The Daily Ohio Statesman.

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Daily, Tri-Weekly & Weekly.

MANYPENNY & MILLER,

Publishers and Proprietors,

☞ Office Nos. 36, 38 and 40 North High Street.

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(Invariably in Advance.)

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Weekly, single copy, per year	1 75
Clubs of 5 copies, "	7 50
" 10 " "	14 00
" 20 " "	27 00

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SUCCESSOR TO McKEE & RESTIEAUX,

No. 106, South High Street,

COLUMBUS,

DEALER IN

CROCERIES, PRODUCE

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FLOUR, SALT, LIQUORS, ETC.

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OYSTERS BY THE CAN IN THEIR SEASON.

BROOKS, STEARNS & CO.,

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Pure Wines and Liquors,

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Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

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All Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the City.

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dec7-tf

M'COLM, MILES & M'DONALDS,

(SUCCESSORS TO GEO. & WM. McDONALD)

GROCERS,

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Proprietors of the Columbus Powder Magazine.

AGENTS FOR SALE OF THE MEDBERY WHITE WHEAT FLOUR.

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DEALERS IN

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

Of every description, Imported and Domestic.

Fine Wines, Cordials, Liquors, Segars, Olive Oils, Sardines, etc. All goods delivered free of charge.

McCOLM, MILES & McDONALDS.

may15-dly. No. 124 South High St.

SUNDRIES.

NO. 1 Mess Mackerel, Pickled Salmon, Smoked Salmon, Smoked Halibut, Hominy, "Samp," Cranberries, "Dayton Crackers," Sap Sago, English Dairy, Nutmeg, Pine Apple and W. R. Cheese; Burnet's Flavoring Extracts; Canned Green Corn, Green Peas, Pine Apple, etc. For sale by

McCOLM, MILES & McDONALDS,

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HAVING OPENED AN AUCTION and COMMISSION ROOM ON THE

Southwest Corner of Friend & Fourth Streets, No. 137,

near the Zettler House, I am now prepared to receive on Commission every description of property. Particular attention given to sale of

Horses, Wagons, Carriages,

AND

Household and Kitchen Furniture.

☞ Sales in the country promptly attended to.

GEORGE H. EARHART.

Flags & Banners!

G. W. CROWELL & CO.,

Manufacturers, Cleveland, Ohio.

SILK FLAGS,

BUNTING FLAGS,

MUSLIN FLAGS,

All sizes at very low rates.

☞ Send for circular.

G. W. CROWELL & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

June30-6moc12-w2t

FUEL FOR THE STATE.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Secretary of State until

Monday, the 7th day of September next, at 12 O'Clock M.,

for furnishing the State of Ohio with fuel, for one year, as follows:

25,000 Bushels Coke,

to weigh not less than 40 pounds to the bushel.

10,000 Bushels Coal,

to be of the best quality, equal at least to the lower vein of Hocking coal, and free from slate, slack and dirt.

50 Cords of Wood,

the same to be dry Hickory, Beech or Sugar, four feet in length, straight and well split.

The quantities above named to be increased at the option of the Secretary of State.

The fuel to be delivered without charge for such delivery, at the State House in Columbus, Ohio.

Proposals to be accompanied by samples, and to specify the kind, quality and price of the fuel proposed to be furnished.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a bond, with approved security, in the penal sum of not exceeding twenty thousand, nor less than five thousand dollars, (as required by law) conditioned for the faithful performance of such contract, as may be awarded.

The bids to be made and the contracts awarded in accordance with the terms of the act entitled "an act to provide for the purchase of stationery, fuel and other articles for the General Assembly and State officers," passed March 11, 1853; and "an act to amend sections four and six, and to repeal section five," of the above entitled act, passed March 2, 1863.

Bids to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for furnishing Fuel for the State."

Fuel furnished by the contractor, must in all cases, be equal in quality to the sample. *This rule will be rigidly enforced.*

W. W. ARMSTRONG,
Secretary of State.

Columbus, Ohio, July 28, 1863—july29-dtsep7.

PAPER FOR THE STATE.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Secretary of State, until

Monday, the 7th day of September next, at Noon,

for furnishing paper for the use of the State of Ohio, for one year, as follows:

2,000 Reams Double Super-Royal Printing Paper,

27½ by 41 inches, to weigh not less than 58 pounds to the ream.

100 Reams Double Flat-Cap,

16 by 27 inches, to weigh at least 26 pounds to the ream.

100 Reams Brochure Cover Paper,

Assorted Colors, 20 by 27 inches, to weigh at least 26 pounds to the ream.

The quantities above named to be increased at the option of the Secretary of State.

Bids must be accompanied by samples of the paper, and must specify the price at which each kind and quality will be delivered at the State House in Columbus, Ohio. No samples of an inferior article need be presented; the paper must be of the best quality.

The delivery of the Super Royal and Cover paper to commence on the first of November next ensuing and continue as the paper shall be needed.

The delivery of Double Flat-Cap to commence on the first day of December next, and continue as above.

Each proposal as required by law) must be accompanied by a bond, with approved security, in the penal sum of not exceeding twenty thousand nor less than five thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of such contract as may be awarded.

The bids to be made and the contracts awarded in accordance with the terms of the "act to provide for the purchase of stationery, fuel and other articles for the General Assembly and State officers," passed March 11, 1853, and "an act to amend sections four and six, and to repeal section five," of the above entitled act, passed March 2, 1863.

Bids to be indorsed on the envelopes, "Proposals for furnishing paper for the state."

Bidders are assured that no paper will be received unless it conforms in every respect with the samples.—*This provision will be strictly adhered to.*

W. W. ARMSTRONG,
Secretary of State.

Columbus, Ohio, July 28, 1863.—july29 dtsep7.

W. R. KENT,

AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION, SALES,

AND

COMMISSION ROOMS,

NO. 102 SOUTH HIGH STREET.

I AM now prepared to receive on Commission every description of property, such as Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, Furniture, Carriages, Horses, etc.

I also intend to devote my attention to sales of Real Estate and Personal Property, at any point, within twenty miles of the city.

☞ Auction sales every evening.

Consignments respectfully solicited.

I have a large room over my sales room, for storage purposes.

REFERENCES:

Kelton, Bancroft & Co.	J. & T. E. Miller.
D. T. Woodbury & Co.	Stone & Lewis.
Butler, Brother & Co.	John Geary & Son.
W. H. Restieaux.	Glenn & Thrall.

may10-1y

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 & 18 CHAMBERS STREET,

(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York).

Would call the attention of dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros.
Fine Rappee, Fare Virginia.
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches.
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch.
of Lundy's foot.

☞ ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICES OF FINE-CUT CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCOS, WHICH WILL BE FOUND OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

TOBACCOS.

SMOKING. FINE CUT CHEWING. SMOKING.

Long, No. 1, P. A. L., or plain. E. Jago.
No. 2, Cavendish, or Sweet Sushlah.
Nos. 1 & 2 Sweet Scented Orooco, Canister,
mixed, Graduated. Tin Foil Cavendish. Turkish.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.

aug14'63-dly

PILES! PILES!

Dr. Wittfield's Vegetable Pills

Are warranted a certain cure for

FISTULA, BLIND OR BLEEDING PILES.

We would caution all who are victims to this distressing complaint to avoid the use of external applications, as they positively aggravate the malady.

DR. WHITFIELD'S remedy removes the cause of the disease and effects a permanent cure.

THIS IS NO QUACK MEDICINE.

These Pills have been tried for the last seven years, and in no instance have they failed to cure. Price 50 cents per box. Sent by mail to any address.

J. YOUNG, sole Proprietor,

No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

aug14-d3m

HANKIN & WYLIE,

Attorneys at Law,

OFFICE PARSONS BUILDING, QUEEN CITY TOWN

Collections and other matters promptly attended to.

References given when required.

dec17-dly.

The Ohio Statesman

SPEECH OF

Hon. PHILADELPH VAN TRUMP,

Delivered before the Convention that Nominated him for Common Pleas Judge, in 1862.

It is but justice to Judge VAN TRUMP and to the Democratic party to re publish his speech before the Convention by which he was nominated for the position he now holds. He is our candidate for Supreme Judge, and is denied active participation in the political canvass.—This speech will, therefore, be read with renewed interest by the people of Ohio. Its force and appropriateness will be recognized now as well as in 1862. It is as follows:

THE SPEECH.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:—For the very distinguished honor which you have just conferred upon me, by my unanimous nomination as the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of this subdivision of the Judicial District, I tender you my most profound and grateful acknowledgments. This flattering testimonial of your friendship and segard, is not the less gratifying; nay, it is for that reason, the most eminently grateful to my feelings, because of its being wholly unsolicited on my part. I neither expected or desired any position before the people, which would take me from that quiet and repose which is much more congenial to the present temper of my mind and circumstances, than the turmoil and excitement of a political canvass. Indeed, these are times in which no man need be *anxious* to mingle in the strifes and bitter feelings of a political campaign; times, too, which make eminently true and forcible the maxim, that "the post of honor is the private station." And yet there comes to most men, in some period of their lives, a time when they must yield their own inclinations, and even their interests, to the wishes and feelings of others. You have decided, that this is a period in which I should yield my own inclinations to yours. I acknowledge the force of the obligation; and accept the nomination promptly, unreservedly, thankfully; with a full appreciation of all its responsibilities, at a period and under circumstances which require something more than mere physical courage to be a Democrat. I accept it in the spirit with which it has been tendered; not as a reward for mere partisan services; not in any factious spirit of party organization; but as an *indorsement* of an honest independence in standing up for the right amid the whirlwind of excitement and fanaticism which rules the hour; and as a *rebuke* to that spirit of vindictive hatred and persecution which has been showered upon me by nearly the whole mass of the Republican party here, for no other reason than that I have modestly but firmly exercised the common right of an American citizen to think and speak of the acts and doings of the *servants of the people.* How long you and I shall be permitted thus to think and speak of the official acts of those now seated in the high places of the Government; how soon the gag upon the freedom of speech and the freedom of the press shall change from a partial to a universal order of things, produced by secret midnight orders from the councils of the nation—the history of the next few months must determine for the American people. It this great right, baptized in blood and guaranteed to us by the nearest provisions of the Constitution under which we live, thus to think and to speak of the administration of the Government, is to be wrested from the people, at a time and in a crisis when it is most important and essential that it should exist unimpaired and unrestricted, why then we have but the mere *shadow* of liberty, a mere *caricature* of constitutional government; and so far as real, genuine, *practical* freedom is concerned, you might just as well live under the despotism of Joseph of Hapsburg, of Austria, as that of Abraham Lincoln of the United States of America. Any manly and independent strictures, either upon the blunders or the corruptions of the Administration, are at once distorted into *treason and disloyalty to the Government*, by a set of craven sycophants and informers, who are always ready, whether in peace or in war, to

"Crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow fawning."

A refusal to shout hosannahs to the unconstitutional acts and usurpations of the President, such as no monarch of England has dared to assume since the iron reign of the Tudors, is denounced as *sympathy with rebellion*, or branded as *aid and comfort to traitors*, and he who dares to think and act for himself as becomes the loyal citizen of a free government, is hunted down with all the rancor of that fell spirit of persecution, which has made the history of other times, but similar controversies, the great land marks and beacon lights in the struggles of the people for the establishment, or the maintenance, of civil and constitutional liberty. The great principle for which the Democratic party is now struggling in this government, is no new thing in the history of mankind. It is as old as the first dawnings of civilization; it is the old and oft repeated contest between popular privilege on the one side, and executive usurpation on the other—the rights of the People against the *One Man Power*, when used to crush out the liberty of the *individual* citizen. It is the same principle for which Hampden bled and Sidney suffered; and it is in as much danger *now*, upon the shores of free America, and in a government of plainly written constitutions, as ever it was in the stormiest days when Charles' legions and Cromwell's squadrons met in the deadly shock of battle on the devastated plains of England, two hundred years ago. And what great question was it, which shook the English throne and brought the head of Charles to the block? What was it that gave up that great bad minister, Strafford, to the justice of violated law, and the vengeance of insulted privilege? It was the arrest of private citizens by secret orders from the privy council around the throne, a process unknown to the laws and institutions of England, and at a time, too, when that country was reeling under the fierce surges of civil commotion. And yet we, the American people, with the best educated masses the world ever saw—in the nineteenth century—in the full blaze of modern civilization—and under a Constitution which clearly defines the mode by which a citizen shall be deprived of his personal liberty, without reference to time or circumstance—are made subject to the despotic will of *one man*, and dragged, in the dead hour of midnight, to the cells of a distant prison house, for crimes unspecified, without the privilege of counsel, and in the very face of *open courts and unobstructed laws.*

"Can such things be,
And overcome us like a summer cloud,
Without our special wonder?"

If crime or disloyal practices have been committed by Democrats or others, let them be punished, *but punished according to the Constitution and the Laws.* The Democratic party, as loyal and law-abiding citizens, demand this, and nothing more; and they will not willingly submit to any thing less. This thing is done, and only can be done, through a violated Constitution and by the arbitrary assumption of power unknown to the executive branch of the Government. These times, gentlemen, are testing our political institutions. Our greatest statesmen of other days—the ablest commentators of the Constitution—and the great mass of the people themselves—have labored under a most signal misapprehension in regard to the working, if not the natural tendency, of our political institutions, in periods of great pressure and excitement. No greater error has been committed, as almost every day's experience now testifies, than the fond and cherished supposition, that the great principles of public liberty have been successfully suspended and secured amidst the nicely balanced checks of the Constitution. So far from the executive office being too weak and inefficient, as against the checks and restraints of the co-ordinate branches of the Government, as has been supposed by some of the greatest men who have both framed and administered it, modern times, and recent instances of its exercise, have proved it to be one of the strongest departments of political power known to any government of limited powers on the face of the earth. With whatever restraints and limitations the exercise of delegated power has been curbed—however exactly and harmoniously may have been adjusted the complex machinery of the government—with interest weighed against interest, and a system of checks and balances provided against every supposed possible abuse of power—there still exists beneath all this splendid apparatus of laws and regulations, as incident to all human institutions, the gigantic energy of the passions, which, when aroused into phrenzy, brush away like cob-webs the most sagacious contrivances to hold its vibratory point true to the magnet of the common weal.

What is it that has brought about the terrible crisis which is now upon the American people, crushing out their national prosperity, loading them down with a burden of taxation unheard of in modern times, and deluging their fairest fields with fraternal blood? It is the insane fanaticism of an Abolition pulpit on the one side, and the infernal treason of the political clubhouses on the other. These two instruments have worked together more than thirty years in bringing about the great calamity which is now shaking the continent as with the mighty throes of an earthquake. It is a remarkable fact, that John Quincy Adams and John Caldwell Calhoun, the two representative men of these excited factions, thirty-one years ago, first suggested those twin ideas of political heresy, *abolition of slavery by Congress*, and the *secession of States from the Confederated Government by legislative ordinance.* It was in 1831, that John Quincy Adams first introduced into the Congress of the United States, petitions from the clergy of New England, and other religious enthusiasts, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; and it was during the next succeeding year that the State of South Carolina, through the influence of Jno C. Calhoun, passed her ordinance of nullification. From that day to the present, these two factions have worked in harmony together, for the same common object—the dissolution of the Union and the destruction of American nationality. This collision between fanaticism and treason at last became painfully manifest to the American people—They both converged to the same common center: a rupture of the political relations which had become *alike irksome to both.* The one exhibited its ultraism in the nomination of geographical candidates, and the adoption of a sectional platform against the explicit and solemn warning of the Father of his country; the other blew the counter-blast of treason, and boldly proclaimed the doctrine of secession as the rightful remedy for such abuse of political power. In this state of feeling, and in such a controversy, Abraham Lincoln became President of the United States. In such a crisis, with such a field for the exercise of broad-minded patriotism,—and with such an opportunity for great, and good, and wise counsels, to sustain the Union sentiment in the South and save the border slave States,—what a destiny for himself and for his country, lay before that single man! The world never witnessed such a conjunction of time and opportunity for good. Such a pivot-point of great national interests, of terrific public dangers, and of resulting influences upon the destinies of the remote future, for millions of unborn human beings, never before existed. But he was unequal to the great occasion; he misunderstood, or disregarded, the high, the awful trust committed to his charge. Instead of disarming the rebellion by discharging his duty to the *whole* country and the *whole* people, he added to its strength, while he crushed out the remaining union sentiment in the South, by calling around him, as his constitutional advisers, men of the most violent sectional views, and who were the prime movers of that fatal controversy which at last arrayed the sections in undying hostility to each other. That fatal littleness of mind, that narrow and mere partisan survey of the troubled political field before him, and the subsequent adoption of a policy so clearly condemned and deprecated, long in advance of the anticipated crisis, by Hamilton, by Madison, by Adams, and by Edmund Randolph, have vastly contributed to our difficulties, and have been a fruitful source of all our national woe. God only knows, gentlemen of the Convention, what is to be the final issue of the fiery ordeal through which free institutions on this continent are now passing. It is possible, they may come out the purer and brighter from the fierce alembic of civil war. It is possible, and only possible, that this once great confederated Union of free and independent sovereignties, now prostrated like the pillars of Gaza by the Sampson of civil strife, may again be reconstructed, to give hope, and peace, and security to the American people. But we have no fixed assurance, no reliable guarantee, that it will be so. We only know that it is the high and conservative mission of the Democratic party here in the North, to stand as a shield to our National Constitution—to present its shaken but still unbroken front as a break-water around its holy citadel, against the despotic assaults of an Administration who seemingly propose to sustain it, by breaking down every barrier erected for its protection. In this great calamity which has thus befallen our common country, portentous alike to the liberties and great interests of the American people, believing, as I honestly did, that the clearly indicated mission of the Democratic party was what I have stated it to be, I had no hesitation in uniting my destinies with it, prepared to stand or fall with its organization.—Feeling all its responsibilities, prepared to discharge all its duties, and recognizing all its just claims upon me, I have felt no compunctions of conscience for that determination.—So long as it shall maintain its present constitutional and conservative position, I intend to share its fate *for weal or for woe*; and shall meet all the vituperation and abuse which may be heaped upon me, if not with all the forbearance and meekness of a christian, at least with all the dignity and manners of a gentleman.

In the dark valley of the future which lies before us, whose impenetrable gloom no human intelligence can penetrate, let us walk with a firm tread and unfaltering hearts, neither foolishly seeking or cowardly avoiding difficulty; but feeling that no sacrifice will be too great, if dedicated to the preservation of the Constitution as it is, and the restoration of the Union as it was. And if at last, that glorious Union of States, cemented by the richest blood ever shed upon the battle field, shall be severed and destroyed by a phrenzy the most insane that ever maddened the human heart, let us have the proud, the self-sustaining consolation that no mad fanaticism of ours has contributed to the mighty calamity. Nay, gentlemen, let us seek consolation in another possible contingency: If, in the inscrutable ways of Providence, through the madness of despotic power, and in a system of terror inaugurated by anarchy, and the wildest passions of men unrestrained by law or religion, we should become the victims of a fierce persecution for political opinion, let us bear in mind the lofty sentiment, that the end of that man *never can come too soon*, who falls in defence of the peace, the happiness, and the liberties of his country! Amid all this wild convulsion of the social and political organism—under the most despotic tyranny which can or may be fastened upon us by the creatures of a mere political accident, let us still be able to say:

"Thy spirit, Independence, let us share,
Lord of the Lion-heart and Eagle-eye;
Thy steps we'll follow with our bosoms bare,
Nor heed the storm that howls along the sky!"

Thank God! that spirit still lives in the Democratic party! I love it because of that spirit. I love it for its untemporizing boldness in the assertion of what is right. I love it for its straight forward directness in the avowal of its principles. I love it for the indomitable courage with which it maintains its organization against all the despotic efforts to put down and stifle its utterance. I love it for its single-minded and unalterable attachment to the Union, the idol of its political worship; for the legitimate maintainance of which it leads the column of brave hearts now striking for its defense. I love it, because it has nobly resolved to "sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish" WITH THE CONSTITUTION AND LIBERTIES OF THE COUNTRY.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT,

1131 RIDGE AVENUE,

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.,

OFFER for Sale upon the Most Favorable Terms, NEW and BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS in great variety of IRON RAILINGS for CEMETERIES, RESIDENCES, etc., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and GALVANIZED IRON and BRASS SUBINGS, IRON VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, STAIRS, COUNTERS, FOUNTAINS, GATES, COLUMNS, HITCHING POSTS, LAMP STANDS, VASES, TABLES, FLOWER STANDS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, STATUARY, ANIMALS, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection. Persons applying for same, will please state the kind of work needed.

may31-d3m

WADSWORTH HOUSE,

ADJOINING N. Y. CENTRAL, LAKE SHORE, AND ERIE RAILROAD DEPOTS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Most Convenient House in the City.

THE Wadsworth House has recently been Painted, Frescoed and refurnished throughout, and is now one of the best appointed Houses in the State. Its proximity to the principal Railroad Depots renders it particularly desirable to travelers as a stopping place, while none of the old prejudice which has existed against houses contiguous to Railroad Depots can attach to it—Passengers will observe the House on entering the depot. Look on the right-hand side! Gong rung on the arrival of the train. Twenty minutes allowed in changing baggage. A good Restaurant is attached to the House, at the end of the Depot. Accommodations for three hundred guests.

mch11-d6m

FURNITURE MANUFACTORY

JACOB FISHER, HAVING PURCHASED the entire stock and business of Messrs Shoedinger & Brown in the Furniture Manufactory,

No. 162 South High Street,

will continue the business at the

SAME STAND AS HERETOFORE

and solicits the custom of the old patrons of the establishment and the public generally. All business will be

PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO!

and Furniture manufactured or repaired promptly according to order.

J. FISHER is also engaged in the business of an

Undertaker,

to which he will give special and prompt attention.

apr25-1y.

NEIL HOUSE,

Opened Sept. 16th, 1862.

IMMEDIATELY

Opposite Capitol Building, High Street,

Columbus, Ohio.

Is Now Ready for the Reception of Guests.

WALSTEIN FAILING, PROPRIETOR.
JOS. F. CULBERTSON, ASSISTANT.

sept18'62-tf

JOHN L. GREEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

OFFICE

No. 1 Odeon Building.

nov20'62-dly

JOHN KEBLER. HENRY C. WHITMAN. MERRILL F. FORCE.

KEBLER, WHITMAN & FORCE,

Attorneys & Counselors at Law,

Office, No. 11 Masonic Building,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

☞ Practice in the State Courts and also in the United States District, Circuit and Supreme Courts.

jy1, '63-dly.

TOBACCO & SEGARS!

A. LIEDER,

Commercial Broker in Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco and Segars,

184 Water St, (Corner of Pine) New York.

TOBACCO and SEGARS carefully selected for exportation. Dealers and Tobacconists will find it to their interest to call or communicate by letter. The best brands, in any quantity, at lower prices than any others ease.

may21-d3m

Country Produce Commission House.

THE OLD FIRM OF

Miller & Carpenter,

No. 8 Erie Buildings, New York, (300 Washington Street),

STILL receive and sell Flour, Grain, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Eggs, Pork, Seeds, Hops, Beans, Dried Fruits, Poultry, Game, etc.

Cash advanced on shipments, and prompt returns made of sales. Send for our Price Current list.

References:—President of the Irving Bank, N. Y. City; President of N. Y. & E. Railway Co.; Gould & Hibbard, Warsaw, N. Y.; D. Baldwin, Esq., Fowler, Ohio; H. B. Munger, Esq., Geneva, Ohio; M. O. Grosvenor, Esq., Janesville, Wis.

mch11-dly

Sale of Real Estate by Order of Court.

ON the 8th day of September, A. D., 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., on the premises, in Phelan's Eastern Addition to the city of Columbus, Ohio, will be sold to the highest bidder, the following real estate, as the property of John W. Needles, deceased, to wit: Being lot thirty-nine (39) in William Phelan's Eastern Addition to the city of Columbus, Franklin county, Ohio, as per plat now on record in said count, which will more fully show.

Appraised at $300.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third (⅓) in hand, one-third (⅓) in one and one-third (1⅓) in two years. Deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on the premises.

DANIEL HEWITT,
Administrator of John W. Needles, deceased.

BINGHAM & MCCUTCHEN, Attorneys.

aug5-ltd&td

DR. ROBERT THOMPSON,

Surgeon & Physician,

OFFICE HIGH STREET, NORTH OF BROAD (No. 95.)

Residence No. 45, Southwest Corner of Front and Gay Streets.

☞ DR. T., AS HERETOFORE, TREATS ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE.

Columbus, May 30, 1863-d&wtf

CALL ON

HEADLEY, RICHARDS & CO.,

—AT—

250 & 252 South High Street,

—FOR—

Parasols, Sunshades,

DRESS SILKS,

Sacques, Mantles,

—AND—

All Kinds of Dress Goods.

may19

White & Black Barege Mantles

JUST opened by

HAIN & SON,
No. 29 South High street.

Gents' Paper Collars.

HAIN & SON.

Plain Black Silks,

FROM low priced to rich; superb qualities.

HAIN & SON.

Elegant Point Lace Collars and Sets,

VALENCIENNES Lace Handkerchiefs.

HAIN & SON.

Invisible Hair Nets.

FRENCH FANS.
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