# The Daily Ohio Statesman.

VOL. VIII. NO. 106. NEW SERIES. COLUMBUS, OHIO, SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 12, 1861. SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR, Invariably in Advance.



## The Ohio Statesman

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

MANYPENNY & MILLER,

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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

TERMS INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

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

Terms of Advertising by the Square.

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

Displayed advertisements half more than the above rates.

Advertisements leaded 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, in state, $2 50 per line; outside $4.

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

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

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

No advertisement taken except for a definite period.

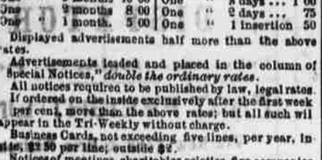


## BUSINESS CARDS.

F. A. B. SIMKINS,
Attorney at Law
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office—Amboe 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. AMBOE, Sup't. P. AMBOE, 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 8.00 A. M., Dunkirk 3:00 P. M., Buffalo 4:25 P. M. Albany 2:30 A. M., New York 8:35 A. M., Boston 2:30 P. M.; Pittsburgh via Crestline 3:00 P. M.; Philadelphia 8:10 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 5:20 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, 3:20 a. m.; Albany, 9:30 p. m.; New York, 7:00 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. CHS. GREEN and BLACK TEAS 100 bags prime Rio Coffee.
100 packets 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 George Bank Codfish.
20 bbls. Mess and No. 1 Mackerel.
6 tcs. Pick Salmon.
100 bx. Layer Raisins.
50 kg. tcs do do
100 qr box do do
100 M Cigars, different brands and grades.
nov27 WM. McDONALD.

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

Red, White and Blue
DELAINES, CALICOES, RIBBONS, SILKS,
SHEETINGS.
Just opened by
BAIN & SON,
sp26 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
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."
*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 Massion Union Schools.
M. F. COWDERY, Sup't Public Schools, Sandusky.
JOHN LYNCH, Sup't Public Schools, Circleville.
S. N. SANFORD, Principal Cleveland Female Seminary.
WM. MITCHELL, Sup't Public Schools, Mt. Union.
JOHN OGDEN, Principal State Normal School, Minnesota.
CYRUS NASON, Principal Fourth Intermediate School, Cincinnati.
H. S. MARTIN, Sup't Canton Union Schools.
EDWIN REGAL, Principal McNeely Normal School.
ELI T. 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. HUMISTON, Principal Cleveland Institute.
J. A. GARFIELD, President of Electic Institute, Hiram.
W. L. HARRIS, Prof. of Chemistry, Ohio Wesleyan University.
H. H. BARNEY, Ex-Commissioner of Common Schools, Ohio.
JAMES MONROE, Prof. Rhetoric, Oberlin College.
THOS. HILL, President Antioch College.
C. W. H. CATHCART, Prof. Mathematics, High School, Dayton.
S. C. CRUMBAUGH, Prof. Language, High School, Dayton.
S. M. BARBER, Sup't Union Schools, Ashland.
*More than Six Hundred other Presidents of Colleges, Professors, Authors and Distinguished Educators, have endorsed the above sentiment.*
PRESIDENTS OF COLLEGES IN OHIO.
MARIETTA COLLEGE—"It is truly a magnificent work, an honor to the author, the publishers, and the whole country."—President Andrews.
OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.—"It exceeds my expectations. It will be my guide in orthography and pronunciation, and will often be consulted by me for its neat and accurate definitions."—President Thompson.
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 orthogy 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. B. B. 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. 29, 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.
may9

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
Newark, N. J.
Dividend January 1, 1861, 45 Per Cent.
ASSETS.....$3,312,336 50.
Statement January 1, 1861:
Balance, per statement Jan. 1st, 1860.....$2,400,397 39
Received for Premiums during the year 1860.....$763,053 59
Received for interest during the year 1860.....214,014 19
Total receipts for 1860.....$977,067 78
Paid Claims by Death, 267,650 00
Paid Policies surrendered.....41,111 99
Paid Salaries, Postage, Taxes, Exchange, etc.....31,639 54
Paid Commissions to Agents.....51,325 30
Paid Physicians' fees.....5,966 75
Paid Annuities.....1,517 00
Paid Dividends due during the year.....166,560 75 505,091 83 471,976 74
Net Balance January 1st 1861.....$3,312,336 50
ASSETS.
Cash on hand.....$6,624 10
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount loaned.....2,327,341 68
Premium Notes, on Policies in force, only drawing 6 per cent. interest.....1,079,864 17
Real Estate.....90,893 97
Loan on Scrip.....5,031 44
Premiums, Notes and Cash, in course of transmission.....45,345 75
Total Assets.....$3,312,336 50
7,575 Policies in force, insuring.....$10,426,528
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, 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. MILNE, Secretary.
RICHARD M. JONES, Agent,
No. 4 Johnson Block,
March 28, 1861. Columbus, O.

PLAIN AND FIGURED BLACK DRESS SILKS, at every price. The most select assortment in the city, and at most reasonable rates.
BAIN & SON,
april8 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, Hysteria, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis* and *Derangement of the Stomach*, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the *intermittent type*, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

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

CANADIAN & UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMERS
TO AND FROM
LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW,
Liverpool, Montreal, Quebec,
and
NEW YORK.
The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built Steamers sail every Saturday from PORTLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States Mail and passengers,

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

Shortest, Cheapest and Quickest Conveyance from
AMERICA TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.
Rates of Passage to Europe,
$30, $36, $90.
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 PASS 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,
nov9 1yd&w Post Office, Columbus, Ohio.

Co-Partnership.
HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED MY son JAMES ADGER BAIN as partner in my business, which will be after to conducted under the firm of Bain & Son.
P. BAIN, 29 South High St.
Columbus, Feb 15, 1861. febl6

HENRY KUEHLER,
(Late of Phalon's Establishment, N. Y.,) Proprietor
the New York Establishment, Shaving, Hair Cutting Shampooing, Curling and Dressing Saloon, East State street, over the Post Office, where satisfaction will be given in all the various branches. Ladies and Children's Hair Dressing done in the best style.
feb1-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 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 9 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*, 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 33 P. M.; Bellaire 7.55 P. M.; Pittsburgh, 11.25 P. M.; Harrisburg, 9.00 A. M.; *via Allentown*, arrives at New York, 6 P. M.; *via Philadelphia*, arrives at Philadelphia, 1.10 P. M.; New York, 9 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.
I. A. HUTCHINSON
Gen. Ticket Agent Steubenville Short Line.
jel6

GUERNSEY'S BALM!
GUERNSEY'S BALM
REMOVES AND PREVENTS INFLAMMATION and pain, and heals the worst burn, scald, bruise, cut or fresh wound of any kind, prevents swelling and pain from bee stings, mosquito bites, and poisonous plants, neuralgia, rheumatism, agues in the breast, salt rheum, etc. When taken internally, it will positively cure croup in children, and gives immediate relief in the worst case of this terrible complaint; also removes hoarseness and sore throat. Price, 25 cents bottles. Should be in every house. For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers.
IRVIN STORR,
Sole Proprietor, 8 Spruce st., New York.
octl8dwly1y

No real justice can be done the above preparations but by procuring and reading descriptive pamphlets, to be found with all dealers, or will be sent by Proprietor on demand. Formulas and Trial Bottles sent to Physicians, who will find developments in both worthy their acceptance and approval.
Correspondence solicited from all whose necessities or curiosity prompts to a trial of the above reliable Remedies.
For sale by the usual wholesale and retail dealers everywhere.
JOHN L. HUNNEWELL, Proprietor
CHEMIST AND PHARMACEUTIST,
No. 9 Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.
Roberts & Samuel, N. B. Marple, J. R. Cook, J. M Denig, G. Denig & Sons, A. J. Schueller & Son, Agents for Columbus, Ohio. my1-dly

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,
april8 No. 29 South High street.

LIQUORS.
40 BARRELS OLD MONONGAHELA
20 do do. BOURBON.
Just received and for sale low for cash, by
LACELLE ROSS & CO.,
feb 8 1861 204 South High street, Columbus.



## The Ohio Statesman

TERMS.

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


### Military Plans of the Rebels.

It is clear that the rebels do not mean to fight on anything like equal terms. We shall not have any great battles unless we are rash enough to butt our heads against strong entrenchments, as at Manassas. We have already seen enough of the military operations of the rebels to get a tolerable idea of their *style*, and all goes to show that the plan which they have deliberately adopted for conducting the war, is to exhaust our resources and weary out our patience, by compelling us to keep large armies on foot without giving us opportunities to keep up the military spirit of the people by important victories. When they can pounce on an inferior force, or lure our troops into an ambuscade, they will fight; but as soon as they confront equal numbers they either retreat behind entrenchments or scatter and run. They made a hasty retreat from Fairfax Court House previous to the battle of Bull Run; they retreated from Munson's Hill when they suspected that Gen. McClellan meant to attack them there; Johnston retreated from Harper's Ferry and continued to retire from before so unenterprising a commander as Gen. Patterson; the brisk campaign in Western Virginia has been little else than a series of rebel retreats followed up by Federal pursuits; in Missouri, where they defeated Lyon and captured Mulligan by overwhelming superiority of numbers, Gen. Price abandons Lexington and divides his forces the moment he learns that Fremont is advancing at the head of an army. It is a settled principle in rebel strategy not to fight except when they have the National troops at a disadvantage.

This policy is dictated by the known inferiority of the military resources of the rebels. If they lose a large army they cannot replace it; and so they have deliberately decided not to incur any serious risks. They will make no aggressive movements into States where the whole population is loyal, for they thoroughly understand the disadvantages of conducting military operations amid a hostile population.—They intend that our armies shall encounter these disadvantages at every step. They mean that we shall consume our strength in fruitless and harrassing marches through sections of country with which we are imperfectly acquainted and where every inhabitant is an enemy.—They count on the impatience and discontent that will pervade the North, when enormous preparation and heavy expenses are followed by feeble results. By making demonstrations along a thousand miles of frontier, they will attempt to confine the contest to the border States, where they will protect themselves against defeat by always declining to fight on equal terms. There will be no great and decisive battles, if the rebels can help it, except by the imprudence of our commanders.

This being their plan, our method of conducting the war must look not so much to the winning of great battles as to the seizure and holding of important strategic and commercial points. We must advance seaward and transfer our most active military operations to the cotton States. If we can take Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and New Orleans, and open these ports, maintaining a vigorous blockade elsewhere on the Southern coast, we can afford to leave the rebels in other respects to the natural consequences of their folly. They would, in that case, be compelled to withdraw so large a part of their force from the border States that the defense of the frontier would be comparatively easy, while the necessity of attempting to retake the chief cotton shipping cities, which had been wrested from them, would bring on battles the loss of which by the rebels would be fatal to their hopes.—*N. Y. World.*

### Now is the Time.

We are fighting the rebels at the South with all our force, and every day with increasing force. What are we doing for the Union men at the South? True, if the rebellion be destroyed, the Union men will be saved, but they are an element of power that we need on the side of the Government and the Union. What are we doing to aid the Union men? What weapons are we putting into their hands? Muskets and swords would be useless to them, for they are in a hopeless minority of physical force, and this species of weapon would be at once wrested from their grasp. Besides, we cannot get such weapons to them. But voices, influence, the ability to covert their neighbors, to bring back old friends to the Union, to form rallying points for the Union party, arguments in favor of a slaveholding community living in union with a non slaveholding, these are the forces which we must aid, and to enable them to use these we must supply weapons. And now is the time for it. The North should make its voice heard by the Union men of the South. It should enable them to say "The North have cut loose from Abolitionists—let us cut loose from secessionists." In North Carolina, in Georgia, in Louisiana, throughout the Southern States, Union men should be encouraged and strengthened at once. This idea ought not to be lost sight of for an instant. The line must be drawn distinctly between men who are for the Union and the Constitution and men who are for abolition in spite of Union or Constitution.

If the North shows, what is beyond doubt the truth, that the overwhelming majority here is for the old Union as it was, against all disorganizers, emancipationists and pseudo reformers, if we can send Southward a shout of victory over our own revolutionists, which shall be heard in the heart of the South, we shall do more to dethrone rebellion than all the threats of freeing the slaves will accomplish in a generation. The Union men of the Southern States are looking anxiously from hour to hour for arguments in favor of the Union by which they can overcome the enemies of the country. The only cry against them is, "The North is abolitionist, and we cannot unite with abolitionists." It is no time for us to discuss whether they have any ground for their assertion. Let us frankly acknowledge that there has been much abolitionism at the North, and now, with one heart, drive it out of our midst. Then we can tell the friends of Government at the South, "the North is with you, to put down every species of rebellion and revolution among ourselves or you. We will protect your rights as firmly as our own." Now is the moment to do this, when even in Massachusetts, the headquarters of abolitionism, the leading Republican papers and voters are casting off their abolition allies, and seem to invite the co-operation of the Democrats. The movement that is begun may be judiciously carried on until the entire North will be for union with the Union men of the South. Then we hope to see a conservative party arising and advancing ahead of our army, from the Lakes to the Gulf, a party that will be so tremendous against secession and abolition before next spring that men will say the country is unanimous.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

### The Great Cotton Crisis Commenced in England—Will it End in Revolution?

[From the London Times, Sept. 19.]

The reports from Lancashire apprise us that the first mutterings of the long expected storm are already heard. Mills are working short time, manufacturers are reducing wages, and operatives are assembling in trouble and alarm to discuss the prospects before them. While once more discussing this momentous question, we cannot omit to observe that since our last notice of the subject, the continuance of the American supply has become less probable than ever. Every successive mail from America makes it more difficult to believe that either section of the Union can remain as before. The North will make acquaintance with those burthens of establishments and taxation which have so long tried the Governments of the Old World, and the South, even if it retains with its independence all its territorial privileges, will find that its monopoly of the European market has been rudely disturbed.

With all these contingencies *looming darkly* around us, it is at least a satisfaction to observe, both that the condition of the cotton manufacture is favorable to our present efforts, and that the operatives of Lancashire are looking at the subject like sensible men. The first resource in such straits as the present is evidently to limit the rate of production, and this, we are told, can be done not only without much disadvantage to the trade, but with a positive gain. It is said that production has recently been carried too far, and that the stocks of manufactured goods are everywhere in excess of the demand. In this case it can certainly do no harm to slacken our pace and allow our producers to recover their value. Short time, in fact, would be rather desirable even if our supplies of material were in no jeopardy at all. In the meantime the operatives have recognized the exigencies of the crisis by unanimous resolutions They demur, indeed, to the alleged necessity for the reduction of wages, but at a large meeting of delegates at Manchester, it was freely admitted that the present scarcity of cotton "afforded a well grounded reason" for running the mills on short time and thus diminishing the rate of consumption. Such a view speaks well for the good sense and sagacity of the men. *We must face the impending trial as well as we can. The long expected dearth has now overtaken us.* It is a serious matter, but not quite so bad as feared. We have two resources—one in economy of consumption, the other in the discovery of new supplies. Both, we trust, will stand us in good stead while we feel our way to such a position as will exempt us from any future return of the liability.

The unnatural check that has been given to our cotton supply, in consequence of political events which have rendered the bountiful harvest nugatory, *has placed us in imminent danger of a great national calamity.* This may be averted by the termination of the American civil war, and a consequent renewal of the commercial relations with the Continent; but the obstacle to this arrangement is the determination of the Northern States to impose their rule on an unwilling population. Regarding recent events in the calmest spirit, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that this determination must prove disastrous; and it is a question whether the Federal Government is not following a mistaken course *in contending against that new political organization, the necessity of which is shown by the extraordinary difficulty of prevailing its accomplishment.*

### Duel between Pickets.

A Washington correspondent of the Detroit *Tribune* tells the following "yarn:"

A good story is in circulation here, but which has not yet got into the papers. As it is too good to be lost, I put it in shape for print, for the benefit of whom it may concern:

One of the Michiganders being out on advanced picket duty, a few days ago, came in sight of a South Carolina rebel, also on similar duty, when the following dialogue and *duel* took place:

Michigan—"Hallo, South Carolina, how are you to day?"

South Carolina—"Pretty well, thank you; how are all the Yankees?"

M.—"So, so. What's the news over in Dixie?"

S.—"Nothing in particular, only we've got some rifles now that will out shoot your Yankee guns—all hollow."

M.—"Don't believe the yarn. You *secesshers* brag too much. Can't fool your pap on that trigger."

S.—"Suppose, then, you and I just take a few private passes at each other to settle that little question. What say you?"

M.—"Agreed. Forty rods and three shots each."

The question then arose as to the preliminaries, etc., there being no parties present to act as seconds. These were, however, soon settled by South Carolina giving Michigan a gold dollar for the first three shots! The parties then took their positions and South Carolina blazed away his three shots at Michigan, who stood erect and pointed out to South Carolina the direction each of his shots had taken. Michigan escaped unhurt, and now came his turn to fire. South