# The Ohio Statesman

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GEO. W. MANYPENNY, Editor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 23, 1861.


### Prospect of a Foreign War.

There is probably no danger of an immediate outbreak with England; yet events seem to be working out such a result. The late circular of Secretary SEWARD to the Governors of the loyal States, respecting the fortification of our sea-coast and lake shores, conveys the impression that the Government apprehends that there is danger of foreign invasion. The recent letter of Lord LYONS and Secretary SEWARD's rejoinder are generally regarded as evidence of a latent disposition on the part of the British Lion to pick a quarrel with the American Eagle. The history of the former proves that when he wants a pretext for a fight, he is never at a loss in finding one, however flimsy it may be.

It were idle to suppose that this civil war in which we are unhappily engaged, can last long without involving one side or both in a foreign war, and in what is perhaps to be equally dreaded, entangling foreign alliances. Each side thinks its cause demands the sympathy of the civilized world, and both will naturally seek foreign aid. The more distant the prospect on either side of ultimate success, the more desperate will be the efforts to obtain help from abroad, or at least to prevent the opposing party from obtaining such help.

For the first three months after the rebellion assumed a decidedly belligerent attitude, it is not probable that the idea of taking any other than a strictly neutral position toward the parties at war in the United States, had obtained much hold on the English mind. But since the affair at Bull Run, a change has come over the aristocratic and governing classes in England, and is gradually working its way into the middle and lower classes. The impression is gaining ground that the war, if in the end successful on the part of our Federal Government, will be a protracted one, and of great detriment to British trade and British interests. The propriety of recognizing the Southern Confederacy has been discussed both in public meetings and in Parliament. It is true, that this proposition does not meet with anything like general favor; but the bare fact that it is broached at all, is sufficient to show that the time may come when the Government may venture to entertain it.

It would be folly in us to be either alarmed, or to affect a stoical indifference at the prospect of a foreign war. Such a war would undoubtedly complicate and increase the difficulties with which we will have to contend. Our resources are great; but they are not inexhaustible. While the high seas are open to our trade, and our commerce is unobstructed except by the few freebooters the Southern rebels can arm and send out, we cannot be seriously crippled. But a war with a great naval power like England would make the ocean and the lakes instead of the land the scene of conflict, and our foreign trade would be greatly impaired. Restrictions and obstructions would injure, if not render it comparatively insignificant.

If a foreign war must come, we must meet it, and not cowardly shrink from it, or listen to any dishonorable terms, that the enemies of our free institutions in Europe may have the impudence to dictate to us. Still every exertion that can be honorably made should be made to prevent a collision with any of those powers with whom we have so long maintained peaceable and amicable relations.

It is very certain that if we could obtain a brilliant victory or two over the Confederate forces, or obtain and hold possession of some of the more important points over which the rebel Confederacy claims jurisdiction, there would be little danger of foreign interference in our family quarrel. Decided success at home will insure peaceable relations abroad.

### The Emancipation Argument.

The only difference between the New York *Tribune* and many of its prominent Republican cotemporaries, on the question of proclaiming, or in some way effecting the emancipation of the slaves in the South, is that it is a little more positive and outspoken than they are.—The *Tribune* calls this question of emancipation "The Great Question," and from an article in its issue of the 19th instant, with that title, we take the following statistical argument in favor of its emancipation scheme, that our readers may understand the ground assumed by those who would convert the "War for the Union" into a war for the freedom of Southern slaves:

By a table prepared for the American Almanac of 1861, by Mr. Kennedy, the Superintendent of the Census, it appears that the free population of all the States, not including the District of Columbia or the Territories, was, in 1860, 27,980,070. Of this number, the free States had 18,831,329; the slave States, 8,448,741. The entire slave population was 3,999,765. Counting the slaves as neutral, the relative strength of the two sections, without estimating the difference as to the means and appliances of war, is represented by their free population respectively, viz: as 18 8-10 to 8 4-10. Adding the slaves to the free population of the South, either as laborers, supporting the whites, or as combatants (and they are already acting in the former capacity, and sooner or later will be in both), and the relative proportions are as 18 8-10 to 12 4-10. Adding the slaves to the population of the North, and the proportions are 22 8-10 to 8 4-10.

Now let us look at some further deductions from Mr. Kennedy's tables. Slaves between the ages of fifteen and sixty are regarded as able-bodied, for working or fighting. There were, in 1850, between these ages, 815,425 male slaves. In 1860, calculating the increase in the same proportion as the increase of the whole slave population, there were 1,019,281. Every one of these men is now at work, supporting the families of the rebel soldiers, or performing the exhausting labor of the trenches and the drudgery of the camp, which Northern "mudsills," in our armies, have to do for themselves. In Maryland there are 22,000 of these able-bodied male slaves. There were in Virginia, in 1850, 121,564 able-bodied male slaves; to-day there are 126,000, and 14,000 able bodied *free* colored men—140,000 men helping support the rebel armies, if not actually helping to constitute the rebel armies. Supposing we permitted them to work for us! or supposing we should welcome them within our lines, instead of sending them back to report of our flag that it is the emblem of oppression, and of our eagle that for the poor slave his bones are brass and his feathers are iron? How long, in such a case, would Beauregard flaunt the rattlesnake flag in sight of the White House? There are 53,922 of the same class in Kentucky, 69,358 in Tennessee; and in both States, 4,109 able bodied free colored men. Total, in both States, 126,000. What? Allies or enemies? Every one of them is a Union man, and, if we choose to have him so, a fighter for the Union. North Carolina has 78,000 of the same class, beside 5,000 free colored men; South Carolina, 104,000 of both classes; Georgia, 115,000; Alabama, 111,900; Mississippi, 124,000; Louisiana, 99,100; and Missouri, 27,750. These figures, compiled with care, show the strength of this class in the Border, Atlantic and Gulf States. On which side, at each point of landing, shall this immense force fight and work?

It will be seen that the pretext for declaring the freedom of the slaves and welcoming them within our lines," is to employ them to work and fight for the Union, and thus increase our own strength, while we proportionally diminish that of the rebels. The *Tribune* urges that this will at once put down what it styles "the slaveholding rebellion."

We doubt very much whether those who insist so strenuously upon this plan for "squelching out the rebellion" and "restoring the Union," have any real faith in its efficacy for that end. They know that it would increase and intensify the conflict between the North and South a thousand fold, and render the prospect of anything like an amicable settlement utterly hopeless.

But the scheme of effecting a general emancipation at once is wholly impracticable. It is said, however, that the idea is to gradually give the slaves their freedom as our armies advance southward. The moment this plan is adopted, such advances which we are so slow in making now, will become more difficult still—The whole South will be animated as one man to resist what will then justly be called an "Abolition war."

But supposing the scheme were practicable, what then? Regarding the slaves as property, which by law they are in the Southern States, their emancipation by force would be like setting on fire and burning to ashes every dwelling and building in those States, and making the whole country a barren and desolate waste. We have not understood that it was the object of the war on our part to save the Union by destroying or annihilating any portion of it.

Aside from this and other considerations that might be named, we do not think that people at the North are yet quite prepared for the influx and mixing up among them of four millions of free negroes. They are not the kind of immigrants which our people have been accustomed to "welcome within their lines."

### Our Army in the Field.

No statement has come from the War Department of the number of our troops in the field, and the difficulty of compiling such authentic tables without access to its official documents has, moreover, hitherto prevented any one from undertaking the task. The following compilation, nevertheless, is made up from a careful perusal of all the messages or documents of Governors or Adjutant-Generals of States which have been published during a month past, as well as all letters, without exception, from army correspondents of all the leading newspapers, and of the telegraphic dispatches to the Associated Press. This statement, accordingly, of the number of troops now in the field or in camp or barracks to be put in the field by the first of November is as nearly correct as anything unofficial of the kind can possibly be made. We have omitted from this table the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Michigan, California, Oregon, and the Territories, because we have found nothing sufficiently authentic respecting them. It will be observed that the sixteen Free States enumerated below will have three hundred and sixty-two thousand troops ready for the field by the 1st of November. The States above named would probably raise this aggregate above 400,000.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | 12 000 | Ohio | 51,000 |
| New Hampshire | 8,000 | Indiana | 32,000 |
| Vermont | 7,000 | Illinois | 40,000 |
| Massachusetts | 28,000 | Iowa | 11,000 |
| Rhode Island | 4,000 | Minnesota | 3,000 |
| Connecticut | 10,000 | Wisconsin | 10,000 |
| New York | 78,000 | Kansas | 5,000 |
| New Jersey | 9,000 | | |
| Pennsylvania | 54,000 | Total | 362,000 |

—*N. Y. Tribune.*

### Rebels Escaping Through Canada.

The Quebec *Chronicle* thus chronicles, in a style, as ARTEMUS WARD would say, "slightly satirical," the escape to England of Mr. WARD, our late Minister to China, and other Southern rebels, through Canada:

Some of the papers affect to disbelieve our statement that a member of the Maryland Legislature, escaped from Baltimore, or rather the fortress which commands it, was recently in Quebec. Perhaps they will also refuse us credit when we say Mr. Ward, late American Minister to China, was here a fortnight since. He made his way from the South through the Northern States very slowly and with great difficulty, the officials being on the lookout for him, as the telegraph announced. He is, however, probably safe in England by this time. With him went another agent of Mr. Davis's government—a young man who was at Bull Run. It is conjectured here that Mr. Ward took letters of marque with him to be given to privateers to cruise in the Chinese waters, if not to look after the California treasure ships on the Pacific side of the Isthmus. Numbers of other Southerners have come and gone this summer by our steamers, and many more have been staying here.

### The Catholic Church and Slavery.

HENRY REED, Esq., of the Cincinnati *Press*, lectured at the Catholic Institute, in that city, on Sunday evening last, Oct. 20, before a large assemblage. In the course of his remarks, in which he dwelt on the subject of slavery, he thus spoke of the position of the Catholic Church:

The Catholic Church has always accepted the domestic relations and civil institutions of the people among whom it sought an establishment as it found them; never striving to become a social innovator, nor a political revolutionist—content to rely upon the influence of its doctrines and its facts, to work those changes in the manners and customs of the people which should bring them into conformity with its rules of conduct. It adopted the principle that social conditions are not, in themselves, sins—that however much they may be lamented as misfortunes, they are not to be visited as offenses; and the expression of St. Augustine—*Quando mos erat, crimen non erat*—that which exists as a custom cannot be considered as a crime, was the governing maxim of the Church in its treatment of the servile relation.

### Legislature of Pennsylvania.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania is thus politically divided:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Democrats | 53 |
| Republicans | 47 |
| Democratic majority | 6 |

SENATE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Republicans | 23 |
| Democrats | 10 |

Of the twenty-three Republicans twenty of them held over from last year. Nothing but this fact prevented both branches of the Legislature being Democratic.

### Is this Treason?

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Independent* writes to that paper of last week as follows:

To those who have watched closely the movements of statesmen and politicians in this vicinity of late, the prospect of an immediate conflict with the enemy upon the field of battle is not disagreeable, terrible as that conflict may prove to be. Whispers of compromise, of a more decided pro-slavery policy on the part of the Administration, begin to be heard in the corridors of our hotels and departments.

What shall be done with the fellows that write and publish such stuff about the Administration? Ought they not to be sent to Fort Lafayette?

☞ The two British subjects, about whose arrest Lord LYONS complains in his diplomatic note to Secretary SEWARD, are WILLIAM PATRICK and J. G. RAHME, who were discharged from Fort Lafayette some weeks since. Mr. PATRICK was arrested and committed on the 28th of August. He was a resident of Brooklyn, Long Island. His discharge occurred in September. Mr. RAHME is a resident of New York, and was arrested on the 23 of September; but was an inmate of Fort Lafayette for little more than a fortnight, having been discharged on the 17th of the same month. Both these gentlemen gave their parole on dismissal.

### Fruits of Secession in Arizona—Death of Lieutenant Mowry, the Secession Leader in that Quarter.

The San Francisco *Mirror* of the 18th of September says:

The sudden change in the affairs in Arizona, by which that Territory deprived itself of the protection of the United States, has overwhelmed it in anarchy and ruin. There is no such thing as safety for life or property—the Mexicans plundering the property of citizens and sacking the mines, which they generally take care to destroy after getting out all the ore which has been extracted. The Apaches, in revenge for the killing of five or six of their number by a detachment of United States troops from Fort Buchanan, had slain over one hundred Americans between the Rio Grande and Colorado, and the roads throughout the country are dangerous to traverse. Among the victims was Lieut. Mowry, with whom we held a conversation in our office just prior to his departure for the Territory, little dreaming that the hale, fine looking, soldier-like officer who then spoke to us with such hope and confidence of the anticipated results of his expedition would so soon be numbered with the dead. We believe Mr. Mowry had cast his lot with the secessionists—more's the pity, for a more competent officer it would have been difficult to find for the arduous duties to which he was assigned. We have as yet heard only the commencement of the troubles in Arizona.

### Important from Europe—Movements of the Rebel Agents.

The Government is in receipt of voluminous dispatches from our Minister in Europe, brought by the Arabia. The aspect of affairs, so far as this country is concerned, is both satisfactory and pacific. The rebel agents, however, are active. They are moving heaven and earth to accomplish their purpose—a recognition of the rebel government—or, if they fail in that, to bring about a rupture between the United States and some one of the great powers in Europe—The agents of the rebel government are also busy purchasing arms, and secretly fitting out vessels at various ports with these articles, to be shipped to Southern ports and run the blockade. The agents of our Government are watching these operations, and have called the attention of the English and French governments to the proceedings.

### Army Horses.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, writing from Washington, Oct. 17th, says:

One of the chief nuisances in this city, at the present time, is the constant riding of officers up and down the avenues, and always upon a gallop. It is said the Government has here, in round numbers, some thirty thousand horses; and such horses! I would not have believed that such a number of poor animals could have been gathered up, if all the dead, dry bones of the horse kind could have been brought together, the flesh been made to come upon them, and the breath of life been breathed into them. I cannot compare them to anything but Pharaoh's lean kine, as pictured in the primers. And yet they cost the Government $120 apiece. It is said some of the inspectors were *near-sighted*, and they accepted all that were blind, spavined and ring-boned. Others were *cross-eyed*, and could not tell the gait, whether a trot, a pace, or a double-shuffle; or whether true or baulky at draft, or moved forward, backward or cross wise.

Now think of a man, with gilt buttons and full military dress, riding one of those animals, that never galloped before, Jehu-like through the street, with its hind legs spread out like a cow on full run, with a knavish boy holding on to, and giving the tail a twist at every jump. A man or woman is not safe at any hour crossing the streets, for you never know where the horse will be after the next stride. I pity the enemy when charged by such horses; they will have to open a wide gap if they escape being trampled on. It is to be hoped, after this, that our Government will spare no expense in improving the breed of horses; and, while its hand is in, that it will not forget to *improve the breed of riders*. It was only yesterday I saw a gilt-buttoned fellow riding John Gilpin fashion, with his saddle put on wrong end before, and nearly tumbling off at every jump, because he could not find the pommel, on which to hold fast with both hands.

### Death of the Emperor of China.

The death of the Emperor of China is reported by the Etna. His name was Hienfung, or Hanfung, in the Canton dialect. He was the seventh monarch of the reigning dynasty of Tsing, who succeeded in 1644 to that of the Mings. According to Chinese chronology, he was the two hundred and forty-fourth monarch who has occupied the throne of the empire in the 4,703 years of its existence. His reign commenced at the death of his father, Tankwang, which occurred on the 26th of February, 1850, but out of respect for his memory, he dated his accession from the 1st of February, 1851. Hienfung was born in August, 1831, and was, therefore, thirty years of age at the time of his death. Hienfung was not his proper name, but his name of state. It signifies "perfect felicity;" a strange title for a prince who could scarcely maintain his throne against the rebels.

ENORMOUS EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS.—During the last week there were exported from New York to Europe 1,377,546 bushels of grain and 83,524 barrels of flour, estimated to be worth two and a quarter millions of dollars. Now there can not be any immediate necessity in Europe for such enormous imports of breadstuffs. It seems very like making provision beforehand for the possible contingency of war with the United States. The bulk of the purchases now being made are by the agents of the government of France or of England. These signs ought not to be overlooked, and the effect ought to be to make the Federal Government and all the Northern State governments vigilant and active, so that if any European Power should venture to attack us we may be in a position to give it a warm reception.—*N. Y. Herald*, 21st.

A new invention, enabling soldiers to walk on the water, loading and firing, has been made in France. It consists of a pair of India rubber boots and trowsers, all of one piece, which are filled with air a little below the waist, and heavily weighted at the feet. With these trowsers on, a detachment has frequently crossed the lake of Vincennes, where the water is about fifteen feet deep, firing their muskets and loading as they went. The men sink about two feet, the water barely reaching the top of their thighs, and appear not to have any difficulty in keeping their balance and moving along. Bridges will be useless when soldiers become amphibious.

### What the Masses of the English People Think.

A letter from an American in London in the New York *Methodist* contains this passage:

"The masses—the great middle class—the vast body of religious people in England—are, I believe, with us, heart and soul. It is true, these classes have little political power in the ordinary and peaceful workings of the British constitution. In quiet times a few aristocratic families govern the country pretty much as they please. But whenever a great crisis comes, and the middle class is thoroughly roused, its movement is majestic and overwhelming. The free trade struggle and the anti-slavery struggle are cases in point. Should the aristocratic party in England be impelled by its hatred or its fear of republican institutions, to commit the government to a decided policy against the United States, such as the breaking of the blockade, or the recognition of the slave confederacy, you may look for another movement of the British *people*, as grand and majestic as the two notable ones to which I have alluded.

### The Rebel Estimate of Union Troops in the Field.

At the last accounts Massachusetts had in the field nineteen regiments, Maine eight, Connecticut seven, Rhode Island five, Vermont five, and New Hampshire four. The New Orleans *Crescent* says that Mississippi, with less than a fourth of the voting population of Massachusetts, has four more regiments in the field. Except Florida, whose population is sparse, there is not a State in the South that has not more men in the field than Massachusetts.

PRIZES WITHIN OUR GRASP.—It is reported that over 10,000 bales of contraband cotton are lying at Apalachicola, Florida. Apalachicola can easily be taken by a naval force, and so can the 10,000 bales of cotton—cash value, $1,100,000. On the 12th instant there were 10,332 bales in New Orleans, which in the North would be worth $1,136,000.

### Sketch of George N. Hollins, Commander of the Rebel Navy.

Captain George N. Hollins, the officer in command of the rebel naval force that attacked the blockading fleet at the Mississippi, was, before the breaking out of the present rebellion, a prominent officer in the United States Navy; but, like many others, he preferred linking his fate with that of the rebellious States than to remain true and loyal to the Union that he had served for so many years. He was born in the State of Maryland, but is a citizen of Florida, in which State he probably received his secession sentiments. His original entry into the navy was February 1, 1814, and his last commission was in 1855. He has been in the service nearly forty-seven years, seventeen of which he passed on the sea, fourteen in duty on shore, and the balance of the time was unemployed.

At the time that he left the service he was in command of the Susquehanna. Among the vessels that he commanded on are the following: He was chief officer of the Savannah in 1844, when she was the flag-ship of Commodore A. J. Dallas, and he commanded the Cyane in 1844, and again in the years 1852 and 1853. With the exception of the bombardment of Greytown, which at the time created such a feeling among the people, nothing of note has marked his naval career, and probably had the present trouble not arisen he would have continued on in the same way, respected by his fellow officers and an ornament to the service. Since the rebellion he has been actively engaged in trying to injure the Union cause, and it will be remembered that he was joined with the notorious "French lady," in the seizure of the steamer Nicholas, at Baltimore, which person is now enjoying the pleasure of Fort Lafayette. Whether continued success shall attend his efforts (provided the present one be true) remains to be seen.

ARMY UNIFORM AND NIGHT SIGNALS.—General McClellan has taken another step in the way of insuring our troops from a repetition of the Big Bethel and similar blunders. In addition to carrying out a uniform system of clothing for our troops, a code of day and night signals has been adopted, and is to be used for countersigns, so that there need be no more danger of our regiments firing into each other by mistake. It is gratifying to have a live man like McClellan at the head of our army of the Potomac.

THE RUSH TO WASHINGTON.—A Washington letter says:

An immense crowd of politicians and contractors again throng the city. Hotels and boarding houses are becoming extortionate, and people pay heavy prices for the privilege of sleeping on chairs and parlor floors. Living here will probably cost one-third more than usual this winter. There is hardly a house to let, in town, and rents are very high.


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C. A. WAGNER
HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND WILL be in daily receipt, by Express, of
FRESH CAN & KEG OYSTERS,
From Baltimore and Fair Haven.
Call at Wagner's Oyster and Fruit Depot, No. 21 East State street.
aug28tf

DEPELLANT OR WATER-PROOF CLOAK CLOTHS. Also, other styles of Spring Cloth Cloths, in all desirable fabrics—Shadings, Tassels and Buttons to match.
BAIN & SON,
sep11 5 No. 29 South High street.

NEW STORE.
HEADLEY & EBERLY
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW STORE,
Nos. 250 and 252 South High Street,
and have associated with themselves WM. RICHARDS, under the firm of
Headley, Eberly & Richards,
Forming one of the largest Dry Goods Houses in the West.
This House is constantly receiving New Goods, such as
NEW STYLES OF DRESS GOODS,
IRISH SILK AND WOOL POPLINS,
PLAIN AND FIGURED REPP GOODS
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS.
The Newest and Neatest styles of
Hamilton, Manchester and Pacific Delaines
In the City, can be found at
HEADLEY, EBERLY & RICHARDS.
Balmoral Skirts,
In great variety, just received by
HEADLEY, EBERLY & RICHARDS.
ALSO
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS,
GLOVES & HOSIERY,
LADIES' CLOTH CLOAKS,
Of the Newest Styles, just received, and also made to order, by
HEADLEY, EBERLY & RICHARDS.
ALSO:
SHAWLS, CLOTHS,
MERINOES, CASSIMERES,
PLAIDS, SILK & VELVET VESTINGS,
CHINTZ, SHEETINGS,
MERRIMAC PRINTS, HOOP SKIRTS,
COTTON CHAIN AND CARPET WARPS.
This firm, having adopted the Cash system in the purchase and sale of Goods, are enabled to sell from 15 to 20 per cent. less than other houses under the credit system.
HEADLEY, EBERLY & RICHARDS,
250 and 252 South High Street,
Columbus, Ohio.
oct8-d1y

NEW COAL YARD.
THE UNDERSIGNED KEEPS CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale, the best quality of
HOCKING GRATE COAL,
which he will sell at the lowest market prices.
Call and examine my Coal before purchasing elsewhere.
Office at the store of Bradford, Suydam & Co., head of Canal.
D. F. SUYDAM.
sep26-3m

E. M'COLLISTER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
TOBACCO, SNUFF & CIGARS
No. 25 Fifth Street,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.
Keep constantly on hand all the various BRANDS of
Imported Cigars.
Oct 26-1yd

PROF. L. MILLER'S
HAIR INVIGORATOR
An Effective, Safe and Economical Compound,
FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR
To its original color without dyeing, and preventing Hair from turning gray.
FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS,
And curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.
FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF
And all cutaneous affections of the Scalp.
FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR.
Imparting to it an unequaled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture, and causing it to curl readily.
The great celebrity and increasing demand for this unequaled preparation, convinces the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from dandruff and other cutaneous diseases, causing the hair to grow luxuriantly giving it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also, where the hair is loosening and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a fresh covering of hair.
There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations have failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the hair from turning until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty restore it to it to its original hue, giving it a dark, glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Renovative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in dressing the hair, which, when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article which none ought to be without, at the price places it within the reach of all, being
Only Twenty-Five Cents
per bottle, to be had at all respectable Druggists and Perfumers.
L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the children's hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation for a good head of hair, as it removes any impurities that may have become connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child, and the future appearance of its Hair.
CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac-simile LOUIS MILLER being on the outer wrapper; also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y., blown in the glass.
Wholesale Depot, 58 Dey street, and sold by all the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the world.
Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.
I also desire to present to the American Public my NEW AND IMPROVED INSTANTANEOUS
LIQUID HAIR DYE,
which, after years of scientific experimenting, I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly without injury to the Hair or Skin; warranted the best article of the kind in existance.
PRICE, ONLY 50 CENTS.
Depot, 56 Dey St., New York.
oct26-d&wly.

REMOVAL.
WILLIAM H. RESTIEAUX,
DEALER IN
Groceries,
Produce,
Provisions,
Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
Fruits, etc. etc.,
HAS REMOVED HIS STORE FROM
NO. 34, NORTH HIGH STREET,
TO
No. 106, South High Street,
The old stand recently occupied by WM. McDONALD.
He is in daily receipt of
NEW AND FRESH GOODS
Which he will sell
Cheap for Cash or Country Produce.
☞ Goods delivered to City trade free of charge.
ly12

NEWARK MACHINE WORKS,
NEWARK OHIO,
Manufacturers of all kinds of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, &c., &c.
LANE & BODLEY Beaten! H. & F. BLANDY Beaten! J. & J. H. DUVALL Beaten!!! COLUMBUS MACHINE CO. Beaten!!!! BRADFORD & CO. Beaten!!!!!
Our Portable Engine and Saw Mill
Was awarded the first premium of $50 at the Indiana State Fair for 1860 over Lane & Bodley's on account of
Price, lightness, simplicity, economy of fuel and superior character of lumber sawed.
Our Stationary Engine was awarded at the same Fair the first premium of $200.
Our Portable Engine was awarded the first premium of $100 at the Fair at Memphis, Tenn., over Blandy's Duvall's, Columbus Machine Co's., and Bradford & Co's. by a committee of practical Railroad Engineers.
For price and terms address
WILLARD WARNER, Treasurer,
dec5-d&wly ecis. Newark, Ohio

CHILDREN TEETHING
MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING
which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and
RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.
We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH, of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULLILMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup is administered.
This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in
THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve
GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC
and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by all Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street N. Y.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
oct27-d&wly.

JOHN HUNTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 220 South High Street, Three Doors South of Rich,
HAS just received a choice stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, suitable for gentlemen's wear. Customers will have their orders neatly and substantially executed at the lowest rates.
sep22

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Females Generally.—The Brandreth Pills cannot be too highly spoken of. They remove all obstructions, give energy and strength; cure the distressing headache, unfortunately so prevalent with the sex; depression of spirits, dullness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, sallowness of the skin, are removed, and a juvenile bloom and general sprightliness indicate the power and healthfulness of B