The Ohio Statesman

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 5, 1861.

Rail Road Time Table.

LITTLE MIAMI & COLUMBUS & XENIA R. R.

	Leaves.	Arrives
Night Express, via Dayton,	2:00 A. M.	2:50 A. M.
Cincinnati accommodation,	6:10 A. M.	9:30 P. M.
Day Express,	1:55 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Mail and Accommodation,	4:00 P. M.	12:15 P. M.

JNO. W. DOHERTY, Agent.

COLUMBUS & CLEVELAND R. R.

Night Express,	3:50 A. M.	1:00 A. M.
New York Express,	3:15 P. M.	3:50 P. M.

JAMES PATTERSON, Agent.

CENTRAL OHIO R. R.

Night Express,	4:00 A. M.	1:30 A. M.
Day Express,	3:30 P. M.	2:37 P. M.

W. J. TELL, Agent.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R. R.

Mail Train,	4:00 A. M.	1:30 A. M.
Express Train,	12:35 A. M.	1:20 P. M.

JOS. ROBINSON, Agent.

COLUMBUS & INDIANOPOLIS, R. R.
(COLUMBUS, PIQUA & INDIANA R. R.)

No. 1 Express,	8:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
No. 2 "	3:00 P. M.	6:40 P. M.

C. W. SMITH, Agent.

LOCAL MATTERS.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.—The City Council met last evening—President DONALDSON in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

REPORTS OF CITY OFFICERS.

The City Clerk and City Treasurer made the following

Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the City of Columbus from October 7 to November 4, 1861, inclusive:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasury Oct. 7,	$9,859 01
Franklin Branch Bank Loan,	5,000 00
do do do	5,000 00
W. Thomas—Fines and Licenses for Oct,	127 07
J. F. Martin—Collections in Market House,	84 20
Total,	$13,070 28

DISBURSEMENTS.

Fire Department,	$ 713 39
City Police,	892 13
Market House, etc.,	38 91
Sewers and Drainage,	28 00
Gas Repairs, etc.,	1,143 44
Printing, Stationery, etc.,	68 12
Interest, etc.,	205 83
Temporary Loans,	5,000 00
Incidentals,	94 99
First Ward Improvements,	38 53
Third do do	24 40
Fifth do do	14 80
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 4,	4,808 47
Total,	$13,070 28

The Street Commissioner made the following report:

There have been employed within the month of October horses and carts, amounting in all to sixty one and a half days' work at $1.25 per day—$76 87.

There have also been performed by the Chaingang two hundred and twenty-one days' work.

BILLS READ THE SECOND TIME.

Two bills, both assessing a special tax on real estate bounding on Division street—one on property on the north side of said street from New street to Fair alley; and the other on property on the south side of Division street from New street to Poor House lane. Both bills were referred to the Fifth Ward Committee.

RESOLUTION TAKEN UP.

On motion of Dr. MOELLER, the resolution directing the Police Committee to select from the special police force four policemen, to serve as regular police during the pleasure of said committee, was taken up. After discussion, the resolution was, on motion of President DONALDSON—Mr. DOUTT in the Chair—indefinitely postponed—yeas 7, nays 3.

Adjourned.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—The October number of *Blackwood* has the following table of contents:

Democracy Teaching by Example; Meditations on Dyspepsia—No. II—The Cure; Chronicles of Carlingford—The Doctor's Family—No. I; The Book-Hunter's Club; Social Science; What seems to be Happening just now with the Pope; Among the Lochs; Captain Clutterbuck's Champagne—A West Indian Reminiscence—Part I.

The first article, "Democracy Teaching by Example," is an attempted satire upon the present condition of our country. If we are over-anxious, as the writer intimates in the outset, to know what they say of us on the other side of the water, we have at least a pretty fair sample in his tirade of what the tories in Britain say of us. According to him, "the exploits of our Grand Army of the Potomac are filling all Europe with inextinguishable laughter," and the whole American nation is "enacting a screaming farce." But all is due, in his estimation, to the ridiculous blunders of the framers of our Constitution and the authors of our system of government, while Great Britain has a Constitution which is the model of perfection.

It would not take much research in British history to find exploits of her armies and commotions among her people, which, if they do not excite ridicule and laughter, fill the world with horror and execration. We like to hear the worst that English or Scotch tories can say of us, placing it to the proper account of envy and ancient hate, and knowing that they have as little power to injure us, as they have to re-establish at home the old monarchical system, with which they seem to be so desperately in love.

The "Meditations on Dyspepsia" are concluded, with remarks upon its prevention and cure. The disquisition upon sea-bathing, the water-cure processes, and upon mineral waters will be found interesting, though the curative means suggested as most effectual, may be beyond the reach of the mass of dyspeptics in this country.

The characters introduced in this first installment of the "Chronicles of Carlingford," have each a decided individuality, and the writer handles them with skill and tact.

"The Book Hunters' Club" brings to view Scottish literary reminiscences. The article on "Social Science" is another satire in "Old Ebony's" peculiar vein, in which the "strong minded" among the fair sex in the United Kingdom, come in for their full share of gentle reminders of what is woman's proper sphere.

"What seems to be just Now Happening with the Pope" is a satirical poem on the fallen fortunes of that worthy functionary, whom the British tories have as little charity for as they have for "Uncle Sam." The character of the two remaining articles is indicated by their titles.

Blackwood is republished by LEONARD SCOTT & Co., New York, as also the four leading Quarterly Reviews.

TERMS.—Blackwood $3 00 per year. Blackwood and one Quarterly, $5 00. Blackwood and four Quarterlies, $10 00.

NATIONAL LOAN.—The subscriptions in this city to the National Loan amount to $73,000. The number of subscribers is 103. The sums subscribed are generally under $3,000.

☞ F. W. HURST, one of the publishers and editors of the *Journal*, is among the Brigade Quartermasters recently appointed by the President. He is now in Missouri, and, it is said, will probably be ordered on duty there.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments have been recently made at headquarters:

Ralph P. Buckland, Fremont, Colonel, 72d Regiment.

Herman Canfield, Medina, Lieut.-Col. 72d Regiment.

Gilbert M. Ogden, Medina, Major, 72d Regiment.

Thomas O. M. Grew, Medina, Adjutant, 63d Regiment.

Thomas K. Smith, Cincinnati, Colonel, 54th Regiment.

J. A. Farden, Cincinnati, Lieut.-Col., 54th Regiment.

Michael W. Smith, Bevan, Major, First Cavalry.

James R. Day, Cincinnati, Major, First Cavalry.

James K. Jones, Columbus, Adjutant, First Cavalry.

Henry Topping, Cincinnati, Quartermaster, First Cavalry.

Richard J. Wright, Springfield, Adjutant, Sixth Cavalry.

Francis B. Pond, Springfield, Colonel, 62d Regiment.

Clement S. Steele, Zanesville, Lieut. Col. 62d Regiment.

Delafield Du Bois, Zanesville Major, 62d Regiment.

Forest Hunter, Zanesville, Adjutant 62d Regiment.

Elbridge G. Ricker, Zanesville, Second Maj. Fifth Cavalry.

Chas. S. Hayes, Zanesville, Third Maj. Fifth Cavalry.

Jas. C. Harrison, Zanesville, Adjutant Fifth Cavalry.

J. M. Shultz, Zanesville, Adjutant, Fifth Cavalry.

Daniel Sayer, Zanesville, Adjutant Fifth Cavalry.

John Craig, Zanesville, Adjutant, Fifth Cavalry.

It will be observed from this list that two ex-Senators hold the leading positions in the 72d Regiment; and that Francis B. Pond succeeds Lucius V. Marsh, who obtained authority to recruit the 62d Regiment.

☞ Four hundred men belonging to the Sixteenth Regiment, U. S. Infantry, arrived at Camp Thomas yesterday from Chicago—that camp having been made by the War Department a camp of instruction for regular infantry.

☞ Seven secession prisoners were taken to the City Barracks, Cincinnati, to be yesterday removed to Camp Chase.

INTERESTING TO EVERY READER.

IT is an indisputable fact, that if any person wants one of those comfortable ESQUIMAUX BEAVER OVER COATS, he will usually find them in large quantities at MARCUS CHILDS'S.

IS any person desirous of owning one of the late style of BEAVER OVER COATS, with cape attached, don't break your heads to learn where to find them, but go to the CAPITAL CITY ARCADE, Opposite the State House. You will find them there in all colors, kept by MARCUS CHILDS.

DID you never wear any of the SILK MIXED CASSIMERE SUITS, which are sold at the Capital City Arcade? Rush in and you will find them in piles, at MARCUS CHILDS'S.

YOU may also be in want of PANTS and VESTS, and if there is but one establishment in the West where Pants and Vests are to be had in all stripes, shapes, styles, quantities and qualities, and that place is the CAPITAL CITY ARCADE.

DON'T forget the extensive assortment of FURNISHING GOODS, particularly in WOOLEN SHIRTS, which you can find in "Red, white and blue," at the CAPITAL CITY ARCADE, Superintended by Marcus Childs.

IF you wish to wear garments MADE TO ORDER, you can do no better than to go to the Merchant Tailoring Establishment, next to the Arcade, and select your goods from a stock comprising all colors of Beaver Cloths, Cassimeres, Silk Velvet and Plush Vestings, and you will surely meet with a good fit by purchasing at MARCUS CHILDS'S.

MILITARY GENTLEMEN, when they come to this city, as strangers, and wish to get a UNIFORM, it is to their best advantage to call at MARCUS CHILDS'S, Where a large assortment of BLUE CLOTH and other articles belonging to the equipage of an officer can be had at very moderate prices. In short call at

Marcus Childs's,

Proprietor of that extensive business locality, NO. 21, 23 and 25 HIGH STREET, Opposite the State House. oct27-d3m

Cranberries! Cranberries!

30 BBLS. CRANBERRIES, IN GOOD ORDER, on consignment. For sale low by WM. H. RESTIEAUX, 100 South High Street. oct22

1861. 1861.

GREAT WESTERN DISPATCH.

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Via New York & Erie Railroad, And all other Roads Leading West and Southwest.

Chartered Cars over most Roads on Passenger Trains.

M. H. HOVEY, Ag't, 351 Broadway, N. Y. | A. L. KNIGHT, Ag't, 22 State St., Boston.

WM. H. PERRY, Superintendent, Buffalo.

H. FITCH & SON, Agents, 37 West Broad Street, COLUMBUS, OHIO. sep13

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LACELLE ROSS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

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OLD RYE, MONONGAHELA & BOURBON WHISKY.

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE, 224 SOUTH HIGH ST.

COLUMBUS, OHIO. sep24-d1y1a

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(SUCCESSOR TO McKEE & RESTIEAUX)

No. 106, South High Street,

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DEALER IN

GROCERIES, PRODUCE PROVISIONS

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

FLOUR, SALT, LIQUORS, ETC.

STORAGE & COMMISSION

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MALTESE & THREAD LACE MITTS of elegant quality, for Ladies; also, Misses' Mitts of good quality. SAIN'S. mar12

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reported for the Ohio Statesman.

WAR FOR THE UNION

PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

Fire in Washington.

PRIVATEERS IN THE GULF.

REBEL EMISSARIES IN LONDON.

Battle at Gauley Bridge

Union Troops in High Spirits.

FLOYD SURROUNDED

Rebels Throwing Shells.

Rosecrans Returning the Fire.

NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

PRICE REFUSES TO FIGHT.

&c. &c. &c.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 3.—The Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad daily delivers a thousand tuns of Government freight. It is said that arrangements have been made to-day for a double track from Washington to Annapolis. Sufficient quantities of forage for the Government are now forwarded from Baltimore.

Thirty or forty shells were thrown from the rebel batteries over to our entrenchments on the Maryland shore yesterday without harm.

Gen. McClellan will continue in active command of the army of the Potomac.

The Pension Bureau has issued notice that no application for bounty lands for services in the present war will be considered, there being no law for such bounty since 1855.

The Common Council of Philadelphia have presented Gen. McClellan with a magnificent sword.

On Friday Gen. Stone sent a flag of truce to Gen. Evans at Leesburg, to inquire what disposition had been made of the prisoners taken at Ball's Bluff. Evans replied they were confined at Richmond, and he would communicate with the rebel government relative to the exchange of prisoners.

The news from Europe per last steamer shows that the rebel emissaries in London and Paris were very confident and noisy in the belief that the necessities of the manufacturing interests will lead to an interference in the American contest for the purpose of breaking the blockade to procure a supply of cotton. It is nevertheless evident that their cause is losing ground both with the people and press.

The London Post, Palmerston's organ, has a strong article against any interference, and exposing the fallacy of the notion that recognition of the rebel States would re-open the cotton trade; that, on the contrary, recognition would only increase the rigor of the blockade, and interference would be an act of war.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—At one o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the lower story of the general hospital, on Judiciary Square, originating from a furnace. The combustible parts of the main building, together with the roof, were destroyed. When the flames were first discovered, hurried preparations were made for the removal of the sick and wounded soldiers, about fifty in number. This was effected in good order and with safety to the patients, who are now comfortably cared for. Fortunately, thirty of the patients were on Thursday removed to Annapolis.

The President has recognized Camillo Martin as Vice Consul of Spain at San Francisco, and Godfrey Suydecker as Consul of the Principalities of Schaumburg and Lippe for the United States, to reside at Chicago.

(Special to the Post.)

It is rumored here that Gen. Halleck or Gen. Harney will take Gen. Fremont's place in the command of the Western Department.

Several Clerks at the Treasury Department are engaged in a search for historical precedents on the question of right of the Government to re open particular ports during the period of a blockade of the Southern coast. This circumstance is regarded here as an indication of the probable intention of the Government in reference to the South.

The steamer Resolute came up from the Navy Yard last night.

One of our batteries on the Maryland shore has been completed, and the range of some of our 32 pounder Parrot guns was tried on the rebel steamer Joe Page yesterday afternoon. Three shots struck her, but with what effect is not known, as the water being very high she was enabled to run up Quantico Creek out of range.

Reported Fight at Gauley Bridge.

OFFICE OF THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS, CINCINNATI, Sunday, Nov. 3, P. M.

The following is all we can learn of the reported attack on General Rosecrans's command at Gauley Bridge and Camp Tompkins:

The operator at Clarksburg says that on Friday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, the operator at Camp Tompkins reported fighting at Gauley Bridge, and that he would be compelled to move his office two miles outside of the camp. Immediately after this the wires were broken below Sutton, and nothing has been heard from that direction since. The Kanawha river line was working to Camp Enyart, twelve miles above Charleston, on Saturday, but nothing was known there of affairs at Gauley Bridge. To-day there has been no telegraphic communication beyond Gallipolis, but the operator at the latter place telegraphs tonight that the Kanawha boat, which left Charleston at seven o'clock this morning, has arrived, but brings no information.

Reported Battle in Missouri—Gen. Lane Attacks Price.

[Special to the St. Louis Democrat.]

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Oct. 30.—A negro, who says he left a part of Price's army at Sarcoxie, in Jasper county, on Monday night last reports that Gen Lane had just made an attack on the rebels, but knows nothing of the result. He says that when ten miles distant from Sarcoxie he still heard cannonading.

This story seems altogether improbable, as Lane only left Humansville, in Hickory county, eighty miles north of Sarcoxie, on Sunday morning, and it is hardly possible that he could have reached the latter place in so short a time; but a scout, who arrived here last night, reports that when six miles from Sarcoxie on the Mount Vernon road, he heard artillery firing from three o'clock till dark on Monday, and that the firing was rapid. He also heard firing on Tuesday morning. This scout learned nothing of the result, nor between what parties the engagements took place.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—The great naval and military expedition was spoken on Wednesday morning in lat. 35 deg 30 min. long. 75, by the schooner Houston. Weather fine.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 3.—On account of the late arrival of the boat from Baltimore no flag of truce went to Norfolk to-day. No intelligence whatsoever concerning the fleet has reached here.

ALBANY, Nov. 4.—Thurlow Weed and Archbishop Hughes are about starting for Europe, probably by the steamer Africa, on Wednesday, to endeavor to counteract the operations of the Southern Commissioners and to prevent the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France and England.

It is understood that Gen. Scott goes out in the same steamer.

Price at Neosho on Sunday Last—He will not Fight

[Special to the St. Louis Democrat.]

JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 3.—A scout arrived here yesterday and reports to headquarters that he left Price on Sunday last at Neosho, with 15,000 of his own men and 5,000 Indians under McCulloch. They have no intention of making a stand in Missouri. McCulloch himself had gone to Fayetteville, Arkansas, to change the direction of reinforcements to Camp Walker, Arkansas, instead of Missouri, where Price will join him. Lane is South of Price and has sent to Fremont for reinforcements, and a large mounted force has gone to his aid. Lane had had a skirmish with Price's rearguard, but with what result is not known.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The schooner Andromeda, from Havana, reports that on Oct. 31st, at sundown, off Hatteras, she saw a fleet of thirty steamers, but no sailing vessels, bound south.

The Washington special to the Commercial says that the New Jersey Brigade marched on Saturday morning. They will doubtless complete the perfect preparation for preventing the passage of rebels over into Maryland under cover of the guns of the Potomac batteries.

The same letter says that all the regiments of the army of the Potomac have their camp equipage, wagons, ambulances, horses, mules and other appliances, ready for taking the field at an hour's notice. The organization of wagon trains has been one of the most difficult of tasks.

Privateers in the Gulf.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—Captain Marshall, of the bark rapid from Vera Cruz arrived at this port this morning. He recommends all ship masters bound down the Gulf of Mexico to go well armed, as he made the passage out and back without seeing a United States vessel. He also reports passing the schooner Typhoon for Boston, and the same day both the Typhoon and Rapid were chased by a pilot boat rigged schooner. The weather setting in equally both ran away.

Excitement in Camp Lyon, Mo.

[Special to the St. Louis Republican.]

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP LYON, SPRINGFIELD, MO., Oct. 31.—A good deal of excitement has prevailed in camp for some days past respecting the report of Fremont's supercession, but Washington advices at headquarters mention nothing of the kind.

Fremont's removal would cause intense excitement and I suspect no little trouble in camp; a number of officers declare they would resign in that event, or insist upon creating him Dictator of the Southwest, independent of the Administration, which is bitterly denounced in camp for its vacillating and injudicious policy respecting this department

The list of rebels killed in the battle of Friday last now numbers one hundred and twenty-seven.

No intelligence has yet been received of Gen. Johnston's assumption of rebel forces in Missouri.

Cause of cannonading in the direction of Sarcoxie still unknown.

The Fight at Gauley Bridge.

MAYSVILLE, KY., Nov. 4.—A gentleman of this city, from Gauley Bridge on Saturday evening, reports that Floyd had cut a road around the hill where Rosecrans was encamped, and was shelling his camp. Rosecrans was returning the fire and had silenced two batteries. He has also sent a detachment up the new road to attack him in the rear. He had Floyd completely surrounded. No Federals had been killed when the gentleman left.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4—The Commercial has advices from General Rosecrans's headquarters up to Saturday evening. On Friday morning at eight o'clock the enemy opened fire with two guns from points opposite the Gauley ferry and Camp Tompkins, and a noisy fire of musketry. The object was evidently to cut off the supply trains. They succeeded in sinking the ferry boat on the Gauley, and then threw about forty shells into the camp of the Eleventh Ohio. Not one of our men was killed, and only about half a dozen wounded.

The majority of the shells thrown by the enemy did not explode, and their musketry was wild and irregular.

The ferryboat which had been sunk by the enemy's shot on Friday, was raised that night and communications restored.

There was no fray on Saturday on either side. The position of the forces on Saturday evening was as follows:

The rebels were in possession of the left or west bank of New River.

Gen. Schenck's brigade was a few miles above the junction of Gauley and New River on the east side of New River; Gen. Cox's brigade and Gen. Rosecrans's headquarters were near the junction of the rivers, and between them; Gen. Benham below the junction on the right bank of the river.

Floyd's force is believed to be about seven thousand men. It was believed in camp that Gens. Schenck's and Benham's brigades would be thrown across the river above and below Floyd and surround him.

The loss of telegraphic communication was occasioned by the alarm of the operator, who, when the firing opened, sent a hasty dispatch to Clarksburg announcing a battle, and then commenced to move his office up the Gauley; he was two or three miles up the river when he was overtaken by orders from Gen. Rosecrans to return, and while returning his wagon was driven over a precipice and the apparatus destroyed.

Floyd's demonstration was rather agreeable to Rosecrans's army than otherwise; Rosecrans was certain he could hold his own, and expected to bag his assailants.

Col. Sedgwick, of the Second Kentucky, was reported to have been wounded in the knee by a splinter of shell.

Gen. Nelson in Possession of Prestonburg.

MAYSVILLE, KY., NOV. 4.—A messenger arrived this evening, and reports that Gen. Nelson took possession of Prestonburg on Saturday morning without resistance. Williams has retreated six miles across the river, and it was expected he would make a stand there today.

From Missouri.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 3.—A skirmish took place yesterday, about six miles east of this place, between a small force of Missouri militia, under Major Josepha, and 150 rebels. The rebels were scattered with a small loss.

A battalion of the Kansas Second Regiment, recently mustered out of service, were collected in this city and held in readiness to march to the relief of Josepha, but were not required. This regiment is being reorganized.

Portions of Linn county, Kansas, have recently been pillaged by marauding parties from Missouri.

[Special to the St. Louis Democrat.]

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Nov. 1.—Our scouts bring us this morning definite information that Price has left Sarcoxie and has moved via Neosho toward Cassville, Barry Co. Opinions differ as to whether he will march north from that point on Springfield, or continue his retreat into Arkansas.

A body of rebel cavalry was seen twenty five miles south of here last night, doubtless a reconnoitering party.

Generals Pope and McKinstry should be here to-day.

Gen. Hunter is on the Pomme de Terre, ten miles south of the Osage, waiting for rations.

JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 4.—General Prentiss has broken up a rebel camp in Boone county.—Some loss is reported on both sides, but no particulars have been received.

In the absence of other transportation, Gen. Fremont is having provisions forwarded from Tipton on pack mules.

Judge Greer's Opinion on Piracy.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—In the Circuit Court this morning the case of Patrel, the pirate, was called, but postponed until next Wednesday.

While the Assistant District Attorney was urging the trial Judge Greer said he could not consent to have the business of the Court interrupted. It seemed like a farce to try them, at this time when the country played a civil war. The dictates of humanity would counsel the Government to treat captives on the sea the same as those taken on land, and he could not understand the policy of hanging the first and holding the latter as prisoners and releasing them. Let the rebellion be crushed, and God grant that it may be speedily, and then these men can be tried for treason or piracy, and he would assist, no matter how much he might be called Jeffries or Scroggs.

Arrival of the City of New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—The steamer City of New York arrived from Liverpool on the 23d and Queenstown on the 24th.

Cotton excited and advanced ¼d on all qualities. Middling New Orleans 12¼.

Breadstuffs easier. Provisions quiet and steady.

The Times in an editorial says efforts are being made by a class of manufacturers to induce the government to interfere in American affairs, and says England will rather undergo much suffering than break the plain rules of international law. England has recognized the blockade and must abide by it. To break it would disgrace and stain her reputation. She will not commit such an act to save her greatest manufacturers.

The Times, however, says the blockade is not everywhere effectual, and reminds the Washington government that only a real blockade calls for recognition.

The article concludes by saying it would ill become England to become the tool of Southern machinations, which by withholding cotton count on compelling foreign nations to take side with them.

The Bombay Gazette says that by another year England need not look further than India for supplies of cotton.

Russell in his last letter asserts that England and the United States were all but at war three months since.

The Times points to the independent character of the operations of Missouri and Kentucky to show the impracticable nature of the war.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24th.—Sales of cotton for two days, 55 000 bales. Speculators and importers took 35,000. Middling Orleans 12d. Breadstuffs easier. Mixed corn, 32s.6d@32s.9d. Consols 92½@92⅝; Illinois Central shares 38@37; New York Central 70@70½.

The Shipping Gazette continues to denounce the conduct of the blockade and the wrongs done British ships, and says some action on the part of the British Government is indispensable.

The Times thinks it not unlikely that the moment the drain of specie commences, the financial community of America will have its Bull Run.

Count Sayre, a lineal descendant of Count Rochambeau, of American Revolution fame, has tendered his military services to the President, and has been assured that they will be accepted. The same answer has been given to the Baron D'Schoneu, a descendant of Lafayette. It is expected they will soon reach the United States.

Arrival of the Steamer Jura.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—The steamer Jura, from Liverpool on the 24th, via Londonderry on the 25th ult., arrived at Farther Point at four o'clock this morning. She brings one day's later news.

Capt. Semms, of the pirate Sumter, reached Liverpool in the steamer Edinburg.

A competitive trial had taken place of rifled thirty two-pounders service guns of different inventors. The trial was brought to a close without any very satisfactory results. The Whitworth and Armstrong guns alone appear calculated to meet the requirements of the navy.

It is expected that the Bank of France would immediately adopt some new measures to palliate the existing crisis.

The accouchement of the Empress of Austria was expected to take place at the commencement of February.

A Paris telegram, dated October 25th, says the Moniteur to day contains the following: A judicial investigation has established the fact, that the ladies of Saint Unioce at Doual have voluntarily abetted the abduction of Jewish girls. These facts would have justified the Government in revoking the authorization of the society of Saint Unioce, but it has confined itself to withholding the acknowledgment of its legal existence. This measure will remind religious congregations that neither their character, object nor rules excuse them from obeying the laws of the country.

LIVERPOOL, Oct 25.—The cotton brokers' circular reports sales this week of 146,000 bales. Market excited and prices closed ⅛@¼d higher, with a still unsettled and excited market. In the sales 8200 bales were to speculators and 1300 to exporters. To day's sales are estimated at 20,000 bales, including 12,000 to speculators and importers, closing with a still advancing tendency. The authorized quotations are as follows: Fair Orleans 12¾d; middling 12d; fair Mobile 12⅝d; middling 11¾d; fair uplands 12¾d; middling 11⅝. The stock in port is is estimated at 614,000 bales, of which 321,500 are American.

Breadstuffs have a still declining tendency.—Wheat dull, and all descriptions slightly lower. Provisions quiet but steady.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Consols quoted at the close of business at 92¾@92⅞ for money. Erie shares quoted at 26½ and Illinois Central at 38@38½ discount. Bullion in the Bank of England increased 211,500 pounds.

Rifled Cannon for Sickles's Brigade.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Six rifled cannon left here to-day for Gen. Sickles's brigade. Their range is said to be five and a quarter miles.

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

Shortest, Cheapest and Quickest Conveyance from AMERICA TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

Rates of Passage to Europe, $30, $60, $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 PREPAID passage tickets to and from Londonderry.

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COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

New York Market.

[REPORTED FOR THE OHIO STATESMAN.]

NEW YORK, NOV. 4.

COTTON—Unsettled and decidedly better; Middling Uplands 12¼@12¾; sales of 2500 bales.

FLOUR—The market has declined about 5c per barrel, with moderate business doing for export and home consumption at the reduction. Sales of 24,000 barrels at $5 20@5 55 for rejected; $5 50@5 60 for superfine state; $5 70@5 75 for extra state; $5 50@5 60 for superfine western; $5 70@5 80 for common to medium extra western; $5 90@6 00 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5 90@6 75 for trade brands do. Market closing rather quiet. Canadian flour is a shade easier, with only a moderate business doing; sales 575 barrels at $5 50@5 60 for superfine; $5 70@7 00 for common to choice.

RYE FLOUR—Extra quiet and steady at $3 25@3 10.

CORN MEAL—Steady; sales 700 barrels Jersey at $2 85@2 90, to arrive.

WHISKY—Without important change; sales 503 bbls 26½@26¾c.

WHEAT—Under large receipts and somewhat unfavorable accounts from Europe has declined 1@2c per bushel, with pretty large business doing. Sales 90,000 bushels Chicago spring at $1 17@1 21; Bertha spring at $1 20@1 22; White California at $1 20@1 23, Canadian club at $1 22@1 23; Amber Iowa at $1 24@1 25; mixed Canadian at $1 25; red state at $1 20@1 21; winter red western at $1 32@1 33; Amber Michigan at $1 34; extra choice do at $1 36; white western at $1 35@1 40, and 12 500 bushels white Michigan at $1 40@1 44½.

RYE—Scarce and firm; sales of 2600 bushels Canadian and state at 80@81c.

BARLEY—Without material change; sales of 15 200 bushels at 62c for state, and 70@73c for Canadian western.

CORN—Opened steady and closed a shade easier, with a moderate demand for export and home consumption; sales of 194 400 bushels at 61@62c for unsound mixed western; 62½@64c for good to choice do., chiefly at 62½c; 63@64c for western yellow.

OATS—More active; sales at 40c for Canada, and 41c for western and state.

PORK—Steady and firm; sales of 500 barrels at $ 5@15 75 for mess, and $7 75@10 for prime.

BEEF—Continues quiet; sales 100 barrels at $4@4 50 for country prime; $5@5 50 for mess; $11 50@12 for repacked mess, and $13 50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef inactive.

BEEF HAMS—In moderate request; sales 50 barrels western at 16c.

CUT MEATS—Very quiet with small sales at 4¼@5c for shoulders, and 5c for hams.

BACON—Continues steady with fair demand.

LARD—Unchanged, with sales of 200 barrels at 8¼@9¼c.

BUTTER—Still rules firm with a fair business doing at 8@12c for Ohio, and 12@17 for state.

CHEESE—Dull at 4¾@5c.

COFFEE—Rio is inactive, but prices very firm; sales of 100 packages at 15c.

RICE—Nominally unchanged.

SUGAR—Raw continues firm at 8@8¼ for fair to good refined; sales of 680 hogsheads Cuba at 7⅞@8⅜c; 510 boxes Havana at 7¾c.

MOLASSES—Quiet; no sales.

TALLOW—Continues firm; sales of 10,000 lbs prime western at 9¾c.

HOPS—Quiet and unchanged; small sales to brewers at 12@20 for new.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2.

GROCERIES—The grocery supply only a regular jobbing trade; even with this they think that their stock must be made the most of, since to renew it from the South seems to be a matter in the remote distance as yet.

FLOUR—In the market there was only a light trade. Prices remain as last quoted.

WHEAT—Was less sought for and buyers seemed indifferent about making bids for it. We leave our quotations as they were—80 to 87c for red, 85 to 93c for white.

CORN—Was more easily had to-day at 29c.

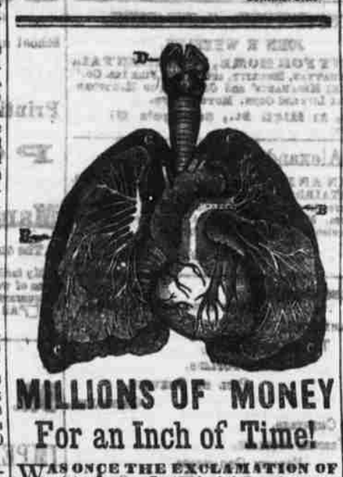
OATS—Had a little firmer market, notwithstanding large receipts.

BARLEY—Was borne down some by buyers to-day, and 50c was made an extreme figure.

RYE—Is selling at 42c.

WHISKY—Was in good demand to-day at 14½c

Commercial.



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Facts are Stubborn Things!

Hear what the Philadelphia correspondent says in the "Commonwealth," Wilmington, Delaware, 9th of April, 1859:

"An English gentleman, formerly connected with the British Army, and who styles himself the 'Indian Botanic Physician,' has of late gained an extensive reputation here by his skill in curing all manner of complaints. Some of his patients I have conversed with, and they pronounce his remedies and mode of treatment as very superior. Some have been restored as if by magic. The medicine he uses is distilled by himself from various herbs possessing rare curative properties. While acting in the army he devoted his leisure moments to a thorough study of the effects produced by certain medicinal roots and herbs on all manner of diseases. It seems he has found a sure and speedy remedy for all the 'ills that flesh is heir to.' His practice is already extensive and is daily increasing. In the complaints to which Females are subjected, he has no equal as a large number here have testified that they owe not only their present good health, but their lives, to the skill of this Indian Botanic Physician."

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