The Daily Ohio Statesman.

VOL. VIII. NO. 163 NEW SERIES. COLUMBUS, OHIO, THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 19, 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	15 00	One " 2 weeks	3 00
One " 6 months	10 00	One " 1 week	1 75
One " 3 months	6 00	One " 3 days	1 00
One " 2 months	8 00	One " 2 days	75
One " 1 month	5 00	One " 1 insertion	50

Displayed advertisements half more than the above rates.

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

All notices required to be published by law, legal rates. If 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 00.

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

No advertisement taken except for a definite period.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CHRISTOPHER FINK. STERNE CHITTENDEN.

FINE & CHITTENDEN,

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

29 Wall Street,

(Office of City Judge.)

NEW YORK.

REFER TO—
Hon. James Moncrief, N. Y. Superior Court.
Hon. H. B. Payne, Cleveland, O.
Hon. H. H. Hunter, Lancaster, O.
nov2-6m

H. J. WYLIE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, AND NOTARY PUBLIC,

OFFICE No. 57 HIGH STREET, ODDON BUILDING, opposite the State House.
Collections and other matters promptly attended to. References given when required.
nov9-1y

Henry Koehler,

(Late of Phalon's Establishment, N. Y.)

PROPRIETOR OF THE NEW YORK Fashionable Shaving, Hair Cutting, Shampooing Curling and Dressing Saloon,

South High St., over Bain's Store, where satisfaction will be given in all the various branches.

Ladies' and Children's Hair Dressing done in the best style.
sep18d1y

GALT HOUSE,

No. 178 North High Street,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

THIS HOTEL IS BUT ONE AND A HALF SQUARES from the Depot, and persons arriving or wishing to take passage on any of the trains, will find the Galt House decidedly a convenient stopping place.

Passengers waked up at all hours of the night for any of the trains.

Terms moderate, to suit the times.
oct25

NATIONAL HOTEL,

NEAR UNION DEPOT,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

H. REYNOLDS.

TERMS.....ONE DOLLAR PER DAY.
oct23-3m

F. A. B. SIMKINS,

Attorney at Law AND NOTARY PUBLIC,

Office—Ashton Building, opposite Capitol Square.
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

A. OSBORNE,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

MARION, OHIO.

M. C. LILLEY

BOOK BINDER

And Blank-Book Manufacturer,

NORTH HIGH STREET, COLUMBUS, OHIO
april1-d1y

EAGLE BRASS WORKS,

Corner Spring & Water Sts.,

Columbus, Ohio.

W. B. POTTS & CO.,

MACHINISTS,

And Manufacturers of Brass and Composition Castings Finished Brass Work of all Descriptions.

Electro Plating and Gilding!

STENCIL CUTTING, &C.
feb1 '61-d1y

Columbus Wholesale Liquor Store

LACELLE ROSS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Wines, Brandies,

&c. &c. ALSO,

OLD RYE, MONONGAHELA & BOURBON

WHISKY,

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE, 294 SOUTH HIGH ST.,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.
oct15-1y

WM. H. RESTIEAUX,

(SUCCESSOR TO MOSER & RESTIEAUX)

No. 106, South High Street,

COLUMBUS,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, PRODUCE

PROVISIONS

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

FLOUR, SALT, LIQUORS, ETC.

STORAGE & COMMISSION
jy18

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."

Library 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 LITNCH, Sup't Public Schools, Circleville.
S. N. SANFORD, Principal Cleveland Female Seminary.
WM. MECHENT, Sup't Public Schools, Mt. Union.
JONE QUINN, Principal State Normal School, Minnesota.
ORWIN NASON, Principal Fourth Intermediate School, Cincinnati.
H. S. MARTIN, Sup't Canton Union Schools.
SIMON REGAL, Principal McNeily Normal School.
REV. T. TAPPAN, Prof. Mathematics, Ohio University.
WM. W. ROWLANDS, Sup't Troy Union School.
A. G. HOYTING, Principal West High School, Cleveland.
E. A. NORTON, Associate Principal High School, Cleveland.
THEODORE STERLING, Principal High School, Cleveland.
R. S. ROBINSON, Principal Cleveland Institute.
J. A. GARFIELD, President of Hiscelo Institute, Hiram.
W. L. HARRIS, Prof. of Chemistry, Ohio Wesleyan University.
H. H. BARNEY, Ex-Commissioner of Common Schools, Ohio.
JAMES MORRIS, Prof. Rhetoric, Oberlin College.
THOS. HILL, President Antioch College.
C. W. H. CATHCART, Prof. Mathematics, High School, Dayton.
B. G. ORCHARDSON, 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.

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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.....$3,212,536 50.

Statement January 1, 1861.

Balance, per statement Jan. 1st, 1860.....$3,409,582 20
Received for Premiums during the year 1860.....$763,059 55
Received for interest during the year 1860..... 214,014 19

Total receipts for 1860.....$977,097 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 30
Paid Physicians' fees. 5,966 75
Paid Annuities..... 1,517 00
Paid Dividends during the year.....166,600 75 565,091 63 411,976 14

Net Balance January 1st, 1861.....$3,212,536 50

ASSETS.

Cash on hand..... $6,624 19
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount loaned..... 2,327,541 62
Premium Notes, on Policies in force, only drawing 6 per cent. interest..... 1,279,864 17
Real Estate..... 66,622 27
Loans on Scrip..... 5,931 44
Premiums, Notes and Cash, in course of transmission..... 45,243 75

Total Assets.....$3,212,536 50

7,578 Policies in force, insuring.....$[illegible]
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. G. GROVER, Vice President.
BENJ. C. MILLER, Secretary.
H. H. BREESON, *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,
sept18 No. 99 South High st.

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 3.50 A. M.; will leave passengers at all stations, stop at Delaware Cardington, Gilead, Galion, and at all 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 3:30 P. M.

SECOND TRAIN.

NEW YORK EXPRESS.—Leaves Columbus at 3:15 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 6:30 P. M., Dunkirk 3 A. M., Buffalo 4:35 A. M., Albany 11:5 P. M., New York 9:50 P. M., Boston 10:20 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 Grafton, 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...1:30 A. M.
Cincinnati Express arrives at Columbus at 1:30 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,	HIBERNIAN,
CANADIAN,	NOVA SCOTIAN.

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

Fares of Passage to Europe, $30, $36, $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, a longest 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, 98 BROADWAY, New York, and 10 WATER ST., Liverpool,

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents,
Or to— J. R. ARMSTRONG,
nov16-1ydw Post Office, Columbus, Ohio.

GUERNSEY'S BALM!

GUERNSEY'S BALM

REMOVES AND PREVENTS INFLAMMATION and pain, and heals the worst burn, scald, bruise, cut, or fresh wound of any kind, prevents swelling and pain from bee stings, mosquito bites, and poisonous plants, neuralgia, rheumatism, ague in the breast, salt rheum, etc. When taken internally, it will positively cure croup in children, and gives immediate relief in the worst case of this terrible complaint; also, removes hoarseness and sore throat. Price, 25 cents bottle. Should not be at your house. For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers. IRVIN STONE,
Sole Proprietor, No Spruce st., New York.
oct25-1y

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. B. Cook, J. M. Denig, G. Denig & Sons, A. J. Schueller & Son, Agents for Columbus, Ohio. my1-d1y

VERY STYLISH STRIPED CLOTH SHAWLS, in new designs at $3 00—Value $5 00.
1,500 yards Super Plain Black Silk at $1 00—Value $1 25 a yard.
French Merinos, 62½ cents—Value 87½ cts a yard.
" " 75 cents—value $1 00 a yard.
BAIN & SON,
oct16 No. 99 South High Street.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Novelties in Neck Ties and Scarfs.
" " Byron and Garrote Collars.
" " Embroidered Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Paris Kid Gloves, superior make.
Golden Hill Shirts, various styles.
Boys' Golden Hill Shirts, do
Driving and Street Gloves, do
Hemmed Pocket Handkerchiefs, various styles.
Half Hose and Under Garments,
BAIN & SON,
aprils No. 99 South High street

Ladies' Linen Pocket-Handk'fs.

HEMSTITCHED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, very wide hems.
Embroidered Linen Handk'fs all prices.
Hemmed Stitched and plain do, do.
do do colored borders.
Mourning do black borders.
do do new style cross stitched.
Pina Appleds. new patterns.
Mines' Plain and Hemmed Stitched do all prices.
Comprising the most select assortment in the city and at lowest prices.
BAIN & SON,
feb19 No. 99 South High Street.

BONNETS, RIBBONS TABS, AND BUCHES, new styles, just opened by
BAIN & SON,
aprils No. 99 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 5:05 a. m.; connecting at Cincinnati for Louisville, Vincennes, St. Louis and all points Southwest; arriving at St. Louis at 7:20 p. m.; connecting at Dayton for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Terre Haute, Chicago, and all points West; arriving at Indianapolis at 10:40 a. m.

SECOND TRAIN.

ACCOMMODATION at 5:20 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 1:55 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 9:05 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. 19, 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.			FAST LINE.
4:00 A. M.	3:10 P. M.	4:00 A. M.	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			
3:10 A. M.	1:00 P. M.	3:10 A. M.	8:15 A. M.
ARRIVE AT BALTIMORE			
8.00 A. M.		8:00 A. M.	1:40 P. M.
ARRIVE AT PHILADELPHIA.			
7.40 A. M.	5:20 P. M.	7:40 A. M.	12:50 P. M.
NEW YORK VIA ALLENTOWN, N. Y.			
11:00 A. M.	9:50 P. M.	11:00 A. M.	3:00 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.
ly12

William A. Gill

COLUMBUS, OHIO!

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE And Seed Store,

DEALER IN

GENERAL HARDWARE,

NAILS, GLASS, SASH, PUTTY, CORDAGE, Grass Scythes, Wooden Willow Ware, Leather and Rubber Belting, Lace Leather, Hose and Packing.
oct-d1y

The Ohio Statesman

TERMS.

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

Dr. Windship's Lifting Feats.

One of the most interesting articles in the January number of the Atlantic Monthly is the "Autobiography of a Strength-Seeker," written by that strong man, Dr. Windship. By this it appears that Windship's first determination to be a gymnast arose from a desire to be able to retaliate on some schoolmate with whom he had a quarrel. And he devoted all his leisure time to practicing in the gymnasium, till the study or practice—whichever it may be called—became a genuine passion with him.

Naturally indolent, it was not without a severe struggle that I overcame a besetting propensity to confine myself to sedentary pursuits. The desire of retaliation soon became extinct. My pledge to my friend and sympathizer, that in two years I would cry quittance to my foe, would occasionally act as a spur in the side of my intent; but my two best aids in supplying me with the motive power to keep up my gymnastic practice, were habit and progress. What will not habit make easy to us, whether it be for good or for evil? And what an incentive we have to renewed effort in finding that we are making actual progress—that we can do with comparative facility to-day what we could do only with difficulty yesterday.

For two years young Windship persistently kept up his exercise in the gymnasium. Then, having to choose a profession, he ran away from home, determined to be a play-actor, and tried to get permission to play at Rochester, New York, but, unable to secure an engagement, was finally dissuaded from making further attempts.

WINDSHIP'S LIFTING FEATS.

Returning home, I began the study of anatomy and physiology, and in the autumn of 1854 entered the Harvard Medical School. The question of the extent to which human strength can be developed had long been invested with a scientific interest to my mind. One of the greatest lifting feats on authentic record is that of Thomas Topham, an Englishman, who in Bath street, Cold Bath Fields, London, May 29, 1741, lifted three hogsheads of water, said to weigh, with the connections, eighteen hundred and thirty-six pounds. In the performance of this feat Topham stood on a raised platform, his hands grasping a fixture on either side, and a broad strap over his shoulders communicating with the weight. An immense concourse of persons was assembled on the occasion—the performance having been announced as "in honor of Admiral Vernon," or rather, "in commemoration of his taking Porto Bello with six ships only." Being a descendant myself from the Vernon family of Haddon Hall, Derbyshire, England, I have reserved it for future genealogical inquiry to learn whether the Admiral was connected with that branch of the Vernons. If so, a somewhat remarkable coincidence is involved.

I now informed my father that I intended to go through a series of experiments in lifting. He was afraid I should injure myself, and expressly forbade any such practice on his premises. To gratify him, I gave up testing the question for a whole year.

But the desire re-awoke, and I had frequent arguments with my father in the endeavor to overcome his objections.

"Look at that man," he said to me one day—pointing to a large, stout individual in front of us—"you might practice lifting all your life, and never be able to lift as much as that big fellow."

"Let me construct a lifting apparatus in the back-yard, and I will soon prove to you that you are mistaken," I replied.

Finding that I was bent on the experiment, he at length gave a reluctant consent.

It was now the August of 1855, and I was in my twenty-second year. My first lifting apparatus was constructed in the following manner. I first sank into the ground a hogshead, and into the hogshead a flour barrel. Then I lowered to the bottom of the barrel a rope having at the end a round stick transversely balanced, about four inches in diameter and fifteen inches long. A quantity of gravel, nearly sufficient to bury the stick, was then thrown into the barrel; some oblong stones were placed across the stick and across and between one another, and the interstices filled with smaller stones and gravel.—When I had by this method about two-thirds filled the barrel, taking care to keep the axis of the rope in correspondence with the long axis of the barrel, I judged I had sufficient weight for a first trial. I now formed a loop in the end of the rope over the top of the barrel and put through it a piece of a hoe-handle, about two feet long; and standing astride of the hogshead, and holding the handle with one hand before me and the other behind—straightened my body, previously a little flexed—with mouth closed, head up, chest out and shoulders down—I succeeded in lifting the barrel, containing a weight of between four and five hundred pounds, some five or six inches from the bottom of the hogshead.

It was no great feat, after all, considering that I had been for five years a gymnast. I found that I was inharmoniously developed in many points of my frame, was perilously weak in the sides, between the shoulders, and at the back of the head. However, the day after this trial I succeeded in lifting the same weight with somewhat less difficulty. This induced me to add on a few pounds; and in three or four weeks I could lift between six and seven hundred. I now had the satisfaction of seeing the stout gentleman, whom a few months before my father had pointed out as possessed of strength I never could attain to, introduced to an inspection of my apparatus. Through the blinds of a back-parlor window I watched his movements, as, encouraged by *pater familias*, he drew off his coat, moistened his hands, and undertook to "snake up" the big weight.

An ignominious failure to stir the barrel was the result. The stout gentleman tugged till he was so red in the face that apoplexy seemed imminent, and then he dejectedly gave it up. The reputation that he had long enjoyed of being one of the "strongest men about" must henceforth be a thing of the past till it fades into a myth.

THE BARREL FEATS.

I had then been practising some two months with a loaded barrel, so contrived that it should weigh a little more each succeeding day; and it had now reached a hundred and ninety pounds. About this time it occurred to me that, among my many experiments, I had never fully tried that of vegetable diet. I read anew the works of Graham and Alcott; and conceiving that my strength had reached a stagnation point, I gave up meat, and restricted my animal diet to milk.

A barrel of flour weighs on an average two hundred and sixteen pounds. I therefore could not succeed in shouldering one until twenty-six pounds had been added to my loaded barrel. Day after day I shouldered my one hundred and ninety pounds, but could not get an ounce beyond that limit. My grand theory of the possible development of a man's strength began to look somewhat insecure.

The shouldering of a barrel of flour is a feat, by the way, which many an old inhabitant will tell you that he, or some friend of his, could accomplish in his eighteenth year. Why it should always be among the *res gestæ temporis acti* cannot be readily explained. It is a common belief that any stout truckman can do the thing; but I have been assured by one of the leading truckmen of Boston, that there are not, probably, three individuals in the city who are equal to the accomplishment.

A STRONG MAN'S DIET.

The mode of life that I had hitherto found essential to the keeping up of my strength was quite simple, and rather negative than positive. From tobacco and all ardent spirits, including wine, I had to abstain as a matter of course.—Beer and all fermented liquors had been ruled out. Impure air must be avoided like poison. Summer and winter I slept with my windows open. Badly ventilated apartments were scrupulously shunned. Cold bathing of the entire person was rarely practiced oftener than once a week in cold weather or twice a week in warm weather. A more frequent ablution seemed to over-stimulate the excretory functions of the skin, so that excessive bathing defeated its very object. The "tranquil mind" must be preserved with little or no interruption. Great physical strength cannot coexist with an unhappy discontented temper. You must be habitually cheerful if you would be strong. With regard to diet—that was the very experiment I was trying—the experiment, namely, of going without animal food. With me it did not succeed. So far from gaining in strength, hardly did I hold my own. Suddenly I resolved to give up my vegetable diet and return to beef-steaks, mutton-chops and loins of veal. A daily appreciable increase in strength was soon the consequence. Within ten days I succeeded in shouldering the loaded barrel weighing two hundred and sixteen pounds; and a day or two after I shouldered, in the presence of our grocer himself, a barrel of flour.

A THREE THOUSAND POUNDER.

After mentioning other remarkable feats he has performed, Dr. Windship thus concludes his singularly interesting contribution to the *Atlantic*:

As my strength is still increasing in an undiminished ratio, I am fairly beginning to wonder where the limit will be; and the old adage of the camel's back and the last feather occasionally suggests itself. I have fixed three thousand pounds as my *ne plus ultra*.

Mrs. Greenhow's Protest.

The Richmond *Whig* publishes a letter from Mrs. Greenhow, who was recently arrested at Washington on a charge of complicity with the rebels. The letter is dated Washington, Nov. 17, and is addressed to Secretary Seward. It opens thus:

Sir—For nearly three months I have been confined a close prisoner, shut out from air and exercise, and denied all communion with family and friends.

Patience is said to be a great virtue, and I have practiced it to my utmost capacity of endurance.

I am told, sir, that upon your *ipse dixit* the fate of citizens depends, and that the sign manual of the ministers of Louis the Fourteenth and Fifteenth was not more potential in their day than that of the Secretary of State in 1861.

I therefore most respectfully submit that on Friday, August 23, without warrant or other show of authority, I was arrested by the detective police, and my house taken in charge by them; that all my private letters and papers of a lifetime were read and examined by them; that every law of decency was violated in the search of my house and person, and by the surveillance over me.

She then narrates her grievances:

We read in history that the poor Marie Antoinette had a paper torn from her bosom by lawless hands, and that even a change of linen had to be effected in the sight of her brutal captors. It is my sad experience to record even more revolting outrages than that, for during the first days of my imprisonment, whenever necessity forced me to seek my chamber, a detective stood sentinel at the open door. And thus for a period of seven days I, with my little child, was placed absolutely at the mercy of men without character or responsibility; that during the first evening, a portion of these men became brutally drunk; and boasted in my hearing of the "nice times" they expected to have with the female prisoners; and that rude violence was used toward a colored servant girl that evening, the extent of which I have not been able to learn. For any show of decorum afterward practiced toward me, I was indebted to the detective called Captain Dennis.

In the careful analysis of my papers I deny the existence of a line I had not perfect right to have written, or to have received. Freedom of speech and of opinion is the birthright of Americans, guaranteed to us by our charter of liberty—the Constitution of the United States. I have exercised my prerogative, and have openly avowed my sentiments. During the political struggle I opposed your Republican party with every instinct of self-preservation. I believed your success a virtual nullification of the Constitution, and that it would entail upon us all the direful consequences which have ensued. These sentiments have doubtless been found recorded among my papers, and I hold them as rather a proud record of my sagacity.

Inasmuch as she is "held to man's accountability," Mrs. Greenhow demands a man's privileges:

I must be permitted to quote from a letter of yours, in regard to Russell, of the London *Times*, which you conclude with these admirable words: 'Individual errors of opinion may be tolerated, so long as good sense is left to combat them.' By way of illustrating theory and practice—here am I, a prisoner in sight of the Executive mansion, in sight of the Capitol, where the proud statesmen of our land have sung their pæans to the blessings of our free institutions. Comment is idle. Freedom of speech, freedom of thought, every right pertaining to the citizen, has been suspended by what, I suppose, the President calls a 'military necessity.' A blow has been struck, by this total disregard of all civil rights, against the present system of government, far greater in its effects than the severance of the Southern States. Our people have been taught to contemn the supremacy of the law, to which all have hitherto bowed, and to look to the military power for protection against its decrees. A military spirit has been developed, which will only be subordinate to a military dictatorship. Read history, and you will find that the causes which bring about a revolution rarely predominate at its close, and no people have ever returned to the point from which they started. Even should the Southern States be subdued and forced back into the Union (which I regard as impossible, with a full knowledge of their resources), a different form of government will be found needful to meet the new developments of national character. There is no class of society, no branch of industry, which this change has not reached, and the dull, plodding, methodical habits of the poor can never be resumed.

You have held me, sir, to a man's accountability, and I therefore claim the right to speak on subjects usually considered beyond a woman's ken, and which you may class as "errors of opinion." I offer no excuse for this long digression, as a three months' imprisonment, without formula of law, gives me authority for occupying even the precious moments of a Secretary of State.

My object is to call your attention to the fact that, during this long imprisonment, I am yet ignorant of the causes of my arrest; that my house has been seized and converted into a prison by the Government; that the valuable furniture it contained has been abused and destroyed; that during some period of my imprisonment I have suffered greatly for want of proper and sufficient food. Also, I have to complain that, more recently, a woman of bad character, recognized as having been seen on the streets of Chicago as such by several of the guard, calling herself Mrs. Onderdonk, was placed here in my house, in a room adjoining mine.

She concludes as follows:

The "iron heel of power" may keep down, but it cannot crush out the spirit of resistance of a people armed for the defense of their rights; and I tell you now, sir, that you are standing over a crater whose smothered fires in a moment may burst forth.

Is in your boast that thirty-three bristling fortifications now surround Washington. The fortifications of Paris did not protect Louis Philippe when his hour had come.

In conclusion, I respectfully ask your attention to this my protest, and have the honor to be, etc., etc., etc.

ROSE O. N. GREENHOW.

THE

ONLY PREPARATION

THAT HAS

STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS,

And grows more and more popular every day!

And testimonials, new, and almost without number might be given from ladies and gentlemen in all grade of society, whose united testimony none could resist, that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will restore the bald and gray, and preserve the hair of the youth to old age, in all its youthful beauty.

Battle Creek, Mich., Dec