The Daily Ohio Statesman.

VOL. VIII. NO. 122. NEW SERIES. | COLUMBUS, OHIO, THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 31, 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, inside, $2 50 per line; outside $2.

Notices of meetings, charitable societies, fire companies &c., half price.

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

Weekly, same price as the Daily, where the advertiser uses 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 9:60 A. M., Dunkirk 3:00 P. M. Buffalo 4:25 P. M. Albany 3.20 A. M., New York 8:35 A. M., Boston 2.30 P. M., Pittsburgh via Crestline 3:20 P. M., Philadelphia 5:10 A. M. Chicago via Crestline at 7:00 P. M.

SECOND TRAIN.

NEW YORK EXPRESS—Leaves Columbus at 11:10 a. m. Will stop at Lewis Centre, (for White Sulphur Springs), Delaware, Cardington, Galion Crestline, Shelby, New London, Wellington and Grafton, arrive at Cleveland at 3:35 p. m.; Dunkirk, 8:50 p. m.; Buffalo, 10:25 p. m.; Albany, 8:45 a. m.; New York, 1:45 p. m.; Boston, 4:40 p. m. This Train connects at Shelby for Sandusky, and at Grafton for Toledo, arriving at Toledo at 6:40 p. m.

THIRD TRAIN.

MAIL AND ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Columbus at 2.30 p. m. Will stop at all stations South of Shelby, and at New London, Wellington, Grafton, and Berea; arriving at Cleveland at 7:30 p. m.; Dunkirk, 2:10 a. m.; Buffalo, 3:20 a. m.; Albany, 2:20 p. m.; New York, 7:20 p. m.; Boston, 11:45 p. m.; Pittsburgh, *via* Crestline, at 11:55 p. m.; Philadelphia, 1:00 p. m.; Chicago, *via* Crestline, 6:45 a. m. This Train connects at Shelby for Sandusky and Toledo, arriving at Toledo at 8:55 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.
15 pockets old Dutch Government Java Coffee.
75 bags Ceylon Coffee.
200 bbls. standard White Sugars, consisting of Powdered, Crushed, Granulated A and B Coffee.
50 quintals George Bank Codfish.
20 bbls. Mess and No. 1 Mackerel.
5 Pick Salmon.
100 bx. Layer Raisins.
50 hf. bx 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 d1y

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 for DURABILITY AND GRACEFULNESS.
ap22

WORCESTER'S
ROYAL QUARTO DICTIONARY.

The Latest—The Largest—The Best, The Cheapest Because the Best,

"The Most Reliable Standard Authority of the English Language."
Six Hundred Eminent Educators of Ohio.

"THE BEST ENGLISH DICTIONARY EXTANT."
Literary Men Everywhere.

"Here are upwards of a Hundred Thousand Words whose multifarious meanings and derivations, together with their correct spelling, and pronunciation are clearly set before the eye."
Cincinnati Commercial.

Read the Decisions of the Members of the Ohio State Teacher's Association.

The undersigned, members of the Ohio State Teachers' Association, adopt and aim to use in teaching, writing and speaking, the orthography and pronunciation of Worcester's Royal Quarto Dictionary and we most cordially recommend it as the most reliable standard authority of the English language, as it is now written and spoken.

Lorin Andrews, President Kenyon College.
M. D. Leggett, Superintendent Zanesville Schools.
Thos. W. Harvey, Sup't Massillon Union Schools.
M. F. Cowdery, Sup't Public Schools, Sandusky.
John Lynch, Sup't Public Schools, Circleville.
S. N. Sanford, Principal Cleveland Female Seminary.
Wm. Mitchell, Sup't Public Schools, Mt. Union.
John 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.
E. 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 orthoepy to my children and my pupils."—President Morgan.

Antioch College.—"I adopt and aim to use in teaching, writing and speaking, the orthography and pronunciation of Worcester's Royal Quarto Dictionary."—President Hill.

"In all my writing, speaking and teaching, I have endeavored to conform to the rules for orthography and pronunciation as contained in Worcester's Dictionary."—Horace Mann, late President.

Kenyon College, Gambier.—"I most cordially recommend it as the most reliable standard authority of the English language as it is now written and spoken."—President Andrews.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS OF OHIO.

From Rev. Anson Smyth, Commissioner of Common Schools in Ohio.

"The Dictionary is an imperishable monument to the learning and industry of its author, and an honor to the world of letters. The mechanical execution is far superior to that of any other Lexicon with which I am acquainted."

From Hon. H. H. Barney, Ex-Commissioner of Schools in Ohio.

"The most reliable standard authority of the language."

WHAT THE
Leading Newspapers of Ohio Say.

From the Cleveland Herald of March 28.

The orthography of the Worcester Dictionary is that used by most, if not all authors of distinction in this country and England, and conforms to the general usage of ordinary writers and speakers.

Whatever prejudices may have existed previously, a careful study of this volume will invariably be followed by a warm appreciation of its great merits, and a desire to add it to the well selected library, be it large or small. It is a library in itself, and will remain an imperishable record of the learning of its compiler.

From the Cincinnati Commercial of April 20.

Here are upwards of a hundred thousand words—good bad and indifferent—whose multifarious meanings and derivations, together with their correct spelling and pronunciation, are set clearly before the eye. The work is unquestionably the greatest Thesaurus of English Words ever published.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer of Sept. 20, 1860.

Evidently Worcester's Royal Quarto Dictionary is *not only the last, but the best work of the kind ever issued*, and can by no possibility suffer by comparison or controversy.

From the Toledo Blade of May 29.

As to pronunciation, Worcester is the Standard followed by our best authors; in definitions he leaves nothing to be desired and in Orthography it is sufficient to say that Worcester can be safely followed.

INGHAM & BRAGG,
Publishers, Booksellers & Stationers.
NO 191 SUPERIOR ST., CLEVELAND, OHIO.
mar9

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
Newark, N. J.
Dividend January 1, 1861, 45 Per Cent.

ASSETS			$3,812,556 50
Statement January 1, 1861.			
Balance, per statement Jan. 1st, 1860			$3,406,387 39
Received for Premiums during the year 1860	$763,053 55		
Received for interest during the year 1860	214 014 19		
Total receipts for 1860		$977,067 74	
Paid Claims by Death	267,050 00		
Paid Policies surrendered	41,111 29		
Paid Salaries, Postage, Taxes, Exchange, etc.	31,620 54		
Paid Commissions to Agents	51,325 20		
Paid Physicians' fees	5,966 75		
Paid Annuities	1,517 00		
Paid Dividends during the year	166,500 75	565,091 63	411,976 14
Net Balance January 1st, 1861			$3,812,558 50
ASSETS.			
Cash on hand		$6,6284 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		1,279 864 17	
Real Estate		90 893 27	
Loans on scrip		5,931 44	
Premiums, Notes and Cash in course of transmission		45,343 75	
Total Assets			$3 812,556 50

7,575 Policies in force, insuring ... $[illegible],426,538

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 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. C. GROVER, Vice President.
BENJ. C. MILLER, Secretary.
H. R. BEESON, 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 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, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis and Derangement of the Stomach,* all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the *intermittent* type, or become periodical. This "Cure" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
ROBERTS & SAMUEL, Columbus,
And by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.
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, $66, $80.

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 *free* 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 **19 WATER ST., Liverpool.**

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents,
Or to— **J. R. ARMSTRONG,**
no10-1yd&w Post Office, Columbus, Ohio.

Co-Partnership.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED MY son JAMES ADGER BAIN as partner in my business, which will hereafter be conducted under the firm of Bain & Son. P. BAIN, 29 South High St.
Columbus, Feb 15, 1861. feb18

HENRY KOHLER,

Late of Phalon's Establishment, N. Y.,) Proprietor of the New York Fashionable 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.
jy21-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 18 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 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 5.25 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, 1.19 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, 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 1 P. M.

This Train runs through to Bellaire or Pittsburg without change of Cars; and from Pittsburg there is no change of Cars to Philadelphia, or via Allentown to New York—thus offering

The only Route from Columbus to Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New York, with only one change of Cars.

By this Train Passengers arrive in New York five hours in advance of the Northern lines.

This Train also connects at Bellaire with the Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

☞This Route is 30 miles shorter to Pittsburg, and 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 a bottle. Should be in every house. For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers. IRVIN STONE, Sole Proprietor, N Spruce st, New York
oct4d&wly

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. my1-dly

Baltimore Clothing House.
HESS & BLUM
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
No. 308 W. Baltimore-street,
(BETWEEN LIBERTY AND HOWARD,)
BALTIMORE, Md
A Large Assortment of Piece and Furnishing Goods Constantly on Hand
Oct26dly

The Ohio Statesman

TERMS.

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

The Prolongation of the War.

When we look at the condition in which our country finds itself at the present moment, we must acknowledge that it is by no means flattering to our national pride.

We boast, and not without reason, of the superiority of our population over that of the rebel States, of its greater intelligence, and its superior capacity of endurance—we reflect with satisfaction that it is only in our part of the country that the arts flourish which minister to the necessities of war as well as those of peace; we can say that for us the seas are open with all the markets of the world, inviting us to complete our resources from what they offer us, while the rebel ports are closed. At the seat of government we have an immense army, a body of soldiers more intelligent than ever before was brought together in such numbers—men of great physical hardihood, full of enthusiasm for the Union, and most ably commanded. This great army is posted on the soil of one of the rebel States, between the city of Washington and the insurgent host by which that city is menaced. Meantime our navy yards have been active beyond any previous example, and the naval force which was so successfully employed in capturing the forts at Hatteras Inlet has been augmented to much more formidable dimensions.

Yet with all these advantages in our favor, and all these imposing preparations, it is not possible to contemplate without a feeling of vexation the situation in which we now stand. If we have blockaded New Orleans, the rebels have blockaded our own seat of government even more effectually. Their batteries command the Potomac. The City of Washington and the vast army posted in its neighborhood, cannot be approached by water. If they are to receive supplies of provisions they must be conveyed thither by land; their stores of ammunition and the ponderous engines of war destined for their use must be dragged over land also.

While this is the state of things at our seat of government, all the accesses to which should be as open and safe as the entrance to the harbor of New York, we are startled by the intelligence that the large division of our army on the Upper Potomac, under General Banks, one of our ablest commanders, has met with a most disastrous check in its operations. Before the disgrace of the Stone Bridge affair had been wiped out, comes the fatal day of Edwards's Ferry, in which of the gallant California regiment, consisting of more than six hundred men, scarce two hundred returned safe, and their leader, the heroic Baker, whom the country could ill afford to lose, fell at their head. On the circumstances of this defeat we need not dwell, since the government has acknowledged its bitter significance by not allowing the telegraph to tell a tenth part of the story till a few days after it happened. The design of taking Gen. Banks's division across the Potomac and planting it on the Virginia side, to co-operate with the army under McClellan, has in consequence been abandoned for the present.

When we turn to what our navy is doing, we do not find much to reassure us. The expedition against the forts at Hatteras Inlet had a most brilliant result, and everybody said: "The expedition surely will not content itself with this single exploit, but will immediately proceed to seize upon Beaufort while yet defenseless, and make us masters of the entire coast of North Carolina." This, however, was not done; week after week elapsed; Beaufort is now strongly fortified, and everywhere along the coast the rebels, admonished by this proof of the weakness of their defenses on that side, have been putting forth every exertion to make themselves secure against our attacks. The very intelligence brought yesterday by the steamer McClellan from New Orleans, while it shows the falsehood of the boast made by Hollins of his victory over our blockading fleet in that quarter, shows also the energy of the preparations made by the rebels for their protection. A formidable fleet of steamers and a strange engine of naval warfare called the Manassas, by which one of our steamers was near being disabled, accompanied by a fleet of fire ships which covered the waters from shore to shore, fairly drove our vessels from the Southwest Pass, one of the mouths of the Mississippi, in doing which they narrowly escaped being wrecked and falling into the power of the enemy.

We have now formidable naval preparations on foot. Their destination is of course unknown; but that important expeditions will soon go forth, and that blows will soon be struck with a vigorous hand, we do not doubt. Still we must not hope for easy and almost bloodless victories, as at the Hatteras Inlet—that surprise cannot be repeated. We shall find the rebels ready for us; there will be hard fighting; there will be losses of men, and perhaps losses of ships, and the triumphs which we expect must be won at a sad cost of human life.

We have stated these things not in a spirit of fault-finding, but simply with a view of showing the difficulties which spring up as we proceed in this conflict. These difficulties will encourage the rebels and prolong the war. We have the prospect of full employment for our army of half a million and for all our vessels of war. If there are any who expect to see the strife ended by negotiation and friendly adjustment the present winter—and we have heard such expectations attributed to certain distinguished politicians—they labor under the vainest of all delusions, and neither estimate properly the state of feeling at the South nor that at the North. There can be no peace without national disgrace, until the rebels are fully subjugated, and thus the dreamers to whom we allude will sooner or later see.

Our government has endeavored to reinforce its strictly military operations by certain strong measures of another nature. There is nothing dearer to man than personal liberty; the government has deprived individuals of this, arresting and confining them on suspicion. In a free country no right is more prized, and justly prized, than the liberty of the press. The government has refused to several newspaper establishments in this city the right of sending their sheets by mail, and has seized large packages of these journals destined for circulation through other channels. So far as the personal arrests are concerned, although some of them were needless, yet there is no doubt that, as in the case of the Baltimore secessionists and the disloyal members of the Maryland Legislature, they prevented a great deal of mischief, and hindered more than one treasonable plot from being carried into effect. The process of *habeas corpus* has been called by Mr. Seward, in a late letter, the great writ of freedom, yet the right of suing out that writ has been suspended by the President.

These are vigorous proceedings; they strike us strangely; a friend of freedom can hardly hear of them without a pang of regret; yet the country has submitted to them from a conviction of their necessity. Bold as they are, there is yet one step, which, to a distant spectator of our politics, would seem less bold than these, which the Government, however, has not ventured to take—a step which would change the whole aspect of the war, bring to our side a host of new allies, call off the attention of the rebels from their present plans, and hasten the period of their subjugation. There is something more sacred than personal liberty, or than the freedom of the press; there is an institution to be regarded with greater reverence than the *habeas corpus*. The right of the rebel to his slave is apparently the last right to be touched. In all other respects the Government treats with scorn the conservatism which would oppose an old institution to the safety of the republic, in this one it hesitates.—*N. York Post, Oct. 25.*

Day.—As we walked up street a few evenings since, we overtook a lad who had gained such a height that we hardly recognized him. Alluding to his rapid perpendicular growth, we asked him if it was not about time for him to stop—"I have nothing to do with it," said he, "I am not twenty-one yet."—*New Bedford Mercury.*

The Strength of the Enemy.

We fear it is already demonstrated that this war cannot be a short one. It is the duty of the country to fortify itself for the formidable conflict before us by taking the full measure of the strength of the rebels. They have so often confronted us with superior numbers, that even the most skeptical as to their power of protracted resistance ought, by this time, to be ready to revise their too hasty estimate of the military weakness of the South. Even the *Tribune*, which has done more than any other public journal to create the delusion that the South would prove a feeble enemy, has lately recanted the error in these emphatic sentences: "Among the most pernicious blunders which have embarrassed our warlike operations, has been the blunder of underrating the strength of the rebels. As a matter of course, we have overrated the strength of the loyal States."

The too prevalent misconception as to the comparative military resources of the loyal and the rebel States, is an erroneous deduction from the census returns. Classing all the slaveholding States together and using round numbers, the population of the North may be stated as twenty millions and that of the South twelve millions. Deducting from the latter the four millions of slaves and laying them out of view, we have twenty millions of northern freemen to oppose the eight millions of white southerners. It is therefore assumed that this is a contest of twenty millions against eight, and that these figures represent the comparative military strength of the two sections. It is this idea of our vast numerical superiority that has made us over-confident and led us to suppose that we could put down the rebellion in one short campaign by a partial exertion of our strength. It is this which leads us, if a stray newspaper from the other side censures the rebel leaders, to fall straightway to prophesying that the Confederate Government is about tumbling into fragments. We fail to make the resolute effort which the struggle demands because of a constantly lurking incredulity respecting the power of the rebels. Regarding it as a struggle of twenty millions against eight, we seem to live in expectation that the rebels are on the point of discovering the hopelessness of a struggle against such immense odds, and that their feeble resources will speedily give out.

Even if a mortifying experience were not rapidly disenchanting us, a very little reflection would be sufficient to correct the error that this is a contest of twenty millions against eight — The omission of the slaves from an estimate of the military strength of the South, for no better reason than that the slaves do not bear arms, is a triple error. In the first place, no country ever arms its whole population; the industry of the majority who stay at home supplies maintenance to the minority who take the field. The slaves, as laborers, are just as important an element of military strength as the same number of white inhabitants. We must, accordingly, include the slaves in any correct estimate of the military power of the South, making the war, on the most superficial view, not a contest of twenty millions against eight, but of twenty millions against twelve. But we called their omission a triple error, and will now proceed to point out its second part. In the Northern States women are seldom productive laborers furnishing commodities for market, and children are kept at school. In the South the wives and children of slaves are regularly worked as field hands, thus making the proportion of producers twice as great as in the same number of white inhabitants of the Northern States. The four millions of Southern slaves, then, furnish about twice as many producers as an equal number of the white population of the North. The four millions practically become eight, and the contest is, in this view, equivalent to matching twenty millions against sixteen. But, as already intimated, even this rectification is insufficient, and we must make a third, dependent on the proportion between production and consumption in a slave population. The ability to maintain soldiers does not depend on the aggregate production, but on the surplus which is not consumed by the laborers themselves. Slaves being kept almost as cheaply as so many animals, their net earnings, over and above what they consume, are much greater than the net earnings of the same number of white laborers, thus furnishing a basis for maintaining a proportionably larger number of soldiers. This is, then, no contest of twenty millions against eight, as it would seem to be if we left the slaves out of the calculation altogether; nor a contest of twenty millions against twelve, as it would appear if we merely counted the slaves as adding four millions to the white population of the South; nor yet a contest equivalent to one of twenty millions against sixteen, as the fact that the women and children of the slaves are producers would make it; but a contest of twenty millions against some number whose effective strength is larger than sixteen millions by reason of the fact that slave laborers are comparative non-consumers.

The South have also a great advantage, in the number of men they can call into service in the fact that the seat of war is in their own country. If a rebel force of ten thousand men should undertake to march fifty miles into Pennsylvania and attack a force of five thousand, they would not only be obstructed by their ignorance of the topography of the State, and harassed by skirmishing parties hanging on their flanks and rear, but before they could reach their destination the five thousand men they went to attack would have swelled to fifteen or twenty thousand by the spontaneous rallying of the friendly inhabitants. When the enemy had been repulsed, these impromptu soldiers would immediately return to their homes and resume their customary employments. The South will have this advantage in a war conducted in their territory, enabling them to use a temporary militia against us almost without expense, while every soldier used against them is mustered into permanent service, and supported, at a heavy cost, at a great distance from home.

Despite these advantages of the rebels, there can be no doubt of the superiority of our military resources, nor our ultimate success if we will make up our minds to wield our resources with proper vigor. It is a great deal better that we should fully awake to the magnitude and the difficulties of the contest now, than to have our eyes opened by a painful and mortifying experience. It is far preferable for the nation to tax its resources to the very utmost this year, than merely to learn, as the fruit of this year's operations, that we have got to exert all our strength next year. The rebels are formidable enough to make this a long and exhausting war if we attempt to prosecute it in any half-hearted, half way manner. But if we start, at the outset, with the conviction that we have a powerful foe to subdue, and with an invincible determination to make thorough work, we shall thereby both shorten the war, and demolish the chances of discouragement under the temporary reverses incident to an army of new recruits.—*N. Y. World, Oct 28.*

The following regiments are now organizing at Camp Douglas, at Chicago, Illinois:

Chicago Legion, Col. G. W. Cuming	220
National Guard, Col. S. D. Baldwin	100
McClellan Brigade, Col. W. F. Lynch	1[illegible]
Mechanic Fusileers, Colonel Wilson	300
Douglas Brigade, Colonel Webb	700
Colonel Winslow's Regiment	600
Colonel Brackett's Cavalry	900
Colonel Hartman's Cavalry	200
Total number of men enlisted	3 120

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