The Daily Ohio Statesman.

VOL. VIII. NO. 55. NEW SERIES. COLUMBUS, OHIO, TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 13, 1861.

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.

1 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 insertion 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, $7 50 per line; outside $2.

Notices of meetings, church sales, elections, 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.

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 3.20 A. M., New York 8.35 A. M., Boston 5.30 P. M., Pittsburgh via Crestline 3.20 P. M., Philadelphia 5:10 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, 8:30 p. m.; Buffalo, 10:25 p. m.; Albany, 8:45 a. m.; New York, 1:45 p. m.; Boston, 4:40 p. m. This Train connects at Shelby for Sandusky, and at Grafton for Toledo, arriving at Toledo at 6:40 p. m.

THIRD TRAIN.

MAIL AND ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Columbus at 2.30 p. m. Will stop at all stations South of Shelby, and at New London, Wellington, Grafton, and Berea; arriving at Cleveland at 8:20 p. m.; Dunkirk, 2:00 a. m.; Buffalo, 3:20 a. m.; Albany, 2:20 p. m.; New York, 7:20 p. m.; Boston, 11:45 p. m.; Pittsburgh, *via* Crestline, at 11:55 p. m.; Philadelphia, 1:00 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 7:50 P. M.

Fare as Low as by any other Route.

Ask for Tickets via Crestline or Cleveland.

E. 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 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 Manufacturer,

NORTH HIGH STREET, COLUMBUS, OHIO

mar11-dly

Red, White and Blue

DELAINES, CALICOES, RIBBONS, SILKS, NECK TIES.

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 SKIRTS finished in a manner far superior to any yet introduced or have been for sale in this city. Ladies will find

DURABILITY AND GRACEFULNESS,

combined in these skirts, and we feel confident that they will give more satisfaction than any other skirt now in market.

BAIN & SON,

mh 30. 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 Massillon 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 ODDEN, Principal State Normal School, Minnesota.
CYRUS NASON, Principal Fourth Intermediate School, Cincinnati.
H. S. MARTIN, Sup't Canton Union Schools.
EDWIN ROBAL, 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.
R. F. HUMPHREY, Principal Cleveland Institute.
J. A. GARFIELD, President of Electic Institute, Hiram.
W. L. HARRIS, Prof. of Chemistry, Ohio Wesleyan University.
E. 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.

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 approbation."—President Hitchcock.

OBERLIN COLLEGE.—"It more than meets my expectations. I recommend it as the standard authority in orthoepy 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 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

LIFE 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.....$3,406,327 29
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, 207,650 00
Paid Policies surrendered.....41,111 29
Paid Salaries, Postage, Taxes, Exchange, etc.....31,021 54
Paid Commissions to Agents.....31,395 26
Paid Physicians' fees.....3,905 75
Paid Annuities.....1,317 00
Paid Dividends during the year.....166,500 73 — 465,001 57 — 411,976 14
Net Balance January 1st, 1861.....$3,812,556 50

ASSETS.

Cash on hand.....$6,624 19
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount loaned.....2,267,541 68
Premium Notes, on Policies in force, only drawing 6 per cent. interest.....1,279,864 17
Real Estate.....60,893 27
Loans on Scrip.....5,931 44
Premiums, Notes and Cash, in course of transmission.....45,303 75
Total Assets.....$3,812,556 50

7,575 Policies in force, insuring.....$9,894,420,588
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. HERRON, Agent,
No. 4 Johnson Block,
March 19, 1861. Columbus, O.

BRASS AND FIGURED BLACK DRESS SILKS, of every grade. The most select assortment in the city, and at most reasonable rates.

BAIN & SON,

apr13 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 compounded 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.

nov8 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, $35, $40.

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 PREPAID 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, 22 BROADWAY, New York, and 19 WATER ST., Liverpool.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents,

Or to— J. R. ARMSTRONG,

aug6-1yd&w Post Office, Columbus, Ohio.

Co-Partnership.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED MY son JAMES ADGER BAIN as partner in my business, which will be after to be conducted under the firm of Bain & Son. P. BAIN, 29 South High St.

Columbus, Feb 15, 1861. feb16

HENRY KOHLER,

(Late of Phelon's Establishment, N. Y.,) Proprietor of the New York Fashionable Shaving, Hair Cutting, Shampooning, 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.

jyl1-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 Sta., 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 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 3.25 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.
H. 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 6.00 A. M.; *via Philadelphia*, arrives at Philadelphia, 5.10 A. M.; New York, 10.30 A. M. Connects also at Harrisburg for Baltimore, arriving at 7.45 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 8 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 2.15 P. M., from Union Depot, via Bellaire: arrives at Newark, 3.23 P. M.; Zanesville, 4 23 P. M.; Bellaire 7 .55 P. M.; Pittsburgh, 11.25 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 all 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 1more 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.
J. A. HUTCHINSON,
Gen. Ticket Agent Steubenville Short Line.

jal6

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 Sling.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Novelties in Neck Ties and Scarfs.
" " Byron and Garrote Collars.
" " Embroidered Pocket Handkerchiefs.
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,

aprl5 No. 29 South High street.

SOMETHING NEW.

HOWARD & CO'S.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

CALL AT NO. 33, 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 Panic prices.

W. J. SAVAGE.

The Ohio Statesman

TERMS.

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

THE GREAT BATTLE OF MANASSAS.

Highly Interesting Narrative—Gallant Conduct of Officers and Men—Scenes and Incidents.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, July 29.]

Although more than a week has passed since the great battle of Manassas, and the public has daily been furnished with narratives of deeds done on that bloody field, there yet remains much to be told, and we have spared no efforts to procure from the most reliable sources such records of the event as will not only interest the reader, but serve as a guide to the historian who shall hereafter embody the incidents of the revolution of 1860-'61.

The following statement was prepared by a distinguished officer, who bore a conspicuous part on the field of battle, on the 31st of July:

THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS.

RICHMOND, July 27, 1861.—It may not be unacceptable to your readers to learn something of the battle of Manassas from an eye-witness, who had better opportunities of observation, perhaps, than any one else. The first gun fired by the enemy was at five minutes past six o'clock in the morning, batteries opening against our center as a feint to conceal the movement against our left. A short time afterward, Gen. Johnston and Gen. Beauregard, with their staff, rode off to the nearest point of elevation and observation convenient to the centre, and there awaited developments, whilst the iron hail whistled around and over them. A singular misconception seems to pervade the public mind which has not yet been corrected, *that Gen. Beauregard fought the battle, and Gen. Johnston yielded to preconceived plans.* Whilst according to Gen. Beauregard all the merit to which he is entitled, and there does not live a more gallant gentleman and officer, nor one for whom I have a higher admiration as a General, it is due to Gen. Johnston to say, *that he planned the battle.* Pre eminently a modest man, Gen. Johnston, perhaps, would never claim the high honor, which is his due, and therefore it devolves upon his friends to portray the man.

Without such a General, the Republic would no longer flourish so greenly, for reverses would have showered upon our arms, and despondency would wreathe our faces instead of the bright gleams of hope. Essentially a man of judgment, General Johnston has never risked, during the campaign, any battle where our chances were not good. Though our men murmured vastly when ordered to go backward from Harper's Ferry, from Bunker's Hill, from Darksville, and from Winchester, no one can now dare dispute the sagacity which planned all the movements. To have risked a battle by attacking superior numbers, entailing defeat upon us, would doubtless have crushed our proud Republic in its inception. When General Johnston (who has always been in correspondence with General Beauregard in regard to the junction of the armies, and who for weeks have also pointed out to the President the absolute necessity of such a movement) received orders to form the junction, it came at a fortunate moment, when Patterson had moved to Charleston, twenty-four miles distant, and had placed it out of his power to attack us in the rear. Only ten thousand of our column arrived in time for the battle, but they were enough.

To return, however, to the battle; our line was extended over a distance of eight miles, in a position nearly assimilating to a semi-circle. On Saturday night General Johnston assumed command, and nearly the entire night was consumed by the staff of both Generals in writing orders to the different brigades to prepare for a forward movement in the morning. General Beauregard's plans were to be carried out in a great measure, and the rout of the enemy would have been more signal, and doubtless Washington would now be in our possession, if our attack had not been converted into a defense by the movements of the enemy. We intended to move about 8 o'clock, and they commenced their attack before our movement could be made.—From a letter written by one of the enemy, dated July 20, 9 P. M., and afterward found by the writer, their position was taken and movements commenced at that hour. Our Generals waited patiently upon the knoll which I have designated, but the same cannot be said of your humble servant or the other gentlemen around about, until finally the rattle of musketry upon our extreme left betokened that "somebody was getting hurt."

To understand the battle, you must know that our line was faced toward Bull Run and immediately back of it, defending the various fords. By turning our flank, the line of battle was changed to a direction perpendicular to the one which we had assumed, and commencing at our left, extended back for a mile and a quarter. When the musketry betrayed the "cat in the meal tub," away went the Generals and their staff, flying upon the wings of the wind to reach the scene of action, distant three miles. The country was a rolling one, thickly interspersed with pine thickets, and the battle ground was an open valley with a hill upon each side, rising some 100 feet above the low ground, and distant from each other about 600 yards. The struggle was an alternate movement of regiments. When the head of McDowell's column reached Sudley's spring, a ford much higher up than it was anticipated they would cross, as the Stone Bridge was the point we were defending upon our extreme left, quietly they sneaked along, getting in behind us, until discovered, I believe, by General Evans's Brigade, who opened fire upon them.

They had now retreated to the brow of the hill, where the brigade of Gen. Jackson was lying *perdu*, and this was the most critical point of the day. Fighting for hours under a hot sun, without a drop of water near, the conduct of our men could not be excelled; but human endurance has its bounds, and all seemed about to be lost. Our reserves were yet miles distant from the scene of action, whilst the enemy's reserve kept pressing on. From the knoll near the Lewis House, the two Generals had remained anxious spectators of the conflict; but the time had come for action, and plunging their spurs into the quick-footed steeds, away went the Generals and their staff into the thickest of the fight. Coming up first to the Alabamians, who were without a field officer, Gen. Johnston placed his color-bearer by his horse's side and moved on—each and all of the staff, with the Generals, vieing with each other in words of encouragement to the men to come on. And well timed was this movement.

Already our line upon the hill top was giving away, but incited to fresh deeds of heroism by the appearance in their midst of our Generals, apparently bringing up reinforcements, they pitched into the fray with redoubled ardor, and from that time yielded not an inch of ground. Gen. Beauregard, riding over to the left, took charge of operations there, displaying his reckless bravery by riding everywhere in the face of the enemy's fire, and having his horse killed beneath him, fortunately escaping uninjured himself. The tide of battle thus checked, away went Gen. Johnston's staff to hurry up the reserves and assign them to proper positions. The first were met two miles back, covered with dust and coming at a double quick. On they went, plunging into the midst of the fray, and the sunshine of certainty did not gleam from beneath the marky clouds until Gen. Kirby Smith arrived with a portion of his division upon the ground. Coming from Winchester, he heard the roar of the battle, and without waiting for orders he at once disembarked his men, Col. Elzey's Brigade, and marched hurriedly to our assistance. Col. Kershaw's and Col. Cash's regiments arrived upon the ground at the same moment, and with these four thousand men Gen. Smith promptly took the extreme left and turned the tide of battle.

Then, in quick succession, the enemy's regiments deployed in line to their right, whilst ours came up upon our left. The engagement grew hot and heavy. Their column numbered 25,000, while we could only oppose them at the beginning with about 8,000. Slowly but surely the heavy column kept on its march, pressing our line back by the weight of numbers, and moving on in the settled purpose of turning our flank and attacking us in the rear. Gallantly, however, did our army struggle for the right, and despite of odds, regiment after regiment shrew itself in the way, disputing the ground, inch by inch, regardless of the fact that its predecessors had been cut to pieces or dispersed. A battery harrassing our lines, the Eighth Georgia Regiment was ordered to take it, and right well did they do so; but a myriad of Yankees seemed to rise up, who had hitherto been concealed, and pouring in their fire upon our column, it seemed to melt away like snow beneath a summer's sun. Col. Gardner was here shot down and taken prisoner, but afterward retaken by our men later in the day.

The 8th compelled to retreat with nearly half its number wounded or killed, the attack of the enemy was met by the Brigade of Gen. Bee, composed of Mississippians and Alabamians, and one regiment, I think, of Tennessean. Later in the day, Col. Barton was shot near this spot, whilst leading on the 7th Georgia Regiment, commanded by Col. Gartrell. Gen. Bee's Brigade could not withstand the fierce tornado of shot and shell sweeping through its ranks, and slowly retired, fighting bravely all the time. The 4th Alabama Regiment suffered terribly, all of its field officers being shot down, and two (Col. Jones and Major Scott) left upon the field. Col. Jones was captured, but afterward retaken during the rout. Falling back upon the position taken by Hampton's Legion, whose prowess can clearly be shown by the heaps of dead in front of their line, a momentary check was thrown in the enemy's approach.

The enemy had so far turned our flank as to have gotten entirely behind us, and nearly 4,000 were marching up to attack us in the rear; seeing this, Gen. Smith determined to cut them off, and would have done so, but for his misfortune in being shot through the neck with a grape shot just as Col. Kershaw was within twenty yards of him for the purpose of receiving orders. His plan of cutting them off was, consequently, not carried out, and they were enabled to join the main body, hotly pursued by our men. Gen. Jackson's Brigade had been lying for hours sustaining with unflinching courage a most terrific fire. The General had his horse shot under him, and a finger of the left hand shot off, but cool as a cucumber, he still urged his "boys" to be steady, and steady they were when they charged and butchered the Fire Zouaves and other regiments right and left. The General has a way of holding his head up very straight, and his almost invariable response to any remark is "very well," whilst his chin seems trying to get up toward the top of his head. The writer remembers, in the midst of the fight, to have seen the General rallying his men, while his chin seemed to stick out further, and his "very wells" seemed to sound more euphoniously than ever, and when the writer wished to pour a little whisky upon the shattered finger, he was told that it was "of no consequence," and away went the General with a battery following him to take a position in some advantageous spot. If any one was ever entitled to a soubriquet, the General certainly deserves that of *cool*.

An incident connected with the battle is worth mentioning. A young gentleman from Kentucky, twenty years of age, named Thomas G. Duncan, was very desirous of being in the fight, so by the request of the writer, he was placed alongside Capt. Trigg of the Montgomery Fencibles. Tom received a good Minie musket and went for his ammunition, but expressed doubts after receiving it whether he had enough. Upon inquiry, after ascertaining that he had *only* 60 rounds, the writer told him to quit shooting after he had exhausted that amount. After laying exposed to the enemy's fire for a long time, this regiment (Col. James L. Preston's)