The Daily Spy

THE SPY SHOULD HAVE THE EYE OF ARGUS; HE IS HONORABLE IF HE DO BUT LOOK TO THE WELFARE OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

WORCESTER:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1864.

## THE INVASION.

The news received during the last twenty-four hours indicates that the tendency of the raiders is towards Washington, where they had mustered in large force at the last accounts. The wires are reported all down between Baltimore and that city, so that nothing is known of the fighting reported in progress. There were, at a late hour last night, rumors of the wildest character afloat along the line, growing out of the feverish impatience of the community, but without a shadow of other support. While communication is broken the regular transmission of news is of course impossible; and timid people and traitors will take advantage of the opportunity to feed the panic which has already taken possession of a portion of the public mind.

The success of the invaders may have inspired them with a purpose to attack the defences of Washington. If their entire force were concentrated for this purpose, the fortifications would be defensible against ten times their number. The rebellion in its best estate could not muster a force capable of carrying the outer works by assault. One thing only could overpower them, and that is—treason in Washington. It is well, therefore, to credit all rumors of calamity of this kind to that folly which weak minds are subject to, or to the seditious purpose of northern traitors whom the inscrutable patience of the people has left unpunished. The invaders are undoubtedly capable of doing great mischief. They have already inflicted injuries from which Maryland will not soon recover—leaving out of the account the humiliation which the whole country suffers by the presence of a successful invasion on its soil. But there is reason to hope that the troops now concentrating in Maryland are sufficient to bring the raiders to sudden grief.

The object of the movement towards Washington appears to have been purely to divest attention from the detachments sent out to steal horses and cattle for the rebel army. While our forces in the state appear to have been entirely engrossed with defensive movements, vast trains of horses and stock for Lee's commissariat have been gathered together and driven securely across the Potomac into the Shenandoah valley. It is reported that Bradley Johnson's entire command has escaped in this manner. They may be overtaken yet by our troops who have remained in the valley, and who will thus accomplish the part which may have been assigned to them from the beginning of the invasion. Let it be remembered, however, that the two main armies are still concentrated in the valley of the James—that whatever happens in Maryland the campaign will not be abandoned there—that whatever misfortune occurs here is due in a large degree to the fatal want of local preparation to meet it—that nothing has come to shake the just confidence of the country in the leader of its armies, and that he will, if the country and the government extend to him a decent support, carry forward the eagles of victory upon the line he has chosen. The desperate energy of the rebellion may divert attention in other ways, as it has in this, but it will be the fault of the loyal states, if after the warning that has been given them, they are not prepared to return blow for blow with an effective army of reserves, while our veterans hold the monster in a death grapple before Richmond.

THE BOSTON COURIER comes to the defence of its friend, Capt. Semmes—comparing his career to that of John Paul Jones, who commanded the Bonhomme Richard in the revolutionary war. "Was the Bonhomme Richard a 'piratical craft?'" asks the Courier triumphantly. "Was she a 'privateer?'" "Was John Paul Jones a 'pirate?'" The Courier will find renewed opportunity for rejoicing in the successes of the Florida, and its commander, Morris, will at once have a place among its "rising suns."

THE PIRATE FLORIDA.—This successful privateer is now under command of Lieut. Morris of South Carolina. She has a complement of one hundred and thirty men, with eighteen officers, and her armament consists of a 120-pound Blakely rifle gun amidships, and six broadside 68 pound Blakely rifles. She has been afloat two years, and has captured and burned not less than thirty prizes, at an aggregate value of fifty millions. There are already several armed vessels in pursuit of her, and it is devoutly hoped that she will speedily have the fate of her pirate consort—the Alabama.

THE YACHT DEERHOUND.—Mr. Mason, representing the interests of the rebellion in Europe, has formally recognized the fraternal act of the yacht Deerhound in rescuing Semmes and a part of his crew. Mr. Lancaster acknowledges the "esteemed favor," and expresses his gratitude that the timely aid his yacht rendered to "the gallant captain and officers and crew of the Alabama" is approved. In the meantime, he has resorted to the newspapers to vindicate his reputation from the charges which assail it from all quarters for his dishonorable part in the affair.

THE BEST INVESTMENT.—A correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser, furnishes the following computation, showing the relative value of investments in government stocks, as compared with ordinary investments:

$166,666 in United States, at 104 per cent., cost $173,333.
Interest received in gold $10,000, worth now........$27,000
Taxes, state and city........nothing.
Taxes, United States........650

Net income........$26,350

$173,333 invested in mortgages or other property, giving six per cent., will give per annum........$10,400
Taxes, state and city:
1½ per cent. on $173,333........$2,600
U. S., 10 per cent. on $10,400.. 1,040
5 per cent........520—4,160

Net income in paper........$6,240

### Items.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The 84th regiment left this morning in a steamer for Washington, a gunboat accompanying the transport.

Serg. Maj. Edward P. Light, of the 1st Mass. cavalry, died here to-day from wounds. His remains are to be taken to Boston to-night.

## CITY AND COUNTY.

### The Gas Question.

We give below the able report of Mayor Lincoln presented to the board of aldermen last Monday evening, on the question of the liability of the Worcester Gas Light Co. in regard to the price of gas furnished by them. The legal opinion of the city solicitor is embodied in the report of the mayor.

REPORT.

The undersigned, to whom was referred an order passed by the city council June 27th, relating to the contract with the Worcester Gas Light Company, respectively reports.

That on the 3d May 1849, an order was adopted by the city council granting leave to Messrs Blake, Darricott and their associates, to erect gas works in the city and to lay pipes for distributing the gas through the streets upon certain conditions, one of which was, that "they shall furnish the city and citizens with gas as cheap, per cubic foot, and of as good quality in every respect, as is furnished in Boston, New York or Baltimore."

The first charter of the Worcester Gas Light Company was granted February 19, 1850. It contained a section making the corporation "subject to all the provisions, restrictions, and conditions of the order of the city council passed May 3, 1849, and also gave the city the right at any time thereafter, to purchase the franchise of the corporation by paying the actual cost of the works and ten per cent. interest thereon.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the company held March 12, 1850, the following vote was unanimously passed: "Whereas the Worcester Gas Light Company have accepted the conditions of an order of the city council of the city of Worcester, bearing date May 3, 1849 and have assumed all the liabilities imposed by said order, of Messrs Blake, Darricott and their associates, it is now voted, that the Worcester Gas Light Company will fully and faithfully perform all the said obligations, required by said order to be performed and executed by said Blake, Darricott and their associates."

An amendment to the act of incorporation was passed April 24, 1850, repealing the clause in the original charter relating to the order of the city council of May 3d, 1849, and also the section giving the city the right to purchase the franchise of the corporation, but provided that "the rates of charge to the city and the inhabitants shall not exceed the rates that *may be* charged for gas of similar kind and quality in either of the cities of Boston, New York, or Baltimore."

This was not acceptable to the gas company, and in May, 1851, still another act of incorporation was obtained from the legislature, which differed from the previous one by omitting all special reference to the price of gas, but contained instead a section providing that "the corporation hereby created shall assume all the liabilities of the present proprietors of the gas light works of Worcester, *in relation to the making and selling of gas*." There is no clause in this act repealing previous acts of the legislature relating to the gas company, and the act of 1850 is still unrepealed. If the company claims that by virtue of that act the city has been deprived of its right to purchase the franchise of the corporation, I do not see how it can deny the validity of the other section of the same act which fixes the price at which it shall furnish the city with gas. Under which of the various acts of incorporation, the present company is organized and acting is not known, nor is it considered material.

It is understood that the gas company deny that the order of the city council of May 3, 1849, and their acceptance of it, and acts under it, constitute a contract. But if there is one, they claim that by the provisions of that order they are only bound to furnish gas, now and in all future time, as cheap as it *was* furnished in Boston, New York, or Baltimore, at the time of the passage of the order. In other words, if by the improvement in the processes or by the decline in the cost of manufacture, gas shall at any time hereafter be furnished in those cities at one half or one quarter its cost in 1849, the Worcester company can still charge the old price, the word *is* in the order referring, as they claim, to that particular date, and not to the current price at any future time. By this construction the gas company will be only obliged to furnish our city with gas "of as good quality" a hundred years hence as Boston had in 1849.

Without knowing or taking the trouble to inquire what the price in those three cities was at that time, I fully concur in the opinion of a former city solicitor (Devens), that the city should only submit to this claim of the gas company "when compelled to do so by law."

That a contract exists between the city and the gas company, legally, equitably and honorably binding upon the parties, does not in my opinion admit of a reasonable doubt. The works were constructed and the pipes laid through the public streets under the authority and by virtue of the order of the city council, and could not have been done without such authority. The company, not only by its acts in constructing the works, but also by its formal votes, accepted the conditions, and agreed to perform faithfully all the obligations required by said order. No action of the city council has released the company from those obligations, nor have its liabilities in this particular been materially changed by the action of the legislature, in the repeated changes which the company has procured in its charter. It still claims, and enjoys undisputed, all the benefits and privileges granted to it, and while it performs substantially and in good faith its own obligations, will continue to enjoy them, with the cordial good will of the government and people of the city. The burdens from which it seeks to relieve itself are partly temporary in their nature, are not incident to the contract, nor in any manner caused by the city, but are such as are, at the present time, equally borne by the city and every other public and private interest.

The price now charged for gas in each of the cities of Boston, New York and Baltimore, including government tax, is $2.75 per 1000 cubic feet.

The interests involved in this question are of great importance to the welfare of the city. While it may not be expedient at the present time to require a reduction in the price of the gas furnished by the gas company below what has been hitherto charged, although the time may come when it will be necessary and proper to do so. I am of opinion that the city cannot, in justice to itself and to its inhabitants, submit to the claims of the gas company to change at its pleasure the terms and conditions upon which the city has granted to it its valuable rights and privileges, "unless compelled to do so by law." The opinion of the city solicitor is herewith submitted.

The passage of the accompanying orders is recommended. D. WALDO LINCOLN.

On the foregoing report an order was passed by the board of aldermen instructing the city auditor not to approve any bills of the gas company for gas furnished the city at a higher rate than $3 50 per 1000 cubic feet, until otherwise ordered by the mayor and aldermen.

This order was sent to the common council for concurrence, and there amended by substituting the words "common council" for "mayor and aldermen." It was not returned to the board of aldermen, as amended, before their adjournment, and therefore no final action can be taken till the next meeting of the city government, six weeks hence.

TO DISEASED MEN OF MILITARY AGE.—We are informed by the surgeon of the board of enrollment of this district, that the intention of the board is to examine every case of incurable disease, such as hernia, varicose, veins with swollen limbs or ulceration, and all other permanent diseases that disqualify for military duty, and strike the person's name from the list of enrollment. It is very desirable all such cases should appear. But those who have pains and afflictions without permanent organic disease of some important organ, might as well stay at home. Chronic rheumatism must show distortion or change of structure in order to exempt.

ONE HUNDRED DAYS' MEN.—One company of men enlisted under the recent call for one hundred days, is already full, and organized yesterday by the choice of Samuel S Eddy for captain; Henry J Jennings, 1st lieutenant, and Edward J Galvin, 2d lieutenant. Capt. Eddy served as second lieutenant of Co. F, 51st regiment, and Lieut. Jennings as 1st sergeant of the same company. Lieut. Galvin is a clergyman of Brookfield. This company has been ordered to report to-day at the Readville camp, and will leave this city by the forenoon train.

The Infantry under Capt Prouty, and Capt Ward's company at City Hall are nearly ready for marching orders; the latter is to be organized by the choice of officers to-day.

The ranks of the old City Guards are fast filling up, and Lieut David M Wordward as commander, will see that the reputation of the Guards does not suffer in his hands. He is an accomplished military officer and one of our most respected citizens. We commend all who wish to serve one hundred days under a good officer to Lieut Woodward at Brinley Hall.

The Emmet Guards did not commence to recruit so early as the organizations now about ready to leave. But the roll at the armory in Warren Hall is now receiving signatures and we expect by the close of the week to announce the departure of Capt Connor and the Emmet Guards.

CAPT. EDDY'S COMPANY.—The members of Capt. Eddy's company are notified to meet at Brinley Hall at half past eight this morning, in readiness to proceed to camp at Readville.

NATURAL HISTORY FIELD MEETING.—The Natural History Society will hold their second field meeting at Lake Quinsigamond to-morrow afternoon. Cars will leave the Foster street station punctually at half-past one for Davis's Cottage, and will start on their return at ten minutes past six. Tickets to go and return, at 25 cents, may be obtained at the store of Grout & Bigelow, and at the station. This arrangement will allow all who wish to join the excursion to take an early dinner at home and spend a half day in the cool groves by the lake, returning in season for tea. The society cordially invite all who are interested in natural history, both in this city and in any of the towns in this county, to take part in this meeting.

THE CITY BANK has received the requisite authority, and began to transact business yesterday under the provisions of the new banking act of congress, as the City National Bank of Worcester. Its capital is $400,000.

A SAD EVENT.—We regret to announce the sudden death of Henry H. Chamberlain, jr., of this city, a member of the junior class in Harvard college. His death, of which we have not learned the particulars, occurred in the Parker House in Boston last evening. He was a young man of peculiar promise, and the announcement of his death will carry sorrow to the hearts of many friends of his own and of his bereaved family.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—The tax payers of this collection district are called upon to pay their taxes and licenses sometime between the tenth and twenty-fifth of August next. The official notice in another column will be read with interest.

THE REGATTA.—All persons interested in the approaching college regatta are requested to meet at the Bay State House this (Wednesday) evening, at 8 o'clock.

EXAMINATION OF THE HIGHLAND SCHOOL.—This will take place to-morrow from 9 o'clock A M to 7 P M. Declamation in the afternoon; military drill between 5 and 7 o'clock P M.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—The Artemas Ward estate is to be sold at auction to-morrow. The estate comprises all the remaining estate of the late Col. Artemas Ward, about fifteen or twenty acres of land, and will be found described in our advertising columns.

MONSIEUR DUBOIS.—The following is what the Boston Transcript says of this gentleman, who is to lecture at Washburn Hall to-morrow evening:

"Monsieur Dubois succeeded in making the large audience at the Tremont Theatre, last evening, as gladsome as he always is. For a large part of the time the assembly indulged in irrepressible laughter. His manner is provocative of fun, and he has the faculty of so attiring old stories as to disguise their age. The difficulties of the English and French languages were illustrated by him with such pleasantry—many of the most quizzical mistakes being claimed to be his own personal experiences—that the entertainment proved to be a very agreeable method of passing an evening."

POLICE COURT—*Tuesday, July 12.*—Frederick Muggins, for vagrancy, was committed to the house of correction for one month.

[Communicated.]

THE MOVEMENT CURE.—We presume that those of our citizens suffering from chronic disease or debility may not be aware of the opportunity offered them to obtain treatment on the plan of the movement cure. This system, comparatively new to us, was the product of Swedish skill, but has latterly commended itself to Americans through Dr Taylor of New York. Dr. Warke is now in the city from Dr Taylor's Institution, and he also refers to some of our own citizens who have received almost miraculous results from this system as applied by himself. Indeed he is here by their request, that those who have read of this method and have wished to test it but have found it impracticable to go to New York, may thus be attended at home. He proposes no magnetic or mysterious method, but simply to apply those varied movements of the case which will best control the circulation of the blood, thus removing congestion, and by removing nervous irritability restore health to diseased nerves. As will be seen in another column, the Doctor will remain a short time, and we sincerely hope that those who need a tonic better than any medicine they have found will at least make a trial of this very invigorating treatment. H.

ASHBURNHAM.—The town of Ashburnham was favored with a heavy thunder shower on the evening of the 11th inst, which is reported to be the heaviest experienced there for many years. During the storm the barn of Nathaniel Eaton, about two and a half miles from the village, was struck by lightning and consumed, together with another barn, two sheds, and a dwelling house. The barns were well filled with hay, and the loss is about $2500. He is insured at the Worcester Mutual office for $1100. Mr Wm H Grant, who occupied a part of the house, lost a portion of his furniture, as well as Mr Eaton. Mr Grant also had a yoke of oxen in the barn which were killed by the stroke and consumed.

On the evening previous the barn of John C. Davis was struck by lightning and considerably damaged, but fortunately it did not take fire.

On the morning of the 12th the mill owned by Enos Emery was discovered to be on fire, and was entirely consumed. It was about a quarter of a mile from Mr Eaton's premises, where the fire occurred the night previous, and it is conjectured the fire might have been set by cinders carried by the wind. The mill was old and not very valuable, the loss being about $400.

BROOKFIELD.—This quiet old town has been quite energetic in filling the call for the one hundred days men, for service in the fortifications near Washington. The movement commenced on Sunday, and on Tuesday morning thirty-five men reported in this city for Capt. Eddy's company. Young men left their shops and stores, and at one hour's warning were ready to move. Rev. Mr. Galvin who was prominent in enlisting the men, was elected a lieutenant of Capt. Eddy's company yesterday afternoon.

### Losses of the Twenty-Fifth Regiment at Cold Harbor.

The following is an official report of the casualties in the Massachusetts 25th regiment at Cold Harbor, Va., from June 3d to June 8th, the loss with few exceptions occurring on the 3d of June. As but a very incomplete list has been heretofore printed, we are glad to be able to print the list entire. The reports of losses since June 8th we have already published:

OFFICERS.

Col J Pickett, left hip, severe; Lieut Col O Moulton, missing; Major C G Attwood, left arm, severe; Adjt H McConville, mortally, since died; Capt T O'Neill, killed; Capt W Emery, left shoulder, slight; Capt C H Foss, right thigh, severe; 1st Lieuts Wm Daly, left arm and hip, severe; M B Bessey, left shoulder, slight; H Mathews killed; J W Davis, chest, slight; 2d Lieuts C H Pelton, killed; G A Johnson, back, severe; J C Woodworth, left hand, severe; T Saul, missing; G Burr, head, slight; J Graham, killed.

ENLISTED MEN.

Company A—Private F B Brock, killed; 1st Sergt S Putnam, head, slight; Sergt F Wright, left side, slight; Corps G F Stearns, left hip, slight; L J Elwell, right shoulder, slight; privates L W Stone, hands, face, and side, severe, since died; A D Whitcomb, scalp wound, slight; J Madden, left groin, severe; Corp W S Bugbee, missing; privates D Canavan, do; H Dryden, do; M Fitzpatrick, do; I Lindsey, do; S J Atkinson, do.

Company B—Private A Comee, killed; Sergt C E Buffington, left arm, slight; Corps E Fanning, back, slight; G A Brown, arm; privates O C Taft, shoulder, contusion, slight; P Powers, wounded; M Keating, left hand, slight; C A Fisher, right hand, slight; C A Lewis, right knee, slight; G Clere, right hand, slight; L Wood, left shoulder, slight; J Burnes, abdomen, mortally; O Carpenter, right arm amputated, (since died); J Cahill, left shoulder and leg, severe; L Mowry, forehead, severe; G E Fletcher, left arm and thigh, severe; P Boyle, right thigh, slight; E M Wheelock, right hand, severe; J M Fletcher, left arm, slight; 1st Sergt P C H Belcher, missing; Corps Willis Whipple, missing; C A Watkins, do; privates E G Ball, do; W R Lesure, do; C O'Neill, do; A C Price, do; H A Pond, do; S Smith, do; C W Childs, do; H W Horton, wounded in shoulder, slight.

Company C—Privates L Wright, killed; J Claffee, do; J Chafee, do; W Hutchinson, do; G Merriam, do; Corps A J Huse, left shoulder and leg, severe, (since died); W J Stone, wounded, (since died); J Ryan, head, slight; J Logan, right leg; private C Allen, right ankle, flesh wound; private T Burphy, left shoulder; J Brown, left leg, flesh wound; T Hamilton, head, slight; W Chaffee, left hip, slight; A Anone, right side; J H Whitney, left thigh and back, severe; A K Bucklin, left foot, slight; F. Bartlett, left leg, arm, and hand, severe; L Kyes, missing; C Gibbs, wounded; N S Dickinson, left arm, severe; S Healey, head, slight, (since died);) J F Hastings, missing; A J Leland, do; S Leonard, do; J H Beard, right thigh, severe.

Company D—Corp G W Brewer, killed; Sergt A M Austin, left hand, slight; Corp E D Goodell, right ankle, slight; privates B T R Alden, left side, slight; P Rice, back, severe; C E Moffit, right leg, slight; H A Browning, right lung, mortally, (since died); C A McGaffey, left leg, slight; B B Bartlett, right groin, slight; W M Park, side; W R Chapman, missing; J E Bassett, leg, slight; L W Burr, hand, slight; G F Bartlett, neck, slight; W O Smith, missing; N S Bartlett, missing; J D Pierce, left shoulder, (killed June 19th, near Petersburg, Va.); W H Webber, back, severe; 1st sergt O Hodgkins, missing.

Company E—Corp James Mitchell, right leg, severe; privates D O'Connell, killed; M McMahon, killed; sergts J McHannon, left hip, slight; P McHugh, left hip, slight; corps J O'Connor, right arm and hand, severe; N Mooney, left arm, fracture; privates J Jamison, finger, slight; T McQuade, abdomen, severe; P Hannegan, 2d, left knee; T Henretty, face and shoulder; J McCarthy, left arm, slight; D Kirby, right ankle, slight; N Nugent, right leg, flesh wound; Wm Kenny, right thigh, severe; M Nickett, face, severe; J McLoughlin, right hand; J Lyons, left foot, slight; P Kenny, right hand; H Jamison, right hip, slight; D Cuddy, wounded and missing; T O'Boyle, missing; R Carson, do; P Brady, do; J Burke, do; R McCann, left groin, severe.

Company F—1st sergt C Hall, left arm, flesh wound, since died; sargt G H Page, do; private Daniel Lynch, killed; corp D W Barnes, do; privates L F Moulton, do; G W Gould, do; F Bassett do; sergt C Spaulding, right side, severe; corp C A Miller, right shoulder, slight; privates J F Gardner, head, slight; A Ellenwood, left leg, amputated; A Aldrich, left shoulder, severe, (since died); J L Brown, right hand, slight; privates G W Kinsman, wounded; W W Butterfield, left knee, severe, (since died); corp A J Spaulding, neck, slight; private T McMorrow, right hand, slight.

Company G—Sergt P Reischer, right side, slight; corp G Kluge, missing; privates F Kohnle, killed; M Donahoe, left leg, flesh wound; F F Knapp, left thigh, flesh wound; C Warren, right thigh, flesh wound; L Fay, left arm, amputated; F Apple, right thigh, slight; F Way, left leg, severe; corp H Grumbacker, missing; privates S leason, missing; W Jones, do; P Hogan, do; L Bergen, do.

Company H—F Perry, killed; A S Hurd, do; E P Rockwood, do; J S Powers, do; E P Lawrence, left leg, slight; G W Stone, right hand and scalp, slight; corp J D Hill, left le, flesh wound; privates H Whittemore, right shoulder and left thigh; J D Adams, arm, slight; G W Eveleth, wounded; W H Bullard, missing; W E Bryant, do; C E Fisher, do; S T Hall, do; W H Hayden, do; S B Kemp, do; G L McKnight, do; L M Parker, do; C W Adams, breast, slight; H S Johnson, left ear, slight; W Plante, left arm, slight; W S Clemence, foot, slight; E R Lawrence, slight.

Company I—corp W I Holt, killed; privates H A Bosworth, back and left thigh, severe; A Stone, right arm, amputated; F M Potter, legs, flesh wounds; M H Ward, left breast and right leg, severe; L Hathaway, left arm, severe; M Burgess, left side, severe; L W Fiske, left side slight; G A Gleason, right thigh, do; corps W L Lamb, missing; F L Moore, do; privates G Barnes, missing; D B Day, do.

Company K—Sergt W J Bond, killed; corp J Lewis, do; sergt L T Drury, left knee, severe; corp H L Brown, head; privates, O Clement, finger, slight; S A Clark, toe, do; C P Demond, right leg and back, severe; Isaac Creed, do do and arm, left hand; corp A E Davis, left arm, slight; privates, L S Currier, right do do; R Humes, do leg, do; C Greenwood, head, severe; H Bellows, right hand, slight; J W Handley, wounded; J W Goodnow, missing; corp M W Davis, right hand, severe.

# LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH
TO THE WORCESTER DAILY SPY

## THE MARYLAND INVASION.

### The Rebels Driven out of Frederick.

IMMENSE TRAINS OF HORSES AND CATTLE CAPTURED BY THE RAIDERS.

No News from Washington.

### Quiet Reigns in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—We have nothing from Washington but street rumors—no dispatches, no papers, no trains.

The rebels were again driven out of Frederick yesterday, and the old flag again waves over it. About 9 o'clock a division of Cole's cavalry came dashing in, and a fight took place in the streets between our troops and a small rebel guard left there of only about a hundred men. The captain was killed, and the balance of the rebels driven out and pursued in the direction of Monocacy. The rebels had demanded a contribution of $20,000 in greenbacks. A committee of citizens was appointed to negotiate with them for the safety of persons and property, and a pledge was finally given that if the money was paid none would be molested either in person or property, which pledge was kept and the money paid down. The only property destroyed was the government staoles, which were fired on.

On Sunday, during the time of rebel possession, their foraging parties, who went out into the country to secure horses and cattle, came in with large droves of cattle, pigs, and sheep, and at times the main streets of Frederick were literally filled with horses and cattle, all of which were driven down to the fords and sent across into Virginia. Our informant says he came to the city by the Baltimore pike, and the only rebels he met on the road were some fifteen cavalry near Carroll's manor, some fourteen miles from Baltimore. They asked him if he knew anything of the whereabouts of Bradley T. Johnson's cavalry. He replied he did not, but shortly afterwards learned that Johnson had crossed the pike at Carroll's manor at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, with an immense train of captured horses going towards the Potomac. As he had command of the raiders in that vicinity, it may be presumed they have all gone towards the Potomac. The rebels did very slight damage to the Monocacy iron bridge. It was too strong.

The conductor of the 9 o'clock A. M. Washington train reported that there had been no fighting up to the time he left. At quarter to one o'clock the telegraph was cut. I learn from Annapolis Junction that the rebels obtained possession of the road at Beltsville and Bladensburg about one o'clock, and up to the latest advices still held it, amusing themselves by destroying bridges and tearing up the track. They are said to be in considerable force.

There is no evidence of the appearance of any rebel forces, even of guerrillas, in Baltimore county. All has been quiet around the city to day. The work of strengthening the fortifications is progressing with great energy under the direction of Gen. Ord. Gov. Bradford has issued a proclamation calling out the entire militia force of the city, which will proceed with the defences to-morrow.

We learn that party of 150 rebels had arrived at Towsortown at 10 last night, being a part of Gilmore's command, returning from burning Gunpowder Bridge. They had with them in carriages Gen. Franklin and staff. They remained till midnight. They had a slight skirmish with some pickets during the night near Shepard asylum, and one of our men was captured or killed.

### The Capture of Gen. Franklin Confirmed—The Injuries to the Northern Central Railroad.

HAVRE DE GRACE, July 12.—There is no doubt of the capture of Gen. Franklin, which is confirmed by Lieut. Col. Mitchell, inspector of the 9th corps, who was present at the time, and afterwards escaped.

The rebels have destroyed 450 feet of Gunpowder bridge, including the draw, and 500 feet more were partially destroyed, the strong pieces and cross ties being burned. The repairers expect to finish their work within four days, but may require a week.

The construction train which started this morning for Gunpowder bridge and Magnolia returned safely this evening, the railroad and telegraph men having accomplished their object. The steamer Lancaster, which started last night for Baltimore, has been ordered back to-night. It is probable the steamer Maryland will also be used by the government for the transportation of troops. The rebels only destroyed a dozen telegraph poles at Magnolia.

### The Wounded at Monocacy.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Intelligence reached here to-day that the wounded on the battle field at Monocacy were uncared for. A special train left this evening for Gettysburg with fourteen delegates of the christian commission and ninety-two boxes of stores. The Central railroad furnishes transportation to Gettysburg, whence the commissioners send stores to the battle field. Everything possible will be done for the sufferers.

### The New York Militia.

ALBANY, July 12.—Gov. Seymour has issued a general order for all regiments of the national guard to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service; also an appeal to the people to join the national guard. Unless this shall be done at once, he cannot respond to the call of the president. He implores all citizens to lay aside their passion and prejudice and cordially unite in measures essential to national unity, the power of our state, and the peace and good order of society.

### The New Jersey Militia.

TRENTON, N. J., July 12.—Gov. Parker has issued a proclamation. After stating that he has received no requisition from the president or the governor of Pennsylvania for troops, he says that he views the expedition as more serious than an ordinary raid, and that the national capital is seriously threatened, and calls on the citizens of New Jersey to immediately organize into companies for thirty days in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

### The Pirate Forida.

BOSTON, July 12.—The United States steamer Corcassian, which arrived yesterday from the gulf, has received a heavy armament and a full crew, and will sail this evening in pursuit of the Florida, Commodore Craven in command.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The schooner Howard, from Cat Island, has arrived, and reports that she was captured on the 10th by the pirate Florida and bonded for $6000. Sixty-two persons, captured from other vessels, were put aboard of her and landed at Cape May.

### The Blacks Regiments in Missouri—Hotel Burned in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—Brig. Gen. Pell, of the colored regiments of Missouri, has been ordered to the field with a brigade of negro troops. Gen. Ewing will hereafter have charge of negro recruiting in the state, and will prosecute the work with greater vigor than it has hitherto been done. Gen. Rosecrans order No. 107 is being very generally responded to throughout the state. Citizens are organizing for self defence, and a determination is every manifested to put down bushwhacking and plundering.

The Olive Street hotel was burned down last night. The loss is estimated at $35 000; insurance, $8000. The value of the building is not known. The occupants of stores and inmates of the hotel escaped with trifling loss.

### Political.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 12.—The democratic state convention nominated Joseph E. McDonald for governor, David Turpie, jr., lieutenant governor, and for the balance of the ticket, including judge of the supreme court, the present incumbents. The indications are that the platform will embrace a moderate war policy.

MONTPELIER, July 12.—The Democratic State convention for the nomination of candidates for state officers and two electors at large, was held at this place to-day. The nominees of the convention are as follows: For governor, Hon. F. P. Redfield of Montpelier; lieutenant governor, Chas. N. Davenport, Esq., of Wilmington; treasurer, McK. Ormsley; electors at large, Ephraim Chamberlin and John S. Leavitt. A series of resolutions, mainly devoted to denunciation of the present administration were adopted. About 250 persons were present.

LATER.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 12.—Resolutions were passed by the democratic convention this P. M., denouncing arbitrary arrests, the suspension of habeas corpus, suppression of newspapers and the general policy of the national and state governments, favoring speedy peace and prompt payment of soldiers, and complimenting the troops. A resolution endorsing Vallandingham, and pledging the state to stand by him to the last amid much confusion was rejected, and a substitute adopted pledging the democracy to maintain civil and personal liberty at all hazards.

### Stocks

NEW YORK, July 12.—Stocks are better; Gold 215½; U S sixes 5 20s coupons 103¾; U S 5-20s registered 104; U S sixes '81, coupons 103½; U S one year certificates 93½; Erie Railroad 113¼; New York Central Railroad 134⅝; Hudson River Railroad 123½; Illinois Central scrip 127; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad 108; Cleveland and Toledo 130¾; Reading Railroad 127½; Cumberland o 57; Michigan Southern 83¼; Canton Co 35½; Cleveland and Pittsburg 106¾; Northwestern Railroad 49; Quincy Railroad 126; Canton Co 35½

### Markets

NEW YORK, July 12.—COTTON firm; sales 800 bales middling uplands at $1,68 @ 1.70

FLOUR—sales 19,000 bbls; state and western 25 @ 50c lower; state 10.75 @ 11,90; southern dull; sales 900 bbls at 11 75 @ 14,50; Canada 25 @ 40c lower; sales 700 bbls at 11,50 @ 15,25.

Wheat—sales 69 000 bush; Chicago spring 2,38 @ 2,58; Milwaukee club 2,50 @ 2 60; winter red western 2,62 @ 2 67. Corn closed dull; sales 42,000 bush; mixed western new, 1,62 @ 1,63. Oats dull; Canada 98 @ $1.

Beef dull. Pork lower; sales 1500 bbls; new mess at $45 @ $46,75; prime mess $41. Lard dull; sales 800 bbls at 20¼ @ 21½c. Butter firm; state 37 @ 43c. Whiskey heavy; sales 700 bbls at 1 70 @ 1,74. Sugars firm; sales 625 hhds; Muscovado at 22½ @ 23c.

### Stock Sales in Boston—July 12.

$10,500 United States sixes of 1881........103¾ @ 104
$52,500 United States Five Twenties........103 @ 106
$10,200 American Gold........278 @ 279
$2,000 U S Certificates of Indebtedness........93¾
$1,900 Boston and New York Air Line R R sixes........70
4 shares Boston and Maine Railroad........140
54 do Eastern Railroad........113
6 do Fitchburg Railroad........128¾
18 do Northern Railroad (N H)........92
6 do Western Railroad........162
50 do Vermont and Massachusetts R R........42
25 do Phila, Wilmington and Balt. R R........71½

### Worcester Retail Price Current—July 12.

FLOUR—J. S. Welch, per bbl., $16,50; choice St. Louis brands, $14½ to $16; common extras, $ 3½ @ $14,50; superfine, $12 to $12.50. Buckwheat 5c per lb.

GRAIN AND MEAL—Yellow Corn, per bush, $1.85 @ 2,00; southern white, — @ $1,90; western mixed, $1.70 @ 1,85. Rye per bush, $2 10. Oats per bush $1 12. Common meal per 100 lbs, $3,40 @ 3,45; bolted and rye meal, 4½c per lb; shorts, per 100 lbs, $2,65 @ $2,80; middlings, $— @ 3,25.

PROVISIONS—Beef, roast pieces, per lb, 20 to 25c; steaks, rump 25 @ 30c, round 23 @ 25c; corned 14 @ 16c; dried, 18c. Veal—roast, 16 @ 18c; steak, — @ 25c. Lard per lb, 25 @ —c; tripe 12; salt pork 23 to 25c; fresh pork 15 @ 17c; hams, whole per lb 23 @ 25c; sliced pieces, 30c; Mutton 18 @ 22c; lamb 22 @ 25c; butter per lb, 40c; cheese per lb, 18 @ 20c; eggs per doz 33c; neats tongues, 17c.

POULTRY—Chickens and turkeys, per lb, 25c.

PRODUCE—Potatoes per bush, $1 75. Beans per qt, 15c. Pickles 67c per gal. Lettuce, 5c. Onions 8 @ 15c per bunch. Turnips 10c per bunch. Beets, 12c per bunch. Peas 50c per peck. New Potatoes, 87c per pk.

FRUITS—Apples—Russets, $5,00 @ 6,00. Raisins, per lb, 25c. Lemons 3 to 4c each; per box $8 00 @ $10. Oranges $10 @ $11. Figs per lb, 40c. Cranberries per pk, 75c. Dried apple per lb, 8 to 10c. Currants per lb, 24c. Prunes per lb 20 @ 30c. Citrons, 60c. Strawberries 40 @ 50c per box. Blueberries, 20c per qt. Pine Apples 25 @ 50c.

GROCERIES—Sugars—Coffee crushed, A, B and C, per lb 27 @ 32c; brown sugars per lb 21 to 27c; granulated, powdered and crushed, — @ 33c. Molasses per gal 90 to $1.35. Syrups, 1st quality per gal $1,60; 2d quality, $1,38. Soaps, chemical 10 to 16c; bar, 30 to 40c. Oolong Teas 1,00 @ 1,50 ℔ lb. Green, $1,50 @ 1 75 ℔ lb. Coffee—pure Mocha per lb 75c; pure Java 70c; pure Rio 60c; Mocha flavored 44c. Green Coffees—Mocha 65c; Java 62c; Rio 52c. Cocoa per lb 56c; chocolate 52c; shells 50c.

FISH—Haddock per lb 7c; fresh cod 9c; eels 15c; pickerel 15c; best solid oysters per quart 45c; clams per peck 35c. Lobsters, 8c per lb. Herrings, 25c per dozen. Halibut, 15c per lb. Smelts, per lb, 15c. Shad, 25 @ 40c. Fresh Mackerel, 12 @ 15c each.

COAL—Franklin per ton $16 00; Lehigh $15 00. Other kinds at various prices, down to $7 per ton. Fifty cents a ton less than these prices when delivered at the yard.

WE, the undersigned, Clothing Dealers and Tailors, do mutually agree to close our respective places of business on and after July 7, 1864, at 6 30 P. M., (except Saturdays,) through the months of July and August at which time the stores will be promptly closed.

A. P. Ware & Co., Wm. Mecorney,
A. & J. E Davis, Willard & Devereaux,
J. W. Sturtevant, D. H. Eames & Co.,
Sam'l Parker, Waterman & Hollander,
C. W. Freeland & Co., W. & T. Brown,
T. F. Smith, H. Doherty.
Walbridge & Bradshaw,
jy7 d1w

DIVISION 42, No. 20 Front Street, will close their store on and after July 11th, 1864, at 7 o'clock P. M.. (Saturdays excepted,) provided other Grocers continue to do the same. By vote of the Board of Trade.
jy11 d3t* SAMUEL A. PRATT, Agent.

LETTER FROM HON. CHAS G. GREENE, Editor of the Boston Post.—*Drs Lighthill*—Gentlemen: Having been under your treatment for the past six months, for Chronic Catarrh. I take pleasure in saying in gratitude, in kind and skilful attention, that I have derived such essential benefit from your practice as to induce the belief that I am cured; at any rate, the symptoms of the disease have disappeared, I trust not to return.
Very respectfully your very obedient servant,
C. G. GREENE.
Boston, June 20, 1864. d5t jy12

RALLY.—Young men of Worcester and Worcester County—now is the time to fill up the Company being recruited under Lieutenant Samuel S Eddy, formerly of company F, 51st Reg't Mass. Vols. This company is being rapidly filled.
Patriots, fall in at once, and serve your country in the hour of need. Head quarters—Brinley Hall, Worcester.
SAM'L S. EDDY,
jy11 dtf Late Lieutenant Co. F, 51st Reg't.

WE, the undersigned, Hat and Cap Dealers of the city of Worcester, do hereby agree to close our respective places of business at 7 o'clock P. M., (Saturdays excepted,) from this date to Sept. 1st, 1864.
J. P. Kettell & J. F. K., F. A. Clapp,
J. P. Howland, sr., Smith & Bessey,
Kendall & McClennen, F. A. Eldred & Co.
George Geer,
Worcester, July 11, 1864. d3t*

We, the undersigned, Boot and Shoe Dealers of the city of Worcester, do hereby agree to close our respective places of business, promptly at 7 o'clock P. M. (Saturdays excepted,) from this date to Sept. 1st, 1864.
S. Clapp & Co., Thomas Earle,
L. L. Pierce, E. R. Brigham,
Thomas J. Shea, Edward Bemis,
A. P. Buss, L. L. Hinds,
Mrs. I. S. Chapman, Allen & Reed.
Worcester, July 9, 1864 d1w

WARD ONE NOTICE.—At a meeting of the subscribers to the Ward Fund, held Thursday evening, the 7th inst., it being evidently impossible to effect the original object of the movement, it was voted that any person who has paid his subscription to said fund be at liberty to withdraw the same if he sees fit. Preliminary steps were taken for the formation of a League for mutual assistance, and the committee to whom the business was entrusted have prepared a document for signatures, which will be left with the Treasurer, E. A. Goodnow, for the space of one week from date at the end of which time it is proposed to complete the organization of the League. All enrolled men of the Ward who desire to join such an association, are requested to lose no time in affixing their names to the paper.
Per order of the Committee.
Worcester, July 8, 1864. d1w jy9

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned, Jewellers of the city of Worcester, do hereby agree to close our respective places of business at seven (7) o'clock P. M., (Saturdays excepted,) from July 1st, to Sept. 1st, 1864.
S. N. Story, Benj. Goddard,
Richard Fiske, Agent, D. H. O'Neil,
T. M. Lamb, Isaac Fish,
Wm D. Fenno, A. L. Burbank,
Levi Johnson, A. Hartwell,
jy7 d1w

## Special Notices

Government Claim Agency.
OFFICE, NO. 1 CENTRAL EXCHANGE
In the rear of the Post Office,
WORCESTER, MASS.
PENSIONS PROCURED
For Wounded and Disabled Officers and Soldiers.
Pensions for Widows Orphan Children, Dependent Mothers, Brothers and Sisters of Officers, Soldiers, Seamen and Mariners who have been killed or died in the service
BOUNTIES AND BACK PAY
Obtained for the heirs of soldiers who have died from any cause while in the service
PRIZE CLAIMS
Collected with dispatch for 200 vessels now ready for payment.
THE $100 BOUNTY
Due soldiers discharged in consequence of wounds collected forthwith
Any business entrusted to me will receive prompt attention, and perfect satisfaction given in all cases. No charge made unless successful. F. E. ABBOTT.
ja6 dtf

Dr. Lighthill
Will be at the Bay State House, Worcester, from Monday, July 11, until Saturday noon, July 16, where he daily can be consulted on *Deafness, Discharges from the Ears, noises in the head and ears, Catarrh, and Diseases of the Throat and Air Passages*, and all diseases of the *Eyes*, requiring either medical or surgical aid.
ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain. See advertisement in another column. d5t jy12

Strawberries, Fruit of all kinds, and Confectionery.—The place to get Fruit and confectionery is at the store of Messrs GOODWIN & MASON, at No. 3 Lincoln House Block. Flowers of all kinds, pot plants and bouquets, they have arranged very attractively for sale.
Meals are served at all hours of the day, and ladies and gentlemen will always find there the best of eatables, and will be well served. dtf d23

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
PHALON'S "*Night Blooming Cereus*."
PHALON'S "*Night Blooming Cereus*."
PHALON'S "*Night Blooming Cereus*."
PHALON'S "*Night Blooming Cereus*."
PHALON'S "*Night Blooming Cereus*."
PHALON'S "*Night Blooming Cereus*."
PHALON'S "*Night Blooming Cereus*."
A most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON, N. Y.
Beware of Counterfeits.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
j 16 d3m Sold by druggists generally.

Walbridge & Bradshaw,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MENS' AND YOUTHS' CUSTOM CLOTHING!
Orders for Mens' Custom Clothing promptly executed, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.
CHAMBERS
Nos. 2 and 3 American House Block,
COR MAIN AND FOSTER STS.
Mens' Fine and Flannel Shirts made to order, in the very best manner.
SHIRT PATTERNS CUT.
ja 5 dtf

To Clear the House of Flies,
USE DUTCHER'S CELEBRATED LIGHTING FLY-KILLER,
a neat, cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will kill a quart. Sold everywhere.
GEORGE R SPURR, Agent,
je8 d8w Worcester, Mass.

Dr. C. A. Hill has removed to Providence, R. I. Office No. 8 Dorrance street, a few rods from the Depot. Please see advertisement in another part of this paper
s29 dtf

Corbin's Worm-Destroying Syrup.
DR. TERREL'S HEALING OINTMENT.
DR TOWNSEND'S HEALTH PILLS. dtf my23

Colgate's Honey Soap.
This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin.
For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
ja26 d1y

Pensions. Arrears of Pay, Bounties, and Prize Money of United States Soldiers and Seamen, promptly collected by HENRY C. RICE, Counsellor at Law, 4 Brinley Hall, Worcester. dtf my16

Sir James Clarke, the great English Physician used his celebrated Female Pills for over sixty years in private practice, and never knew them to injure the health of the most delicate. But they never fail to produce the desired effect when directions are followed. They invariably bring on the monthly period, when stopped from any cause.
See Advertisement. Price One Dollar. Sold by al Druggists. dtf mh5

Smith's Catarrh Snuff.—Immediately cures colds in the head, Catarrh, &c.—of course the best Snuff in use.
Prepared by Rev. JOSEPH SMITH, Malden, Mass.; also, Proprietor of SMITH'S CURATIVE COMPOUND, sold by most Druggists in this city. M. B. GREEN, Special Agent. d3m ap28

Homeopathic Pharmacy—Removed to 178 Main st., under Brinley Hall
Homeopathic Remedies, Books, Cases, &c., constantly on hand. dtf au4

Save Your Teeth."—J. N. TOURTELLOTTE, M. D., Dentist, gives special attention and care to Filling and Preserving the Natural Teeth.
Rooms No. 4 Harrington Corner mch

Luxuriant Hair for All.
Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and Dresses Hair.
Bogle's Electric Hair Dye Best in the World.
Bogle's Balm of Cytheria. Cures Tan and Pimples.
Bogle's Wigs and Hair Work. New Improvements.
Surpass all others. Cheapest, best, and most reliable. Be convinced. W. BOGLE,
ap26 d3m 202 Washington street, Boston.

H. L. Ainsworth has removed his Music Rooms to No. 12 CLARK'S BLOCK. Instruction given on the Piano and Organ. dtf ap19

Geo. S. Hoppin & Co., Commission Merchants and dealers in Flour, Corn, Rye, Oats, Buck Wheat, Malt, Meal of all kinds, Fine and Coarse Feed, Butter and Cheese, 7 Mechanic street, Worcester, Mass.
je23 dtf

DEAFNESS,
Catarrh, and Diseases of the
EYE, EAR, AND THROAT.

DR. LIGHTHILL,
OCULIST AND AURIST,
CAN BE CONSULTED AT HIS OFFICE,
No. 20 Boylston Street, Boston,
WILL BE AT THE BAY STATE HOUSE, WORCESTER, FROM MONDAY, JULY 11TH, TO SATURDAY, JULY 16TH.

where he can daily be consulted on the above mentioned diseases.

This visit is made by special request of many citizens of Worcester and vicinity, and will be continued at regular intervals as long as his patients may require his personal attention. It does not interfere with his patients in Boston, as his brother is there in constant attendance at their office.

Artificial Eyes Inserted without Pain

"DEAFNESS; Its Cause and Prevention," a valuable work by Dr. Lighthill; price $1,00. And "Catarrh, its Effects upon the System," price 25 cents, by Drs. Lighthill, can be obtained at Harlow's Drug Store, Worcester. Every family should possess the above works.—*N. Y. Independent*.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

DR. LIGHTHILL—
Dear Sir—For the last five years I have suffered from the most severe form of Catarrh. The senses of taste and smell I was entirely deprived of, and my general health seemed to be much impaired by this annoying disease. Being in the musical profession (vocal,) I found my voice gradually failing me, until at length I was rendered perfectly incapable of singing at all. My ears were also so much affected that I became partially deaf. I had tried every remedy that could be procured, but all to no purpose, and finally despaired of ever recovering those faculties again. But I am happy to say that during the time I have been under your treatment I am entirely restored to health, and my voice is as good as ever. I shall be very happy, sir, to certify to the efficacy of your skill to all who are disposed to be skeptical.
I remain yours, &c.,
J. A. PALMER.
Buckley's Serenaders, Boston, Nov. 3 1863.

CATARRH CURED!
FROM REV. FRED. S. JEWELL,
PROFESSOR OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, ALBANY, N. Y.

This may certify that I have been, since 1844, subject to violent periodical attacks of catarrh, marked by a highly inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the cavities of the head, producing a most distressing species of headache for days at a time, wholly incapacitating me from business, and, during the paroxysms, confining me to the bed. In some instances the inflamation has extended to the teeth, occasioning toothache; to the throat, producing hoarseness and partial loss of voice; and twice it has so affected the left eye as to confine me for a month or more to a darkened room. These attacks have been accompanied by strong febrile symptoms; by stoppages of the head, and in the first stages by watery discharges from the nose, and subsequently becoming acrid and yellow, and toward the close of the attack, becoming bloody and purulent. I have tried remedies of almost every kind; external applications to the head, such as camphor, ginger, hot vinegar, snuffs of some half dozen kinds and other catarrhal preparations, together with internal remedies, such as alteratives, cathartics and emetics. These have produced no change in the occurrence or character of the disease, and in most cases with little or no temporary relief. I had come, at length, to believe the disease to be practically beyond either cure or medical alleviation. Under these circumstances I was led, some five months ago, to make a trial of Dr. Lighthill's treatment. His method at once approved itself to my judgment as simple, philosophical, and likely to be effective. Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which he labored in dealing with a disease of such long standing, aggravated by nervous debility and dyspepsia, and constantly induced by the incidents of my professional labor, I found the treatment reaching the disease as it never had been reached before, and producing such a modification and alleviation of its character as I had supposed impossible. I chronicle the result thus:

Although I have been situated several times so that I should formerly have believed a severe attack of my catarrh inevitable, I have escaped thus far; the symptoms of threatened attack have been very light, and have yielded to the remedies employed by Dr. Lighthill without the need of recourse to the old hot fermentations, or emetics, and the discharges from the head have resumed the original and natural condition. That I have been able to obtain so material a relief is to me a cause of gratitude. In that alone I am repaid for whatever the treatment may have cost me.

I make this statement unsolicited, as a means of acknowledging my obligations to Dr. Lighthill's method of treating catarrh, and with a view to aid any who may have suffered from that disease in forming a just opinion of its merits, and its probable utility in their own case.
FREDERICK S. JEWELL.
Albany, N. Y., March 14, 1864.

Symptoms of Catarrh.

The first sensation is usually a feeling of dryness and heat in the nose, and a frequent inclination to sneezing. There is an inability to breathe freely, as the nose becomes stopped up, sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other.

Soon a clear, watery, acrid discharge makes its appearance, excoriating the nostrils and edges of the lips, which become red and some swollen. After a few days the discharges become thick, yellowish, extremely frequent, and continue to be a marked feature of the disease, and a source of much danger and the greatest annoyance. After more or less time, it becomes purulent, highly offensive, and assumes an extremely fetid odor. It is usually so profuse as to require, when confined to the nose, the frequent application of the handkerchief, or, if it drops into the throat, which is more particularly the case while the body is in a horizontal position, constant expectoration and sometimes both.

Sleep is frequently disturbed by a sensation of choking, caused by the presence of the discharge in the throat. Owing to the heat in the head, the watery portion of the discharge often evaporates and assuming a condition of solidity, is deposited upon the membrane of the nose and upper part of the throat, in the shape of crusts or hardened lumps. The accumulations of these incrustations produces a feeling of discomfort, and narrows the usual passages so as to embarrass respiration. Therefore, frequent efforts have to be made to remove them, either by forcibly blowing the nose, or by persistent hawking—a practice as disagreeable to the one affected as it is to those around him. After the removal, that side of the incrustation which adhered to the mucous membrane will sometimes be found bloody, a fact which explains the force required for its dislodgement. During sleep these incrustations accumulate more rapidly, and the feeling is therefore most uncomfortable in the morning. Sometimes all efforts to clear the throat are futile, until after breakfast or after something warm is swallowed. Some patients state that they are not successful until they have swallowed some whiskey or brandy. The discharge, which is at first without smell, assumes in the progress of the complaint an excessively fetid odor, the breath participates in this, and becomes occasionally so revoltingly offensive as to render the patient an object of disgust to himself as well as to others.

Ulceration of the mucous membrane of the nose takes place frequently, sometimes even attacking the bones, when small particles of that substance will occasionally be found mixed with the discharge. The accumulation of the discharge, together with the thickened condition of the mucous membrane, renders respiration through the nasal passages very difficult and oftentimes impossible, necessitating respiration principally through the mouth—a method very deleterious to the general health, but more particularly to the lungs, as will be shown hereafter. The unpleasant noise produced during sleep, known as snoring, originates from the same cause. The voice loses its musical quality, and assumes a dissonant, harsh, and nasal character; the sense of smell becomes much impaired or entirely lost, and the same effect, though less frequent, is produced on the sense of taste. Occasionally, while blowing the nose, a crackling or bubbling sound will be heard in the ear, and hearing will be found quite thick and stopped up, but returns suddenly with something like a snapping sound. This phenomenon is usually repeated until, at one time hearing does not return, and remains permanently injured.

Noises in the head of every conceivable description will make their appearance and add to the distress of the sufferer, and hearing may be lost so gradually that a considerable degree of deafness may exist before the person is really aware of the fact. The eyes are apt to become weak, irritable, and disposed to water on exposure to cold and wind, or after the slightest exertion. A pain, more or less acute, or a distressing feeling of pressure, is experienced over the eyes, and sometimes on the top or back of the head, and also pain in the face, closely resembling neuralgia, for which it is very often mistaken. The distress in the head weakens the memory and produces irritability and moroseness of disposition.

The stomach generally suffers more or less, is weak and irritable, the appetite is capricious, and is nearly always bad in the morning. In severe cases the system becomes feeble, prostrated, and there is an aversion or inability to either physical or mental exertion. Not unfrequently catarrh proves fatal, either by debilitating the system and wearing out the patient, or by travelling downward and producing throat affections, bronchitis, and finally *consumption*. It may be safely asserted that after hereditary predisposition, catarrh is the most frequent and important cause of this complaint.
my10 deop&w3m