our present unhappy division; if cherished and instilled into the popular mind in each section, as the only ground upon which the Union should and reconciliation take place, then, that division will become permanent, and the sooner the people consent to a separation, which a persistence in such extreme views will some day render inevitable, the better.

Our past political history teaches one important lesson which cannot but make upon sober and reflecting men, at this time, a deep impression. Faunties and monomaniacs of course will not heed it. It is this : that as one section of the Union has attempted to obsrude its peculiar and extreme views upon the other, not only have such attempts met with determined resistance, but the latter section has invariably sought to match the former by making its extreme sectional ideas paramount. It is this insane strife -this lule and foolish attempt of one section to make the civil institutions and nocial status of the other conform to its own, that has been the origin of our recent national controversies, which have culminated in the present civil war. Everybody now admits what is obvious to the

most limited intelligence, that if one year ago the conservative Union men of the country, who occupied the middle ground between the Northern and Southern extremes, had united and made their voice heard at the ballot box on the 6th of November last, this civil war never would have broken out. It is equally plain and obvious that what would have prevented both secession and the consequent war, may now put an end to both and save the Union. It is also clear, and is becoming every day more and more palpable, that aside from this, there is no salvation-not even a ray of hope for our once

vation—not even a ray of hope for our once
"Model Republic."
It is impracticable to save the Union by any
of the means that have been and are now actively at work to effect its destruction. As well might we expect to cure a sick friend by administering a dose of poison sufficiently large and powerful to take his life. Yet there are crazy men in the North who go about preachin through newspapers, in pulpits and on the high ways, that the only way to save the Union, is to compel the Southern States to become like th Morthern, free States. They are throwing the firebrands on the fire to increase the conflagra tion, and burn up the building as quickly

Strange as it may seem to the unsophisticate Northern man, this extreme is matched in th South, as extremes always have been in each section, by one equally monstrous and impra ticable. It is that of making all the State slaveholding, and never consenting to end the war till that is done. And the rebel leaders make this or our acknowledgment of their independence their ultimatum.

It is practicable for loyal and conservative Union men now, by concert of action, to put down the extremists in both sections, and save the Union. But it may soon become impracticable. If the anti-slavery extremists obtain the full control of the North, as the pro-slavery extremists have done in several Southern States, the "day of grace" may be past.

" Knights of the Golden Circle."

We observe that the lying, slanderous article from the Ohio State Journal, in relation to the existence of the "Knights of the Golden Circle" in this city, is being acopied extensively throughout the country. This malieious slander on the good people of Columbus, was started by the Journal, and we call upon that paper to produce its evidence, or retract its falsehood. The editor of the Journal, though a stranger

among us, should not allow this outrageous slander to circulate without contradiction, or he should have the members of the treasonable society arrested forthwith. Good citizens, Democrats and Republicans.

have called our attention to this slander upon the fair fame of our people. We have replied to the article of the Journal, but it has not had the manliness to notice it.

There are not more loyal citizens in the United States than those of Columbus. We brand the whole statement, in regard to any of our oltizens being members of a secret treasonable or-

ganization, as false and infamous. We request the St. Louis Republican and other papers which have copied the Journal's article, to make a note of this contradiction.

BT Greeles, the Bull Run General, does not shout onward to Richmond these times, but he is engaged in a still more pestilent course. He says this is a rebellion got up for slavery; that none but those in the slave interest are in the rebellion. In short, slavery is the cause of the rebellion, and to end it slavery must be crushed out. He would have come nearer the mark if rebellion, and to end it slavery mass be created out. He would have come nearer the mark if he had said anti-slavery was the cause; for if it had not been for Abolitionism the ambitious demagogues of the South could never have turned a wheel in this rebellion. Such fellows as Greeley have furnished the material to these demagogues, far more important to them than arms and ammunition. An unhallowed ambition was the cause of this rebellion. It is just the same cause that came near producing a rebellion in New England in 1814. Her politicians were out of favor—couldn't be Presidents, foreign ministers, etc.—and they made use of the shipping interest of New England, damaged by the war, to stir up secession from the Federal Government. There was no other cause for this rebellion. Nobody had suffered under the Federal Government; it had wronged ne hody. Greeley, in these effusions, is damaging the cause, and his paper, in justice to the friends of the Union, ought to be suppressed as incendiary and helping the enemy.

We copy the above from the Louisville Dem.

We copy the above from the Louisville Dem ocret, one of the strongest Union pape w in the United States. It is aufully tenthful!

THE CHANGE IN THE EAST-Newark, New

The Water Read i freeze at Washington to complain with the Franciscable to save the Union; if all the loyal men, North and South, unite in a firm and unavering determination to restore and ministri it as it everythe and content of the poppe, in both the Northern and Southern an

There was much dispute at one time, shortly after the burning of the steamer Cataline, as to who owned the vessel. If I am not much mistaken, the records of the Congressional Committee have made that matter clear. The owner of the Cataline was Hon. O. B. Matteson, of Utics, who purchased her for eight thousand dollars. Shortly afterwards, he sold her to a company of four persons, viz: Thurlow Weed, John E. Develin, O. B. Matteson and Gilbert C. Davidsm. These gentlemen paid Mr. Matteson eighteen thousand dollars for the boat, the sum of the purchase money being divided into four notes, each for four thousand five hundred dollars. Each of the four gentlemen named became the indorser of three notes and the maker of one. Shortly after this purchase was made, the boat was chartered to the Government. By this speculation, Matteson appears to have made five thousand five hundred dollars clear, besides retaining one fourth interest in the lucrative charter which he and his confreres were enabled to obtain.—Wash. Cor. N. Y. Times.

Cor. N. Y. Times.

The burning of the boat was a big speculation. It was a swindle to charter her as was done. Only thieves could have been concerned in such a transaction.—Cin. Com.

Old Licking Erect—The Genuine Union Ticket Victorious.

The annual election in the county on Tuesday last, resulted in a complete victory for the true and long tried friends of our glorious Union. The Democratic voters of old Licking were too intelligent to be seduced into a new and untried organization, mainly composed of men whose suffrages had aided in putting the political power of the North under the control of the Wades, the Chases, the Brinkerhoffs, the sewards and the Sumners. They, therefore, adhered with patriotic fervor to their organization, feeling that to be true "Union savers," they must be ever ready to concede to all portions of the confederacy those equal rights and on which alone our preservation as a free and united people can be secured.

Nearly all the townships of old Licking did well, but special honor is due to the Democracy of Licking, Franklin, Madison, Hanover, Perry, Hopewell, Bowling Green, Monroe, Jersey, and one or two others.

The number of votes cast for the candidates of Governor and for each of the county and for Governor and for each of the county and the secure of the county of the county of the secure of the county of th The annual election in the county on Tues-

g	district officers, was as follows:
	Mai
3.	Governor-Jewett 3599 - 56
0	Todd
	Jadge-Scripuer 3611-61
10	Jones 2998
	Benator-Woods 3610-65
-	Binnett 2953
	Representative-Smythe 3599-60
	Pratt 2933
10	Pros. Att/y-Atherton 3612no c
	Treasurer Evans
40	Tucker 2943
рę	Commissioner-Condit
he	Jemell
200	Burveyor - Denman 3599-6
ch	Wyrick 1988
c-	Infirmary—Larimore 3608—6
-	
ė	Coroner-Larrison
7	Rose (declined)
ae	-Newark Advocate.
	the first own or the state of t

The Rebel Fortifications on the Po-

not, and have not been, rebel fortifications on the Potomac at any other place than Acquia creek. There are three batteries, with twenty guns, which are designed to defend that termi-nus of the great Southern Railroad, and pro-tect Richmond and Fredericksburg—not to hin-der navigation. The latter design, it is now evident, they never entertained. The guns at Freestone Point, which a fortnight since fired upon our vessels, causing a fear that naviga-tion was Impeded, was a field battery on its way South. Vessels can pass three miles be-youd the Acquia battery, which cannot harm them.

What Does it Mean !

On Monday last, a gentleman, named De Costar, reached Detroit, from New Orleans, by way of Cincinnati and Toledo, and was quietly arrested and spirited away to the House of Correction, where he was closely confined, and, for a time, all persons were forbidden to see him. He was refused counsel, and no satisfaction was given him as to the charges made against him. given him as to the charges made against him or the cause of his arrest. In the evening following, being fully impressed with the belief that an outrage had been perpetrated, some gentlemen went to his prison and demanded the right to see the prisoner. They were politically right to see the prisoner. They were politely informed that Mr. De Costar was not in; he had been spirited off, whence and by whom they could not find out. He had with him, when arrested, some fifteen hundred dollars, six hundred of which was in gold. He was relieved of this small change while in prison. There is villainy, under the cover of authority, no doubt, at the bottom of this mysterious affair.—Cin.

The report of the liquor agent of New London, Conn., shows the following sales during the last twelve months

There must have been a good many pe alling" in New London.

TT The Volkiblatt, of yesterday, says Col.
R. L. McCook, of the 9th (German) Regiment, has tendered his resignation to Gen. Rosecrans, and asserts that his reason for it is his want of confidence in the General.
We should be exceedingly sorry to have this report confirmed; and so good citizen can hear without profound regret that there is such a thing as dissension among the officers of our gallant army in Western Virginia.—Cin. Com.

If if Gen. McClellan had been given the opportunity of winning a great battle on Saturday, as seemed probable for a time on that day, it happens that a very young lady of this city, might have mentioned in after times that she was born on the day of her Father's great victory. This very young lady and her mother are said to be doing as well as could be expected.

Through the beginning the best made relative to the Union troops on the banks of the Potomac. Taking as a basis the regular allow since of room that is required for a soldier to two great parties, the Syracuse Journal thus states; "and placing them in close stagle file, it would require the whole roadway from lersey will be found to be compased of persons of all will be found to be compased of persons of all the state of states and to be reviewed it would take a rail-way train, going at the rate of sixteen miles an hour, over fourteen hours to pass along the line of soldiers.

Through the beginning and the majority of the whole nation have no been require the result of the result to the secure office. What will be found to be compased of persons of all the provided and breize up, old standard of four thousand majority for the Union—not for negroes.—Ditroit Free for the Union—not for negroes.—What would be compared of persons of the form the Union—not for negroes.—What would be compared of persons of the Union—not for negroes.—What would be compared of persons of the Union—not for negroes.—The figure for the Union—not

the Governor of the State in his proclamation of this date, to take prompt and active mean ures for procuring from the citizens a supply of clothing and blankets for the troops now in the

In carrying into effect the views of the Gov ernor, expressed in this proclamation, it will be well for you to consider the following aug-

estions:
Endeavor to have the subject presented to the people at their meetings on the Sabbath. Let the appeal be made in the morning, and the contributions in the afternoon. Appoint trusty agents for the purpose of making collections who are known, and in whom the people have confidence. Let every article be marked with the flame of the contributor, and whether it be given or sold. Let your contributions be collected at your county town without delay, and a complete invoice carefully made, with the name of the contributors, the estimated value of the articles, and note indicating whether they are

You will appraise the articles at a fair valuation for cash. Blankets, such as will probably be contributed, will be worth from forty to sixty cents per pound. None but good blankets of full weight will be paid for.

probably thirty thousand Western troops in Eastern Virginia! These troops have not seen moved five miles from the places of their As soon as your packages are made up, for been moved pre interest from the places of their encampment since the battle of Bull Run-We see no indications of their advance. The enemy are as stationary, apparently, as our-selves; but there is good reason for believing ward them to the Quartermaster at this place and send with each a copy of the invoice, and also a copy by mail complete as above describthat they are taking advantage of our in-action to lend a helping hand to their allies in Kentucky and Missouri, or quietly

Arrangements are made to forward them to the army without delay. Everything you receive should be all wool. Shirts and drawers should be made of flannel, colored grey or red. Socks should be heavy and strong. Blankets should be colored, if possible, and thick, to weigh four pounds or more, and not woven too

allies in Kentucky and Missouri, or quietly withdrawing the troops to garrison the Southern seaports. When we move forward, if we ever do, nothing is more probable than that we shall find that only the shell of their army is left behind. While they have no notion of meeting us in open field, and perhaps have not strength to do so, they may safely count upon our being unable to force their lines though guarded by one-half the estimated number of their forces. They may be entirely safe in their calculations.

They may be entirely safe in their calculations. Military authorities tell us that Washington is now so well fortified that fifty thousand men

could hold it against all the forces that the reb-els could bring against it. One man in intreuch-ments is a match for four assaulting him. If

so, why not leave the defense of the Capital to a corpsid armee of sufficient strength, and employ the one hundred thousand that would be left in

striking effective blows upon the Southern coast

or the West.

The truth is, we seem to have our men jus

in the places where they are the least needed

The results we are accomplishing, consequently, are utterly disproportioned to the enormous force of more than three hundred thousand men

when wet they are worthless, and require a long time to dry; but they may very well be substituted by families at home for woolen blankets, while they send the latter to the soldiers.

Let your action in this matter be prompt Immediate supplies are needed, especially of blankets. Obtain assistance from as many patriotic citizens as possible, and let the next ten days see our Quartermaster's warehouse well filled with tangible evidence that Ohio does not forget her patriotic soldiers in the field.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM, Adj't Gen'l Ohio

HEADQUARTERS, OHIO MILITIA, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE COLUMBUS, Oct. 8, 1861. GENERAL ORDER NO. 58.

I. Lieutenants will not be hereafter appointe except on request of the Military Committees of counties. Commandants of regiments should in all cases, before making recommendations know that those they desire appointed are approved by the County Committeen, and they must in no case exceed ten for their regiment, as more may be recommended by County Committees than can be appointed. All parties desiring appointments are recommended to send their papers by mail, and only to come in per-

adopt a policy so well calculated to be agreeable to the rebels, as the one we are now pursuing. It enables them to keep their whole force actively and successfully employed over an area of hundreds of thousands of square miles, while the evolutions of our own are within a circle whose radius is not twenty miles. For present or immediate prospective results, we should be just as well off, bed we a hundred thousand men less under not exceeding current rates. Certificates of Since the affair at Bull Run, everything has been sacrificed to the defense of Wash-ington. That result has been attained,—and accompany the accounts of the recruiting offi-

ington. That result has been attained,—and we shall soon be able, we trust, to exert our strength in some positive blows at the great rebellion which asks nothing better than to be "let alone." As a matter of course, nothing should be done to hazard for an hour the safety of the Capital. But if that has been III. The excessive use of the telegraph by parties who correspond with this Department involves an enormous expense to the Governsafety of the Capital. But if that has been secured, as we believe it has been, we may expect the attention of the Government to be directed to other quarters. We believe they have, already stopped the flows of troops from the Western States to Washington, and that henceforward all those troops may be employed in the States which have most pressing need of them. And unless public rumor is entirely at fault, we may look ere long for the repetition of the naval undertakings which made so good a beginning at Cape ment, and must be discontinued. Hereafter, telegraphic communications to any of the State Military Departments, must be prepaid, and the bill may be presented to the Adjutant-General of the State, who will refund the charges for such messages as he shall be satisfied were of a nature that could not be transmitted in time by course of mail, and were of sufficient impor-

long for the repetition of the naval undertakings which made so good a beginning at Cape Hatteras some weeks ago. The people have nobly done their part in this campaign. They have volunteered an immense army, and have furnished \$100,000,000 for its equipment. Confidence is unshaken as to the general result.—
The resolute heart which they have from the first displayed in this trying emergency is the noblest thing yet evolved by it. Can they not begin to reap some reward for their patriotism?—N. Y. Times.

The various rumors which have been put affoat from time to time concerning the deaths after the resolution of the concerning the deaths after the repetition of the resoluted in the solution of the solution of the deaths after the repetition of the name of the regiment out to the Steedman marched his regiment out to the The various rumors which have been put afloat from time to time concerning the deaths of some of the rebel leaders in the South all produced the effect, no doubt intended, of keepafloat from time to time concerning the deaths of some of the rebel leaders in the South all produced the effect, no doubt intended, of keeping alive the excitement, but in our opinion that description of sensation reports ought now to be dispensed with. They are about "played ont." First we had the announcement of the death of Beauregard, who was killed by one of the big guns of Fort Sumter, with full descriptions of his funeral, which was attended in Charleston by a number of "reliable" ladies and gentlemen, who subsequently made their escape from Secessis under great difficulties—

Then Jeff, Davis died at Richmond, and all the rebel flags from the Potomac to Manassas Junction were seen at half mast, and even crape was observed on the arms of some of the rebel militation.

At the Richmond Examiner, tells of one of the Richmond Examiner, tells of one of

A telegram from New Orleans of the 4th inst., to the Richmond Examiner, tells of one of observed on the arms of some of the rebel minitary officers in the Southern army. The body of the President of the bogus confederacy was hardly allowed to get cold before Sterling Price and Beo. McCulloch were killed by the telegraph at the hattle of Davis's Creek, in Missouri. Hon. John C. Breckinridge, of course, having lived too long, was next shuffled off the stage of existence, and sent "to that bourne from whence no traveler returns." All these gentlemen having, in the course of time, tearned up alive and kicking, it seems that the old reports are now to be revived, in the hope, we stage of existence, and sent "to that bourne from whence no teaveler returns." All these gentlemen having, in the course of time, turned up alive and kicking, it seems that the old reports are now to be revived, in the hope, we suppose, of creating new sensations. Ben. McCulloch has been killed again, and his son has

river.

Once properly built, this work alone will absolutely control the communication of New Orleans with the sea, as completely as a blockading squadron of twenty ships of war could accomplish that object.—Washington Star. culloch has been killed again, and his son has, according to that report, stepped into his father's shoes. Unfortunately for this last rumor, its free currency has been checked by the general knowledge that young Ben. is a myth, not having any real existence, and therefore, if a portion of the rebel forces are still under the command of a man bearing that name, he is none other than old Ben. himself.—N. Y. Her-

Archbishop Hughes, one of the purest and most unflinching patriots in the Union, and who has used all his great influence to swell the rank and file of the Federal armice, has, with his usual marked ability, replied to the incen-diary abolition article published in the last num-ber of Brownson's Review. Among other things, the Archbishop utters the following sen-timent, which is so literally true that we

The New Party.

In New York State those who go in for repu-

In New York State these who go in for repudiating old parties call the new organization in The People's Movement," and the ticket it has made the "People's Ticket." The Syracuse Journal (Rep.) seems to understand the secret springs of the movement, for it says:

"Some men, misconceiving the facts of the present and the probabilities of the facture, have seized hold of the so-called 'Papple's Movement' as a buoy that is to floot them to a haven of perpetual solitical theif!"

In Ohio the movement is called the "Union Party" and its ticket the "Union Ticket."—
Through this organization the Republican party was to be proclaimed a failure, and the Democratic party a cheat, and political cripples secure office. What will be the result to the two great parties, the Syracuse Journal thus two great parties, the Syracuse Journal thus states:

**Same men, misconceiving the facts of the proposition of the abolitionsts. "Now, we Catholics, and a cast majority of our through the action of the consideration of the abolitionsts."

"Now, we Catholics, and a cast majority of our treatment to all the source of the organization of the never that the source of the consideration of the abolitionsts. "Now, we Catholics, and a cast majority of our treatment in the secure of the movement, tor it says:

"Now, we Catholics, and a cast majority of our treatment to all the source of the consideration of the abolitionsts. "Now, we Catholics, and a cast majority of our treatment to the secure troops, have not the alightest idea of carrying on a war that coats so much in blood and treasure just to gratify a clique of solitionists in the North. If it were generally known that the source of the war, the drafting of troops would become immediately heccessary—volunteers would be few indeed—and the business of recruiting would become and the business of recruiting would be few indeed—and the busi

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. GREAT BARGAINS

Millinery GAN NOW BE HAD AT

COUNTRY MILLINERS Can be supplied with every article in their it NEW YORK PRICES.

A large assortment of

RIBBONS, LACES, ETC ON HAND, OF

THE LATEST STYLES. Come and See, before Buying els

where. JOSEPH DOWDALL, Assigned

Sheriff's Sale.

J. G. Knapp & Co. Pelaware Common Pleas. D. G. Knapp & Co.

D. W. VIRTUE OF A. WENT OF FI. FA.

D. in the above case, and also two other writs, one in favor of John P. Bunn vs. J. G. Knapp & Co., and one in favor of William O. Bunn vs. J. G. Knapp & Co., to me directed from the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware county, Ghio, I will offer for sale at the atore room No. 10 East Broad street, Buckeye Block, in the city of Columbus, sale commencing on

Monday, the 14th day of Oct., A. D. 1861, at 9 o'clock a. m., a fine assertment of dry goods an notions, two stores, one step ladder, two sets Fairbank scales, one deak, one eight day clock, &c., &c.

Printer's fees \$1 25.

G. W. HUFPMAN, Sheriff,
By Ep. Davis, Deputy.

W. B. KENT, Auctioneer.

Sheriff's Sale.

liss, Wheelock & Co.y J. G. Knapp & Co. 5 J. G. Knapp & Co.)

N. VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE

to me directed from the Superior Court of Franklin county, Ohio, in the above case, and another case,
wherein Fred. Butterfield, assignee of Deforest, Armitrong & Co., are plaintiffs, vs. J. G. Knapp & Co., are
defendants, I will offer for sale at the store-room, and
after the executions are satisfied as described in the
above advertisement, the remaining portion of said
stock of goods; sale commencing on Friday, the 18th day of October, A. D. 1861, Printer a fees, \$5 50. G. W. HUFFMAN, Sheriff, By Ed. Davis, Deputy

William A. Gill COLUMBUS, OHIO AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSH And Seed Store,

DEALER IN GENERAL HARDWARE NAILS, GLASS, SASH, PUTTY, CORDAGE, uns, Pistels, Wood & Willow Ware ather and Rubber Belting, Tace Leather, Hose and king.

STARLING MEDICAL COLLCE

COLUMBUS, OHIO. THE REGULAR COURSE OF LEC-TURES in this Institution will commence of THURSDAY, the 24th of OCTOBER, and continue un-til the 1st of March, 1862.

> FACULTY. S. M. SMITH, M. D.,

Prof. of Obstetrics & Diseases of Women & Childre JOHN DAWSON, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology J. W. HAMILTON, M. D.,

· Prof. of Surgery. S. LOVING, M. D., THEO. G. WORMLEY, M. D., R. N. BARR, M. D.,

Demonstrator of Anatomy

Terms: Boarding \$2 to \$3 per week, including light and fu

The Clinical and Hospital advantages consist in the large and diversified College Clinic and the Hospital of the Franklin County Infirmary. Heside these, the two Military Campa in the neighborhood will be accessible to Medical Students. All letters of inquiry will be promptly answered, it S. M. SMITH, Dean.



MILLIONS OF MONE For an Inch of Time!

Was once THE EXCLAMATION OF
a dying Queen. That inch of time can be procured at a much cheaper rate, and many long years of
HEALTH AND HAPPINESS yed by consulting Dr. MERRYWEATHER, wh is curing the most obstinate and long-standing disease of the LUNGS, HEART, LIVER, KIDNETS, BLADDER, STOMACH RHEUMATISM DISEASES PROULIAR TO FEMALES, BKIN DISEASES, AND ALL APPECTIONS OF THE RYE AND MAR.

Facts are Stubbern Things!

passure to which Foundes are subjected, so has no equa as a large number here have testified this, they over no only their present good health, but their tives, to the skill of this Indian Rotanie Physician."

Office 37 East State Street, Columbus, sug17-53m

BAIN & SON No. 29 South High Street, Columbu

PARKES will be issued by the fiste of Onto to sodiers on furious, to be refunded or kept out of their pay.

All bills for transportation will hereafter be settled and paid by the Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., at No. 20, State House, Columbus, Ohio. CHAIL CHARLES CHARLES CONTRACT CONTRACT

COLVE OF SELVENCE LO TVALOR NEW STORE

HEADLEY & EBERLY HAVE REMOVED TO THERE NEW Nos. 250 and 252 South High Street, and have associated with themselves WM. RICHARDS,

Headley, Eberly & Richards,

This House is constantly receiving New Goods NEW STYLES OF DRESS GOODS, IRISH SILK AND WOOL POPLINS,

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In the City, can be found at HEADLEY, EBERLY & RICHARDS

Balmoral Skirts, In great variety, just received by HEADLEY, EBERLY & RICHARDS.

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EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS, GLOVES & HOSIERY, LADIES' CLOTH CLOAKS.

Of the Newest Styles, just received, and also made HEADLEY, EBERLY & RICHARDS ALSO CLOTHS. SHAWLS.

CASSIMERES CLEAR MERINORS. SILE & VELVET VESTINGS PEATDS. SHEETINGS. MEBRIMAC PRINTS, BOOF SKIRTS, COTTON CHAIN AND CARPET WARPS.

This firm, having adopted the Cash system to the purchase and sale of Goods, are enabled to sell from 15 to 20 percent. less than other houses under the credit system. HEADLEY, EBERLY & RICHARDS 250 and 252 South High Street, Columbus, Ohio.

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119 SOUTH HIGH STREET OPEN AGAIN.

S. S. EAMES,

LATE OF CINCINNATI, Fall and Winter Dress Goods!

which he will sell at prices that will enable him to re-Cheap Store

of the Dity. Much of the Stock was bought for Cast LESS THAN CURRENT PRICES.

HOOP SKIRTS!

For Ladies, Misses and Children,

s. Eames. 19 SOUTH HIGH STREET, COLUMBUS, OHIO

FANCY DRESS SILKS,

FANCY DRESS SILKS,

YANGY DRESS SILKS,

We are now offering our immense atook of Fancy Dressilks at prices less than ever before offered in this city the attention of the ladies of this city and violnity solicited, as our stock is very select and complete in a grades of goods in this line.

PRICE BAIN,

No. 29 Bouth High street.

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MANHOOD. HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED. Just Published in a Scaled Envelops; Price 6 cts.:
A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND RADIOAL GURE OF SPREMATORRHEM OF Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generality, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, Montal and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Selfabets, &c. By Robert J. Culverwell, M. D., author of the Green Book, &c. A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers, Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address post paid, on receipt of two stamps, by Dr. CHAB. J. C. KLINE, 197 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box No 4.565. sep7.2mad&w

Persons of full habits, Who are subject to any highly dangerous symptoms will be removed by The Hon. J. Hunt, of Westchester county, N. Y.

f Brandroth's Pills. His usual method is to take six pills, and reduce the ose each night, one pill. In every attack of sic for twenty-five years, this simple method has never fall to restore him to health; and few men are to be found sctive and heariy as he.

Seld by Jone R. Cook, Druggie, Columbus, and by
gil respectable dealers in predictors.

The following is an extract from

COLUMBUS VHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE. LACELLE ROSS & Co.

Commission Merchants.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES, BRANDIES.

Old Rye, Monongahela & Bourbon rank draw diw HISKY. sand Ta

WARRHOUSE AND OFFICE, 224 SOUTH HIGH ST.

COLUMBUS, OHIO. 1861. GREAT WESTERN

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