The Daily Ohio Statesman.

VOL. X. NEW SERIES. COLUMBUS, OHIO, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1863. NO. 70.

The Ohio Statesman:

Daily, Tri-Weekly & Weekly.

MANYPENNY & MILLER,

Publishers and Proprietors,

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

TERMS:

(*Invariably in Advance.*)

Daily, per year	$6 00
By the Carrier, per week	12½c
Tri-Weekly, per year	3 00
Weekly, single copy, per year	1 75
Club of 5 copies, "	7 50
" 10 " "	14 00
" 20 " "	27 00

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.

Maccboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Fine 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.
or Lundyfoot.

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

TOBACCO

SMOKING. FINE-CUT CHEWING. SMOKING

Long, No. 1, P. A. L., or plain, Cavendish, or Sweet, S. Jago, Spanish,
No. 2, Sweet Scented Oronoco, Canaster,
Nos. 1 & 2 Tin Foil Cavendish. Turkish
mixed, Granulated.

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

aug14'63-diy

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 result only in aggravating the difficulty.

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

WADSWORTH HOUSE,

ADJOINING N. Y. CENTRAL, LAKE SHORE, AN 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

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 & Hubbard, Wanaw, N. Y.; D. Baldwin, Esq., Fowler, Ohio; H. B. Munger, Esq., Geneva, Ohio; M. O. Grosvenor, Esq., Janesville, Wis.

mch1-d1y

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.

apl30-1y.

PRICE $45 to $75; giving choice after purchasing of either the Shuttle or Double-Lock Stitches of same style and price. Call and see them or send for Circular.

F. BELL, Agent,
120 East Mound Street, Columbus.

aug11-d3m

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.,
June30-d1tot12-w21 Cleveland, Ohio.

JUST PUBLISHED!

The Vallandigham Song Book.

Songs for the Times.

A liberal discount to Agents and the Trade.

J. WALTER & CO.,
Publishers, Columbus, O.

For sale also at the Statesman Office.

sept1-d1f

White & Black Barege Mantles

JUST opened by

BAIN & SON,
No. 29 South High street.

Gents' Paper Collars.

BAIN & SON.

Plain Black Silks,

FROM low priced to most superb qualities.

BAIN & SON.

Elegant Point Lace Collars and Sets,

VALENCIENNES Lace Handkerchiefs.

BAIN & SON.

Invisible Hair Nets.

FRENCH FANS.
French Woven and Mechanic Corsets.
Sun Umbrellas. Parasols.
Silk Mantles. Silk Sacques.
Alexandre's Kid Gloves.
Hosiery.
Ribbons. Laces. Linens.

BAIN & SON,
No. 29 South High street

The Imperial Shirt.

BOYS' Shirts and Collars.
French Flannel Shirts.
Gents' Ties, Collars, Under Garments.
Suspenders, and all kinds of
Gents' Furnishing Goods.
At popular prices.

BAIN & SON,
No. 29 South High street.

jul12'63

BROOKS, STEARNS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FINE AND STAPLE GROCERIES,

Foreign & Domestic Fruits,

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,

Pure Wines and Liquors,

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

NO. 273 SOUTH HIGH STREET,

Columbus, Ohio.

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

DAVID W. BROOKS,
JOHN STEARNS,
W. MERION,

dec7-tf

V. R. GLAZIER, Agent,

AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION, SALE

AND

COMMISSION ROOMS,

No. 134 South Fourth Street,

Opposite the Market House.

I am now prepared to receive on Commission all kinds of property.

Old and new Furniture BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Particular attention given to the sale of Horses and Wagons and Carriages, and Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Sales in the country promptly attended to.

dec0-d1f

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. R. Miller.
D. T. Woodbury & Co.	Stone & Lewis.
Butler, Brother & Co.	John Geary & Son.
W. H. Resticaux.	Glenn & Thrall.

may10-1y

NEIL HOUSE.

Opened Sept. 16th, 1863.

IMMEDIATELY

Opposite Capitol Building, High Street,

Columbus, Ohio.

Is Now Ready for the Reception of Guests.

WALSTEIN FAULKING, PROPRIETOR.
JOS. P. CULBERTSON, AGENT, ETC.

sep18'63-d1f

AMERICAN HOTEL.

OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED AND WELL KNOWN House, during the past six mo has been thoroughly renovated, repaired and refurnished in a style both comfortable and elegant, so that we feel well assured that those who favor us with a call will find all the comforts and conveniences usual in first class Hotels.

WARDEN & KIMBERLY,
PROPRIETORS.

octl8-d1y

JOHN KERLER. HENRY C. WHITMAN. MANNING F. FORCE.

KERLER, 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.

Dec. 21, '62-d1y.

Henry Koehler

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

PROPRIETOR OF THE NEW YORK

Fashionable Shaving, Hair Cutting, Shampooing, Curling and Dressing Saloon.

In the Basement of the Neil House, under the Postoffice,

where satisfaction will be given in all the various branches.

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

Warm and Cold Baths can be had at all Hours.

lyildly.

The Ohio Statesman

[From the New York News.]

Freedmen in the North.

Abashed by the census statistics of 1840 and 1850, New England, excepting Rhode Island and Connecticut, in her lists of mortality for the year ending with 1859, has omitted to give the color of her deceased population. Enough, however, can be gleaned, not only in regard to the small tenure of the negro's life among his pseudo-friends of the North, but of his pauperism, vice and crime, to satisfy all fair-minded men that the status of the free negro is, in all respects, very far below that of the slave in any of the Southern States.

In 1850, there were in New England 23,221 negroes and mulattoes; of these the ratio of mortality in the aggregate was one in sixty. In order that this ratio may compare as favorably as possible with that of the slaves, the five old slave States of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, though not the most favorable to the health and longevity of the negro, may be selected as giving the nearest approximation to New England in the conditions of climate. Against New England's one death in every sixty among free negroes, these five old slave States give one in every sixty-four slaves. For the same period of time, there were, respectively, among the free negroes of New England, dumb or deaf, one in every three thousand and five; among the Southern slaves, one in every six thousand five hundred and fifty-two. In New England there was one free negro blind for every eight hundred and seventy; among the Southern slaves, one for every two thousand six hundred and forty-five. Insane or idiot, among the free negroes of New England, there was one for every nine hundred and eighty; among the Southern slaves, one for every three thousand and eighty. But the difference by no means ends here. By the State Registries of Rhode Island and Connecticut, where the distinction of color has been specified for the census of 1860, the annual deaths of the blacks and mulattoes have considerably exceeded the births. In the city of Providence the ratio of deaths among the negroes has been one in every twenty-four. In Boston, during the five years ending with 1859, among the blacks and mulattoes the number of births was one less than the number of marriages, and the deaths exceed the births in the proportion of nearly two to one. Yet these are the cities which, of all others in the United States, offer the highest rewards of social position and equality of privileges to the negro.

The poverty and pauperism of free negroes is so patent to every body that several of the free States have prohibitive enactments against them, and no criterion is any where to be found in the condition of slaves with which to compare the every where evident destitute condition of the Northern free negro. Vice and crime are the legitimate consequences, and to this the census statistics bear ample evidence. In 1850, of one hundred and fifty thousand one hundred and forty-two negroes, North, there were four hundred and seventy-eight, or one in every three hundred and ten, in jail, while of the whole slave population of nearly three and a half millions, South, there were but three hundred and twenty-three, or one in ten thousand, criminal slaves, against one in three hundred and ten Northern free negroes.

That freedom to the negro every where means idleness, is so manifest that it would be an insult to common sense to dwell upon it.—Yet there are some men, and from among such the Freedmen's Inquiry Commission seems to have been selected, who defy all experiences, abrogate all laws, human and divine, who, in short, claim to have intercourse with spiritual beings, and to be governed by special manifestations from the spirit world. Ordinary men are accustomed to costs, and estimate the probable advantages of important undertakings before proceeding to operate. Theory with them is founded on facts. But the American Freedmen's Commission, and the Administration that commissioned them, reverse this universal rule of sensible men, by first adopting a theory and then advertising for facts to bolster it up! Nor is this all. They have not only resolved upon, but absolutely have undertaken "the difficulty of conducting the transition of four millions of people from a state of involuntary servitude to one of free compensated labor," and then pretend to be in search of statistics to show the wisdom of their course. After laboring for many years to suppress all facts in conflict with their theory, they at last bring it forward with the tyrant's assumption that "it has become a necessity of our national existence." And, in proof of their self-righteous sincerity, they parade a string of questions as long as the phalanxes of their ancient primogenitors, to cover the deception.

We hope that the Administration may yet be foiled in its insidious purpose, recently, for the first time, openly declared, through the agency of the American Freedmen's Inquiry Commission. It is evident that failure does not enter into the calculations of these unprincipled revolutionists. They forget that there is a limit to human endurance. Though the wheel has, indeed, acquired a fearful velocity in preparing "bullocks for the slaughter pen," self-preservation is no less the duty of society than of the individual. We are yet far from being ready to believe that the Anglo-Saxon race of the once proud United States will ever allow itself to be brought down to a level with the negro.

The Voice of the Soldiers.

The *Adams County Democratic Union* publishes a letter lately received from a friend, who is a private in the Eighty-ninth Ohio regiment:

CAMP UNIVERSITY, TENN., Aug. 13, 1863.

KIND FRIEND: Your letter came to hand a few days ago, and I was truly glad to hear from you, for it does me good to hear from a Democrat, for I think they are the only friends a soldier has. The black-hearted Abolitionists have stopped our Democratic papers from coming to us in this army, and I do not consider them the friends of the soldiers. They have treated the Democrats mean in every respect, ever since they got them to volunteer; but in spite of all their meanness, we intend to go on and fight for the Union. I have not seen a Democratic paper for the last month, unless it was a piece of one that my wife would send to me occasionally in a letter. We get plenty of papers here of the *black* kind, but I can not read them with much interest, for they are filled with all kinds of slanders on Vallandigham and the Democracy. The Abolition papers are keeping the rebels in good spirits. They make them believe that there will be a split in the North, and then they will gain their independence. The rebels are badly whipped, and would give up if it were not for the Abolitionists making them believe there is a division in the North. But enough of this. Yours, "

Another soldier's letter published in the same paper says:

" " " Over one half of our company are Democrats; but no officers are, nor will they ever be, if the 'woolly-heads' can help it. I was a Democrat when I volunteered, and now I am twice as strong in the faith as I ever was before. We have a set of traitors to attend to here in the South, and the Democrats have fully as bad a set to attend to in the North. We will attend to these traitors in the South with our bayonets, if you Democrats will attend to those Northern traitors at the ballot-box! I have heard that the soldiers were going to get a vote this fall. I would like for them to get a vote, if we could have it 'on the square,' but I am afraid there will be too much rascality practiced to have a fair election here, and if we cannot have it carried on fair I would rather the soldiers would not get to vote at all. I don't know what they will think of men voting for a man that they have sent South as 'a convicted traitor,' but if I get a chance to vote, I will vote for Vallandigham if I am shot for it, for I believe him to be a Union man! I am a Union man, and I intend to fight for it so long as there is a rag of it sticking together, and I want you Democrats to do your duty at the ballot-box this fall! " " " "

So says a soldier of the Army of the Cumberland.

Letter from Robert Toombs on the Rebel Finances.

A letter of Robert Toombs, of Georgia, dated August 12th, addressed to the Georgia *Constitution*, has been received here. It is a strong picture of the dilapidated condition of the Southern finances. It is deplorable in tone, and characterizes the whole system of the rebel leaders as a grand mistake. The following are extracts from the letter:

The Confederate Government have committed two radical errors in the management of our finances which have produced our present calamitous condition, by the operation of laws of currency as fixed, certain and immutable as the laws which govern the planetary system.—At the beginning of the struggle we had large material resources and unequaled elements of public credit. We borrowed gold at par for our bonds, wealth laid its treasures at our feet, and poverty itself claimed it a privilege to augment our resources with its mite. Folly has mainly contributed to the drying of this living fountain of public supply. The first great error was in attempting to carry on a great and expensive war solely on credit, without taxation. When this revolution commenced our currency was in excess of the wants of society; the proof is that nearly all the banks within the Confederate States had suspended cash payments and their notes had depreciated, therefore the first Treasury note which was put in circulation added to its nominal value.

This excess each succeeding issue enlarged, and increased the depreciation of the whole mass. This depreciation soon began to manifest itself in the rise of commodities; yet the Government has unwisely continued daily, by a forced circulation, to add to this excess, increase this depreciation, enhance the price of all the commodities which it is compelled to purchase, and is thus exhausting the national resources in the ratio of geometrical progression. This ruinous policy would long since have run its course but for the fact that law, intimidation, and above all the ardent, sincere, honest, but mistaken patriotism of the people have been invoked to uphold it. But, the principle being radically wrong, no human power could uphold it long, and in spite of all these powerful proofs our national currency is depreciated more than one thousand per cent. below gold and silver, and four hundred per cent. below suspended bank notes, and prices and payments are rapidly adjusting themselves to the inexorable fact.

Let us suppose that we have now five hundred millions of currency in circulation, worth fifty millions of standard bullion; the issue of an additional five hundred millions of such currency will not add a single dollar to its value—the thousand millions will be worth no more than the five hundred millions were before the last issue; to wit, fifty millions of bullion. This addition has only depreciated the whole currency by one half, and the depreciation will invariably exhibit itself in the rise of the commodities for which it was exchanged. The Government, therefore, if it expends the additional issue in commodities, loses first the whole amount of depreciation existing at the beginning and also all the additional depreciation produced by the daily expenditure, and the holders lose one half the value of the notes. The history of the currency of our enemies since the beginning of the war is humiliating to us. Neither had foreign credits; both had powerful established State Governments at their back; we were united in favor of the war, while they were divided. They have kept twice the number of men in the field that we have upon half the money, and paid their soldiers better than we have. Their Treasury notes sell at a discount of less than thirty per cent.; ours at more than one thousand.

The reason is solely that their Government has better understood and more firmly adhered to the true principles of currency than ours. We must act, and that quickly. The public interest and the public safety will no longer allow delay. Our present system is utterly insupportable. It is upsetting the very foundations of private rights, weakening daily public confidence in our cause at home and abroad, sowing dangerous discontents among the people which are daily deepening and widening. Patriotism demands that all good men should unite to correct these evils.

Politics in Maine.

The following letter is Mr. Bradbury's acceptance of the nomination for Governor, tendered by the late Democratic State Convention:

EASTPORT, Aug. 20, 1863.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, informing me of my re-nomination as a candidate for Governor by the Democratic State Convention, and transmitting a copy of the resolutions adopted by that body.

I thank the convention for this mark of their confidence, and accept the nomination.

The harmonious action of the convention, in the unanimous adoption of a series of judicious and patriotic resolutions, betokens a determination on the part of the Democracy, regardless of past differences, to unite in a common effort to arrest the progress of fanaticism and revolution, and to maintain the constitutional rights of the people against the encroachments of power.

I cannot fail to express my cordial concurrence in the resolution complimentary to Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New York. Wise and patriotic in policy—comprehensive and liberal in statesmanship—dauntless in his opposition to the illegal and arbitrary acts of the present national Administration—firm in maintaining the doctrine, that in war as well as in peace the Constitution, the great charter of all civil and political power of the National Government, is the supreme law—successful in resisting the nefarious plot to place the city of New York under martial law, that the bayonet might overawe the ballot—foremost to send the troops of his State to repel the invasion of the soil of Pennsylvania—he has won for himself a noble reputation as the defender of the rights of the States and of the constitutional rights of the people.

Adopting the language of the third resolution, I declare that I "will earnestly support every constitutional measure tending to preserve the Union of the States," and that I "ever have been the devoted friend of the Constitution and the Union," and "have no sympathies with the enemies of either," whether they are rebels openly arrayed in arms to destroy the Government, as at the South, or Abolitionists insidiously undermining its constitutional foundations, as at the North.

I desire to see an early restoration of the Union, with the peace, prosperity and happiness which would follow so joyous an event, and I believe it to be practicable by the use of the proper means; without which, the future but opens before us the prospect of the indefinite prolongation of the war. It is for this reason that I am unequivocally opposed to the prosecution of the war for the purpose of subjugation and emancipation, as now proposed by the Republican party. It is for this reason that, while I would proclaim, as I believe it to be the duty of the President to do, the most liberal terms of amnesty to the masses of the South, and invite them back to their allegiance to the Union under their respective State Constitutions as existing at the time of revolt, and protect them in their efforts to that end, I would also proclaim my determination to act upon the sentiment, sanctioned and sanctified by Andrew Jackson—"The Union—it must, it shall be preserved."

I am in favor of all proper and honorable measures of conciliation, and the employment of such military force as may be necessary to uphold the Constitution and secure the restoration of the Union.

Entertaining these views, it seems hardly necessary for me to say it, but that there may be no misapprehension on this point, I take this occasion to state explicitly, that, as Governor of Maine, I should not recall the troops of the State from the national army, nor place the State in opposition to the constitutional and rightful authority of the Federal Government; but on the other hand, while maintaining the rights of the State and of the people of the State, I should endeavor by all means in my power to avert the calamity of a collision between the State and national authorities. Such an imputation is a libel upon myself and the Democratic convention which you represent.

In a letter recently written by me, now made public, I presented my views in reference to certain acts and measures of the present Administration, which I now re-affirm. This was done in no spirit of hostility to the *Government*, which I heartily sustain. I agree with Secretary Seward, "that it is essential to the stability of the Constitution, and entirely consistent with its provisions to regard the Administration at any time (existing as distinct and separate from the Government itself."

Obedient to the law—with reverence for the Constitution—with love for the Union—we engage in the contest for their preservation.—Christian charity and manly discussion—not violent denunciation or angry invective or opprobrious epithets or truthless statements—are appropriate to the solemn crisis through which we are passing. Fearlessly yet fraternally maintaining the right, let us trust, that under the guidance of an all-wise Providence, our efforts may lead to the restoration of the Constitution and the Union as fashioned by our fathers, thenceforward to be "one and inseparable" forever.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
BION BRADBURY.

The Practical Workings of the Federal Conscription.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* asks and answers this question in an article from which we take the following.

The daily reports of the results of the draft throughout the country produce the general impression that it is a failure; that it will not add materially to the strength of our armies, and that it will cost more than it is worth. This is not absolutely true, but it must be confessed it is too close an approximation to the truth to be contemplated with satisfaction. Evidently the Government will not get one-fourth the number drafted, counting in the substitutes.—Indeed, some consider one fifth a large estimate. Making due allowance for the States exempted from the draft, and the whole number actually drawn will not be over 300,000. One-fourth of this number will be 75,000. But many of the conscripts, as well as substitutes, will make their escape, and the War Department would undoubtedly jump at the chance to change the whole lot for fifty thousand or even forty-thousand volunteers. The draft, it must be conceded, if not a failure, is not a very gratifying success.

If the President could have foreseen how badly the draft would have been mismanaged, we believe he would have decided to rely upon volunteering to fill up the armies, and as things have turned he could have done so with safety. The money and efforts expended on the conscription would have secured fifty thousand volunteers, there is every reason to believe. And it would have been a glorious thing to record on the pages of history that the great rebellion was put down entirely by the spontaneous and unforced patriotism of the people. "About the only thing gained by the draft is the demonstration of the power of the Government to enforce it."

The Rochester (N. Y.) *Union & American* says:

Federal conscription is a failure. It would be a failure under any law, but it could not be otherwise under the act of March last. Unless the President, who holds discretionary power in the premises, has lost his senses, he will never attempt to raise another levy through its bungling machinery. He can *now* calculate what will be the result of the present draft to a practical fraction, and determine whether more men will in any contingency be required. If he believes more will be required let him *note*, or as soon as the farcical formality of the conscription in progress is performed, issue his call upon the States for a given number, be it large or small, giving them, if he pleases, a certain period to recruit in. *Now* is the time to consider this matter, and if Mr. Lincoln will adopt the course here suggested, he may rest assured that he will obtain a larger and better army, at a less expense of time, trouble and money, than by any other method, albeit the radical leaders and centralization-of-power theorists may be chagrined thereby.

Gen. Buell Corrects History at the Expense of Judge Holt.

The following characteristic letter from Major-General Buell, exposes a looseness in making up reports that ought not to be allowed to exist in times like these. Official reports of our operations in the field are the only reliable data the historian will have when he comes to sum up the history of the rebellion:

SARATOGA, Aug. 5.

SIR—In the *Official Gazette* of the 21st ult., I see a report of Judge Advocate General Holt, dated the 27th of March, relative to 'an expedition set on foot in April, 1862, under the authority and direction,' as the report says, 'of Gen. O. M. Mitchell, the object of which was to destroy the communications on the Georgia State Railroad, between Atlanta and Chattanooga.' The expedition was 'set on foot' under my authority, the plan was arranged between Mr. Andrews—whom I had had in employment from shortly after assuming command in Kentucky—and my Chief of Staff, Col. James B. Fry; and Gen. Mitchell had nothing to do either with its conception or execution, except to furnish from his command the soldiers who took part in it. He was directed to furnish six; instead of that he sent twenty-two. Had he conformed to the instructions given him it would have been better; the chances of success would have been greater, and in any event several lives would have been saved. The report speaks of the plan as an emanation of genius, and of the results which it promised as 'absolutely sublime.' It may be proper, therefore, to say that this statement is made for the sake of truth, and not to call attention to the extravagant colors in which it has been presented.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. C. BUELL, Maj. Gen.

Gen. L. Thomas, Adjt.-Gen. U. S. Army, Washington City, D. C.

DR. ROBERT THOMPSON,

Surgeon & Physician,

OFFICE HIGH STREET, NORTH OF BROAD (No. 16.)

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

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

Columbus, May 20, 1863-d6m

BENNO SPEYER'S

BANKING HOUSE,

Commission, Forwarding and Notarial Office;

GENERAL PASSENGER AGENCY

FOR THE

Bremen, Hamburg and Havre Steamers;

AND ALSO

RAILROAD TICKET AGENCY,

EAST AND WEST.

Nos. 7 & 9 West Third St.,

(Corner Main),

Cincinnati, Ohio.

dec19-tf

WM. H. RESTIEAUX,

SUCCESSOR TO McREE & RESTIEAUX)

No. 106, South High Street,

COLUMBUS,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, PRODUCE

PROVISIONS,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

FLOUR, SALT, LIQUORS, ETC.

STORAGE & COMMISSION

jly13

Auction & Commission.

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 the sale of

Horses, Wagons, Carriages,

AND

Household and Kitchen Furniture.

N. B. Sales in the country promptly attended to.

GEORGE H. EARHART

aug19-d3m

S. A. MILLER,

Attorney at Law,

—OFFICE—

Bank Building, West Entrance

Northwest corner Third and Main Streets.

CINCINNATI, O.

Dec. 21 '62-tf

VALLANDIGHAM'S RECORD.

THIS WORK CONTAINS THE PRINCIPAL speeches of Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, on

Abolition, the Union, and the Civil War,

Also, parts of other Speeches, Letters, Votes, etc.; to which is added a brief account of his arrest, trial, transportation and nomination.

It is thus a full and accurate record of his sentiments and leading public acts on the great questions now before the people. The book shows why Mr. Vallandigham has been repudiated, condemned and exiled by the party in power, and why another party now gaining strength every hour, and destined soon to control public affairs, has determined to secure his restoration to the full rights of citizenship, and confer upon him one of the highest offices in the gift of the people.

The friends of Mr. V. ask nothing more than that the people of Ohio will thoroughly examine his Record, and let their deliberate and unbiased judgment be expressed by their votes on the second Tuesday in October.

The work is handsomely printed on good paper, 256 pages, large 8vo., and has a very finely executed steel engraved likeness of Mr. Vallandigham.

The book has been carefully compiled and edited. Also, revised and approved by Mr. Vallandigham, except last 8 pages, prepared during his exile. It is having a very rapid sale.

PRICE—Paper covers, 60 cts.; cloth, $1 00; delivered by mail or express, prepaid, on receipt of price.

A liberal discount to Agents and Dealers.

Published by

J. WALTER & CO.,
Columbus, O

For sale at the office of the Ohio Statesman.

A copy will be sent to every editor who inserts the above and this notice before August 1st, 1863, and sends a marked copy of his paper to the publishers.

June30'63-tf

SUMMER RESORT.

OHIO

White Sulphur Springs.

The Season of 1863.

THIS WELL KNOWN WATERING PLACE WILL be formally opened for the reception of guests about the middle of June. In the meantime persons desiring to enjoy the privileges of the place will be accommodated. THE SPRINGS, this season, will be under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor, who will be assisted by Messrs. Jos. A. SWAYNE and C. C. MITCHELL. It is the intention to make the house, in all respects, equal to the best watering places in the country, and to provide generally for the comfort and accommodation of the guests.

For terms and other information, address

ANDREW WILSON, JR.,
Lewis Center P. O.,
Delaware county, O.

may31-d1w4w1

St. Mary's Female Academy.

Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio.

THIS Institution, conducted by Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic, is situated on a beautiful eminence in the vicinity of Somerset. The Play Grounds are ample, and well arranged for recreation. The situation is so healthy, that, for years, there has been no sickness whatever in the Academy.

This Institution is well provided with competent and experienced Teachers, who spare no efforts to render the Academy worthy of patronage.

The Discipline, though firm and uniform, is mild and parental.

Terms, per session, $50, $60, $80 and $100, according to the department of the pupil. Extra charges—Latin, Music, Painting, Washing, Bed and Stationery.

may27-d1f

E. F. BINGHAM J. G. M'GUFFEY.

BINGHAM & M'GUFFEY,

Attorneys at Law

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

OFFICE—In Hoadley, Richards & Co.'s Building, 250 South High Street.

jan17-d1y