The Daily Ohio Statesman.

VOL. VIII. NO. 84. NEW SERIES. COLUMBUS, OHIO, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT. 15, 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 " 6 months	18 00	One " 2 weeks	3 00
One " 3 months	15 00	One " 1 week	1 75
One " 2 months	10 00	One " 3 days	1 00
One " 1 month	8 00	One " 2 days	75
One " 1 month	5 00	One " 1 insertion	50

Displayed advertisements half more than the above rates.

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

All notices requires 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 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 9:20 A. M., Dunkirk 1:00 P. M., Buffalo 4:25 P. M., Albany 3.00 A. M., New York 8:35 A. M., Boston 9.50 P. M., Pittsburgh via Crestline 3:00 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, 8:50 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 8:30 p. m.; Dunkirk, 2:00 a. m.; Buffalo, 3:30 a. m.; Albany, 8:20 p. m.; New York, 7:30 p. m.; Boston, 11:45 p. m.; Pittsburgh, via Crestline, at 11:50 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.
N. S. FLINT,
Superintendent, Cleveland, Ohio.
JAMES PATTERSON, Agent,
Columbus, Ohio.
Columbus, June 17, 1861.

Just Received!
100 BF. CH. GREEN and BLACK TEAS 100 bags prime Rio Coffee.
150 packages old Dutch Government Java Coffee.
75 bags Ceylon Coffee.
200 bbls. standard White Sugars, consisting of Powdered, Chrushed, Granulated A and B Coffee.
50 quintals Cores Bank Codfish.
20 bbls. Mess and No. 1 Mackerel.
5 tcs. Pink Salmon.
100 bx. Layer Raisins.
50 kf. boxes do
100 qr. boxes do
100 M Cigars, different brands and grades.
nov17 WM. McDONALD.

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

Red, White and Blue
DELAINES, CALICOES, MERINOS,
NECK TIES, SILKS,
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 style of HOOP SKIRT, finished in a manner far superior to any yet introduced, of
DURABILITY AND GRACEFULNESS.
mh 23.

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."
every Man 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. LEVERETT, 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, Cleveland.
S. N. SANFORD, Principal Cleveland Female Seminary.
WM. MITCHELL, Sup't Public Schools, Mt. Union.
JOHN ODBEN, 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. HORTON, Principal West High School, Cleveland.
S. A. NORTON, Associate Principal High School, Cleveland.
THEODORE STERLING, Principal High School, Cleveland.
H. F. HUNTINGTON, 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.
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 Gurfield.
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 new 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. 121 SUPERIOR ST., CLEVELAND, OHIO.
mar9

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
Newark, N. J.
Dividend January 1, 1861, 45 Per Cent.
ASSETS.....$1,519,558 50.
Statement January 1, 1861.
Balance, per statement Jan. 1st, 1860.....$2,400,969 39
Received for Premiums during the year 1860.....$763,053 53
Received for interest during the year 1860.....214,014 19
Total receipts for 1860.....$977,067 72
Paid Claims by Death, 257,030 00
Paid Policies surrendered.....41,111 20
Paid Salaries, Postage, Taxes, Exchange, etc.....31,820 94
Paid Commissions to Agents.....51,265 30
Paid Physicians' fees.....5,966 75
Paid annuities.....1,517 00
Paid Dividends during year.....193,560 75 582,531 63 411,976 14
Net Balance January 1st, 1861.....$2,819,558 50
ASSETS.
Cash on hand.....$6,0324 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.....1,270,884 17
Real Estate.....90,893 27
Loans on Scrip.....5,921 44
Premiums, Notes and Cash, in course of transmission.....43,243 75
Total Assets.....$3,819,558 50
7,575 Policies in force, insuring.....$9,496,528
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, Temporaries, Statements, and Applications, will be furnished without charge, at the Office or Agencies of the Company.
ROBT. L. PATTERSON, President.
L. C. GROVER, Vice President.
BENJ. C. MILLER, Secretary.
M. M. MARSHALL, Agent,
No. 4 Johnson Block, Columbus, O.
March 23, 1861.

DRAINED AND PLASTERED BLACKS & DEBILLES, of every quality. The above articles constitute in the city, and at most reasonable rates.
BAIN & SON,
Nov 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 renders 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 we feel sure will cure the disease with certainty. It will prove 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.1w&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 fullpowered Clyde-built Steamships 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 to ply in winter, in watertight compartments, carry only an experienced Surgeon, and every attention is paid to the comfort and accommodation of passengers. As the route is 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 sending for and bringing out friends from all the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland, at reduced rates, by this line of steamships, 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,
SAHEL & SEARLE, General Agents,
Go to— J. R. ARMSTRONG,
no10-1yMw Post Office, Columbus, Ohio.

Co-Partnership.
I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED MY son JAMES ADGER BAIN as partner in my business, which will be conducted under the firm of P. BAIN & SON.
P. BAIN, 29 South High St.
Columbus, Feb 13, 1861. feb18

HENRY SCHREINER,
(Late of Palace Establishment, N. Y.,) Proprietor
The New York Restaurant, Hearing, Hair Cutting and Shampooing, Cutting and Shaving Saloon, Best Seats in Town, over the Post Office, where collections will be given in all the Northern States. Ladies and Children's Hair Cutting done in the best style.
nov 29-dly

The Ohio Statesman

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

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; also, 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 5.35 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 9.00 A. M.; *via Philadelphia*, arrives at Philadelphia, 5.10 A. M.; New York, 10.30 A. M. Connects also at Harrisburg for Baltimore.
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 6 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, 9.40 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, 12.35 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 12 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.
F. R. HUTCHINSON,
Gen. Ticket Agent Steubenville Short Line.
1610

William A. Gill
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE
And Seed Store,
DEALER IN
GENERAL HARDWARE,
NAILS, GLASS, SASH, PUTTY, COPPERAS,
Guns, Pistols, Wood & Willow Ware, Tiller and Rubber Belting, Belt Leather, Hose and Tubing.
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,
No. 29 South High street.
sp13

SOMETHING NEW.
HOWARD & CO'S,
AMERICAN WATCHES.
CALL AT NO. 93, SOUTH HIGH ST., and examine the new choice 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 Paid prices.
W. J. SAVAGE

The Ohio Statesman

Gen. McCulloch's Official Report of the Battle of the Oak Hills (Springfield).

HEADQUARTERS McCULLOCH'S BRIGADE, CAMP WEIGHTMAN, near Springfield, Mo., August 12th, 1861.

Brigadier General J. Cooper, Adjutant General C. S. A.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following official report of the battle of the Oak Hills, on the 10th inst.

Having taken position about ten miles from Springfield, I endeavored to gain the necessary information of the strength and position of the enemy, stationed in and about the town. The information was very conflicting and unsatisfactory. I, however, made up my mind to attack the enemy in their position, and issued orders on the 9th instant to my force to start at nine o'clock at night to attack at four different points at daylight. A few days before, General Price, of the Missouri force, turned over his command to me, and I assumed command of the entire force, comprising my own brigade, the brigade of Arkansas State forces, under General Pearce, and General Price's command of Missourians.

My effective force was five thousand three hundred infantry, fifteen pieces of artillery, and six thousand horsemen, armed with flint-lock muskets, rifles, and shot guns. There were other horsemen with the army, who were entirely unarmed, and instead of being a help were continually in the way. When the time arrived for the night march it began to rain slightly, and fearing, from the want of cartridge boxes, that my ammunition would be ruined, I ordered the movement to be stopped, hoping to move the next morning. My men had but twenty-five rounds of cartridge apiece, and there was no more to be had. While still hesitating in the morning, the enemy was reported advancing, and I made arrangements to meet him. The attack was made simultaneously at half-past 5 A.M., on our right and left flanks, and the enemy had gained the positions they desired.

General Lyon attacked us on our left and General Sigel on our right and rear. From these points batteries opened upon us. My command was soon ready. The Missourians under Generals Slack, Clark, McBride, Parsons and Rains were nearest the position taken by Gen. Lyon with his main force; they were instantly turned to the left and opened the battle with an incessant fire of small arms. Woodruff opposed his battery to the battery of the enemy under Capt. Totten, and a constant cannonading was kept up between these batteries during the engagement. Herbert's Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers and McIntosh's Regiment of Arkansas Mounted Riflemen were ordered to the front, and after passing the battery (Totten's) turned to the left and soon engaged the enemy with the regiments deployed. Col. McIntosh dismounted his regiment and the two marched up abreast to a fence around a large corn field, where they met the left of the enemy already posted. A terrible conflict of small arms took place here. The opposing force was a body of regular United States infantry, commanded by Captains Plummer and Gilbert.

Notwithstanding the galling fire poured on these two regiments, they leaped over the fence, and, gallantly led by their Colonels, drove the enemy before them back upon the main body. During this time, the Missourians under Gen. Price were nobly attempting to sustain themselves in the center, and were hotly engaged on the sides of the height upon which the enemy were posted. Far on the right, Sigel had opened his battery upon Churchill's and Greer's Regiments, and had gradually made his way to the Springfield road, upon each side of which the army was encamped, and in a prominent position he established his battery. I at once took two companies of the Louisiana Regiment, who were nearest me, and marched them rapidly from the front and right to the rear, with order to Col. McIntosh to bring up the rest. When we arrived near the enemy's battery we found that Reed's battery had opened upon it, and it was already in confusion. Advantage was taken of it, and soon the Louisianians were gallantly charging among the guns, and swept the cannoniers away. Five guns were here taken, and Sigel's command completely routed, and were in rapid retreat with a single gun, followed by some companies of the Texas Regiment and a portion of Col. Major's Missouri cavalry. In the pursuit many of the enemy were killed and taken prisoners, and their last gun captured.

Having cleared our right and rear, it was necessary to turn all our attention to the center, under General Lyon, who was pressing upon the Missourians, having driven them back. To this point McIntosh's regiment, under Lieut. Col. Embry, and Churchill's regiment on foot, Gratiot's regiment and McRae's battalion were sent to their aid.

The terrible fire of musketry was now kept up along the whole side and top of the hill, upon which the enemy were posted. Masses of infantry fell back and again rushed forward. The summit of the hill was covered with the dead and wounded—both sides were fighting with desperation for the day. Carroll's and Greer's regiments, led gallantly by Captain Bradfute, charged the battery, but the whole strength of the enemy was immediately in rear, and a deadly fire was opened upon them. At this critical moment, when the fortune of the day seemed to be at the turning point, two regiments of General Pearce's brigade were ordered to march from their position (as reserves) to support the center. The order was obeyed with alacrity, and General Pearce gallantly rushed his brigade to the rescue.

Reed's battery was also ordered to move forward, and the Louisiana regiment was again called into action on the left of it. The battle then became general, and probably no two opposing forces ever fought with greater desperation; inch by inch the enemy gave way, and were driven from their position. Totten's battery fell back; Missourians, Arkansians, Louisianians and Texans pushed onward. The incessant roll of musketry was deafening, and the balls fell as thick as hail stones; but still our gallant Southerners pushed forward, and with one wild yell broke upon the enemy, pushing them back and strewing the ground with their dead. Nothing could withstand the impetuosity of our final charge; the enemy fled, and could not again be rallied, and they were seen, at 12 M., fast retreating among the hills in the distance. Thus ended the battle. It lasted six hours and a half.

The force of the enemy, between nine and ten thousand, was composed of well disciplined troops, well armed, and a large part of them belonging to the old army of the United States.

With every advantage on their side, they have met with a signal repulse. The loss of the enemy is at least eight hundred killed, one thousand wounded, and three hundred prisoners. We captured six pieces of artillery and several hundred stand of small arms, and several of their standards.

Major General Lyon, chief in command, was killed. Many of the officers, high in rank, were wounded. Our loss was also severe, and we mourn the death of many a gallant officer and soldier. Our killed amount to two hundred and sixty-five, eight hundred wounded, and thirty missing. Col. Weightman fell at the head of his brigade of Missourians, while gallantly charging upon the enemy. His place will not be easily filled. Generals Slack and Clark, of Missouri, were severely wounded—General Price slightly. Captain Hiensa, of the Louisiana regiment, Capt. McAlexander, of Church ill's regiment, Captains Bell and Brown, of Pearce's Brigade, Lieutenants Walton and Weaver, all fell while nobly and gallantly doing their duty. Colonel McIntosh was slightly wounded by a grape shot, while charging with the Louisiana regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Neal, Major R. Ward, Captains King, Pearson, Gibbs, Ramsey, Forter, Lieutenants Dawson, Chambers, Johnson, King, Adams, Hardisty, McIver and Saddler, were wounded, while at the head of their companies.

While all were doing their duty so gallantly, it is almost unfair to discriminate.

I must, however, bring to your notice the gallant conduct of the Missouri Generals, McBride, Parsons, Clark, Slack, and their officers. To General Price I am under many obligations for assistance on the battle field. He was at the head of his forces, leading them on and sustaining them by his gallant bearing.

General Pearce, with his Arkansas brigade, (Gratiot Walker's and Dockery's regiments of infantry) came gallantly to the rescue when sent for; leading his men into the thickest of the fight he contributed much to the success of the day. The commanders of regiments of my own brigade—Cols. Churchill, Greer, Embry, McIntosh, Herbert and McRae—led their different regiments into action with great coolness and bravery, and were always in front of their men cheering them on. Woodruff and Reid managed their batteries with great ability, and did much execution. For those officers and men who were particularly conspicuous, I will refer the Department to the reports of the different commanders.

To my personal staff I am much indebted for the coolness and rapidity with which they carried orders about the field, and would call particular attention to my volunteer Aids—Captain Bledsoe, Messrs. Armstrong, Ben. Johnston (whose horse was killed under him), Hamilton Pike and Major King. To Major Montgomery, Quartermaster, I am also indebted for much service as an Aid during the battle, and was of much use to me. To Col. McIntosh, at one time at the head of his regiment, and at other times in his capacity of Adjutant-General, I cannot give too much praise. Wherever the balls flew thickest, he was gallantly leading different regiments into action, and his presence gave confidence everywhere.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
BEN. McCULLOCH.
Brigadier General Commanding.

The Suppression of Newspapers.

We must suppose that the government, in suppressing the circulation of certain newspapers, has the authority of law for the proceeding. If the papers are of the dangerous character ascribed to them, and if the general government has authority to suppress, the suppression is right. If the government has not the undoubted authority to suppress, the proceeding is a dangerous one, whatever the character of the papers,—dangerous, because the assumption of unauthorized power of this sort by the government is a greater evil than the existence of twenty secession papers at the present moment in the city of New York. Better far that the obnoxious papers should be tolerated until the legal means can be provided for suppressing them, than that a hair of their heads should be harmed illegally. But, as we have said, we must suppose that the government is proceeding lawfully.

Upon this supposition, we wish to call the attention of the Government to certain other journals which seem to us to be as deserving of suppression as those whose circulation has been seized and confiscated. If we understand it the suppressed papers are charged with being guilty of giving aid and comfort to the enemy by upholding, in more or less direct terms, the right of the revolted States to secede, by advocating the policy of "letting them go in peace," as the New York *Tribune* had it when the rebellion first broke out. Now, what we want the Government to tell us, is, how much worse are these journals in this regard, and in a more general regard, than is, for example, the New York *Independent*, a late issue of which holds this language:

"The truth of the matter is, that the only alternatives left us are, either a complete separation of the free and slave States, or the destruction of slavery itself. It is the most idle matter in the world to talk of any other course. We must choose one of the two, and the sooner we begin to contemplate this fact, and consider all its bearings and consequences, the better."

The *Independent* is for separation unless the other equally unconstitutional alternative can be had.

And how much worse are the suppressed journals than the *National Anti Slavery Standard*, a recent issue of which says:

"This is the great question of the hour. Shall we acknowledge the war, or pretend that there is only a little insurrection somewhere down South