The Daily Ohio Statesman.

VOL. VIII. NO. 811. NEW SERIES. COLUMBUS, OHIO, SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 26, 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	$6 00
One " 9 months	18 00	One " 2 weeks	5 00
One " 6 months	15 00	One " 1 week	3 00
One " 3 months	10 00	One " 3 days	1 00
One " 2 months	8 00	One " 2 days	75
One " 1 month	5 00	One " 1 insertion	50

Displayed advertisements half more than the above rates.

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

All notices required to be published by law, legal rates.

If entered 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 advance, $7 50 per line; outside $10.

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 advertisement is the Weekly alone. Where the Daily and Weekly are both used, then the charge for the Weekly will be half the rates of the Daily

☞ No advertisement taken except for a definite period.

BUSINESS CARDS.

F. A. B. SIMKINS,
Attorney at Law
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office—Ambos Building, opposite Capitol Square.
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

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

COLUMBUS
Machine Manufacturing Company

MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS,
Castings, Mill-Gearing, Machinery
ALSO,
Railroad Work
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
CHAS. AMBOS, Sup't. P. AMBOS, Treas.
dec11, 1858-tf

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

FIRST TRAIN.
NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Columbus at 3.40 A. M; will leave passengers at all stations south of Galion, stop at Delaware, Ashley, Cardington and Gilead, and at all stations north of Galion, arriving at Cleveland at 9.00 A. M., Dunkirk 3.00 P. M., Buffalo 4.25 P. M. Albany 3.30 A. M., New York 8.35 A. M., Boston 2.30 P. M., Pittsburgh via Crestline 2.50 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 4.30 p. m. Will stop at all stations South of Shelby, and at New London, Wellington, Grafton, and Berea; arriving at Cleveland at 8.40 p. m.; Dunkirk, 2.00 a. m.; Buffalo, 3.20 a. m.; Albany, 8.00 p. m.; New York, 7.20 p. m.; Boston, 11.45 p. m.; Pittsburgh, via Crestline, at 11.35 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 8.55 p. m.

Patent Sleeping Cars are run on all Night Trains to Chicago, New York and Boston.
Baggage Checked Through to New York and Boston via Cleveland; also, to Philadelphia and New York via Crestline.

RETURNING.
Night Express arrives at Columbus at... 11.15 P. M.
Cincinnati express arrives at Columbus at 10.50 A. M.
Accommodation Express arrives at Columbus at 7.50 P. M.

Fare as Low as by any other Route.
Ask for Tickets via Crestline or Cleveland.
E. S. FLINT, Superintendent, Cleveland, Ohio.
JAMES PATTERSON, Agent, Columbus, Ohio.
Columbus, June 17, 1861.

Just Received!
100 HF. CH GREEN and BLACK TEAS 100 bags prime Rio Coffee.
150 pockets old Dutch Government Java Coffee.
75 bags Ceylon Coffee.
200 bbls. standard White Sugars, consisting of Powdered, Ohesaled, Granulated A and B Coffee.
50 cylinds Georgia Rosin Oil Soap.
20 bbls. Mess and No. 1 Mackerel.
5 tcs. Pick Salmon.
100 bx. Layer Raisins.
50 bf. box do do
100 qr. box do do
100 M Cigars, different brands and grades.
nov27 WM. McDONALD.

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

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

A NEW HOOP SKIRT.
BAIN & SON,
No. 29, SOUTH HIGH STREET.
Have just received a new make of HOOP SKIRTS finished in a manner far superior to any yet introduced or
DURABILITY AND GRACEFULNESS,
feb26.

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. LEGGETT, Superintendent Zanesville Schools.
SAM'L W. HARVEY, Sup't Massillon Union Schools.
M. F. COWDERY, Sup't Public Schools, Sandusky.
JOHN LYNCH, Sup't Public Schools, Circleville.
S. N. SANFORD, Principal Cleveland Female Seminary.
WM. MITCHELL, Sup't Public Schools, Mt. Union.
JOHN ODDIN, 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.
REV 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. HUNTSTON, 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 orthography to my children and my pupils."—President Morgan.
ANTIOCH COLLEGE.—"I adopt and aim to use in teaching, writing and speaking, the orthography and pronunciation of Worcester's Royal Quarto Dictionary."—President Hill.
"In all my writing, speaking, and teaching, I have endeavored to conform to the rules for orthography and pronunciation as contained in Worcester's Dictionary."—Horace Mann, late President.
KENYON COLLEGE, GAMBIER.—"I most cordially recommend it as the most reliable standard authority of the English language as it is now written and spoken."—President Andrews.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS OF OHIO.
From Rev. Anson Smyth, Commissioner of Common Schools in Ohio.
"The Dictionary is an imperishable monument to the learning and industry of its author, and an honor to the world of letters. The mechanical execution is far superior to that of any other Lexicon with which I am acquainted."
From Hon. H. H. Barney, Ex-Commissioner of Schools in Ohio.
"The most reliable standard authority of the language."

WHAT THE
Leading Newspapers of Ohio Say.
From the Cleveland Herald of March 29.
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. 30, 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 & BEAGG,
Publishers, Booksellers & Stationers,
NO. 191 SUPERIOR ST., CLEVELAND, OHIO.
mar9

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
Newark, N. J.
Dividend January 1, 1861, 45 Per Cent.
ASSETS..... $3,812,556 50.
Statement January 1, 1861.
Balance, per statement Jan. 1st, 1860..... $3,406,582 39
Received for Premiums during the year 1860..... 963,053 55
Received for interest during the year 1860..... 314,014 19
Total receipts for 1860..... 1,277,067 74
Paid Claims by Death, 267,659 00
Paid Policies surrendered 41,111 29
Paid Salaries, Postage, Taxes, Exchange, etc..... 31,620 54
Paid Commissions to Agents 51,365 20
Paid Physicians' fees, 5,960 [illegible]
Paid Annuities..... 1,317 50
Paid Dividends during the year..... 166,566 75 565,601 03 411,976 14
Net Balance January 1st, 1861..... $3,812,556 50
ASSETS.
Cash on hand..... $64,664 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..... 1,320,864 17
Real Estate..... 90,852 27
Loans on Scrip..... 5,031 42
Premiums, Notes and Cash, in course of transmission..... 43,343 75
Total Assets..... $3,812,556 50
7,575 Policies in force, insuring..... $9,796,538
1,435 new Policies have been issued during the year.
After a careful calculation of the present value of the outstanding Policies of the Company, and having the necessary amount in reserve therefor, the Directors have ordered a Dividend of 45 per cents 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. C. GROVER, Vice President.
BENJ. C. MILLER, Secretary.
H. B. BRESON, *Agent*, No. 4 Johnson Block.
March 28, 1861. Columbus, O.

PLAIN AND FIGURED BLACK DRESS SILKS, of every grade. The most select assortment in the city, and at most reasonable rates.
BAIN & SON,
apr15 No. 29 South Highstreet.

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 at hand to avail themselves of its protection. A great superiority of this remedy over any other of the same class 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, Dim Sight, Dyspepsia, Colic, Palpitation and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating from this cause, put on the intermittent type at some period. This "Cure" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all at once. 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 expelled 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, $50.
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, 23 BROADWAY, New York; and 10 WATER ST., Liverpool.
BAREL & SEARLE, General Agents.
Or to J. R. ARMSTRONG,
nov16-1yddkw Post Office, Columbus, Ohio.

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

HENRY KOEHLER,
(Late of Tabor's Establishment, N. Y.) Proprietor of the New York Fashionable Shaving, Hair Cutting, Shampooing, Curling and Fashionable Hair Dressing Saloon, 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.
[illegible]

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 4.20 p. m., Dayton at 2.45 p. m., connecting with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for Louisville, Ky., Vincennes, Cairo, St. Louis, New Orleans, etc.; at Dayton for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Terre Haute, Chicago and all Western points.

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

FOURTH TRAIN.
NIGHT EXPRESS, via Dayton, at 12 00 midnight, stopping at London, Xenia, Dayton, Middletown and Hamilton, arriving at Cincinnati at 5.55 a. m.; at Dayton at 2.55 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 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, 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, 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 1P. 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, ague 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 bottle. Should be in every house. For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers. IRVIN STONE,
Sole Proprietor, N Spruce st., New York.
oct24dwly1y
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 dealer 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. myl-dly

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Novelties in Rock Ties and Scarfs.
" " Byron and Garrote Collars.
" " Embroidered Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Paris Kid Gloves, superior make.
Golden Hill Shirts, various styles.
Boys' Golden Hill Shirts, do
Driving and Street Gloves, do
Hemmed Pocket Handkerchiefs, various styles.
Half Hose and Under Garments.
BAIN & SON,
aprl5 No. 29 South High street.

LIQUORS.
40 BARRELS OLD MONONGAHELA.
20 do. do. BOURBON.
Just received and for sale low for cash, by
LACELLE ROSE & CO.,
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

A Patriotic Letter of Acceptance.

The following letter accepting their nominations, has been addressed by the Democratic candidates for State offices in New York to the Democratic Committee of that State:

TO THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 19th inst., informing us of our respective nominations for the several State offices to be filled at the ensuing election.

Permit us to express to your committee, as the organ of the Democratic Convention lately held at Syracuse, our grateful acknowledgments for the honorable positions which have been assigned us upon the Democratic State ticket.

When a party organization, whose existence dates back almost to the birth of our own Republic, and which for more than half a century has guided its progress to power and greatness, resisting the solicitations of the ephemeral party of the hour to dissolve and cease political action, moves onward in its accustomed course, and tenders us the honors and the responsibilities of being its standard bearers, we will not decline any duty it may assign to us.

In accepting the honor thus conferred, at a momentous crisis in public affairs, we deem it proper to refer briefly to the present state of our country and the duties incumbent on all good citizens and true patriots.

The revolutionary doctrine of secession, so long and persistently resisted by our party, has at last culminated in a bloody and destructive civil war. This war is one of gigantic proportions. It reaches the whole country and every interest in it. It threatens to overthrow the government, and with that to destroy the last hopes of man for free institutions. At such a juncture the Democratic party would be recreant to itself and unmindful of all its glorious antecedents, did it not promptly take its stand by the side of the government, and pledge all its energies to the support of the executive power in the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union. During the present war, some of us, as State officers, and all of us as citizens, have already, to the best of our ability, aided in the prosecution of the war; and we shall be proud to contribute in the future our earnest efforts in sustaining the executive in the proper exercise of all such powers as the exigencies of the crisis may demand.

At the South the revolutionary doctrine of the right of secession, aided by fanatical abolitionism at the North, has arrayed vast and powerful armies against the government. If this resistance to law and constitutional right be not put down the government is at an end, and we are at the mercy of any ambitious military leader who can raise an army sufficient to defy the civil power.

We, therefore, in common with the Democratic masses of the State, *are in favor of vigorously sustaining the Government in its present struggle to maintain the Constitution, the laws and the Union, at all hazards, and at any cost of blood and treasure.* Nor do we believe that in order to do this, in the true spirit of patriots, it is necessary to disown our fealty to our party. We believe that our loyal and energetic action as a party in support of the Government of the people's choice, will be the best assurance that this war is not waged to subjugate the South or destroy its institutions, nor to establish the political theories of the present party in power: but solely for the preservation of a Constitution and an Union, under which all may be assured of equal protection and the enjoyment of equal rights.

We are the more confirmed of this view when we find that the Democratic party of the nation has furnished to the Government the larger portion of the loyal soldiery who are now in the ranks of our grand army, ready and willing, if need be, to give their lives to the cause of their country.

We will never consent that the Union shall be dissolved and the government broken up, either to gratify ambitious secessionists at the South or abolitionists at the North. The doctrine of the democratic party is now, as it was in the days of nullification, when our great democratic leader, Jackson, guided the destinies of the nation: "*The Union must and shall be preserved.*"

Inspired with such sentiments, we enter upon the canvass with the hope that our opinions, as above expressed, may meet the approval of all conservative Union loving citizens who wish to see the government maintained, lawless violence repressed, and peace finally restored to the whole country, under the constitution, upon the firm basis of equal rights to every citizen.

Most respectfully your humble servants,
D. R. FLOYD JONES,
GEORGE G. SCOTT,
MARSHALL B. CHAPLAIN,
WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
VAN RENSSELAER RICHMOND,
JARVIS LORD,
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT,
WILLIAM C. RHODES.

Lyons Versus Seward.

The correspondence between the British minister at Washington and the Secretay of State does not, in our view, reflect much credit on either of those distinguished gentlemen. The occaison of it is told in a few words: Two persons were arrested for supposed treasonable acts against our Government. It was soon found that they were innocent, and they were released.

The fact that these persons are British subjects furnished Lord Lyons with the matter of complaint on the part of his Government. But as their citizenship was not known at the time of their arrest, and consequently had nothing to do with it, his lordship really had no case. He would still have been without a case if the arrest had been made with the knowledge that they were British subjects; for that would not be a legal shield to them, if they chose to violate our laws, or if they made themselves liable to suspicion. His lordship's letter was therefore written without any cause whatever, while its tone is not that of genuine amity, or even of diplomatic civility. It is, in truth, but little else than a misstatement of facts throughout, mixed up with irrelevances, contradictions and assumptions.

His lordship complains not that the individuals in question were arrested, but that our "military authorities refuse to pay obedience to a writ of *habeas corpus*," and that their detention was "without due process of law." Yet the writ of *habeas corpus* was not resorted to, and when the due process of law was tried it resulted in their immediate discharge. "Her Majesty's Government," says the minister, "would not have complained if British subjects falling under suspicion had suffered from the consequences of that suspicion." Then there should have been no complaint, because this is the worst aspect that can be put on the case by any possible construction.

But the most extraordinary assertion of the Minister is that our Secretary of State "exercises, upon the reports of spies and informers, the power of depriving British subjects of their liberty, of retaining them in prison, or liberating them, by his own will and pleasure," which her Majesty's Government "regards as arbitrary and despotic, inconsistent with our Constitution, and at variance with our treaties of amity," etc. The law officers of the crown have advised a remonstrance against "such irregular proceedings," and instructed Lord Lyons to say that "the authority of Congress is necessary in order to justify the arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of British subjects." The charge against our Secretary of State being utterly groundless, the remonstrance is wholly gratuitous, as likewise is the suggestion that the arrest of persons who are attempting to destroy our Government can be made legal only by act of Congress. But this point is covered in a previous part of his lordship's letter by the admission that the British Government has no right to complain of the arrest of its subjects if they fall under suspicion. As a whole the letter is gratuitous and untenable in every point.

The reply of Secretary Seward is, in general, prolix and discursive. It lacks that terseness and point which we have been accustomed to admire in many of even the least studied speeches of the writer. We might afford, however, to overlook its wordiness, if it were not deficient in dignity, and disfigured by sarcasm, which is always petty in the presence of serious facts. Take, for example, those parts of it in which the Secretary "regrets, after so long an official intercourse, that it should now be necessary to inform her Majesty's Government," etc.; and such expressions as, "certainly it is not necessary to announce to the British Government that an insurrection exists; but it does seem necessary to state for the information of that Government," etc. Why not simply give the case as it is, without this schoolboy style of thrust in controversy? Again: "This Government does not question the learning of the legal advisers of the British crown, or the justice of the deference which her Majesty pays to them." "The British Government will hardly expect the President to accept their explanations of the Constitution." "He must be allowed, therefore, to prefer to be governed by the view of our own organic national law which receives the sanction of the people for whom it was made." These are sneers, which add nothing to the force of the argument.

In the present state of our relations with foreign nations, who have a prodigiously large commercial investment in us and who must therefore be expected to feel a lively interest in our conduct of affairs, it would be the part of wisdom, and ought to be the religious duty of our statesmen, to observe the strictest rules of formal politeness and diplomatic point in all their official interchanges. It is undignified and mischievous to indulge our spleen in connection with grave social and national events, even if our opponents give the provocation.—Thus, when it said, in apology for the Secretary, that the arrogance of the dispatch to which he replied was a sore temptation, we admit that it was, to a journalist or a rhetorician, whose function calls him often to use sharp, or smart, or sarcastic turns; but a Minister of State has other duties, and is bound by other proprieties. He represents the good or ill, the weal or woe, of millions upon millions of human beings, and must study words even as he does truths. "Behold how great a flame," says the Scripture, "a little fire kindleth!" When we consider, then, how a little word, inadvertently slipped into a controversy, may excite prejudices and passions; how, indeed, great nations have been set at variance by a single unguarded expression, the importance of the most scrupulous caution becomes evident. We would not have our diplomatists mean-spirited and truckling; they should speak the honest truth plainly at all times, but they should speak with a dignified self-respect and courtesy. Let them be strong in the thing, but gentle in the method, according to the old adage, which embodies the principle of all successful diplomacy.

At this time we can scarcely afford to provoke any unnecessary hostility or ill-feeling. We have a great civil war on hand, and will need all our energies and all our resources for its suppression. Nothing would please the rebels more than to see us undertake to fight the world while we are fighting them. They who urge us into foreign complications are their instruments. It is perceived that the cause of the rebellion is hopeless if left to struggle with the loyal power, and that a foreign war is the only loophole of escape. We do not believe such a war probable, but the Government should none the less abstain from every phrase even which may render it probable.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Sequestration.

One of the most open and wholesale acts of robbery and fraud ever committed by any set of men, at any rate since the Norman conquest, is the so-called sequestration act, passed last September by the rebel Congress at Richmond.—As if to make the crime more flagrant, the Attorney to whom its execution is confided, is the too well known Senator Judah P. Benjamin, whose college antecedents would seem to make him a fit instrument for the work of spoliation confided to him. As if in mockery of all esteemed most sacred, his instructions are dated "Department *of Justice*, Richmond, Sept. 10, 1861."

To sequester property means to seize and separate some property which belongs to another, and hold it until the profits or income of it have satisfied some claim in equity. It is a last resort to enforce the