The Daily Ohio Statesman.

VOL. VIII NO. 53. NEW SERIES. COLUMBUS, OHIO, SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 10, 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 "

RATES OF ADVERTISING BY THE SQUARE.

One square 1 year	$200 00	One square 3 weeks	$4 00
One " 9 months	15 00	One " 2 weeks	3 00
One " 6 months	10 00	One " 1 week	1 75
One " 3 months	7 00	One " 3 days	1 00
One " 2 months	5 00	One " 1 day	75
One " 1 month	3 00	One " 1 insertion	50

Display 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, charitable societies, fire companies, &c., half price.

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

Weekly, same price as the Daily, where the advertisers ds 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. S. SIMKINS,
Attorney at Law
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office—Amos Building, opposite Capitol Square.
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

A. OSBORNE,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
MARION, 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

1861. 1861.
Summer Arrangements.—Time Changed.
GREAT NORTHERN AND EASTERN ROUTE.
CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, & CINCIN'I
RAILROAD.
Connecting at Crestline with the PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD
For Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Also for Fort Wayne and Chicago.
Connecting at Cleveland with the LAKE SHORE RAILROAD
For Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, Boston, and New York.
THREE TRAINS DAILY,
EXCEPT SUNDAY,
From Columbus, in connection with Trains on the LITTLE MIAMI AND COLUMBUS AND XENIA RAILROADS.

FIRST TRAIN.
NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Columbus at 3.40 A. M; will leave passengers at all stations south of Galion, stop at Delaware, Ashley, Cardington and Gilead, and at all stations north of Galion, arriving at Cleveland at 9.00 A. M., Dunkirk 3.00 P. M., Buffalo 4.25 P. M. Albany 3.10 A. M., New York 8.25 A. M., Boston 2.30 P. M., Pittsburgh via Crestline 3.20 P. M., Philadelphia 9.10 A. M. Chicago via Crestline at 7.00 P. M.

SECOND TRAIN.
NEW YORK EXPRESS—Leaves Columbus at 11.10 a. m. Will stop at Lewis Centre, (for White Sulphur Springs), Delaware, Cardington, Galion, Crestline, Shelby, New London, Wellington and Grafton, arrive at Cleveland at 3.35 p. m.; Dunkirk, 8.50 p. m.; Buffalo, 10.25 p. m.; Albany, 6.45 a. m.; New York, 2.45 p. m.; Boston, 4.40 p.m. This Train connects at Shelby for Sandusky, and at Grafton for Toledo, arriving at Toledo at 5.40 p. m.

THIRD TRAIN.
MAIL AND ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Columbus at 2.30 p. m. Will stop at all stations South of Shelby, and at Mansfield, Wellington, Grafton, and Berea; arriving at Cleveland at 8.20 p. m.; Dunkirk, 2.00 a. m.; Buffalo, 3.00 a. m.; Albany, 2.00 p. m.; New York, 7.20 p. m.; Boston, 11.45 p. m.; Pittsburgh, via Crestline, at 11.55 p. m.; Philadelphia, 3.00 p. m., Chicago, via Crestline, 6.45 a.m. This train connects at Shelby for Sandusky and Toledo, arriving at Toledo at 8.35 p. m.

Patent Sleeping Cars are run on all Night Trains to Chicago, New York and Boston.

Baggage Checked Through to New York and Boston via Cleveland; also, to Philadelphia and New York via Crestline.

RETURNING.
Night Express arrives at Columbus at.....11.15 P. M.
Cincinnati Express arrives at Columbus at 10.50 A. M.
Accommodation Express arrives at Columbus at 7.00 P. M.

Fare as Low as by any other Route.

Ask for Tickets via Crestline or Cleveland.

R. S. FLINT,
Superintendent, Cleveland, Ohio.
JAMES PATTERSON, Agent,
Columbus, Ohio.
Columbus, June 17, 1861.

Just Received!
100 HF. CH GREEN and BLACK TEAS 100 bags prime Rio Coffee.
150 packets old Dutch Government Java Coffee.
75 bags Ceylon Coffee.
200 hhds. standard White Sugars, consisting of Powdered, Chrushed, 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 box but do do
100 M Cigars, different brands and grades.
WM. McDONALD.

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

Red, White and Blue
DELAINES, CALICOES, BERGES, NECK TIES, SILKS,
Just opened by
BAIN & SON,
apr29 No. 29 South High street.

A NEW HOOP SKIRT.
BAIN & SON,
No. 29, SOUTH HIGH STREET.
Have just received a new make of HOOP SKIRT finished in a manner far superior to any yet introduced or
DURABILITY AND GRACEFULNESS.
feb 22.

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 New Englander.
"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 use, 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. LECOMTE, Superintendent Zanesville Schools.
THOS. W. HARVEY, Sup't Massillon Union Schools.
M. F. COWDERY, Sup't Public Schools, Sandusky.
JOHN LYNCH, Sup't Public Schools, Cincinnati.
A. N. SAYFORD, Principal Cleveland Female Seminary.
WM. MITCHELL, Sup't Public Schools, Mt. Union.
JOHN GUNN, 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. TAPPAN, 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.
E. F. HUNTSTON, Principal Cleveland Institute.
J. A. GARFIELD, President of Eclectic Institute, Hiram.
W. D. HARRIS, Prof. of Chemistry, Ohio Wesleyan University.
E. H. BARNEY, Ex-Commissioner of Common Schools, Ohio.
JAMES MORRISON, Prof. Rhetoric, Oberlin College.
THOS. HILL, President Antioch College.
C. W. M. CATTERLY, Prof. Mathematics, High School, Dayton.
C. C. CRUNDEN, Prof. Language, High School, Dayton.
S. E. BARNUM, 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.
W. R. ECLECTIC COLLEGE.—"Heretofore we have used Webster's orthography. At a recent meeting of our Faculty, it was decided to change it to conform to that of Worcester's Royal Quarto Dictionary."—President Garfield.
WESTERN RESERVE COLLEGE.—"I find it worthy of cordial appreciation."—President Hitchcock.
OBERLIN COLLEGE.—"It more than meets my expectations. I recommend it as the standard authority in orthography to my children and my pupils."—President Morgan.
ANTIOCH COLLEGE.—"I adopt and aim to use in teaching, writing and speaking, the orthography and pronunciation of Worcester's Royal Quarto Dictionary."—President Hill.
"In all my writing, speaking, and teaching, I have endeavored to conform to the rules for orthography and pronunciation as contained in Worcester'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 best, but the most work of the kind ever labored, and can by no possibility suffer by comparison or controversy.*
From the Toledo Blade of May 29.
As to PRONUNCIATION, WORCESTER IS THE STANDARD following 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.
may8

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
Newark, N. J.
Dividend January 1, 1861, 45 Per Cent.
ASSETS.....$3,819,558 50.

Statement January 1, 1861.

Balance, per statement Jan. 1st, 1860	$3,406,501 29
Received for Premiums during the year 1860	762,053 55
Received for interest during the year 1860	214,014 19
Total receipts for 1860	$977,067 74
Paid Claims by Death	267,050 00
Paid Policies surrendered	43,111 29
Paid Salaries, Postage, Taxes, Exchange, etc.	31,800 54
Paid Commissions to Agents	51,235 30
Paid Physicians' fees	5,966 75
Paid Annuities	1,512 00
Paid Dividends during the year	160,506 75 565,681 63
Net Balance January 1st, 1861	$3,819,558 50

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$6,824 19
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount loaned	2,327,841 88
Premium Notes on Policies in force, only bearing 6 per cent. interest	1,379,264 17
Real Estate	90,903 97
Loans on Scrip	3,621 44
Premiums, Scrip and Cash, in course of transmission	45,303 75
Total Assets	$3,819,558 50

7,575 Policies in force, insuring.....$23,498,538
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, Blanks, and Applications, will be furnished without charge, at the Office or Agencies of the Company.

ROBT. L. PATTERSON, President.
E. G. GROVER, Vice President.
BENJ. C. MILLER, Secretary.
JAS. R. HUNTSON, Agent,
No. 4 Johnson Block.
March 23, 1861. Columbus, O.

DEATH AND FIRE!!! BLACK AND BROWN SILKS, of every grade, the most select assortment in the city, and at most reasonable rates.
BAIN & SON,
apr29 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.
nov13-ly&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, sailing 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 sailing at St. John's is avoided.
Glasgow passengers are furnished with rail 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 the 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, 22 BROADWAY, New York, and 19 WATER ST., Liverpool.
SAREL & SEARLE, General Agents,
Or to— J. R. ARMSTRONG,
aug10-1y&w Post Office, Columbus, Ohio.

Co-Partnership.
I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED MY son JAMES ADGIE BAIN as partner in my business, which will hereafter be conducted under the firm of Bain & Son.
R. BAIN, 29 South High St.
Columbus, Feb 15, 1861. feb16

HENRY MOEHLER,
(Late of TRAUT'S Establishment, N. Y.) Fashionable 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.
apr11-dly

Summer 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.
Four Trains Daily from Columbus.

FIRST TRAIN.
ACCOMMODATION at 5 a. m., stopping at all stations between Columbus and Cincinnati and Dayton, arriving at Cincinnati at 10.05 a. m., and at Dayton at 8.10 a. m., connecting at Dayton for Indianapolis and the West.

SECOND TRAIN.
No. 1 EXPRESS at 11.40 a. m., stopping at Jefferson, London, Charleston, Cedarville, Xenia, Spring Valley, Corwin, Freeport, Fort Ancient, Morrow St., Lebanon, Foster's, Loveland and Milford, arriving at Cincinnati at 4.30 p. m., Dayton at 2.45 p. m., connecting with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for Louisville, Ky., Vincennes, Cairo, St. Louis, New Orleans, etc.; at 35 Dayton for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Terre Haute, Chicago and all Western points.

THIRD TRAIN.
MAIL at 9.10 p. m., stopping at all stations between Columbus and Xenia, and at Spring Valley, Corwin, Morrow and Loveland, arriving at Cincinnati at 2 a. m.

FOURTH TRAIN.
NIGHT EXPRESS, via Dayton, at 12 00 midnight, stopping at London, Xenia, Dayton, Middletown and Hamilton, arriving at Cincinnati at 5.25 a. m.; at Dayton at 2.35 a. m.; connecting at Cincinnati with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for Louisville, Evansville, Vincennes, Cairo, St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans, and all points South and South-west; also, at Dayton for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Terre Haute, Chicago, etc.

☞ For further information and Through Tickets apply to M. L. DOHERTY, Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Columbus.
P. W. STRADER,
General Ticket Agent, Cincinnati.
JNO. W. DOHERTY,
Agent, Columbus.
E. W. WOODWARD,
Superintendent, Cincinnati.
Columbus, July 14, 1861.

EAST.
CENTRAL OHIO
AND
Steubenville Short Line
RAILROADS
COMBINED!
CONNECTING AT BELLAIRE WITH THE
BALTIMORE & OHIO,
AND AT PITTSBURGH WITH THE
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL
RAILROAD:
FORMING THE
Shortest, Quickest & Most Reliable Route to all Eastern Cities!
Trains Leave Columbus as follows:
MORNING EXPRESS
Leaves Columbus 3.30 A. M. from Union Depot, via Bellaire or Steubenville; arrives at Bellaire, 10.20 A. M.; Steubenville, 12.20 P. M.; Pittsburgh, 3.40 P. M.; Harrisburg, 1.10 A. M.; *via Allentown*, arrives at New York 8.00 A. M.; *via Philadelphia*, arrive at Philadelphia, 5.10 A. M.; New York, 10.30 A. M. Connects also at Harrisburg for Baltimore, arriving at 7.42 A. M.

Sleeping Cars attached to this Train
From Columbus, run directly through to Bellaire or Pittsburgh without change; and Passengers via Allentown arrive in New York at 9 A. M.
☞ TWO HOURS IN ADVANCE OF NORTHERN LINES.
This Train also connects at Bellaire with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

PITTSBURGH EXPRESS
Leaves Columbus 11 25 A. M., from Union Depot, via Steubenville; arrives at Newark, 12.50 P. M.; Coshocton, 2.15 P. M.; Steubenville, 6 P. M.; Pittsburg, 8.40 P. M. ☞ This is the only route by which Passengers can leave Cincinnati at 7 A. M., go through to Pittsburgh in daylight, without change of cars or delay.

FAST LINE.
Leaves Columbus 9.15 P. M., from Union Depot, via Bellaire: arrives at Newark, 10.23 P. M.; Zanesville, 4 23 P. M.; Bellaire 7.55 P. M.; Pittsburgh, 11.35 P. M.; Harrisburg, 9.00 A. M.; *via Allentown*, arrives at New York, 4 P. M.; *via Philadelphia*, arrives—Philadelphia, 1.10 P. M.; New York, 6 P. M. This Train also connects at Harrisburg for Baltimore, arriving at 2 P. M.
This Train runs through to Bellaire or Pittsburg without change of Cars; and from Pittsburg there is no change of Cars to Philadelphia, or via Allentown to New York—thus offering
The only Route from Columbus to Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New York, with only one change of Cars.
By this Train Passengers arrive in New York five hours in advance of the Northern lines.
This Train also connects at Bellaire with the Baltimore and Ohio R. R.
☞ This Route is 30 miles shorter to Pittsburg, and more than 100 miles shorter to New York, than Northern Lines.
Baggage Checked Through to all important Points East.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA
BELLAIRE OR STEUBENVILLE.
Tickets Good over either Route.
JNO. W. BROWN,
Gen. Ticket Agent Central Ohio R. R.
I. A. HUTCHINSON,
Gen. Ticket Agent Steubenville Short Line.
jel6

William A. Gill
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE
And Seed Store,
DEALER IN
GENERAL HARDWARE,
NAILS, GLASS, SASH, PUTTY, CORDAGE,
Guns, Pistols, Wood & Willow Ware,
Leather and Rubber Belting, Lace Leather, Hose and Lacing.
aug1-dly

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Novelties in Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Embroidered Gauntlet Gloves.
Paris Kid Gloves, superior make.
Golden Hill Shirts, various styles.
Boys' Golden Hill Shirts, do
Driving and Street Gloves, do
Hemmed Pocket Handkerchiefs, various styles.
Half Hose and Under Garments.
BAIN & SON,
apr15 No. 29 South High street.

SOMETHING NEW.
HOWARD & CO'S.
AMERICAN WATCHES.
CALL AT NO. 83, SOUTH HIGH ST., and examine our new make of
AMERICAN WATCHES,
manufactured by E. HOWARD & CO., Boston, Mass. These Watches are far superior to anything ever offered to the public, heretofore. Having the exclusive agency, I can sell them at prices to suit the times. I have just received a large stock of
AMERICAN WATCHES,
manufactured by APPLETON, TRACY, & CO. also, a fine assortment of
ENGLISH AND SWISS WATCHES,
in Gold and Silver Cases, at Table prices.
W. J. SAYAGE.

The Ohio Statesman

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

THE CIVILIANS AT BULL RUN.

BY H. R. TRACY.

Have you heard of the story so lathlog in story,
About the civilians who went to the fight?
With every thing handy, from sandwich to brandy,
To fill their broad stomachs and make them all tight

There were balls from our State street, and cattle from Wall street,
And members of Congress to see the great fun;
Newspaper reporters (some regular shorters),
On a beautiful Sunday went to Bull Run.

Provided with passes as far as Manassas,
The portly civilians rode jolly along;
Till the sound of the battle, the roar and the rattle
Of cannon and musket drowned laughter and song

Their hearts were all willing to witness the killing,
When the jolly civilians had chosen their ground.
They drank and they nibbled—reporters they scribbled
While shot from the cannon were flying around.

But nearer the rattle and storm of the battle
Approached the civilians who came to a show;
The terrible thunder filled them with wonder
And trembling, and quaking with fear of the foe.

The hell's egg-shells flying, the groans of the dying,
Soon banished their pleasure and ruined their fun;
There was terrible slaughter—blood ran like water
When civilians were picknicking down at Bull Run.

Their forces Aldermanic are shaken with panic,
When the "Black Horse" swept down like a cloud on the plain;
They run helter-skelter, their fat bodies swelter—
They fly from the field thickly strewn with the slain.

Oh! save me from *their* rage; Oh! give me my carriage!
The civilians cry out at the sound of each gun;
No longer they're fring with brandy and whisky,
No longer they seek for a fight at Bull Run!

Did they come down there belching, to stampede the army?
It would seem so, for how like a Jehu they drive
O'er the dead and the wounded their vehicles bounded,
They caring for naught but to get home alive.

For the sharp denolution that struck through the nation,
We hold to account the civilians and—rum!
When our soldiers next go to battle the foe,
May our portly civilians be kept here at home.
—*Boston Herald.*

[From the London Times, July 24.]

Our Military Outpouring.

The citizens of the United States may well be proud of their new army. More than forty years of peace, broken only by such interruptions as the Mexican war and the expedition to Utah, have not in the least degree blunted their military spirit. It is impossible to read the special report of the Secretary of War to the President, without being reminded of those ancient democracies, in which the whole adult population would sally out to repel foreign aggression, and all the richer citizens would contribute freely to the expenses of war. If republican institutions are indeed on their trial, it is not at this point that they will break down. The Secretary may be forgiven for lapsing from the narrative into the rhetorical style, in describing the composition of this force of a quarter of a million, so rapidly raised and so efficiently armed. "But a few weeks since, the men composing this great army were pursuing the avocations of peace. They gathered from the farm, from the workshop, from the factory, from the mine. The minister came from his pulpit, the merchant from his counting room, the professor and student from the college, the teacher and pupils from the common schools. Young men of fortune left luxurious homes for the tent and the camp. Native and foreign born alike came forward with a common enthusiasm." The Government finds itself "embarrassed with the generous outpouring of volunteers to sustain its action." The first call for troops, made on the 15th of April, though it did not extend to the States which had then seceded, and was peremptorily rejected by several others, met with so enthusiastic a response in the North, that the quota actually furnished exceeded by several thousands that defined in the proclamation. Under the second requisition of the 4th of May, which was not limited like the former to the period of three months' service, but invited enlistment for three years, or the whole period of the war, no less than two hundred and eight regiments have been enrolled, and one hundred and fifty-three are already in active service. Altogether, the State can count on a force of two hundred and eighty thousand officers and men after the discharge of the first contingent, and there seems no reason to doubt that this may be increased indefinitely. The Senate has already more than responded to the President's appeal, by authorizing the employment of 500,000 volunteers and appropriating five hundred millions of dollars for the war. Many criticisms will probably occur to military men on the deficiency of cavalry and artillerymen, the very small proportion of veterans among these raw recruits, and the inevitable inexperience of the officers. It will not be easy to convince professional soldiers that a task which cost Dellia Marmora years of patient zeal, and which Garibaldi failed to complete in the most eventful of campaigns, can be accomplished at a stroke by General Scott. All this may be very true, but a people in arms can never be otherwise than formidable, and in this case they will be opposed to an enemy by no means their superiors in equipment and discipline. Such an effort must command admiration, and, regarded as an experiment, is well calculated to inspire confidence in the elasticity of volunteer organization.

The best wish that we can suggest for the great republic, now entering on a struggle more desperate than any which has tested its strength since the War of Independence, is that it may find it as easy to disband its volunteer army, as it has been to muster it. Meanwhile, the short terms of enlistment which crippled Washington's action so much, have been superseded by a system which virtually converts a volunteer force into a standing army, and thereby removes one main obstacle to a tedious conflict. We shall not reiterate the commonplaces about standing armies, but we think it worth while to point out that American society may be soon exposed, almost for the first time, to a class of temptations which have turned the heads and ruined the liberties of some of the greatest among nations.

[From the London Times (City Article) July 24.]

The American War Loan.

As it is almost certain that, if the American war continues so as to render necessary the raising of £80,000,000 sterling contemplated by the President, proposals will be made for obtaining a portion of the amount in Europe, it is necessary that American financiers should recognize beforehand the disadvantages under which any such appeal would necessarily be made. Anything that might be said in London when a loan was actually brought forward, would perhaps at once be denounced with the incoherent fury lately manifested in relation to every other proceeding in this country, and it is better therefore to prevent disappointment by referring to the question while there is yet time for its discussion. In the present contest the North point to the South as repudiators, and claim strong faith in their own financial integrity. This can be settled simply like any other matter of history. Of the thirty-three States of the Union nearly one-fifth are stained by repudiation, direct or indirect. But these do not all belong to the South. The balance of disgrace is nearly equal. The repudiating Southern States are Mississippi, Arkansas and Florida. In the North the chief offender is Michigan, but there is also a spot on Pennsylvania which has never been wiped out, and Indiana in an indirect way has placed herself in a position very little differing from that of determined default. Of the six compromised States, therefore, three belong to the South and three to the North. There are modifying circumstances to be mentioned, but it is doubtful if these will alter the balance. As regards the South, Mississippi presents unquestionably the most flagrant case. Here, not only has the doctrine of repudiation been maintained, as if it were among the sacred rights of man, but every appeal of the cheated creditors has been met with defiant taunts, the leader of popular sentiment in this direction having on all occasions been Mr. Jefferson Davis, who is now President of the Southern Confederation, and who, it may be hoped, in his new position, has become sensible of the fatal character of this part of his career. Next comes Arkansas, which, in the openness of its bad faith, has been a steady imitator of Mississippi, and lastly we have Florida, which has always contrived to avoid a direct avowal of repudiation, by resorting instead to a quibble of constitutional law. The debt of Florida was contracted when she was a "Territory," and her plea is, that, for debts so contracted, the Federal Government are liable. The Federal Government takes the opposite view, and the result is that between them the creditor gets nothing.

Turning to the North, the only State whose conduct in any degree rivals that of Mississippi is Michigan. In this case, the repudiation is direct and unblushing, and is rather aggravated by the fact that, as there is a portion of debt which she has not repudiated, and on which she pays dividends, the Governor, in his annual message generally introduces a flourish to the effect that, with the honor by which she has ever been distinguished, the State continues to provide duly for all her public obligations.—Pennsylvania has never, in the general sense, been a repudiator, but her financial character suffers from a wound which derives its worst features from its smallness. She issued bonds for arrears of dividends at a full rate of interest, and when these fell due with accumulation of such interest, refused to pay them unless the holders would accept a lower rate. It is also to be mentioned that, although the State is under no other delinquency, the municipality of Pittsburg—one of her chief towns, the Birmingham of America—have very recently refused to pay a large amount of railway bonds issued on their guarantee, and, with the support of the populace, they have defied even the mandates of the Supreme Court. The next and last State is Indiana. This State, after a tedious default, offered to pay dividends upon half her debt, if her creditors would take the unfinished State Canal in payment for the other half, advancing at the same time sufficient for its completion. The value of the canal was considerable, because it took all the central traffic of that State, and was protected by a charter which it was agreed should be upheld against competing lines, either of canal or railway. The creditors accepted the terms and laid out the required sum, and instantly upon this being done the State authorities removed all protection, passed a law enabling the construction of opposition lines actually along its banks, and thus rendered the property entirely worthless.

These are uncolored facts which cannot be contradicted, and capitalists must form their own conclusions from them. But it will be said that they do not bear on the Federal Government, whose engagements, with the exception of the paper issues during the Revolutionary war, have always been duly fulfilled. That is a point, however, for each individual to determine, according to his fancy as to whether a certain proportion of unsound States among a limited federation is to be reckoned as an element of danger. We must also bear in mind that it is not our place to decide which is the real offender with regard to the Florida debt—the individual State or the Federal Government—and, likewise, that although Mr. Jefferson Davis is now frequently assailed by speakers at Washington for his financial antecedents, those antecedents were never, until the outbreak of secession, cited by federalists or Northerners as disqualifying him for the highest offices of State. Finally, it must be remarked that the aggregate population of such of the Northern States as have been compromised by default is 5,000,000, and that of the Southern only 800,000. Under these circumstances, it would seem there is not much to encourage our capitalists to interfere by supplying means to either side; while in a political sense it is certain that any such movement would injure our future good relations, since we should have a strong prospect that on the termination of the contest—either by force or compromise—the re united friends would join to attribute the greater part of the miseries they had inflicted on each other to British gold maliciously supplied by our aristocracy for the very purpose of giving intensity to the contest and destroying free institutions.

Affairs South.

From a gentleman, a New Yorker by birth, who has lived in New Orleans the past two years as a machinist, we gather some information respecting matters at the South. He left New Orleans about the 1st of July, under apprehension that his anti-secession views might bring him into trouble. He had received no warning to leave, or any intimation to that effect, but as all Northerners are regarded with