The Daily Ohio Statesman.

VOL. IX. NO. 5. NEW SERIES. COLUMBUS, OHIO, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1862. 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 "

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One square 1 year	$20 00	One square 3 weeks	$4 00
One " 9 months	18 00	One " 2 weeks	3 00
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One " 3 months	10 00	One " 3 days	1 00
One " 2 months	8 00	One " 2 days	75
One " 1 month	5 00	One " 1 insertion	50

Displayed advertisements half more than the above rates.

Advertisements inserted 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 insides 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, $8 50 per line; outside $6.

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

Obituaries, marriages, etc., must be paid for in advance. The rule will not be varied from.

Weekly, same price as the Daily, where the advertisement is Weekly alone. Where the Daily and Weekly editions both need, then the charge for the Weekly will be half the rates of the Daily.

No advertisement taken except for a definite period.

Summer Arrangement.

1862. 1862.

EAST.

CENTRAL OHIO

AND

Steubenville Railroads,

OVER THE

Shortest, Quickest and Most Reliable Route

TO

Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington City, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

Direct connections are made at Bellaire with the

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,

And at Pittsburgh with the

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Trains leave Columbus daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

BELLAIRE.	LEAVE COLUMBUS.		VIA STEUBENVILLE.
3:50 A. M.	3:25 P. M.	3.50 A. M.	11:10 A. M.
	ARRIVE AT BELLAIRE.		
10:30 A. M.	10:00 P. M.		
	ARRIVE AT STEUBENVILLE.		
12:05 P. M.	11:16 P. M.	11:16 A. M.	5:35 P. M.
	ARRIVE AT PITTSBURGH.		
2:25 P. M.	2:20 A. M.	2.25 P. M.	8:00 P. M.

Via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad:

Leave Benwood	11:40 A. M.	10:00 P. M.
Arrive at Baltimore	6:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
Arrive at Washington City	6:45 P. M.	6:45 P. M.
Arrive at Philadelphia	11:00 P. M.	11:00 P. M.
Arrive at New York	4:15 A. M.	4:15 A. M.

Via Pennsylvania Central Railroad:

	Fast Line.	Express.	Mail.
Leave Pittsburgh	8:20 P. M.	4:50 P. M.	3.00 A. M.
Arrive at Harrisburg	3:35 A. M.	2:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Arrive at Philad'a	9:25 A. M.	8:10 A. M.	5:45 P. M.
Arrive at New York	2:00 P. M.	8:30 A. M.	10:00 P. M.
Arrive at Baltimore	1:30 P. M.	6:00 A. M.	6:30 P. M.
Arrive at Wash. City	6:00 P. M.	9:00 A. M.	.....

Passengers desiring tickets to the above routes via the Pennsylvania Railroad of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad should be particular to ask for them via Bellaire or Steubenville.

I. A. HUTCHINSON, General Passenger Agent

may9

Summer Arrangement.

Little Miami & Columbus & Xenia

RAILROADS.

For Cincinnati, Dayton & Indianapolis!

Through to Indianapolis without Change of Cars, and but One Change of Cars between Columbus and St. Louis.

On and After Monday, May 5, 1862.

Four Trains Daily from Columbus.

FIRST TRAIN.

CINCINNATI ACCOMMODATION at 5:20 a. m., stopping at all stations between Columbus, Cincinnati and Dayton; arriving at Cincinnati at 10:30 a. m. at Dayton 8:37 a. m.; arrive at Indianapolis at 1:34 p. m.

SECOND TRAIN.

EXPRESS at 11.30 a. m., stopping at Jefferson, London, Charleston, Cedarville Xenia, Spring Valley, Corwin, Port Ancient, Morrow, South Lebanon, Foster's Loveland and Milford, arriving at Cincinnati at 4:20 p. m., at Dayton at 2:35 p. m.; arrive at Indianapolis at 7:35 p. m.; connecting at Cincinnati with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for St. Louis, Vincennes, Cairo, etc.; connecting at Indianapolis for all points West.

THIRD TRAIN.

MAIL AND ACCOMMODATION at 6:10 p. m., stopping at all stations between Columbus and Cincinnati; arriving at Cincinnati at 10:10 p. m.

FOURTH TRAIN.

NIGHT EXPRESS, via Dayton, at 12:00 midnight, stopping at London, Charleston, Xenia Dayton, Middletown and Hamilton; arriving at Cincinnati at 5:40 a. m.; connecting with Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for Vincennes, Louisville, Cairo, St. Louis, etc.; arriving at Indianapolis at 7:15 a. m.; connecting at Indianapolis for Lafayette, Terre Haute, Chicago, and all points West.

SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.

☞ 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, May 5, 1862.

GALT HOUSE,

No. 178 North High Street,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

THIS HOTEL IS NOT 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 conveniently a convenient stopping place.

Passengers waked up at all hours of the night for any train they may wish to take.

Meals at all hours, to suit the times.

may19

1862. 1862.

Summer Arrangement—Time Changed.

Great Northern & 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.

THREE TRAINS DAILY,

EXCEPT SUNDAY,

From Columbus, in connection with Trains on the

LITTLE MIAMI AND COLUMBUS AND XENIA RAILROADS.

FIRST TRAIN.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Columbus at 4:00 A. M. Will stop at Delaware, Ashley, Cardington, Gilead, Galion, and at all stations North of Galion; arriving at Cleveland at 9:30 A. M., Dunkirk 3:55 P. M., Buffalo 8:25 P. M., New York 10 A. M., Boston 9:30 P. M.

SECOND TRAIN.

NEW YORK EXPRESS—Leaves Columbus at 11:10 A. M. Will stop at Delaware, Cardington, Gilead, Crestline, Shelby, New London, Wellington and Grafton; arriving at Cleveland at 3:35 P. M., Dunkirk 9:05 P. M., Buffalo 10:55 P. M., New York 9:00 P. M., Boston 4:55 P. M.

THIRD TRAIN.

MAIL AND EXPRESS—Leaves Columbus at 3:40 P. M. Will stop at all stations south of Shelby, and at Salem, New London, Wellington, Grafton and Berea; arriving at Cleveland at 9:10 P. M. Dunkirk 2:50 A. M., Buffalo 5:20 A. M., New York 9:00 P. M., Boston 11.45 P. M.

CONNECTIONS.

At Delaware with Springfield Branch for Springfield and points on that road.

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 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 11:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express arrives at Columbus at 11:00 A. M.
Accommodation arrives at Columbus at 10:15 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, May 7, 1862.

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, 234 SOUTH HIGH ST., COLUMBUS, OHIO.

ap26d1y1n

WM. H. RESTIEAUX,

(SUCCESSOR TO McKEE & RESTIEAUX)

No. 106, South High Street,

COLUMBUS,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, PRODUCE PROVISIONS

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

FLOUR, SALT, LIQUORS, ETC.

STORAGE & COMMISSION

jly19

J. M. & V. KŒRNER.

No. 58,

Corner of Broad & Front Streets,

COLUMBUS,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS,

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS,

FLOUR, SALT, LIQUORS, ETC.

OYSTERS BY THE CAN IN THEIR SEASON.

oct25-ly

ELEGANT HAIR NETS,

THREAD and French Lace Veils.
Point Lace Collars and Sets.
Maltese Lace Collars,
Just opened.

E. W. BAIN & SON, No. 29 South High St.

feb19

THE FRANKLIN BOOK BINDERY AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY.

SPLENDIDLY EQUIPPED WITH IMPROVED MACHINERY AND STEAM POWER.

N. W. LEFAVOR, Supt.

NOS. 32 34, 36, 38 NORTH HIGH STREET,

Statesman Building, Second Floor over R. Nevins's State Steam Printing Rooms.

EXTRA SUBSTANTIAL

PAGED BLANK BOOKS,

With or without Printed Headings, on Superior Paper

RULED AND BOUND

To any required Pattern.

STATE DEPARTMENTS,
RAILROAD OFFICES,
BANKING HOUSES,
COUNTY OFFICES,
MERCHANTS.

Furnished at the Lowest Prices.

BOOK BINDING,

By the Edition or Single Volume

MAGAZINES,
MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS
PAMPHLETS,
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Bound in any Required Style.

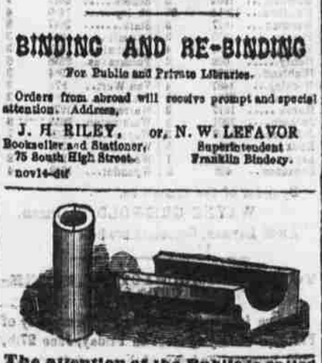
BINDING AND RE-BINDING

For Public and Private Libraries.

Orders from abroad will receive prompt and special attention. Address,

J. H. RILEY, Bookseller and Stationer, 75 South High Street. or, N. W. LEFAVOR Superintendent Franklin Bindery.

nov14-dtf



The attention of the Public is called to the

Wooden Eave Troughs AND CONDUCTORS

Now being manufactured by

N. E. Lovejoy & Co.,

Corner of Spring and Water Streets, over Messrs. Olmstead & Co's Saw Factory.

THEY are made from the solid stick of pine, coated on the inside with Water-proof Composition; they excel anything in use for durability and cheapness; can be applied to old buildings where tin has given out, or to new buildings in process of erection, so as to form part of the cornice.

They are prepared to fill orders from any part of the State, for any size, from 4½ to 9 inches wide, with instructions how to put them up.

ap1-d3m6m

COLUMBUS OPTICAL INSTITUTE.

The Best Artificial Help to the Human Sight ever Invented.

JOSEPH S. PERLEY,

PRACTICAL & SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN,

KEEPS THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of the most improved kinds of Spectacles. All his Glasses, whether for near or far-sighted, are ground in concave convex form with the greatest care, so as to suit the Eyes of all cases, curing Weakness Dizziness or Inflammation of the Eyes, and imparting strength for long reading or fine sewing.

Office, 12 East State street, at Scribner & Webster's Music Store.

aug5-dly

William A. Gill

COLUMBUS, OHIO,

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE And Seed Store,

DEALER IN

GENERAL HARDWARE,

NAILS, GLASS, BASE, PUTTY, CORDAGE,

Guns, Pistols, Wood & Willow Ware

Leather and Rubber Belting, Lace Leather, Hose and Packing. ap1-d3y

Shooting Gallery,

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends that he has fitted up a

SHOOTING GALLERY

AT THE

VERANDAH, ON STATE STREET.

Good Guns, Air Guns, Pistols and Refreshments.

nov13-dt CONRAD RICHARDS.

IRISH LINEN GOODS.

BAIN & SON,

NO. 29 SOUTH HIGH STREET,

OFFER

Heavy Sheeting and Shirting Linens.
Medium and Fine Linens for shirting and Bosoms.
Pillow Case and Table Linens of all kinds.
Napkins, D'Oylies, Huckabuck's, Towels.
Russian and American Crash, Glass Cloths.
Diapers, Bird's Eye Diapers, Long Lawns, Shirt Fronts, etc. etc.

These goods are all of the most reliable makes, and at prices

UNUSUALLY LOW.

mar31

Golden Hill and Shoulder Seam

Shirts,

THREE Ply Linen Collars, in all shapes;
Gents' Paper Collars;
Neck Ties and Scarfs;
Superior Kid Gloves, all colors;
English Cotton Half Hose;
Under Shirts and Drawers of Merino Lambs' Wool,
Silk and Cheker Flannel;
Pocket Handkerchiefs, ready for use;

And all kinds of Gents' Furnishing Goods in the greatest variety and of best quality.

BAIN & SON, No. 29 South High St.

jan18

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some bit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous derangements. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Mo. 4, 1860.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her side and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR SIR, AYER: I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say *all that do our book with a purgative medicine.* I place great dependence on an efficient cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst *headache* any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. UREELS, *Clerk of Steamer Clarion.*

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the *Liver* very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of *bilious complaints* than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, D. C., 7th Feb. 1856.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D., *Physician of the Marine Hospital.*

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

YOUR Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *bilious dysentery and diarrhœa.* Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the foundations of the blood.*

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.

From Dr. J. P. Fingsley, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness.* If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe costiveness to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent preventives of the *natural sorrows* whose wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to dislodge the *stomach* and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, of the Methodist Episc. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating *neuralgic pains,* which included in *chronic rheumatism.* Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT BLIDELL.

☞ Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skillful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. and for sale by G. ROBERTS, Columbus, and by all dealers in medicine everywhere.

April 18, 1862—d&wsowly

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT

SELTZER APERIENT.

This valuable and popular Medicine has universally received the most favorable recommendations of the MEDICAL PROFESSION and the PUBLIC as the MOST EFFICIENT AND AGREEABLE

SALINE APERIENT.

It may be used with the best effect in

Bilious and Febrile Diseases, Costiveness Sick Headache Nausea, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Turpidity of the Liver, Gout, Rheumatic Affections, Gravel, Gout,

AND ALL COMPLAINTS WHERE

A Gentle and Cooling Aperient or Purgative is Required.

It is particularly adapted to the wants of Travelers by Sea and Land Residents in Hot Climates, Persons of Sedentary Habits, Invalids and Convalescents; Captains of Vessels and Planters will find it a valuable addition to their Medical Chests.

It is in the form of a Powder, carefully put up in bottles to keep in any climate, and merely requires water poured upon it to produce a delightful effervescent beverage.

Numerous testimonials from professional and other gentlemen of the highest standing throughout the country, and its steadily increasing popularity for a series of years, strongly guarantee its efficacy and valuable character, and commend it to the favorable notice of an intelligent public.

Manufactured only by

TARRANT & CO.,

No. 278 Greenwich St., cor. Warren St.,

New York,

AND FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

April 24, 1862—4awly

HEAVY plain black Rep Silks, for Cloaks and Dresses, of the best quality.

BAIN & SON, No. 29 South High St.

jan18

The Ohio Statesman

TERMS.

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

Emancipation and Its Results—Is Ohio to be Africanized?

SPEECH OF

HON. S. S. COX, OF OHIO.

Delivered in the House of Representatives, June 6, 1862.

[Continued.]

If further testimony is needed as to the feeling of the people of Ohio and the northwest as to the blacks, I refer you to the speech of an Ohio Senator [Mr. Sherman.] Speaking in favor of emancipation in this District, he balanced himself on the slack-wire after this fashion:

This is a good place to be in emancipation for another reason. *This is a very Paradise for free negroes.* Here they enjoy more social equality than they do anywhere else. In the State where I live we do not like negroes. We do not dissemble our dislike. As my friend from Indiana [Mr. Wright] said yesterday, the whole people of the northwestern states are, for reasons, whether correct or not, opposed to having many negroes among them, and that prejudice or prejudice has been engrafted in the legislation of nearly all the northwestern States.

It is a fine thing, the Senator thinks, to free the negroes here; not so good in Ohio. Here they have a Paradise; in Ohio, its opposite, I suppose. If the Senator could visit Green's Row, within the shadow of this Capitol, henceforth "Tophet and black Gehenna called, the type of hell," and note the squalor, destitution, laziness, crime, and degradation there beginning to fester; if he could visit the alleys in whose miserable hovels the blacks congregate, he would hardly be reminded of the paradise which Milton sang, with its amaranthine flowers, [laughter,] its blooming trees of life, its golden fruitage, its amber rivers rolling o'er elysian flowers, its hills and fountains and fresh shades, its dreams of love, and its adoration of God. Alas! he would find nothing here to remind him of that high estate in Eden, save the fragrance of the spot and the nakedness of its inhabitants. [Laughter.]

If the rush of free negroes to this Paradise continues, it would be a blessing if Providence should send Satan here in the form of a serpent, and an angel to drive the descendants of Adam and Eve into the outer world. If it continues, you will have no one here but Congressmen and negroes, and that will be punishment enough. [Laughter.] You will have to enact a fugitive law, to bring the whites to their capital. [Laughter.]

The condition of the negroes here is not unlike their condition in Ohio. Perhaps it is worse here than in Ohio, for their numbers are so much more here in proportion to the population.

This population already on our hands in Ohio we can take care of; but if we cannot stop more from coming into Ohio, there is no sense in beginning to colonize the free blacks which we have on hand. I make no proposition as to them now. They do not, except in certain localities, interfere greatly either with our laws or our labor. But the question of allowing more to come in, is the question I discuss, not as to what we shall do with what we have. This is a question as gigantic as the scheme of emancipation. It is a practical question, as the war is already throwing them within our borders in great numbers.

Slavery may be an evil, it may be wrong for southern men to use unpaid labor, but what will be the condition of the people of Ohio when the free jubilee shall have come in its ripe and rotten maturity! If slavery is bad, the condition of the State of Ohio, with an unrestrained black population, *only double what we now have,* partly subservient, partly slothful, partly criminal, and all disadvantageous and ruinous, will be far worse.

I do not speak of these things out of any unkindness to the negro. It is not for the interest of the free negroes of my State that that class of the population should be increased. I speak as their friend when I oppose such immigration.

Neither do I blame the negro altogether for his crime, improvidence and sloth. He is under a sore calamity in this country. He is inferior, distinct and separate, and he has, perhaps, sense enough to perceive it. The advantages and equality of the white man can never be his.—As Dr. Fuller expresses it:

He sees and knows that it is his color only, that color given him by God, which excludes him and his poste ity from this noble and ennobling competition. And now what must be the effect upon his character? It is impossible but that the worst feelings, envy, hatred, vindictiveness, will secretly work in his bosom, rendering him unhappy in himself, and dangerous to the country. Already have we had fearful premonitions flashing up here and there; and rest assured, nothing but fear represses the utterance, deep and loud of passions which are only the more fierce because as yet they can have no vent. If the *free African* is to remain in this country, he must either enjoy social equality and amalgamate with the white race, which is impossible, or he will be discontented, unhappy, and will be ultimately exterminated. He would not be fit for freedom, he would not be a man, if he could be satisfied with his position.

It history teaches anything, it is that it is as hard to make a servile people free, as a free people slaves, and that a conflict of races, which must result from this policy of emancipation, will only end in the destruction of the weaker. Rome, Greece, West India, all point to the great mistake of breaking rudely the social system of the people. It was only the other day that the news from Jamaica told us of the insurrection of slaves, and their attack on a principal city. A year or so ago, if we are to credit Andrew Johnson, the insurrection of negroes in East Tennessee was caused by a fear that the whites would exterminate the negro population *en masse,* from a jealousy of negro labor. In this city, at any moment, we may look for an emeute occasioned by the crowding out of white labor by black contrabands. The Government is now paying, to support negroes, thousands of dollars weekly, out of the hard-earned money of the people, raised to put down the rebellion; so at Fortress Monroe; so at Port Royal. When I offered a resolution of inquiry as to the amount thus diverted, on motion of the member from Illinois [Mr. Lovejoy], it was voted down.

Let us heed the lesson which history has given in other times, as to what is convenient and advantageous under similar circumstances.—France broke the fetters from the Haytian blacks, under the lead of Jacobins like the member from Illinois. In less than a half century, the industry and commerce of Hayti were annihilated; the Sabbath, the family and the school became obsolete; the missionaries were more in danger—as the historian of the West Indies, Mr. Edwards, says—of being eaten than of being heard. [Laughter.] Baptist, Methodist, and Episcopalian ministers were expelled with a persecution equal to that exhibited lately on the mountains of Syria. Hayti was free! But her freedom was the freedom of fiends. Uneducated and undisciplined, she ran riot in her liberty. Her career has but one advantage. It admonishes us of what our fate shall be, if we are launched on the same stormful sea.

Mr. Lovejoy—Will the gentleman allow me a moment?

Mr. Cox—No, sir; I will not.

Mr. Lovejoy—Then I will raise the question of order, that I am entitled to ask the gentleman a question, inasmuch as he alluded to some member from the State of Illinois. I want to know to whom he referred. He called some gentleman from Illinois a Jacobin.

Mr. Cox—That is no point of order; but I will tell the gentleman in confidence whom I meant. I meant him. [Laughter.]

Mr. Lovejoy—That is what I wanted to know. Now, I want to ask the gentleman another question.

Mr. Cox—I did not mention anybody's name; but the gentleman at once saw the appropriateness of the appellation.

Mr. Lovejoy—We will try that when I come to answer the gentleman.

The Chairman—Does the gentleman from Ohio yield the floor to the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. Cox—I do not.

The London *Times* gives a truthful picture of the freed negro of Hayti, which has its counterpart here already:

The negro is a lazy animal, without any foresight, and therefore requiring to be led and compelled. He is decidedly inferior, very little raised above a mere animal. He is void of self-reliance, and is the creature of circumstances; scarcely fitted to take care of himself; has no care for to-morrow; has no desire for property strong enough to induce to labor; lives from hand to mouth. In Jamaica, emancipation has thrown enormous tracts of land out of cultivation, and on these the negro squats getting all he wants with very little trouble, and sinking, in the most absolute fashion, back to the savage state.

But it may be urged, that there were too many blacks for the whites in the West Indies, and the experiment failed in consequence. Then let us go to Canada, where our slaves are under English laws, and in the midst of a people not specially prejudiced. The testimony is that settlements at Chatham, Dawn, Amherstburg, Buxton, Dresden, and other points, are utter failures. It was soon discovered that the blacks preferred charity to labor. The blacks proved lazy, shiftless, improvident, "there not being more than three or four families of a different character out of the one hundred and fifty which comprised the settlement at Buxton. They suffer terribly in winter for want of clothing. A few years since Chatham was a bright and prosperous village; but now more than a quarter of its population are negroes, and three-fourths of them are worthless idlers and petty thieves."

But it may still be urged, that in the North—in Ohio—the free negro will work, will rise, will add to the security of the State and the prosperity of the people. I select one from a string of black gems. I select it from the district of my friend (Mr. Harrison), who will avouch for its correctness. Greene county, Ohio, has nearly 1500 negroes. The following extract from the Xenia (Ohio) *News* (a Republican paper in Greene county), will give some idea of their condition:

There are about one hundred negroes in Greene county who are always out of employment. A part of these are those who have lately been freed by their masters, and furnished with a bonus, on which they are now gentlemanly loafing. Our jail is continually filled with negroes committed for petty offences, such as affrays, petty larceny, drunkenness, assault and battery, for whose prosecution and imprisonment the town of Xenia has to pay about five hundred dollars per annum. And to such persons going to jail is rather a pleasure than a disgrace. They are better fed and lodged there than when vagabonding round our streets.

We have seen negro prostitutes flaunting down Main street, three or four abreast, sweeping all before them indiscriminately. We have seen ladies of respectability running upon the cellar doors, and even into gutters, to avoid being run over by these impudent hussies. It was only the other evening that we saw a lady completely turned around by some black girls, who never deviated from their path in the middle of the sidewalk; and our own cheek has burned with indignation at the leerfulness smile of invitation which has been flung into our faces by these swarthy demoiselles. Other gentlemen have complained of the insulting bold eye of their address. But we are sickened with the recital. It is a disagreeable task to lance the sore which has long been gathering unheeded; and it is equally so to probe this evil, which unawares is growing in our midst. As we have in a former number already said, we feel no prejudice against the black man on account of color, or for mere degradation; but, at the same time, we are unwilling that we should be morally infected by contact with an inferior race, the result of which contact is in no way beneficial to the black, and highly injurious to the white.

Some years ago, there was a negro colony established in Brown county, Ohio, as to which the Cincinnati *Gazette* said that "in a little while the negroes became too lazy to play."—A Senator in Ohio characterized the colony as follows:

The black settlement in Brown county was made in 1819, the original number located there being four hundred and twenty, for whom about two thousand acres of land were procured. From the commencement these has been no improvement in their morals or habits. Idleness and vice are the prevailing consommitants. The cost of criminal prosecutions has been very large in proportion to the number of inhabitants, and keeps up a proportionate average with their increase. In the vicinity of this settlement there is not a family within two miles who are not kept in constant dread of depredations or injury of some sort. Every valuable that can be removed is stolen. They are also nightly compelled to confine themselves to what is merely necessary to support life, for anything beyond from hand to mouth must inevitably fall a prey to these lurking vagrants, who, far worse than a gang of Gypsies, are hovering around seeking literally what they may devour. And this state of things is not confined to any section alone; it extends *for a greater or less degree whenever this portion of the population is permanently located.*

It might be a profitable calculation to ascertain what will be the depreciation of property in Ohio, if the numberless fugitive blacks from the South are to be admitted to the State? The House will remember the ineffectual efforts of Gerrit Smith to make a black agricultural colony in New York. He was obliged to confess that "the mass of them rot both physically and morally." I could produce similar evidence from the New York *Tribune,* but the strength of the statement would not be increased by quoting from such a cesspool of iniquity.

I lay down the proposition that the white and black races thrive best apart; that a commingling of these races is a detriment to both; that it does not elevate the black, and it only depresses the white; that the history of this continent, especially in Hispano-America, shows that stable civil order and government are impossible with such a population. In Peru their commingling has led to the decay and degradation of their progeny. Dr. Tschudi, in his travels in Peru, enumerates some dozen crosses of the negro, Indian, and white, with their various and vicious products. The character of these mixed races is that of brutality, cowardice, and crime which has no parallel in any age or land. If you permit the dominant and subjugated races to remain upon the same soil and grant them any approach to social and political equality, amalgamation more or less is inevitable. It has invariably followed this blending of people, however opposite the original stocks. In illustration, let me quote the remark of a distinguished divine, Dr. McGill:

Look at Mexico, where the proud Castilian, the subjugated Indian and the barbarous African slave, were all made free and equal just about one generation, or thirty-two years ago, by a single decree, to meet what was considered "a military necessity." More than half of the whole population is already mixed blooded; and just as amalgamation advances, degradation deepens; anarchy prevails; laws constitutions, and the ballot box are a mockery; wave after wave of military despotism has in that Republic, of more than eight million souls, one of the fairest regions under heaven, for the acquisition of wealth and glory, without money, without credit, without commerce, without union, without religion, until at length the ambition of Spain, herself seeks to remand the abject people to their old repudiated thraldom.

Is this the fate to be commended to the Anglo-Saxon-Celtic population of the United States? Tell me not that this amalgamation will not go in the North. What means the mulattoes in the North, far exceeding, as the census of 1850 shows, the mulattoes of the South. There are more free mulattoes than there are free blacks in the free States. In Ohio, there are seven mulatto children for one in Virginia, according to the negro population; and in Indiana and Illinois, there are five for one in Tennessee and Georgia! As the white people of the North do not marry blacks, these mulattoes must have been born out of wedlock. While, then, there are more mulattoes in the free States than blacks, in the South on the contrary, there is only one mulatto to twelve blacks! How does this occur? I leave it to my colleague from the Portage district [Mr. Edgerton], who gave us his opinions, in a part way, about the Democratic party. It is recorded that in his county a white woman of Akron sued out a *habeas corpus* (for the writ runs there yet, at least where there is color of right), to take a mulatto baby from a Mrs. Jones, a negro woman, under whose care it had been placed by its white mother, and who had become attached to the sickninny. In the course of the discussion, Mrs. J. told the white woman that she thought if the white folks were mean enough to have nigger babies, they ought to be willing to let colored people bring them up." [Laughter.] So the judge decided. These little straws show how to account for the preponderance of mulattoes North.

The mixture of the races tends to deteriorate both races. Physiology has called our attention to the results of such intermarriages or connections. These results show differences in stature and strength, depending on the parentage, with a corresponding difference in the moral character, mental capacity, and worth of labor. The mule is not long lived. It is a fact that no insurance company will insure their lives. In New England there is one blind negro for every 807 while at the South there is one for every 2,635. In New England there is one insane negro for every 980, while in the South one for every 3,030. If they were the only insane persons there I would not complain. They catch it there from the whites. [Laughter.