The Daily Ohio Statesman.

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The Ohio Statesman

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

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ROYAL QUARTO DICTIONARY.
The Latest—The Largest—The Best,
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"The Most Reliable Standard Authority of the English Language."
Sanctioned by the Leading Literary Journals of Ohio.
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Recognized by every Man Everywhere.
"There are upwards of a Hundred Thousand Words, whose orthographic meanings and derivations, together with their correct spelling and pronunciation are clearly set before the eye."
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Read the Decisions of the Members of the Ohio State Teachers' Association.
"We unhesitatingly recommend the Ohio State Teachers' Association, which will aim to use it in teaching, writing and spelling the orthography and pronunciation of Worcester's Royal Quarto Dictionary, and we must confess, it is the most reliable standard authority of the English language, as it is now written and spoken."
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"The most reliable standard authority of the language."
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Leading Newspapers of Ohio Say.
From the Cincinnati Gazette of March 28.
"The orthography of the Worcester Dictionary is that usual by all, if not all, authors of distinction in this country and England, and conformed to the general usage of ordinary writers and speakers.
"Whatever peculiarities may have existed previously, a careful study of the volume will invariably be followed by a warm appreciation of its great merits, and a desire to add to the well-selected library, be it large or small, Webster's Unabridged, and will possess an impartial and accurate arbitrament of its compiler.
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Publishers, Booksellers & Stationers,
No. 120 SUPERIOR ST., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
Newark, N. J.
Dividend February 1, 1861, 45 Per Cent.
ASSETS ..... $2,[illegible]
Statement January 1, 1861.
Balance, per statement Jan. 1, 1860 ..... $2,[illegible]
Received for Premiums during the year 1860 ..... $[illegible]
Received for interest during the year 1860 ..... $[illegible]
Total receipts for 1860 ..... $[illegible]
Paid Claims by death, $[illegible]
Paid Policies surrendered ..... [illegible]
Paid Annuities, Paid Agt. Taxes, Re-insurance, etc. ..... [illegible]
Paid Commissions to Agents ..... [illegible]
Paid Physicians' fees ..... [illegible]
Paid Dividends ..... [illegible]
Paid Dividends during the year ..... [illegible]
Net Balance January 1st, 1861 ..... [illegible]
ASSETS.
Cash on hand ..... [illegible]
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount loaned ..... [illegible]
Premium Notes, on Policies in force, only earning 6 per cent. interest ..... [illegible]
Bond Notes ..... [illegible]
Premiums, Uncollected Cash in course of transmission ..... [illegible]
Total Assets ..... [illegible]
[illegible] 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 on the same, to all policies for life in force, on the first day of January 1861, payable according to the general rule of the Company.
Scale for all kinds of life Contingencies, Prospectuses, Statements and Applications, will be furnished upon application at the Office or Agencies of the Company.
ROBT. L. TATTERSON, President.
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M. M. BEARDSLEY, Agent,
No. 3 Odeon Block,
March 26, 1861. Columbus, O.

PLAIN AND FIGURED BLACK
Alpaca Serge, at every grade. The most elegant assortment in the city, and at most reasonable rates.
BAIN & SON,
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1861. 1862.
Winter Arrangement—Time Changed.
GREAT NORTHERN AND EASTERN ROUTE.
CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS
AND
CINCINNATI
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.
TWO 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 2:50 A. M.; will leave passengers at all stations, stop at Delaware Cardington, Gilead, Galion, and small stations North of Galion, and at all other stations upon signal, arriving at Cleveland at 9:20 A. M., Dunkirk 4:20 P. M., Buffalo 6:05 P. M., Albany 6:15 A. M., New York 12 M., Boston 2:30 P. M.
SECOND TRAIN.
NEW YORK EXPRESS—Leaves Columbus at 3:35 P. M.; will leave passengers at all stations, Greenwich, Rochester, Columbia and Olmsted being Flag stations, this train will not stop for passengers except upon signal. Arrive at Cleveland 8:30 P. M., Dunkirk 2 A. M., Buffalo 3:25 A. M., Albany 9:35 P. M., New York 9:30 P. M., Boston 12:30 A. M.
CONNECTIONS.
At Crestline with Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad for Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Also for Chicago.
At Shelby, with Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad, for all points on that road. Also for Toledo.
At Bucyrus, with Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for Toledo and Chicago.
At Cleveland, with Lake Shore Railroad for Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, New York and Boston.
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 ... 1:20 A. M.
Cincinnati Express arrives at Columbus at 1:20 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, Nov 16, 1861.

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, SIBERIAN,
CANADIAN, NOVA SCOTIAN.
Shortest, Cheapest and Quickest Conveyance from
AMERICA TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.
Rates of Passage to Europe,
$30, $35, $40.
Will sail from LIVERPOOL every Wednesday, and from QUEBEC every Saturday, calling at LONDONDERRY, to embark 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, Bagnal risk and delay of calling at St. John's is avoided.
Steerage passengers are furnished with cooked provisions and tea 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. For the list of steamers, and by the WASHINGTON LINE OF SAILING PACKETS, leaving Liverpool every week.
Sight Drafts for $1 and upwards payable in England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales.
For passage, apply at the Office, 22 BROADWAY, New York, and 19 WATER ST., Liverpool.
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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, sunburn, chafing, scurf, scaly eruptions, etc. When taken internally, it will positively cure cramp in children, and gives immediate relief in the worst case of the terrible complaint; also removes hoarseness and sore throat. Price, 25 cents per bottle. Should be in every house. For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers. IRVIN STONE,
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No act of 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.
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Baltimore Clothing House.
HESS & BLUM
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
No. 308 W. Baltimore-street,
(BETWEEN HOWARD AND SHARP.)
BALTIMORE, Md
A Large Assortment of Piece and Furnishing Goods Constantly on Hand.
Ladies' Linen Pocket-Hdk'fs.
HEMSTITCHED LINEN HAND
Hemstitched Linen Sheets's all prices.
Hemstitched and plain do. do.
do do colored borders.
Monogramming by do black borders.
do do new style cross stitched.
Fine Linen Sheeting by the yard.
Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases made to all prices.
Constantly on hand every department in the city and at lowest prices. BAIN & SON,
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BONNETS, HEADDRESS HATS, AND BUTTERS, new style, just opened by
BAIN & SON,
April 9 No. 29 South High Street.

Winter 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.
On and After Monday, November 11, 1861.
Four Trains Daily from Columbus.
FIRST TRAIN.
NIGHT EXPRESS, via Dayton, at 2 a. m., stopping at London, Xenia, Dayton, Middletown and Hamilton, arriving at Cincinnati at 7:40 a. m.; and at Dayton at 3:35 a. m.; connecting at Cincinnati for Louisville, Vincennes, St. Louis, and all points Southwest; arriving at St. Louis at 11:20 p. m.; connecting at Dayton for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Terre Haute, Chicago, and all points West; arriving at Indianapolis at 10:45 a. m.
SECOND TRAIN.
ACCOMMODATION at 5:40 a. m., stopping at all stations between Columbus, Cincinnati and Dayton, arriving at Cincinnati at 10:25 a. m., and at Dayton at 8:20 a. m.; connecting at Cincinnati with Mail Line Steamboats for Louisville, and at Dayton for Indianapolis and the West.
THIRD TRAIN.
EXPRESS at 1:35 p. m., stopping at Jefferson, London, Charleston, Xenia, Corwin, Morrow, So. Lebanon, Foster's, Loveland and Milford, arriving at Cincinnati at 6:45 p. m., at Dayton at 5 p. m.; connecting at Cincinnati with the Ohio and Mississippi Train for Louisville, Vincennes, St. Louis, etc., etc., arriving at St. Louis at 10:45 a. m.; connecting at Dayton for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Terre Haute, Chicago and all points West.
FOURTH TRAIN.
MAIL at 4 p. m., stopping at all stations between Columbus and Cincinnati; arriving at Cincinnati at 9:35 p. m.
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, Nov. 10, 1861.

1861. 1861.
EAST.
UNITED ARRANGEMENTS.
TIME CHANGED.
CENTRAL OHIO
AND
STEUBENVILLE SHORT LINE
RAILROAD,
UNITED.
CONNECTING AT PITTSBURGH WITH THE
Pennsylvania Central Railroad
OFFER THE
Shortest, Quickest and Most Desirable Route to all Eastern Cities.
Trains Leave Columbus as follows:

VIA BELLAIRE.		VIA STEUBENVILLE.	
Morning Express.			
4:00 A. M.	3:10 P. M.	4:00 A. M.	FAST LINE. 12:35 P. M.
ARRIVE AT BELLAIRE			
10:40 A. M.	9:40 P. M.		
ARRIVE AT PITTSBURGH			
4:10 P. M.	2:45 A. M.	4:10 P. M.	10:00 P. M.
ARRIVE AT HARRISBURG			
3:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.	3:10 A. M.	8:15 A. M.
ARRIVE AT BALTIMORE			
8:20 A. M.		8:20 A. M.	1:40 P. M.
ARRIVE AT PHILADELPHIA.			
7:40 A. M.	5:50 P. M.	7:40 A. M.	12:50 P. M.
NEW YORK VIA ALLENTOWN, N. Y.			
11:00 A. M.	9:30 P. M.	11:00 A. M.	5:00 P. M.
VIA PHILADELPHIA			
1:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M.	1:45 P. M.	6:15 P. M.

VIA ALLENTOWN.
Passengers by this line reach New York in advance of any Northern route.
12:35 P. M. train is the only one from Columbus at this hour, and the only train by which passengers can reach Baltimore or Washington the following day, and arrive in Philadelphia or New York before dark.
Sleeping cars on all night trains.
The Only Route from Columbus to Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York
WITH ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS.
This train also connects at Bellaire with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
This route is 30 MILES SHORTER to Pittsburgh 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.
JOHN W. BROWN,
General Ticket Agent Central Ohio R. R.
IRA A. HUTCHINSON,
General Ticket Agent Steubenville Short Line.
Columbus, Nov. 28, 1861.

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

William A. Gill
COLUMBUS, OHIO,
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE
And Seed Store,
DEALER IN
GENERAL HARDWARE,
NAILS, GLASS, SASH, PUTTY, CORDAGE,
Guns, Pistols, Wooden & Willow Ware, Silver and Leather Belting, Lace Leather, Hose and Belting.

The Ohio Statesman

TERMS.

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

Report of the Commissioner of Lands.

One of the most interesting documents submitted to Congress at the present session is the report of the Hon. J. M. Edmunds, Commissioner of the Land Office. It is a very voluminous document, and contains a vast amount of information relative to the public lands of our country. Among other things, Mr. Edmunds speaks of the aggregate of surveyed lands, offered and unoffered on the 30th of September, 1861; cash sales of bounty lands, swamps, and railroads; surveys in new Territories of Dakotah, Colorado, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, Utah, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Missouri, Illinois, Louisiana, and Florida; of foreign titles to these lands; of pre emptions, and rules governing the pre emption claims of those who have been in the service of the United States, or who are now engaged in the war for the Union; of military bounty land claims, under our various wars; of general bounty land claims, under the laws of 1850-52-55; of swamp grants; of railroad approvals; of the mineral interests of the United States and the public domain; and of the boundary lines now in litigation between many of the Western States and Territories.

In furnishing the country with the details of his department, Mr. Edmunds gives us a vast amount of useful and necessary information. We learn that since June 30, 1860, there have been surveyed 8,692,125 acres of land, to which may be added the number of acres which have been surveyed prior to that date, and which remain still offered for pre-emption, making an aggregate of 55,555,595 acres. These lands are liable to proclamation and subject to pre-emption. If we add to this the number of surveyed lands heretofore liable to private sale and pre-emption, we find it leaves in the possession of the United States, on the 30th of September, 1861, a grand total of 134,218,330 acres surveyed, unsold, offered, and unoffered.

Mr. Edmunds says, in speaking of the bounty land system, that the operations of the land system, and the disposal of the public lands have been checked and suppressed by the political differences of the country, growing out of the hostile attitude assumed toward the United States by the authorities controlling the States in revolt against the Federal Government, and he adds the gratifying fact, that notwithstanding these great causes, and the very necessary withdrawal for military service of a large number of our citizens from agricultural employment, the general disturbance of trade, and the exciting causes affecting the social system, the energy of our people and the strength of our institutions manifest themselves in the fact, that, unaided by public sales, fresh lands, actual settlements have increased to such an extent that he estimates that during the past year forty thousand eighty-acre farms have been added to the wealth of the Republic.

The details of the surveys in the different Territories of the West are elaborated by Mr. Edmunds, but they are hardly of special interest to the country. They exhibit, however, a degree of energy in consolidating, improving, arranging, and rendering useful, these vast, uninhabited, and almost unknown regions, which reflect the greatest credit upon the people and the authorities. Mr. Edmunds suggests that the public surveys in Utah be discontinued, until a policy may be devised by Congress which will induce others than Mormons to emigrate to that Territory. The influence of the Mormon church is paramount in Utah. It is virtually an isolated Territory of the Union, and it is thought advisable not to continue unnecessary and unremunerative labor. The surveying service continues in Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas, but has been interrupted in Missouri, Indiana, and Florida, by the political disturbances in those States, the archives of the surveyors of Louisiana and Florida having been surrendered to the Confederate authorities.—Mr. Edmunds, in his report, submits reduced estimates for the surveying department, in consequence of the drain upon the treasury for war purposes, and diminished receipts for the sale of lands and the cessation of emigration to these wide fields of public domain. He thinks, in the present condition of public affairs, it would be prejudicial to great public and private interests to enlarge the surveying appropriations; and he very properly thinks that sound policy recommends that all surveys shall advance according to the requirements of actual settlements.

The pre-emption principle, according to the Commissioner, which was recognized in the early legislation of our country, has ripened into a permanent system. In the expansion of the system, however, and in its application to unsurveyed lands in new States and Territories, some irregularities have arisen demanding legislative intervention. In this connection he alludes to a new point of interest at the present time. His attention has been drawn to the condition of persons claiming pre-emptions, and wishing to enlist in the service of the Republic, who are desirous of ascertaining whether such pre-emptions will be protected during the absence of the claimants. Having no doubt of the justice of the principle which will protect the interests of claimants, under such circumstances, it has received the sanction of the Commissioner, with this qualification: that the pre-emptor is an actual resident upon and cultivator of the tract claimed, has filed his declaratory statement, and has fully observed the requirements of the pre-emption law, up to the period of his enlistment. In that case, he holds the time of actual military service will not be so considered as to result in forfeiture of his lands—provided that notice of his entrance into the army, and discharge from service is promptly filed with the register and receiver, and that such steps are taken as will show a *bona fide* intention to return to the tract, by leaving his family on the land, where he has one, and where no family, that the premises shall be placed in proper charge for the pre-emptor, so that residence and cultivation shall be continued when the military service is at an end.

During the year ending September 30, 1861, in virtue of the scrip laws of 1852, scrip has been issued as bounty-land warrants, for 80,623 acres, making, with the quantity heretofore issued, a total sum of 938,054 acres. Before the Land Commissioners, claims are now pending equal to 153,858 acres. In the Virginia district there are 100,000 acres liable to commutation into scrip. The rebellion of Virginia will not prejudice the claims of loyal citizens, lawfully entitled to scrip in satisfaction of their warrants. The aggregate bounty-land liabilities already ratified by the United States, from the commencement of operations to the 30th of December, 1861, are as follows: For revolutionary services, in tracts and scrip, 8,200,612 acres; for service in 1812, 4,850,120; Canadian volunteers, 72,750. There is now actually located, under Mexican bounty-land act of 1847, and the other acts of 1850, 1852, 1855, 51,136,970 acres, making a total of 64,262,452 acres.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, there have been certified for railroad purposes under the railroad grant acts of 1856, 1857, as follows:

To Minnesota, acres	805,871,96
" Michigan, "	626,061,42
" Louisiana "	76,560,43
Making in the aggregate, acres	1,021,493,77

No approvals were made during the quarter ending 30th September, 1861.

The following is an exhibit of the States and the quantities of land under the several grants actually approved to each up to this date:

Iowa, same as last annual report, acres	2,431,541,00
Wisconsin, same as last annual report, acres	211,063,00
Minnesota, 998,871,99 acres of this approved since last report, acres	890,775,99
Michigan, 402,650 acres of this approved since last report, acres	1,003,727,42
Florida, same as last report	1,759,160,00
Alabama " " "	1,608,875,00
Mississippi " " "	171,550,00
Louisiana, 76,560,43 acres of this approved since last report, acres	1,076,405,43
Making a total which has been approved and certified of acres	9,928,497,79

The Commissioner is very elaborate in his discussion of the question of minerals. No country on the globe can compare with this in the possession of mineral treasures everywhere developed as the administration of the land system advances over the broad surface of the public domain. Besides the precious metals, with quicksilver found in such abundance in California, which alone has yielded since the first gold discoveries over $600,000,000, we have regions rich in those metals in New Mexico, Nevada, Washington Territory and Colorado. Copper, tin, lead and coal, are profusely distributed over the great valley of the Mississippi and westward to the Pacific.

In regard to the precious metals in California, New Mexico, Nevada, Washington Territory, and Colorado, we have not such data as will enable this office to propose a properly guarded system by which the Government understandingly can dispose of auriferous or of quicksilver lands, in a manner that would be just to public and private interests. It is, therefore, not now proposed to withdraw them by legislation from the state of isolation from sale in which the law has placed them, or from being freely worked, as at present; yet in this trying conjuncture of public affairs, when multiplied demands upon the treasury weigh upon it with unprecedented pressure, it could not be deemed unreasonable, after the hundreds of millions of dollars allowed to be taken free of cost, if the Government should hereafter subject the product of such mines to a moderate seigniorage, which it is believed would bear upon capital without prejudice to the individual miner.

In reference to lands embracing copper, tin, lead, iron, and coal, it is suggested that, where either mineral is the predominant element in the smallest legal subdivision, such tract shall be subjected to public sale, according to the principles laid down in the acts of 1846 and 1847, with the qualification that the uniform minimum shall be $2 50 per acre at the public sale; that thereafter they shall be liable to private entry at the same minimum, say for two years; after which they shall be liable to sale at the ordinary minimum, but not subject to the declining process of the graduation law. In the geological reconnoissance of the late Dr. Evans in Oregon and Washington, immense discoveries of coal fields in that region were made. This great industrial agent is also distributed by the liberal hand of nature throughout the gold region.

The recent discoveries of coal fields not far from San Francisco, and of that scarce and valuable metal—*tin*—but few mines of the latter having been discovered, although known in the early history of man, yet which is now found to exist in the southwestern part of California, within thirty miles of the sea—furnish powerful incentives to capital, promising rich rewards to the enterprising. Instructions, by further legal enactment, would enable the department to deal with these large and delicate interests more satisfactorily than can be done under existing laws.

Report of the Auditor of the Treasury.

The following report from the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury Department refers to the affairs of Consulates:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FIFTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Nov. 29, '61.

SIR—In compliance with the request contained in your letter of this date, I have the honor to report that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, there was adjusted in this office and transmitted to the First Comptroller of the Treasury for his revision, 1395 accounts of the various kinds by law referred to this office for adjustment, and during the same year the number of letters written in relation to these accounts and the business of the office amounted to 3101.

Appended to this report are four statements marked respectively A, B, C and D.

Statement A exhibits the amount of salaries paid to each of the consuls officers mentioned in schedules B and C of the act of August 18, 1859: "To regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," for the year ending December 31, 1860.

Statement A also shows the loss by exchange of the United States in paying consular salaries.

These several items sum up as follows:

Salaries of 125 Consular offices	$250,714 19
Loss in exchange in payment thereof	8,809 08
Total	$259,523 27
Fees received by Consular offices	99,113 23
Leaving as a charge upon the Treasury	$160,410 04

I regret to be obliged to state that some of our consulates seem to have been exposed to considerable peculations from our own agents and officers.

Although these officers are required by law to report quarterly, I found on entering on the duties of this office that the last salary report of the Consul of as important a post as Liverpool was made March 31, 1858, and that the Consul then acknowledged a balance in his hands of $2,929 83. Since then he had strangely been allowed to hold on without reporting, spending all the funds he could reach, neglecting the payment of all claims for food, clothing and medical attendance of our sick and destitute seamen, and by a course of plunder and profligacy unequalled in our history, contracting public and private debts, which I am assured by a neighboring Consul, probably exceed $200,000. It is, perhaps, some consolation to reflect that this plunderer no longer disgraces the Government abroad, but like the late Minister to Spain, who, of all our foreign Ministers, manifested the greatest affection for extra allowances, has found a kindred and congenial association in the ranks of the rebel conspiracy. It is, however, proper to remark that reports were made from this office to the proper authorities of the delinquencies of the Consul to Liverpool, without producing any decided action.

Some of the consulates on the Pacific coast and islands need investigation and reform. In four of these the disbursements for the relief of seamen during the year embraced in the last report from this office exceeded $114,000, and were about $8,000 more than the disbursements of all our other consulates during the same year. In my judgment the appointment of an efficient Consul-General for the Islands and Coast of the Pacific, with a salary of $4,000 or $5,000, would, by stopping the wholesale robbery practiced under the color of our humane provisions for the sick and disabled seamen, save to the Treasury ten times the amount it would cost.

By the experience and assistance of my chief clerk, we have made some diminution in this class of expenditures, during the past year reducing the gross amount from $220,670 30 to $177,738 17, and saving to the Treasury $42,932 13, but we have been unable to reach the root of the difficulty. In these distant consulates there are both temptations and facilities for procuring fictitious vouchers, and the correctness of paper on the face is generally in exact proportion to the enormity of the frauds they cover.

Nothing short of the supervision of an officer of capacity and competent authority will be able to effect the necessary reform. When by proper safeguards our Consuls shall be relieved from all temptation to devise ways and means to reach the Treasury by fraudulent vouchers, they will have more time to attend to their legitimate duties, and we shall have reason to expect that the real wants of our sick and destitute seamen will be better supplied, and the receipts for seamen's wages will be increased.

The other statements hereto appended are of the usual kind, and have no peculiar characteristics.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, Auditor.
Hon. S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

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Novelties in Neck Ties and Scarfs.
" " Byron and Garrote Collars.
" " Embroidered Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Paris Kid Gloves, superior make.
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Boys' Golden Hill Shirts, do.
Driving and Street Gloves, do.
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Table and Pocket Cutlery.
I especially invite the attention of all interested to my stock of Pocket and Table Cutlery, and
SILVER PLATED FORKS,
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ROGERS & BRO'S. Manufacture, warranted to be extra heavy, Electro-Plated, on genuine Albatta.
Country Merchants, Mechanics, and others, are invited to call and examine my Stock, as I am prepared to sell wholesale and Retail. WM. A. GILL.
Columbus, Ohio, May 6, 1860.

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3,000 yards White Brilliantes at 12 1-2 cents value 20 cents per yard.
3,000 yards Fine and Domestic Ginghams greatly under value.
—ALSO:—
LARGE AND DESIRABLE LOTS OF
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dec11, 1858-tf

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