The Daily Ohio Statesman.

VOL. VIII. NO. 1. NEW SERIES. COLUMBUS, OHIO, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1861. SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR, Invariably in Advance.

The Ohio Statesman

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

MANYPENNY & MILLER,

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

☞ Office Nos. 36, 38 and 40, North High St.

TERMS INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Daily . . . . $6 00 per year.
" By the Carrier, per week, 12½ cents.
Tri-Weekly . . . . 3 00 per year.
Weekly, ... 1 00 "

Terms of Advertising by the Square.

One square 1 year	$20 00	One square 3 weeks	$4 00
One " 9 months	18 00	One " 2 weeks	3 00
One " 6 months	15 00	One " 1 week	1 75
One " 3 months	10 00	One " 3 days	1 00
One " 2 months	8 00	One " 2 days	75
One " 1 month	5 00	One " 1 insertion	50

Displayed advertisements half more than the above rates.

Advertisements headed and placed in the column of Special Notices," *double the ordinary rates.*

All notices required to be published by law, legal rates.

If ordered on the inside exclusively after the first week per cent. more than the above rates; but all such will appear in the Tri-Weekly without charge.

Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, per year, inside, $2 50 per line; outside $3.

Notices of meetings, charitables ocieties, fire companies, &c., half price.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. The rule will not be varied from.

Weekly, same price as the Daily, where the advertiser sees the Weekly alone. Where the Daily and Weekly are both used, then the charge for the Weekly will be half the rates of the Daily.

No advertisement taken except for a definite period.

BUSINESS CARDS.

F. A. B. SIMKINS,
Attorney at Law
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office—Ambos Building, opposite Capitol Square.
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

COLUMBUS
Machine Manufacturing Company

MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS,
Castings, Mill-Gearing, Machinery.
ALSO,
Railroad Work
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
CHAS. AMBOS, Sup't. P. AMBOS, Treas.
dec11, 1858-tf

Winter Arrangement.

Little Miami & Columbus & Xenia
RAILROADS.
For Cincinnati, Dayton & Indianapolis!

Through to Indianapolis without Change of Cars and but One Change of Cars between Columbus and St. Louis.

THREE TRAINS DAILY FROM COLUMBUS.

FIRST TRAIN.
(Daily, Mondays excepted.)
NIGHT EXPRESS, c/s Dayton, at 2:45 a. m., stopping at London, Xenia, Dayton, Middletown and Hamilton, arriving at Cincinnati at 5:20 a. m.; Dayton at 3:45 a. m., Indianapolis at 10:48 a. m.; St. Louis at 11:50 p. m.

SECOND TRAIN.
ACCOMMODATION, at 6:10 a. m., stopping at all Stations between Columbus and Cincinnati and Dayton, arriving at Cincinnati 11:02 a. m., Dayton at 9:15 a. m., Indianapolis at 2:28 p. m.

THIRD TRAIN.
DAY EXPRESS, at 2:30 p. m., stopping at Alton, Jefferson, London, Charleston, Cedarville, Xenia, Spring Valley, Corwin, Morrow, Deerfield, Foster's, Loveland, Milford and Plainville, arriving at Cincinnati at 7:20 p. m.; St. Louis at 12 m; Dayton at 5:35 p. m.; Indianapolis at 10:28 p. m.

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains to Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

For further information and Through Tickets, apply to
M. L. DOHERTY,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Columbus, Ohio.
E. W. WOODWARD,
Superintendent, Cincinnati.
JNO. W. DOHERTY
Agent, Columbus.
jul13

Just Received!
100 HF. CH GREEN and BLACK TEAS 100 bags prime Rio Coffee.
150 pockets old Dutch Government Java Coffee.
75 bags Ceylon Coffee.
200 bbls. standard White Sugars, consisting of Powdered, Crushed, Granulated A and B Coffee.
50 quintals George Bank Codfish.
20 bbls. Mess and No. 1 Mackerel.
5 tcs. Pick Salmon.
100 bx. Layer Raisins.
50 hf. box do do
100 qr. box do do
100 M Cigars, different brands and grades.
nov27 WM. McDONALD.

M. C. LILLEY
BOOK BINDER
And Blank-Book Manufanturer,
NORTH HIGH STREET, COLUMBUS, OHIO
mar11-dly

Red, White and Blue
DELAINES, CALICOES, RIBBONS, SILKS,
NECK TIES.
Just opened by
BAIN & SON,
apr20 No. 29 South High street.

A NEW HOOP SKIRT.
BAIN & SON,
No. 29, SOUTH HIGH STREET.
Have just received a new make of HOOP SKIRTS finished in a manner far superior to any yet introduced for
DURABILITY AND GRACEFULNESS.
mh 23.

FAMILY FLOUR.
WHITE WHEAT, BRANDED
"SNOWFLAKE."
From "Barnett Mills," Springfield, O.—the best brand of Flour brought to our market. Satisfaction guaranteed. For sale only at WM. McDONALD'S,
nov27 106 South High street.

Irish Linen Goods.
WARRANTED FABRIC
Linen Shirt Bosoms Plain and Fancy
Shirting and Bosom Linens.
Linen Sheetings and Pillow Cosings.
Linen Cambrics and Long Lawns.
Linen Pocket-hands'fs, all sizes.
Linen Towelings and Diapers
Linen Napkins and D'Oylies.
Linen Table Cloths and Satin Damasks.
Linen Towels with colored borders.
Linen Stair Coverings and Crash.
For sale at low prices.
BAIN & SON,
feb22 No. 29 South High street.

BONNETS, RIBBONS TABS, AND BUCHES, new styles, just opened by
BAIN & SON,
april5 No. 29 South High street.

ALEXANDRES KID GLOVES.
All sizes and colors just opened at BAINS,
dec.11. No. 29 South High street.

WORCESTER'S
ROYAL QUARTO DICTIONARY.

The Latest---The Largest---The Best, The Cheapest Because the Best.

"The Most Reliable Standard Authority of the English Language."
Six Hundred Eminent Educators of Ohio.

"THE BEST ENGLISH DICTIONARY EXTANT."
Literary Men Everywhere.

"Here are upwards of a Hundred Thousand Words, whose multifarious meanings and derivations, together with their correct spelling, and pronunciation are clearly set before the eye."
Cincinnati Commercial.

Read the Decisions of the Members of the Ohio State Teacher's Association.

The undersigned, members of the Ohio State Teachers' Association, adopt and aim to use in teaching, writing and speaking, the orthography and pronunciation of Worcester's Royal Quarto Dictionary, and we most cordially recommend it as the most reliable standard authority of the English language, as it is now written and spoken.

LORIN ANDREWS, President Kenyon College.
M. D. LEGGETT, Superintendent Zanesville Schools.
THOS. W. HARVEY, Sup't Massilon Union Schools.
M. F. COWDERY, Sup't Public Schools, Sandusky.
JOHN LYNCH, Sup't Public Schools, Circleville.
S. N. SANFORD, Principal Cleveland Female Seminary.
WM. MITCHELL, Sup't Public Schools, Mt. Union.
JOHN OGDEN, Principal State Normal School, Minnesota.
CYRUS NASON, Principal Fourth Intermediate School, Cincinnati.
H. S. MARTIN, Sup't Canton Union Schools.
EDWIN REGAL, Principal McNeely Normal School.
ELI T. TAFFAN, Prof. Mathematics, Ohio University.
WM. W. EDWARDS, Sup't Troy Union School.
A. G. HOPKINS, Principal West High School, Cleveland.
S. A. NORTON, Associate Principal High School, Cleveland
THEODORE STERLING, Principal High School, Cleveland.
R. F. HUMISTON, Principal Cleveland Institute.
J. A. GARFIELD, President of Electic Institute, Hiram.
W. L. HARRIS, Prof. of Chemistry, Ohio Wesleyan University.
H. H. BARNEY, Ex-Commissioner of Common Schools, Ohio.
JAMES MONROE, Prof. Rhetoric, Oberlin College.
THOS. HILL, President Antioch College.
C. W. H. CATHCART, Prof. Mathematics, High School, Dayton.
S. C. CRUMBAUGH, Prof. Language, High School, Dayton.
S. M. BARBER, Sup't Union Schools, Ashland.

More than Six Hundred other Presidents of Colleges, Professors, Authors and Distinguished Educators, have endorsed the above sentiment.

PRESIDENTS OF COLLEGES IN OHIO.

MARIETTA COLLEGE—"It is truly a magnificent work, an honor to the author, the publishers, and the whole country."—President Andrews.

OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY—"It exceeds my expectations. It will be my guide in orthography and pronunciation, and will often be consulted by me for its neat and accurate definitions."—President Thompson.

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"In all my writing, speaking, and teaching, I have endeavored to conform to the rules for orthography and pronunciation as contained in Worcestar's Dictionary."—Horace Mann, late President.

KENYON COLLEGE, GAMBIER,—"I most cordially recommend it as the most reliable standard authority of the English language as it is now written and spoken."—President Andrews.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS OF OHIO.

From Rev. Anson Smyth, Commissioner of Common Schools in Ohio.

"The Dictionary is an imperishable monument to the learning and industry of its author, and an honor to the world of letters. The mechanical execution is far superior to that of any other Lexicon with which I am acquainted."

From Hon. H. H. Barney, Ex-Commissioner of Schools in Ohio.

"The most reliable standard authority of the language."

WHAT THE
Leading Newspapers of Ohio Say.

From the Cleveland Herald of March 28.

The orthography of the Worcester Dictionary is that used by most, if not all authors of distinction in this country and England, and conforms to the general usage of ordinary writers and speakers.

Whatever prejudices may have existed previously, a careful study of this volume will invariably be followed by a warm appreciation of its great merits, and a desire to add it to the well selected library, be it large or small. It is a library in itself, and will remain an imperishable record of the learning of its compiler.

From the Cincinnati Commercial of April 20.

Here are upwards of a hundred thousand words—good, bad and indifferent—whose multifarious meanings and derivations, together with their correct spelling and pronunciation, are set clearly before the eye. The work is unquestionably the greatest Thesaurus of English Words ever published.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer of Sept. 20, 1860.

Evidently WORCESTER'S ROYAL QUARTO DICTIONARY *is not only the last, but the* BEST *work of the kind ever issued*, and can by no possibility suffer by comparison or controversy.

From the Toledo Blade of May 29.

AS to PRONUNCIATION, WORCESTER IS THE STANDARD followed by our best authors; in definitions he leaves nothing to be desired, and in ORTHOGRAPHY it is sufficient to say that WORCESTER can be safely followed.

INGHAM & BRAGG,
Publishers, Booksellers & Stationers,
NO. 191 SUPERIOR ST., CLEVELAND, OHIO.
mar9

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT
LIEE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
Newark, N. J.

Dividend January 1, 1861, 45 Per Cent.

ASSETS.....$3,812,556 50.

Statement January 1, 1861.

Balance, per statement Jan. 1st, 1860		$3,400,582 20
Received for Premiums during the year 1860	$763,053 55	
Received for interest during the year 1860	214,014 19	
Total receipts for 1860	$977,067 74	
Paid Claims by Death	$267,030 00	
Paid Policies surrendered	41,111 29	
Paid Salaries, Postage, Taxes, Exchange, etc.	31,020 54	
Paid Commissions to Agents	51,325 20	
Paid Physicians' fees	3,906 75	
Paid Annuities	1,517 00	
Paid Dividends during the year	165,500 75	565,091 53 411,976 14
Net Balance January 1st, 1861		$3,812,556 50

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$6,0234 19
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount loaned	2,327,841 68
Premium Notes, on Policies in force, only drawing 6 per cent. interest	1,279,864 17
Real Estate	90 893 27
Loans on Scrip	5,931 44
Premiums, Notes and Cash, in course of transmission	45,343 75
Total Assets	$3,812,556 50

7,575 Policies in force, insuring.....$25,426,538
1,435 new Policies have been issued during the year.

After a careful calculation of the present value of the outstanding Policies of the Company, and having the necessary amount in reserve therefor, the Directors have declared a Dividend of 45 per cent. on the Premiums paid at the table rates, to all policies for life in force, issued prior to January 1, 1860, payable according to the present rule of the Company.

Rates for all kinds of Life Contingencies, Prospectuses, Statements, and Applications, will be furnished WITHOUT CHARGE, at the Office or Agencies of the Company.

ROBT. L. PATTERSON, President.
L. G. GROVER, Vice President.
BENJ. C. MILLER, Secretary.
M. M. BENSON, *Agent*,
No. 4 Johnson Block,
March 23, 1861. Columbus, O.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, all widths, of most celebrated makes, now offered in greatest variety and at very low prices.
BAIN & SON,
april5 No. 29 South High street.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this everywhere prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only Scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

AYER'S
Ague Cure,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of Miasmatic Countries.

We are enabled here to offer the community a remedy which, while it cures the above complaints with certainty, is still perfectly harmless in any quantity. Such a remedy is invaluable in districts where these afflicting disorders prevail. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are *Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis* and *Derangement of the Stomach*, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the *intermittent type*, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
ROBERTS & SAMUEL, Columbus,
And by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.
nov9:1yd,tw&w

CANADIAN & UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMERS
TO AND FROM
LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW,
Liverpool, Montreal, Quebec,
and
NEW YORK.

The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built Steamers sail **every Saturday** from PORTLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States Mail and passengers.

NORWEGIAN,	NORTH AMERICAN,
BOHEMIAN,	ANGLO-SAXON,
NORTH BRITON,	HIBERNIAN,
CANADIAN,	NOVA SCOTIAN.

Shortest, Cheapest and Quickest Conveyance from
AMERICA TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

Rates of Passage to Europe,
$30, $66, $80.

Will sail from LIVERPOOL **every Wednesday**, and from QUEBEC **every Saturday**, calling at LONDONDERRY, to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers, to and from Ireland and Scotland.

☞ These Steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, carry each an experienced Surgeon, and every attention is paid to the comfort and accommodation of passengers. As they proceed direct to LONDONDERRY, the great risk and delay of calling at St. John's is avoided.

Glasgow passengers are furnished with FREE passage tickets to and from Londonderry.

Return tickets granted at reduced rates.

Certificates issued for carrying to and bringing out passengers from all the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland, at reduced rates, by this line of steamers, and by the WASHINGTON LINE OF SAILING PACKETS, leaving Liverpool every week.

Sight Drafts for £1 and upwards payable in England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales.

For passage, apply at the Office, 23 BROADWAY, New York, and 19 WATER ST., Liverpool,

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents,
Or to— J. R. ARMSTRONG,
no10-1yd&w Post Office, Columbus, Ohio.

HENRY KŒHLER,
(Late of Phalon's Establishment, N. Y.,) Proprietor of the New York Fashionable Shaving, Hair Cutting Shampooing, Curling and Dressing Saloon, East State street, over the Post Office, where satisfaction will be given in all the various branches. Ladies and Children's Hair Dressing done in the best style.
jy21-dly

SPRING CLOAKS AND BASQUINES! NEW STYLES—Bain & Son, No. 29 South High street, have just opened new styles of CLOAK CIRCULARS, BASQUINES and SACQUES, made in the newest and most stylish manner. Also, Superb Plain Black Silks, very heavy, designed expressly for Mantillas and Basquines.
april5

WALL PAPERS!
NEW,
BEAUTIFUL,
AND CHEAPER THAN EVER!

OUR SPRING STOCK IS UNUSUALLY large and well assorted. The very latest patterns from AMERICAN, ENGLISH and FRENCH Factories.

GOLD PAPERS AND BORDERS.
Gold and Velvet Borders,
SPLENDID DECORATIONS
SIDELIGHT
AND
FIRE BOARD PAPERS,
GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
GOLD
WINDOW CORNICES,
BUFF, BLUE,
AND
GREEN HOLLANDS,
WINDOW FIXTURES, all kinds,
CORD AND TASSELS,
BEAUTIFUL PICTURES
AND FRAMES.

RANDALL & ASTON,
109 South High St.
COLUMBUS, O.

N. B.—Landlords and persons wishing quantities of Paper will make money by buying of us. Country Merchants and persons from abroad will do well to call and see us. [april 1-d2mecd] R. & A.

NEW ARRIVALS
OF
Spring & Summer Millinery.

The Stock Replenished
DAILY
FROM LATEST IMPORTATIONS OF
NEW YORK.
MY STOCK OF
Spring & Summer Millinery
Is now complete, comprising every variety of Millinery; also, a large assortment of Embroideries, Hosiery and Notions, &c., and in quantities and prices that cannot fail to suit all who may favor us with a call. The goods have been bought at Panic prices, and will be sold at a small advance on cost.

MILLINERY
Miss M. E. YOUNG, late of New York City, will superintend the Millinery Department. Her long experience in the most Fashionable Establishment in Broadway will alone be a warranty that she will be able to give entire satisfaction in matters of taste to all who may favor her with their orders.

The Ladies of Columbus and vicinity will please accept my sincere thanks for their liberal patronage, and I would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

R. H. WARE,
68 East Town St., Columbus, O.
april-d3m-eod

Wholesale and Retail Depot for
FAMILY GROCERIES.
No. 106 South High Street.
Wm. McDONALD,
DEALER IN
TEAS,
FINE & STAPLE GROCERIES,
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES.
Daily rrival of Goods
For the Fall and Winter Trade
Of 1860-61

☞ RETURNING SINCERE THANKS TO THE PUBLIC for past favors and patronage, and being DETERMINED to MERIT a continuance of same by strict attention to trade, and prompt delivery of Goods, I would call the notice of the public to the fact that having a Large and well Selected Stock on hand, and being in daily receipt of goods from the different markets, I flatter myself that I can offer to the citizens of Columbus, or to any who may desire to purchase, an assortment of articles appertaining to the GROCERY trade, UNEQUALED by any house in the city. The price and quality of the goods offered, I guarantee to give satisfaction.

Goods Delivered Free of Charge.
nov27. WM. McDONALD.

William A. Gill
COLUMBUS, OHIO,
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE
And Seed Store,
DEALER IN
GENERAL HARDWARE,
NAILS, GLASS, SASH, PUTTY, CORDAGE,
Guns, Pistols, Wood & Willow Ware, other and Rubber Belting, Lace Leather, Hose and King.
ao1-dly

Notice.
CITY BANK OF COLUMBUS,

THE FOLLOWING CHANGES WERE made in the the officers of this Bank, January 29th, 1861, to wit: WM. A. PLATT, President, and THOMAS MOONEY, Cashier, resigned their offices. DAVID TAYLOR, Esq., was then elected President and WM. A. PLATT appointed Cashier.

By order of the Board of Directors.
feb 5, 1861-dly. W. A. PLATT, Cashier.

MINK MUFFS, VICTORINES and CUFFS we are now selling at very low prices, also all other kinds fashionable furs.
PETER BAINS,
dec21. No. 29 South High st.

The Ohio Statesman

TERMS.

Daily, per year	$6 00
Tri-Weekly, per year	3 00
Weekly, per year	1 00

To the People of the United States.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The delegates to a Convention of the Border Slave States, assembled in the city of Frankfort, desire to address you in relation to the present condition of the country.

None of us have ever expected to live to see the spectacle now exhibited in our distracted land. The cry to arms resounds throughout our borders, and in a few short weeks we have seen all over the land the marshaling of troops ready for the conflict. The pursuits of peace are neglected and abandoned, and the fell spirit of war has seized almost every heart, until even gentle and tender woman yields to the fierce impulse, and encourages the strife, and the maternal eye scarce gathers a tear as the son seizes his arms, and rushes toward the field of carnage and of death.

If this warlike spirit—this terrible energy—were displayed in preparing to meet the legions of an invading enemy, our hearts would exult in the exhibition of the martial spirit of our countrymen; but alas! the combatants are descendants of sires who stood side by side in the day of battle, to maintain the independence of our country, and in the approaching conflict brother is to fall by the hand of brother.

Can we hope, in this day of fierce passion, that our voice, crying for peace, will be heard? Will any portraiture of the horrors of civil war, that we can give, have any influence with those who are rushing madly on to destroy each other? We fear not. States which should have been with us, and whose voice would have increased the potency of our demands for peace, have been seized with the prevailing madness, and have rushed to arms. Still we feel bound to make our voice to be heard, with the hope that our words will have their influence at some day, when men shall behold the wasting and desolation that their madness has produced.

All the slave States except four are arrayed in hostility to the General Government, and are demanding that the confederation which they have formed shall be recognized as a separate sovereign nation. The process by which they have attempted to form themselves into a distinct nation has been, for each State by itself to declare all connection with the General Government terminated, and then unite in forming a confederation among themselves.

Our present purpose does not require us to discuss the propriety of the acts of these States, yet it may be proper for us to say, that they find no warrant in any known principle of our government, and no justification in the facts existing when they seceded.

While these States claim that their sovereignty as a nation shall be recognized, and have collected armies to make good their claim, the government of the United States insists that the ordinances of secession are utterly void, and that the Constitution and laws of the United States are still in force within the seceded States just as they are within any of the other States, and to maintain this position armies are rapidly gathering on the borders of the seceded States.

If there could be any intervention by which the shedding of blood and the desolation of civil war could be avoided, the practical good sense of the American people might discover some mode of adjusting the difficulties, which would be alike honorable and beneficial to both the contending parties. But while one side demands the recognition of its sovereignty and the other insists that such recognition is a constitutional impossibility, it is manifest that there can be no arbiter but the sword, unless the people themselves, acting upon and through their representatives, State and national, shall interpose, arrest the strife, and enforce a settlement without bloodshed. If any terms of adjustment would be satisfactory to both parties, which would fall short of the recognition of the sovereignty of the seceded States, and still satisfy them, and short of the obedience of the seceded States to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and still satisfy the people of the United States, it is the duty of each party to notify the other of such terms as would be satisfactory, so that an attempt at adjustment might be made.

But we repeat, if the recognition of the sovereignty of the seceded States continue a *sine qua non*, and if the government continue to disclaim the constitutional power to make such recognition, there is no peaceful solution of the difficulty possible, other than such as the people themselves may by their action produce.

It is proper for us to say that in our opinion the Constitution delegates to no one department of the Government, nor to all of them combined, the power to destroy the Government itself, as would be done by the division of the country into separate confederacies, and that the obligation exists to maintain the Constitution of the United States, and to preserve the Union unimpaired.

It has been suggested in quarters entitled to the highest respect, that the independence of the States which have seceded might be acknowledged by a National Convention, adopting an amendment to the Constitution for that purpose, as such an amendment would have the support and acquiescence of the seceded States. But we leave that for the decision of the people and their representatives, when they shall feel the imperative necessity of such a settlement.

We now turn to the consideration of what ought to be done for the purpose of quieting apprehension within the few slave States which still adhere to the Union established by their fathers.

We ask no concession of new or additional rights. We do not fear any immediate encroachment upon our rights as slave States.—The amendment to the Constitution proposed by the last Congress gives assurance that at present there is no danger that our rights will be assailed. But we are few in number, and the preponderance of the free States is continually increasing. The security to our rights now afforded by the sense of justice in the minds of the free States may be lost by a change of popular feeling in the future. One great object in constitutions is to protect the rights of minorities.

In the Constitution there are general grants of power to the Congress of the United States which might be perverted to our injury, contrary to the spirit of the instrument, and still the letter of the grant claimed to authorize the injurious legislation. Such are, the power to "regulate commerce between the States," and the power of "exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia," and "over forts, dock yards, and arsenals in the several States." It would not now be claimed by Congress that these grants authorized an interference in the sale of slaves between the people of different States, nor would it be claimed that they authorized the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia while Maryland and Virginia remained slave States, nor the like abolition in forts and other places within slave States. But what will be claimed in the future we cannot know. So, also, in relation to the Territories belonging to the United States. While we are aware that all the Territories, then unorganized, were organized by acts of the last Congress which contain no prohibition of slavery, and while we know that this was the action of a Congress in which the free States had the control at the time the acts were passed, still, these are but acts of Congress subject to repeal or alteration, as public feeling may change under temporary excitement.

It is just that the rights of the slave States, now in a small minority of the whole States, should be guarded in the particulars mentioned by such constitutional guarantees as shall render them secure against future legislation in times of excitement. Our distinguished fellow-citizen, the Hon. John J. Crittenden, for the purpose of securing by constitutional guarantees rights already possessed, presented to Congress certain propositions to amend the Constitution, which met with general approval, and were satisfactory to us and to our people, and those propositions, as originally offered, or any that are equivalent would be now satisfactory, and would quiet apprehensions that exist to some extent in the minds of real friends of the Union, and which are industriously excited by those who are enemies of the Union and of the people. Whether any such constitutional guarantees would have the effect of reconciling any of the seceded States to the government from which they have torn themselves away we cannot say, but we allow ourselves to hope that the masses in those States will in time learn that the dangers they were made to fear were greatly exaggerated, and that they will then be disposed to listen to the calls of interest and of patriotism, and return to the family from which they have gone out. One effect of giving such guarantees, certainly, will be to prove to the world, by the frank recognition of the rights of the few slave States adhering to the Union, that the States which have seceded have abandoned the best government in the world without any good or sufficient cause.

It may be urged that there are not now a sufficient number of States acting in the Union to ratify any such constitutional amendments as will furnish the guarantees we require. But it is to be remembered that there is no time fixed by the Constitution for such ratification, and if they should be ratified by the free States, then at the end of the present civil war, terminate as it may, either in the restoration of the seceded States to the Union, or in the establishment of their separate national existence, there will be the number of States required for the ratification.

Fellow-citizens of the United States, you are about to be engaged in a war in which the horrors that ordinarily attend that state are likely to be aggravated by the fact that you are of the same family, and have long lived together in intimate intercourse and in friendly relations. The kind feelings that once existed have been changed to bitterness, soon to degenerate, it may be, into deadly animosity. We desire to remind you that you are contending about a question of principle, upon which we would fain believe that you are on each side convinced that you are right. It is no longer a question of party politics, no longer a question about the right to hold slaves in territories, or to retake them when they escape; the question now to be settled is, whether we shall live in the same Union as formerly, or whether our fathers formed a government upon such principles that any one State may at her own pleasure, without the consent of the others, and without responsibility to any human power, withdraw from her connection with the Government and claim to be sovereign as a separate nation. It will be readily seen that this, as a question of principle, is not affected by the number of States that have withdrawn. It would have been well if this question could have been solved in some other mode than by a resort to war; but it may be that nothing but a Divine interposition now can determine it by other means. A war upon such a question ought not to produce any higher exasperation or excite any greater degree of animosity than is incident to all wars. In the meantime, let the spirit of humanity and of the high civilization of the age strip this war of the horrors that generally attend such civil strife.

Our States desire, and have indicated a purpose to take no part in this war, and we believe that in this course we will ultimately best serve the interests of our common country. It is impossible that we should be indifferent spectators; we consider that our interests would be irretrievably ruined by taking part in the conflict on the side where the strongest sympathies of our people are, and that our sense of honor and of duty requires that we should not allow ourselves to be drawn or driven into a war in which other States, without consulting us, have deliberately chosen to involve themselves. Our safety and our dignity, as among the most powerful of the slave States, demand of us that we take this position.

If the time shall come when our friendly mediation may arrest the further progress of the strife, our most earnest and strenuous efforts shall not be wanting to bring about peace, and it is by such efforts that we hope to serve the interests of our country.

And now, in conclusion, we make our solemn appeal to the people of the United States. This is your government—its preservation is your preservation—its overthrow is your ruin, and you are the rightful arbiters of its fate.

We hope you will take the subject of this address into your own consideration. Act with the energy and decision of a free people. In you and you alone we have confidence. You have the intelligence and the power to rule this fearful crisis. Make known your will in some emphatic form that shall give it authority with your representatives everywhere.

May we not earnestly hope that you, the people, the whole people, without regard to parties or sections, will be able to command a settlement of the national difficulties, and will see the propriety and necessity of having a cessation of present hostilities, so that the measures of pacification which your wisdom may devise, can be calmly considered by your constitutional authorities?

We venture to suggest, for your consideration and action, two specific propositions as most likely to lead to pacification:

1st. That Congress shall at once propose such constitutional amendments as will secure to slaveholders their legal rights, and allay their apprehensions in regard to possible encroachments in the future.

2. If this should fail to bring about the results so desirable to us and so essential to the best hopes of our country, then let a voluntary convention be called, composed of delegates from the people of all the States, in which measures of peaceable adjustment may be devised and adopted, and the nation rescued from the continued horrors and calamities of civil war.

To our fellow citizens of the North we desire to say: discard that sectional and unfriendly spirit, manifested by teaching and action, which has contributed so much to inflame the feelings of the Southern people, and justly create apprehension on their part of injury to them.

To our fellow-citizens of the South we desire to say: Though we have been greatly injured by your precipitate action, we would not now reproach you as the cause of that injury, but we entreat you to re examine the question of the necessity for such action, and if you find that it has been taken without due consideration, as we verily believe, and that the evils you apprehended from a continuance in the Union were neither so great nor so unavoidable as you supposed, or that Congress is willing to grant adequate securities, then we pray you to return promptly to your connection with us, that we may be, in the future, as we have been in the past, one great, powerful, and prosperous nation.

Indications have already been afforded that a Divine power is ready to interpose and prevent brethren from slaughtering each other. While the bombardment at Fort Sumter continued, no life was lost. When a Providential interposition was no longer needed to prevent the effusion of blood in civil strife, several lives were lost in the performance of a mere ceremony. We would invoke the presence and aid of that Power to preserve our fellow-citizens, on both sides, from slaughter, and we would commit the interests of our distracted country to His hands who can bring forth peace and order out of strife and confusion when man's wisdom utterly fails.

J. J. CRITTENDEN, Pres't.
JAS. GUTHRIE,
H. R. GAMBLE, of Missouri.
WM. A. HALL, "
J. B. HENDERSON, "
WM. G. POMEROY, "
R. K. WILLIAMS,
ARC'D DIXON,
F. M. BRISTOW,
JOSHUA F. BELL,
C. A. WICKLIFFE,
G. W. DUNLAP,
J. F. ROBINSON,
JNO. B. HUSTON,
ROB'T RICHARDSON,
JOHN CALDWELL, of Tenn.

—Most persons are particularly spiteful against those foibles in others which they themselves have. They remind us of a monkey scratching and grinning at the mimic monkey in the glass.

—The philosopher Frazer says that "though a man without money is poor, a man with nothing but money is still poorer."

A Bit of Fun from Washington.

A "soger" correspondent of the New York *Mercury* writes as follows:

I am living luxuriously, at present, on the top of a very respectable fence, and fare sumptuously on three granite biscuit a day, and a glass of water weakened with brandy. A high private in the 22d regiment has promised to let me have one of his spare pocket-handkerchiefs for a sheet the first rainy night, and I never go to bed on my comfortable window-brush without thinking how many poor creatures there are in this world who have to sleep on hair mattresses and feather beds all their lives. Before the great rush of Fire Zouaves, and the rest of the menagerie commenced, I boarded exclusively on a front stoop on Pennsylvania Avenue, and used to slumber, regardless of expense, in a well conducted ash box; but the military monopolize all such accommodations now, and I give for way the sake of my country.

I tell you, my boy, we are having high old times here just now, and if they get any higher, I shan't be able to afford to stay. The city is in "danger" every other hour, and, as a veteran in the Fire Zouaves remarked, there seems to be enough danger lying around loose on Arlington Heights to make a very good blood and thunder fiction in numerous p