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Ohio Statesman.

AMOS LAYMAN, LEWIS BAKER, } Editors.

COLUMBUS, OHIO:

THURSDAY MORNING, - - OCT. 20.

Superadd to the Exercise of Force, the Policy of Conciliation.
—HORATIO SEYMOUR.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

[Presidential Election, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1864.]

For President,

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN
OF NEW JERSEY.

For Vice-President,

GEORGE H. PENDLETON,
OF OHIO.

For Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

CHARLES REEMELIN,
THOMAS W. BARTLEY,
JOHN L. VATTIER,
JOHN SCHIFF,
WILLIAM J. GILMORE,
LUTHER SMITH,
CHARLES N. LAMISON,
WILLIAM B. TELFAIR,
WILLIAM H. CREIGHTON,
JUDSON A. BEEBE,
EDWARD S. STOWE,
JAMES G. HALY,
HENRY C. MOORE,
JAMES EMMITT,
CHARLES H. JOHNSTON,
NEAL POWER,
ROBERT A. CONSTABLE,
OLIVER J. SWANEY,
CHARLES M. ATEN,
DAVID R. PAIGE,
SIMEON L. HUNT.

Gold.

The development of the truth about the Pennsylvania election, and the admission of the fact that the Democracy have carried the State, has had the effect of augmenting the value of greenbacks from ten to fifteen per cent.

Reconstruction.

The letter of ALEX. H. STEPHENS, Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, which we publish in full to-day and void of the Abolition bias by which the telegraph surrounded it, is a document worthy of the attention of every citizen and politician interested in the most important question at present before the people—the reconstruction of the Union. The principle that States *live* and can negotiate with each other, and with the Executive Government, is the fundamental truth which may finally terminate this war and restore peace. LINCOLN and DAVIS agree upon the doctrine that they are the only two parties to the controversy, and they strengthen each other by imposing this dogma upon their followers; and both agree in deluding their followers by the doctrine that there is really no other question involved in the struggle than the difference between the two rulers. STEPHENS is the leader of the conservatives—the peace and re-union element—of the South. It is by that element that the Union can be restored, and no other. The Abolition element of the South—that is, that tribe of parasites who, like JOHNSON and GNATT, abandon all their previous notions and policies for the purpose of securing offices for themselves—is not worth considering in connection with reconstruction, as they possess no influence, and are despised by the people whom they pretend to lead.—Mr. STEPHENS is silent upon the question of Southern independence, and his reticence we regard as more significant than his expressions. By this letter, guarded, careful, but full of meaning, Mr. STEPHENS, in effect, proposes that the States should negotiate without reference to JEFF. DAVIS' Government. It is clear that if MCCLELLAN is elected, and a conservative policy is substituted for the radical, destructive and barbarous policy of LINCOLN, the Union can be restored, peace re-established, and the several States bound together by a better and stronger bond than ever before connected them.

Pennsylvania.

The telegraph says that The New York *Tribune* concedes that the Democracy have carried Pennsylvania by seven hundred majority. The truth is that the Democracy, having made a gain of nearly twenty thousand, have carried the State by a majority of about five thousand. But let us take *The Tribune's* own figures, and reflect for a moment upon the audacious lying of *The Tribune* and the Abolition press generally upon this subject of the home vote in Pennsylvania. Every day since the 11th of October *The Tribune* has asserted that the Abolition party had carried the election in Pennsylvania on the home vote by from two to eight thousand majority. H. J. RAYMOND, editor of The New York *Times*, and Chairman of the "National" Abolition Committee, in his address issued last Saturday, solemnly claimed that the Abolitionists had carried the State of Pennsylvania by fifteen thousand on the home vote. Even RAYMOND and GREELEY, whom all the minor Abolition editors follow, are now compelled to concede that Pennsylvania was carried by the Democracy on the home vote. What confidence can be placed in men like RAYMOND and GREELEY, and papers like *The Tribune* and *Times*, that, in full view of twenty millions of people, will stand up and assert such deliberate and palpable falsehoods. The depraved *Journal* and the hard-cheeked and reckless old harlot yclept The Cincinnati *Gazette* might be expected to repeat such audacious lies, but that any decent or respectable journal would repeat them is evidence sufficient to establish the doctrine of total depravity.

There is not the shadow of a hook or crook for the Abolitionists to hang a hope upon in Pennsylvania. MCCLELLAN will carry the State by at least thirty thousand majority in November, and nobody knows this better than ABE LINCOLN and his legion of mercenary followers. "As goes Pennsylvania, so goes the Union," and a gain of twenty thousand by the Democracy in that State in twelve months, indicates plainly enough how that State will go in November, and how the election will go.

Another Word to the Quartermaster's Organ.

We have finally succeeded in bringing the individuals who run the Quartermaster's *Journal* to a realizing sense of the truth of the homely maxim that "people who live in glass houses should not throw stones."—That impudent sheet, after falsely asserting that we published the Address of the Democratic National Committee for mercenary reward, after sneering at what it was pleased to call "THE STATESMAN impecuniosity," after making a scurrilous and uncalled for personal attack upon the Democratic candidate for Comptrollor, after indulging in unlicensed personal abuse for weeks, now comes out in a pitiful appeal to us to spare its commissary publisher and comptrolling editor from the exposure they have invited. Individuals like those about *The Journal* should consider their own glass tenements *before* they fire a volley of stones, and after once taking the risk, they should be ashamed to whimper like babies when hit by one of their own missiles. The ridiculous excuse that the ex-Quartermaster, or the other ex-official is absent from the city, will scarcely serve to protect them from being held up to the scorn and contempt of the public just as often as they indulge in their favorite pastime of slandering, traducing, and personally abusing Democrats or THE STATESMAN. Whenever *The Journal* men conclude to bottle up their reservoir of slanders and lies, and discuss politics or anything else according to the rules of decency and gentility, they will find that the attacks about which they whine will cease; but just so often as they overrun those rules and make wanton and malicious personal attacks upon Democrats, just so often shall we hold *The Journal* men up to the punishment which the law failed to award to their crimes, but which the public is ever ready to administer.

The Maryland Constitution.

The fact that shows more strikingly than almost anything else could the shocking character of the despotism practiced by the Lincoln Administration, is the probable adoption, so called, of the new constitution of Maryland by the pretended vote of the people of that State. That constitution is odious and loathsome to the citizens of Maryland to the last degree, not simply, and perhaps not chiefly, on account of its abolishing slavery, but because it oppresses and crushes down the people by the mortal weight of the obligations it lays on them—obligations inconsistent with freedom or the semblance of freedom.

If this infamous constitution had been submitted to the free and independent decision of the voters of Maryland, it wouldn't have received the support of a fifth part of them. It would have been derided, scouted, scoffed at, stamped on, almost unanimously. And yet we are gravely told that it is *adopted*. Wherever the murky and baleful shadow of the President's sceptre falls, popular liberty has no more life than if it had never lived.—*Louisville Journal.*

How Indiana was Carried.

Enough is now known of our election to see that it was carried by the greatest frauds ever committed on the ballot-boxes. Take the township of Franklin, Johnson county, as an example. We are told that but 180 Democratic votes were counted out, while it is well known that there are at least 400 Democratic voters in the township. Such has been the case in every township where the Republicans held the Board. No division of the election Board is ever permitted with Republicans, yet Democrats will divide the Board with them at all times. Whenever the Republicans cannot vote illegal, they make it a rule to take out the Democratic votes and put in their place Republican votes, thereby making every ballot taken out count two votes, and still leave the poll books as they were. In this way the Democracy of Indiana have been so grossly swindled in the late election.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

BEGINNING OF THE ABOLITION SPLIT—A NEGRO DEFEATED BY A WHITE ABOLITIONIST.—Emanuel Miller was elected Councilin the Second Ward, on Tuesday, no caadidate being presented by the Democracy. There seems to have been a split in the Abolition ranks, a number of votes being thrown for John Speed, an "American gentleman of African descent." We regret to see dissensions in their party on the eve of the Presidential election. Stick to your color.—*Portsmouth Times, 15th.*

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Pittsburg *Post* says: "If the Democracy have carried the State, no matter by what majority, it is decisive of the Presidential election. 'As goes Pennsylvania, so goes the Union,' and *when we remember that McClellan in this State is twenty-five thousand stronger than his party*, it is difficult to estimate what his majority will be in November."

MR. HOLT—for some time at the Patent Office—has turned his attention to inventing Democratic conspiracies. The President has conferred upon him the exclusive right of exercising his ingenuity in this way for three weeks.

AT the Republican demonstration the other evening, Gen. Tilton, in speaking of the Constitution, and asserting that it was of no great account anyway, stated that, in point of fact, he did not know now-a-days where it is. If he will take the trouble to look under the feet of Abraham Lincoln he will find it.

THE Lincoln organs profess to think that they will have the requisite majority of two-thirds in the next Congress for taking measures to abolish slavery. But don't they hold that their master's emancipation proclamation has abolished it already?—How many times do they want it abolished?

EXPECTED MOVEMENT BY LEE.—Reports from rebel sources represent that Lee has some big movement on hand. Conjectures vary as to whether it is an effort to force Grant from the Weldon road or Butler from Chapin's farm, or a scheme of Northern invasion; but the Richmond people have full faith that something big is to be done.

MR. LINCOLN was not worth $5000 on the day he was inaugurated. He now confesses that he is worth $5,000,000.—*American Volunteer.*

He may *have* that amount of money, but we'll be hanged if he's *worth* it.—*Louisville Journal.*

THE Massachusetts regiment quartered in Indiana until after the election, leaves to-morrow for home, their time of enlistment having expired. This will reduce the Abolition vote in November.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS ON PEACE.

The Doctrine of State Sovereignty.

THE GEORGIA RESOLUTIONS

Conservative Southern View of the Situation.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 14, 1864.

The following letter from the rebel Vice-President, the Hon. Alex. H Stephens, giving his views upon the peace movement, was written in answer to a letter addressed to him by several of his fellow-citizens of Georgia:

CRAWFORDSVILLE, GA., Sept. 22, 1864.

GENTLEMEN:—You will please excuse me for not answering your letter of the 14th inst. sooner. I have been absent nearly a week on a visit to my brother in Sparta, who has been quite out of health for some time. Your letter I found here on my return home yesterday. The delay of my reply thus occasioned I regret.

Without further explanation or apology, allow me now to say to you that no person living can possibly feel a more ardent desire for an end to be put to this unnatural and merciless war upon honorable and just terms than I do. But I really do not see that it is in my power or yours, or that of any number of persons in our position, to inaugurate any movement that will even tend to aid in bringing about a result that we and so many more desire.

The movement by our Legislature at its last session, at the suggestion of the Executive, on this subject, was by authority properly constituted for such a purpose.

That movement, in my judgment, was timely, judicious and in the right direction. Nor has it been without results. The organization of that party at the North to which you refer may justly be claimed as a part of the fruits of it. These, it is to be hoped, will be followed by others of a more marked character, if all in both sections who sincerely desire peace upon correct terms will give that movement thus inaugurated all the aid in their power.

The resolutions of the Georgia Legislature at its last session, upon the subject of peace, in my judgment, embodied and set forth very clearly those principles upon which alone there can be permanent peace between the different sections of this extensive, once happy and prosperous, but now distracted country.

Easy and perfect solutions to all present troubles, and those far more grievous ones which loom in prospect, and portentously threaten in the coming future, is nothing more than the simple recognition of the fundamental principle and truth upon which all American constitutional liberty is founded, and upon the maintenance of which alone it can be preserved—that is, the sovereignty, the ultimate, absolute sovereignty of the States. This doctrine our Legislature announce—to the people at the North and to the world. It is the only keynote to peace—permanent, lasting peace—consistent with the security of the public liberty.

The old confederation was formed upon this principle. The old Union was afterwards formed upon this principle. No league can ever be formed or maintained between any States, North or South, securing public liberty, upon any other principle.

The whole framework of American institutions, which in so short a time had won the admiration of the world, and to which we were indebted for such an unparalled career of prosperity and happiness, was formed upon this principle. All our present troubles sprung from a departure from this principle, from a violation of this essential law of our political organization.

In 1776 our ancestors and the ancestors of those who are waging this unholy crusade against us together proclaimed the great and eternal truth for the maintenance of which they jointly pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, that Governments are instituted amongst men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of those ends for which it was formed, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and institute a new Government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such a form as to them may seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

It is needless here to state that by "people" and "governed," in this annunciation, is meant communities and bodies of men capable of organizing and maintaining a Government, not individual members of society. The consent of the governed refers to the will of the mass of the community or State in its organized form, and expressed through its legitimate and properly constituted organs. It was upon this principle the Colonists stood justified before the world in effecting their separation from the mother country. It was upon this principle that the original thirteen co-equal and co-sovereign States formed the Federal compact of the old Union in 1787. It is upon the same principle that the present co-equal and co-sovereign States of our Confederacy formed their new compact of union.

The idea that the old Union or any Union between sovereign States, consistently with this fundamental truth, can be maintained by force is preposterous. This war springs from an attempt to do this preposterous thing. Superior power may compel a Union of some sort, but it would not be the Union of the old Constitution or of our new.

The subjugation of the people of the South by the people of the North would necessarily involve the destruction of the Constitution, and the overthrow of their liberties as well as ours. The men or party at the North to whom you refer, who favor peace, must be brought to a full realization of this truth in all its bearings, before their efforts will result in much practical good. Any peace growing out of a union of States established by force will be as ruinous to them as to us.

The action of the Chicago Convention, so far as its platform of principles goes, presents, as I have said on another occasion, a ray of light which, under Providence, may prove the dawn of the day to this long and cheerless night, the first ray of light I have seen from the North since the war began. This cheers the heart, and towards it I could almost exclaim: "Hail, holy light, offspring of Heaven, first born of the eternal co-eternal beam. May I express thee unblamed, since God is light."

Indeed, I could have quite so exclaimed, but for the sad reflection that whether it shall bring healing in its beams or be lost in a dark and ominous eclipse ere its good work be done, depends so much upon the action of others who may not regard it and view it as I do. So at best it is but a ray, a small and tremulous ray, enough only to gladden the heart and quicken the hope.

The prominent and leading idea of that Convention seems to have been a desire to reach a peaceful adjustment of our present difficulties and strife through the medium of a Convention of the States. They propose to suspend hostilities to see what can be done, if anything, by negotiations of some sort. This is one step in the right direction. To such a Convention of the States I have no objection, as a peaceful conference and interchange of views between equal and sovereign Powers, just as the Convention of 1787 was called and assembled.

The properly constituted authorities at Washington and Richmond, the duly authorized representatives of the two confederacies of States now at war with each other, might give their assent to such a proposition. Good might result from it. It would be an appeal on both sides from the sword to reason and justice. All wars which do not result in the extinction or extermination of one side or the other, must be ended sooner or later by some sort of negotiation.

From the discussion or interchange of views in such a Convention, the history as well as the true nature of our institutions, and the relation of the States toward each other and toward the federal head, would doubtless be much better understood generally, than they now are; but I should favor such a proposition only as a peaceful conference, as the Convention of 1787 was. I should be opposed to leaving the questions at issue to the absolute decision of such a body.

Delegates might be clothed with powers to consult and agree, if they could, upon some plan of adjustment, to be submitted for subsequent ratification by the sovereign States whom it affected, before it should be obligatory or binding, and then binding only on such as should so ratify it. It becomes the people of the South, as well as the people of the North, to be quite as watchful and jealous of their rights as their common ancestors were.

The maintenance of liberty in all ages, times and countries, when and where it has existed, has required not only constant vigilance and jealousy, but it has often required the greatest privations and sufferings and sacrifices that people or States are ever subjected to. Through such an ordeal we are now passing. Through a like and even severer ordeal our ancestors passed, in their struggle for the principles which it has devolved upon us thus to defend and maintain.

But great as our sufferings and sacrifices have been and are, to which you allude, they are as yet far short of the like sufferings and sacrifices, which our fathers bore with patience, courage and fortitude, in the crisis that tried men's souls, in their day. These are the virtues that sustained them in their hour of need. Their illustrious and glorious example bids us not to underestimate the priceless inheritance they achieved for us at such a cost of treasure and blood.

Great as are the odds we are struggling against, they are not greater than those against which they successfully struggled. In point of reverses, our condition is not to be compared with theirs. Should Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Augusta, Macon, Montgomery, and even Petersburg and Richmond fall, our condition would not then be worse or less hopeful than theirs was in the darkest hour that rested on their fortunes.

With wisdom on the part of those who control our destiny in the cabinet and in the field, in husbanding and properly wielding our resources at their command, and in securing the hearts and affections of the people in the great cause of right and liberty for which we are struggling, we could suffer all these losses and calamities, and greater even, and still triumph in the end.

At present, however, I do not see, as I stated in the outset, that you or I, or any number of persons in our position, can do anything toward inaugurating any new movement looking to a peaceful solution of the present strife. The war on our part is fairly and entirely defensive in its character. How long it will continue to be thus wickedly and mercilessly waged against us depends upon the people of the North.

Georgia, our own State, to whom we owe allegiance, has with great unanimity proclaimed the principles upon which a just and permanent peace ought to be sought and obtained. The Congress of the Confederate States has followed with an indorsement of these principles. All you and I, and others in our position, therefore, can do on that line at this time, is to sustain the movement already inaugurated, and to the utmost of our ability, to hold up these principles as the surest hope of restoring soundness to the public mind of the North, as the brazen serpent was held up for the healing of Israel in the wilderness.

The chief aid and encouragement we can give the Peace Party at the North, is to keep before them these great fundamental principles and truths, which alone will lead them and us to permanent and lasting peace, with possession and enjoyment of constitutional liberty. With these principles once recognized, the future would take care of itself, and there would be no more war so long as they should be adhered to.

All questions of boundaries, confederacies and Union or Unions would naturally and easily adjust themselves, according to the interest of the parties and the exigencies of the times. Herein lies the true law of the balance of power and the harmony of States.

Yours respectfully,
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

Hooker—Board of Trade.

To be charitable is to suppose that Major General Joseph Hooker was in a condition of intoxication Saturday when he harangued the Chicago Board of Trade. We regret that it is true that he falls into that condition occasionally, and as we are charitably inclined, we shall believe, and it is due to him that the public should believe, that such was his misfortune yesterday.

The Board of Trade, not he, was responsible for the disgraceful exhibition. We had thought that we had lashed this concern into decent behavior. It had become so obnoxious to the public by reason of its former misbehavior that not many of its members but felt the consciousness in their daily walk that they were objects of general derision. The idea that such a body of men—one-half of whom are shysters and common swindlers, and a moiety of the remaining half piteous ignoramuses or shallow fanatics—should presume to thrust itself forward as an organ of western public opinion, would be laughable if its performances did not have publicity outside of the circle of the country where its character is familiar as household words. The idea is serious just to the extent that the public abroad is misled into the supposition that its performances are entitled to any weight whatever. It was John Randolph who would go some distance out of his way to kick a certain animal for which he felt no partiality. That is the way decent people hereabouts feel towards the Chicago Board of Trade.—*Chicago Times.*

IT is enough to say that we have never been running Mr. Lincoln on his manners.—*Cin. Gazette.*

No, you have been running him on his *means.*

"LET every man go to the front!" says Jeff. Davis.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"Let every man go to the rear and vote!" says Lincoln.

"Let every man stand to his guns and defeat secession and abolitionism!" says Democracy.

A PRIVATE banker is every man who can lay his hand on his pocket and speak of his cash-here.

MRS. WOOD, the novelist, has made herself sick by her own books—and well she might.

DIED:

In this city, on the 19th inst, ANNA B., daughter of Thomas and Hannah E. Davis, in the 19th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the Funeral, at their residence on High street, north of Capital University, this Thursday, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

☞ **NOTICES—"To Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wants," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not exceeding Six lines, published in this column, for 25 cents each insertion.**

WANTED—TEN LABORERS—To work on my Mill, in Franklinton, to whom liberal wages will be paid. Apply at the Mill, or at the Banking House of Rickly & Bro.
oct17-dtf-A S. S. RICKLY.

New Advertisements.

Farm for Sale.

I WILL SELL MY FARM ON THE West side of the Whetstone river, seven miles north of the city of Columbus, containing FIFTY ACRES, about Thirty-five acres cleared, a good Frame Dwelling House and Frame Stabling, and about 350 Fruit Trees. Said Farm is in a good state of cultivation, and will be sold low for cash. Inquire of WM. RENNER,
oct20 Nos. 49 & 51 North High street.

DR. LIGHTHILL,

OF THE FIRM OF DRS. LIGHTHILL

34 St. Mark's Place, N. Y.,

IS NOW IN

COLUMBUS,

And will remain at the

NEIL HOUSE,

Where he can be consulted until SATURDAY, OCT. 1st, on

Deafness, Catarrh,

Discharges from the Ear,
Noises in the Head,

And all the various Acute Chronic Diseases of the

EAR AND THROAT.

DR. LIGHTHILL will re-visit COLUMBUS at regular intervals according to the requirements of the patients under his charge. The business in New York does not suffer any interruption from this visit, as one of the firm is there in constant attendance.

TESTIMONIALS.

From Hon. D. H. Cole, Senator from the Twenty-Ninth District.

ALBANY, Jan. 25th, 1864.

MY DEAR DR. LIGHTHILL—It is with great satisfaction that I communicate to you the effects of the medicines you gave me, on my application to you, for defective hearing. I followed your directions and am happy to state that I am now so far recovered after the first few applications as to feel quite confident that I am well and shall not need to proceed farther.

Be assured, my dear sir, if necessity should require, I should not hesitate to place myself under your magic hands. Yours with respect,
D. H. COLE.
Albany, Orleans county, N. Y.

NEW TESTIMONIALS.

[From the Home Journal, June 4th.]

In every business or profession, indeed in every department of science or skill, there is always some acknowledged head—some one who stands out in bold relief among his fellows, as a sort of leader. In the study and treatment of deafness and catarrh, as special diseases, Dr. E. B. LIGHTHILL, of this city, occupies just the position above described. He has devoted years of labor to this speciality, and is now reaping the reward of his industry. The editorial columns of the *Tribune*, of a recent date, bear witness to the Doctor's success in this department of medicine. We quote the paragraph:

"CURE OF A DEAF MUTE.—LOUIS LOEWINSTEIN, a lad fourteen years of age, born in Germany, came to this city when he was about two years old. Soon after his arrival here he was taken sick and lost his hearing. By degrees he became first deaf and then dumb. For nearly ten years he was a mute, unable to hear the loudest voice, or to articulate a word.—About one year ago he was placed by his parents in the hands of Dr. LIGHTHILL, who has so far succeeded in restoring to him his lost powers of hearing and utterance that he can converse with those who speak to him distinctly and deliberately. During the past four or five months he has been under the tuition of Mr. BENNECKE, and has made considerable progress in reading and arithmetic."

Having been supplied with the lad's address, we further investigated the matter, and discovered that, previous to calling on Dr. LIGHTHILL, the youth's case was considered hopeless, and he was for two years an inmate of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. The Rev. JOHN NOTT, D.D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady, in a published letter, tenders his gratitude to Dr. LIGHTHILL for treating successfully his case of deafness. Rev. FRED. S. JEWELL, Professor of the State Normal School at Albany, also testifies to having been cured of catarrh. Dr. LIGHTHILL possesses other testimonials and tributes to his talent from some of our wealthiest and most prominent and respected citizens, which may be seen on application. It would be difficult to speak in any but terms of praise of his treatment, in the face of these many proofs and facts testifying to his success.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DEAFNESS.

From Rev. Joseph M. Clarke, Rector of St. James Church:

SYRACUSE, Feb. 20, 1864.

I have been deaf in one ear ever since I was in college, some twenty years ago. By the skill of Dr. LIGHTHILL, its hearing was entirely restored, so that now I hear alike with both ears and I find that I can use my voice with much more ease and comfort than before.
aug22-d3mis JOSEPH M. CLARKE.

Proposals.

STATE AGRICULTURAL ROOMS, OHIO STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, COLUMBUS, Sept. 30, 1864.

THE OHIO STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE will receive proposals for the purchase of the lumber constituting the fence, hails, and other fixtures (except the fence from Third street to High, on High, and the fence from High to West side of Third street, on south side of grounds), on the State Fair Grounds, until

October 20th, 1864.

The lumber is in good condition, the fence being put up with wire; not a single board in the entire fence has been nailed.

The amount of lumber purchased was 242,700 feet of boards, and about 72,000 feet of lumber ranging from 2 by 6 to 6 by 6 inches, from 10 to 24 feet long. The lumber was measured when delivered on the grounds, and to the best knowledge and belief of the Board, all of the several kinds of lumber purchased are yet on the grounds. The lumber will be disposed of in ONE entire lot, without guaranteeing that the above precise quantity is there.

The Board furthermore reserves to itself the right to reject bids from irresponsible persons, and to reject any or all bids if unsatisfactory.

By order of Executive Committee.

Proposals will be addressed to
JOHN H. KLIPPART, Sec'y.
oct1-d&wtd Columbus, O.

ROSE & BEEM,

Merchant Tailors,

AND DEALERS IN

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

N. E. Cor. High and Town Streets,

OPPOSITE U. S. HOTEL.

HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FRESH, well selected stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings

—AND—

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

which we offer to our friends, patrons and public in general, at the lowest possible living prices, *for cash.*

We do our own Cutting, and personally attend to the business of the store. We guarantee entire satisfaction in goods, styles and fits. We do not seek to pull down others to build up ourselves, but let our work, goods, styles and fits, speak for themselves.

By fair dealing and strict attention to business we hope to merit a share of public patronage.

Persons wishing anything in our line, will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Special attention paid to getting up Military Officers' Clothing. ROSE & BEEM.

P. S. Since the death of P. Rose, Mrs. P. Rose retains the interest of said P. Rose, deceased, and business is continued in name and style of above firm, as before. sep27, '63-oct12, '64-tf.

A. F. GRIFFIN. J. N. CHAMPION.

NEW FIRM! NEW GOODS!

GRIFFIN & CHAMPION,

GROCERS,

No. 106 South High St., Columbus, O.,

WOULD invite the attention of the public to their stock of

Fine Family Groceries,

Purchased since "the fall in gold," and which will be sold at figures that cannot fail to suit. Their aim will be to keep for sale no *inferior article*, and all goods purchased of them delivered to any part of the city free of charge. The celebrated "Snow Flake" Flour always on hand; also a fine assortment of green and black Teas. sep12-1md.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED DIRECTLY from the East, the best assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR

ever brought to this city, which I will sell at very low figures. Please call and examine before purchasing *elsewhere.*

JOHN HUNTER,
june21'64-d&w6m No. 220 South High Street.

Attention, Discharged Soldiers.

WE ARE COLLECTING IN FROM 25 TO 3 days, the BOUNTY Money under act of March 3d, 1863, for SOLDIERS WHO WERE DISCHARGED THE SERVICE ON ACCOUNT OF WOUNDS RECEIVED IN BATTLE, whether they have served two years or not. Address,

ANDREWS & McCOY,
Authorized Bounty and Pension Agents,
Lock Drawer 23, Columbus, Ohio.
Office No. 9 South High Street, near corner of Broad. june23-tf

U. S. 7-30 Loan

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15 persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with bank as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 BONDS IS not less than nine per *cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Up to the 24th of September, the subscription to this loan amounted to over

$40,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositaries, and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF COLUMBUS, OHIO,

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS

sep1-2md&w

DRY GOODS.

ALL WHO HAVE DRY GOODS TO purchase, should be sure to call and examine the stock of

MILLS, SCHERMERHORN & CO.

before purchasing elsewhere, as a

SPLENDID STOCK

is now being exhibited.

Merinos,
Delaines,
Poplins,
Hosiery,
Cloves,
AND

Furnishing Goods,

SPECIALITI.

We call particular attention to our fine stock of

CLOAKS,

in all the new patterns, got up after original designs. Also, an extensive line of SHAWLS in great variety.

MILLS, SCHERMERHORN & CO.,
183 South High St., Union Block.
sept14

Proposals for a Loan.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, October 1st, 1864.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING Fund of Ohio, in pursuance of "An act to provide more effectually for the defense of the State against invasion," passed by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, March 30, 1864, will receive proposals at their office in the city of Columbus, Ohio,

Until 12 A. M., November 1st, 1864,

FOR A LOAN OF $400,000.

Said loan to bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable half yearly at the Treasury of the State, in Columbus, on the first day of May, and first day of November, and the principal exempt from taxation, and redeemable at the State Treasury, on the first day of June, 1871.

No bids for sums under $100 will be entertained, and no conditional bid, or bid not absolute in terms, will be considered. Each proposal shall state the price for each $100 proposed to be taken. Payment of the amount of the respective bids must be made at this office within ten days after the acceptance thereof, at which time the proper certificates will be ready for delivery.

Proposals for the loan must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, and addressed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," at Columbus, Ohio, and indorsed "Proposals for Ohio Union Loan."

JAMES H. GODMAN, Auditor of State,
W. W. ARMSTRONG, Sec'y of State,
LYMAN R. CRITCHFIELD, Att'y Gen.,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
oct1-td

Prof. E. S. ABORN, M. D.,
" WM. B. JONES, M. D.,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

OFFICE—Medical and Surgical Institute, Opera House Building, South High street,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Tender their Professional services to the citizens of Columbus and vicinity. They will be found at their office at all hours during the day and night, except when professionally engaged. (sept14-1m

F. A. SELLS & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

Commission Merchants.

DEALERS IN

Flour, Salt, Fish, Water Lime and Plaster,

Southeast Corner Town and Fourth Streets,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

may 14, '64-dtf.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MATRIMONIAL!

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

If you wish to marry, address the undersigned, who will send you without money and without price, valuable information that will enable you to marry happy and speedily, irrespective of age, wealth or beauty. This information will cost you nothing, and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you. All letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return mail, and no questions asked. Address

SARAH B. LAMBERT,
Greenpoint, Kings Co., New York.
oct15-d&w2m

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR PAINS IN LIMBS and back, sore throat, croup, rheumatism, colic, &c. A perfect family medicine, and never fails. Read! Read!!

LIVONIA, WAYNE CO., MICH., June 16, 1863.

This is to certify that my wife was taken with Quinsey Sore Throat; it commenced to swell, and was so sore that she could not swallow, and coughed violently. I used your Liniment, and made a perfect cure in one week. I firmly believe that but for the Liniment she would have lost her life.

JOHN H. HARLAN.

Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Office, 56 Cortlandt Street, New York.
sept26-d&w1m

Roback's Stomach Bitters.

SOLDIER'S HOME,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, June 4, 1863.

TO DR. C. W. ROBACK—

MY DEAR SIR: I am dispensing a second invoice of your Stomach Bitters among the large number of men who daily arrive at this Institution for refreshment and rest. The universal testimony is that these Bitters are the best made. For the various summer complaints which afflict so many, I know of no remedy so safe and so sure. Plutarch says, "To ask a physician what is easy and what is hard of digestion and what will agree with the stomach, is about as sensible as to ask what is sweet or bitter, or sour.' Persons who look out for breakers—and have your Stomach Bitters in the house—I am sure will never ask any one the foolish question spoken of by the great philosopher. I must not omit a word or two for your Catawba Brandy. I have many men here who have brandy prescribed for them by distinguished Army Surgeons. The effects of yours on such are most beneficial, far more so than from any previously taken. Persons who desire a really pure Brandy cannot fail in their purchase if they get your brand.

I am, Doctor, with much respect
your servant,
G. W. D. ANDREWS
Superintendent.

☞ Office and manufactory, Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62 East third street. For sale everywhere.
feb26-d,tw&w1m-7

REVOLUTION

IN THE DRESSING ROOM!

By the almost unanimous action of the parties interested,

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE

has replaced the old worn-out inventions for coloring the hair, which the better experience of years had proved to be ineffective and deleterious. Unlike the compounds that

MAKE WAR

upon the health of the hair and dry up and consume the juices which sustain it, this mild, genial and perfect dye is found to be a vitalizing as well as a coloring agent.

Christadoro's Hair Preservative,

a valuable adjunct to the Dye, in dressing and promoting the growth and perfect health of the hair, and of itself, when used alone—a safeguard that protects the fibers from decay under all circumstances and under all climes. Manufactured by J. CHRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. [sept 26-d&w1m

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who need *Free of Charge.*

Please inclose a stamped envelope, addresse yourself. *Address*

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
STATION D, BIBLE HOUSE,
sept9'64-d1y New York City.

Asthma and Consumption.—The proofs of cures of the most distressing cases of Asthma and Consumption by Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam, speaks louder than words to the merits of this incomparable remedy. A grateful patient writes: "I am happy to bear my testimony to the wonderful powers of your Cough Balsam in curing me of the most troublesome cough and shortness of breath after all other means had failed." Can any result be more gratifying? What a load of suffering was removed by the use of this noble Cough Balsam! Sold by all Druggists—50 cents per bottle. may18-d&w1w

TO CONSUMPTI