

# The Ohio Statesman

MANTREY & MILLER Publishers.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 11, 1862.

S. M. FETTER & CO.

No. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State Street, Boston.

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THE NATIONAL PLATFORM.

Harbinger of the War.

CONGRESS, BY A VOTE WHICH TRANSMITTED THE

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## Change of Policy.

There can be no question that the original policy of the Administration, so far as it had any, was not only conservative but conciliatory. The proof on this point is overwhelming and conclusive. It is also evident that the President was sustained in this policy by the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, and more or less by other members of the Cabinet. It was understood to be so by the members of the present Congress when they met in extra session in July of last year, and passed in the House the famous Crittenden resolution with but two dissenting votes, declaring the object of the war to be, "to maintain the Constitution and preserve the Union, with all the rights, dignity and equality of the several States unimpaired."

The country rallied with a surprising and unparalleled unanimity to sustain the Administration in this policy. Doubts that naturally arose in many conservative minds from the political antecedents and the party affiliations of Mr. Lincoln, were almost wholly given to the winds. There was but one voice, and that was that the Administration must have all the men, money and means necessary for carrying out the avowed purposes of the war. And there were freely and lavishly furnished.

Time rolled on. During the winter of 1861-2, many splendid victories were won by the Union arms, and our forces had penetrated into the very heart of the Confederate rebel empire. Wherever our flag was unfurled in the far South, hundreds and thousands rejoiced to witness that old beloved banner of Union, peace and property, waving once more aloft. Many were found ready to volunteer in its defense.

But while this was going on in the South, Congress was wasting its time, not in carrying out the policy the President had announced in his Inaugural, and that Congress itself was pledged to abide by in the Crittenden resolution, but in interminable debates upon questions of confiscation, emancipation and State abolition. Many of the prominent men, who stood high in the Administration, seemed to have forgotten that there was any Constitution to maintain, any Union to preserve, or any slave States entitled to respect.

In about one year from the date of the President's Inauguration, when he solemnly promised the country to abide by and conduct his Administration upon the principle that to the States exclusively belongs the power to control their domestic institutions, a marked change in the course of the Congress and the Administration became apparent. The radical idea appeared, that in order to strike down the rebellion, the State institution of slavery must be first stricken down. If the Constitution stood in the way, it must be disregarded. If the Union of the States could not be preserved, then some of the States must be blotted out, and as to State rights—any of these that were opposed to the giving of freedom to negro slaves—were pronounced humbugs.

The President, overcome by this clamor and this deluge of fanatical rhetoric, and perhaps persuaded that such was the will of the people in the Northern States, though no evidence of such a will had been given at any election, yielded, and approved measures which no intelligent and candid man could doubt he would a year or even six months before have rejected at once. But he who "modified" the proclamation of emancipating Generals, could not resist the stronger "pressure" of a majority in Congress.

Having once surrendered to the Radicals, nothing remained but to let them pilot the ship of State. So, without authority even from Congress, to say nothing of the Constitution, a proclamation was issued for the emancipation of all the slaves in at least one third of the Union—of loyal and disloyal masters alike. The Radicals triumphed—the country mourned.

This was the original conservative and conciliatory policy changed into one of exasperation and unconditional revenge. The maintenance of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union seemed subordinate objects. The rights, equality and dignity of the several States appeared to sink into insignificance. The total abolition of slavery loomed up before the public gaze as the paramount—the all-absorbing object. The people marked the change of policy with disgust—almost with despair. The election came. The voters, who had never changed, condemned the change in the Administration and demanded an instant and unequal return to the policy announced in the Inaugural and in the Crittenden resolution. Will the demand be heeded? If not, it will be made in still louder and stronger terms till it becomes imperative.

## How the Wisconsin Soldiers Vote.

The Milwaukee News of the 7th inst., states that returns had been received by telegraph from the 19th Wisconsin at Fort Monroe, giving the following result on Congressmen:

Democrats	129
Republicans	72
Democratic majority	57

The soldiers at Fort Monroe had no Republican Commissioners to instruct them how to vote, or refuse to furnish Democratic tickets as in the Iowa elections, and the result shows that nearly two to one were Democrats.

## Mr. Chase and the Finances.

In reply to some attacks upon Gov. CHASE in the New York papers, because of his management of the National finances, the National Republican, of Washington City, says:

The sufficient answer to all such attacks is the credit of the Government, maintained through twenty months of unexampled difficulties—supported amidst the storms of war, the conflicts of factions, and the intrigues of self-seeking money-changers—and this day standing as a bright sun in the sky of the Nation, and in the eyes of every European eye, and in all the markets of the world, unsurpassed, and we might add, unparalleled, during any similar crisis. To us, we say, is a sufficient answer to all the attacks attempted upon the head of the Treasury Department.

The country at large, without reference to parties, has confidence in him. He is of the caliber of Pitt, of Neckers, of Hamilton. Men who have no personal acquaintance with Mr. Chase, and men who have no personal predilection for him, yet join in common gratitude to the Secretary who has preserved and supported the national credit, and in doing that has accomplished as much as it was permitted any one to effect toward preserving and maintaining the ascendancy of the national authority, and therefore the stability of the Government and the permanence of the Union.

The voice of the American people will go with us in this tribute to a man who needs no vindication. Especially will his character and his management of the national finances receive the cordial and enthusiastic approval of those who understand and feel the pressing nature of these times—the burdens, the perils, the necessities of the nation.

When it is remembered that Mr. Chase found the paper currency of the country, at the beginning of his administration, worth within one half per cent. of the value of gold, and now it is about 30 per cent. below the value of gold, it will be conceded that the writer of the above extravagant puff has displayed a coolness which is refreshing indeed. The mass of the people

## LETTER FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

LOWELL, MASS., Nov. 6, 1862.

EDITORIAL STATEMENT—Long ere this letter reaches you the November elections will have taken place and the result have become a matter of history; and though the Democracy of the nation have great cause for rejoicing at the general success which has crowned their efforts, the Conservatives of Massachusetts feel that they have not been able to contribute more toward the cause so dear to every patriotic heart. One thing is certain, however—we have taken fifteen thousand votes from the Abolition majority in this State, and elected a national Congressman in place of Alex. H. Rice, Republican, in the Boston district. Lowell—the city of spindles—gave John A. Andrew eleven hundred and thirty-five votes, while this year it gives him a majority of only five hundred. So you see we are doing something to stem the torrent of Abolition which has so long kept New England drifting into the dark vortex of disunion.

But seriously, it seems to me there is but little hope for Massachusetts. Fanaticism is a part of her living organism, and it cannot be thoroughly eradicated from her body politic until the vital spark has fled from many of her taken fifteen thousand votes from the Abolition majority in this State, and elected a national Congressman in place of Alex. H. Rice, Republican, in the Boston district. Lowell—the city of spindles—gave John A. Andrew eleven hundred and thirty-five votes, while this year it gives him a majority of only five hundred. So you see we are doing something to stem the torrent of Abolition which has so long kept New England drifting into the dark vortex of disunion.

But it is glorious to know that the great West, and New York—the commercial center of the nation—have risen to a just appreciation of the exigencies of the hour and have put forth their giant arms to rescue our people from the horrors of Abolition tyranny and oppression. A ray of hope for our distracted country gleams in the horizon, and let us trust that it may usher in the dawn of a brighter future for constitutional government in the American Republic.

RETURNS FROM NEW YORK, says the World of the 8th inst., foot up eleven thousand majority for FAYSON, and give the Democrats sixty-five members of the Assembly or House in the State Legislature out of one hundred and twenty-eight, being a majority of two.

Tax recent elections give the Democrats a United States Senator from each of the following States: Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, and probably New York.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of Nov. 9, says a contractor gambled away \$75,000 of public money belonging to the Government last night. His securities are believed to be good.

It is understood at Washington that Assistant Secretary of the Interior Usher's instructions are such that in settling the Indian difficulties in Minnesota no capital punishment will be needed.

Tax billiard match between Kavanagh and Foley, at Buffalo, on the 7th—the decisive game of three—was won by the former, Foley being beaten 204 points in 1500.

Gen. J. C. Davis, having reported to Gen. Rosecrank at Bowling Green, has been assigned to his old command in the Army of the Cumberland.

The Anglo-American says Mrs. Abraham Lincoln has presented the Contraband Relief Association of Washington the generous contribution of two hundred dollars for the relief of the suffering freedmen in and around that city.

The official list of killed and wounded received of the battles of Corinth, October 4th and 5th. Total killed, 315; total wounded, 1812; missing, 223; total, 2339. Official list of killed, wounded and missing, in the battle of Iuka, 723.

CORRESPONDENCE published in the National Intelligencer of the 8th, shows that on January 1st, 1861, Mr. Buchanan and General Scott concurred in the opinion that immediate military needs of the country then required no appeal to the militia or volunteers in aid of the regular force.

The Toronto Globe is urging the construction of an overland route to the Pacific through British territory, considering it unworthy of British enterprise that the Americans should have three routes across the continent, and Canada none.

The Louisville Journal announces the arrival in that city, in iron, of Lieutenant L. W. Wise, nephew of Henry A., arrested in Colonel Shanks's camp, at Owensboro, as a spy. He came into camp under pretense of selling a horse. Letters, conclusively proving his true character, including one in cipher from his uncle, were found on his person.

The Pittsburgh Post, of the 8th inst., states that coal has advanced in price in that city to seven cents per bushel.

The Federal forces have taken possession of Warrenton. They met with no resistance. It is reported that the great body of Lee's army crossed the Rappahannock some time since, and is now in Richmond. This, however, greatly needs confirmation.

GEN. McCLELLAN was, on Saturday, relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac. He is succeeded by Gen. Burnside, and Gen. Hooker has the first command under the latter.

It is said that the Emperor Napoleon has just purchased Malmaison, the residence of the Empress Josephine after her divorce. He already possesses considerable estates in the environs, La Juchere, Saint Cloud, and the greater part of the woods of Malmaison.

It is said that a careful calculation shows that in most of the agricultural districts the tax levied by the Federal Government will not pay the cost of collecting. This law, they will keep in pay a horde of collectors, and by its indirect influence the taxes will fall heavily on these districts. It will, however, be a long time before all the errors and inequalities of the present system can be amended.

The snow storm on the 7th inst. prevailed over an extended portion of the States, from Canada as far South as heard from. It raged with great severity, the wind being from the Northeast, in Boston, New York, Baltimore, Washington and other points, East and South.

COMMONWEALTH PENNSYLVANIA, commandant of the Philadelphia navy yard, died on the 7th inst. of a paralytic attack. He was 82 years of age, and has been in the naval service of the country for over half a century.

## Letter from Judge Ranney.

At the recent magnificent jubilee held by the Democracy of Holmes county at Millersburg, the following letter was read from Judge Ranney. We take it from a recent number of that excellent paper, the Holmes County Farmer:

MY DEAR SIB:—As I anticipated might be the case when I saw you, I had but my congratulations in the courts will depart me of the assistance of your Democracy of Holmes county at their approaching celebration of our political victories in this State and elec-

where. I deeply regret the necessity which compels me to forego this pleasure; but as I am so soon to be deprived of the right of preserving my profession, I feel under very strong moral obligations to those who have entrusted me with their interests, to do what lies in my power to meet their expectations, until that time arrives.

If there ever was a time when honest and patriotic exaltation might be indulged in, this is that time; and if any country in the States for her part and present fidelity, is entitled to a large share of praise to herself, it is the country of Holmes. Traitors, fanatics, and corrupt politicians have brought the country to the verge of ruin; and the most hopeful amongst us, were oppressed with the fear that we were fast approaching a blighting anarchy, or its fearful counterpart, a military despotism. In this state of depression, the people—the honest farmers and producing masses of our countrymen, regardless alike of unmeasured abuse and cowardly threats for their personal safety, arose—spoke in a voice which has carried courage and hope to every patriot heart, and dismay to every one who would subvert the rich legacy bequeathed us by our fathers, or speculate upon public distress. They have unanimously declared, that the ungrateful son who lifts a pariah hand against the Temple of Liberty, merit and shall receive just punishment. That no more homage be paid to traitors than to traitors in a place to the constellations of States, nor to annul those great constitutional safeguards of liberty and security, which have been secured by the toll, and blood and treasure of our ancestors, through centuries of time. Thus the brave men who have left home and its comforts, for the battle-field and its perils, have not done so to overthrow and destroy, but to preserve and maintain the Constitution and Union which Washington and his comrades gave us. And finally, the taxes collected from the hard-earned savings of labor, are not yielded to be stolen or appropriated by corrupt officials or greedy contractors; but to be honestly and faithfully applied for the preservation of the unity and safety of the common country.

I indulge the hope, and confident expectation, that the able gentleman that you have just honored with his seat in Congress, will be able to do much for his District and the country. He assumes the gravest of responsibilities, and will be called to act upon questions vital to your interests. If I might presume upon one word to his constituents, it would be to exhort him, and bid him to do his duty as he feels it, courageously, they will make it their business to sustain him. In the present critical condition of our country, it is the duty of every man, whether occupying a public position or not, to do that which his conscience tells him is right, and to do it with a pure heart, and a clear head, and a firm hand. He who has broad valleys and rapidly developing resources, will be largely responsible for the future. He ought and must occupy the position of justice and impartiality; and it becomes us all, with a view to the great interests of ourselves, of our children, and of mankind, to swear upon the altar of our country, that "Liberty regulated by law," shall now and forever, prevail within her borders.

Very truly yours, R. F. RANNEY.

## Chewing Wax.

We commend the following article to the attention of our young readers. It is written by one who ought to know:

"It is said a girl at Bridgton, Maine, chewed wax during her marriage ceremony." It was reported that she was chewing the end of a "sweet and bitter fancies." Be that as it might, it will be well if her husband has not to chew the end of a *wax* reality, for having been so silly as to marry a girl whose brain had been so softened by this practice, as to let her be incapable of rational thought, and that organ was put under the force of a practice more than any other, calculated to enfeeble the mind, it is this everlasting chew, chew, chew, to be seen in the hands of girls and boys—even in the high school where the student of physiology is found with his hand in wax in mouth, chew, chew, proving at least one thing—that the teacher understands nothing of the deleterious effects of this habit upon the organs of mind, or of its debilitating influence upon the body. The most palpable and immediate effects are too great and constant a flow of blood to the brain, with too abundant a secretion of saliva; the more important consequence is, that it renders the mind incapable of any one known a very reputable lawyer while his jaws were in action upon a cud of paper; but a perfect child when they were not thus occupied. In addition to the school use of this deleterious habit, it is deemed very proper by young men, to use wax or gum sparingly in school. If parents and teachers understood this evil to his full extent, neither school, church, nor the youthful social circle, would tolerate the practice, nor be injured by its continuance.

## Take Sulphite of Lime

AS THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE METHOD OF KEEPING ORANGE SWEET, ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

At E. Schueller's Eagle Drug Store, S. E. corner of High and High Sts., COLUMBUS, OHIO.

## Dried Beef

S. C. HAMS, WHITE WHEAT FLOUR, RED WHEAT FLOUR, S. C. SODA, SAL. SODA, CREAM TARTAR, GREEN AND BLACK TEAS, RIO AND JAVA COFFEE, WOODEN WARE, CORDAGE, ETC., ETC.

For sale by W. H. RESTIEUX, 108 South High Street.

## Cranberries! Cranberries!

25 BELLS. CHAMBERLAIN, DIRECT from the marshes, for sale by barrel, bushel or quart, by W. H. RESTIEUX, 108 South High Street.

## Dr. A. J. VANDERSLICE,

Late Professor of the Ecole Clinique de Medicine Pharmacie in Paris.

A PRACTITIONER OF 20 YEARS, Announces to his friends and the public, that he continues to devote his time to the curing of the following diseases, viz:

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Pile, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Piles, Fistula, Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, White Swelling, Nervous Affections, Fever and Ague, Bilious Complaints, etc., etc.

Dr. Vanderslice has met with great success by his peculiar mode of treatment of diseases, where other very eminent physicians have failed to produce a cure. To attest his confidence in his own skill and merit, he will undertake the cure of all patients without charge excepting the cost of medicine, requiring no fee until after restoration of their health.

Diseases of a peculiar character he guarantees to remove radically in a few days, without offensive or deleterious medicines. He warrants to all, no matter how severe or long standing the disease, an effectual cure, or he will refund the money.

Residence, two doors from the corner of Green and First Streets, Louisville, Ky. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Dr. A. J. VANDERSLICE can produce over one hundred certificates of the speedy cure of various diseases. Send for them.

## CONSULTATION GRATIS.

SIMONTON'S EXCHANGE, H. SIMONTON & SON.

This is to certify that I was afflicted with Piles in and for six years. After trying every remedy, I placed myself under the care of Dr. A. J. Vanderslice, of Louisville, and in three months was perfectly cured. I give this as my own statement.

J. SUGARMAN, Boston, Mass.

This is to certify that I have been afflicted with Piles for seven years. After trying all known remedies, and failing, Dr. A. J. Vanderslice performed a perfect cure in three months.

LOUIS COCHRAN.

Persons who are not afflicted, in whose hands my cards may fall, will please distribute such cards to the afflicted.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### COLUMBUS ATHENEUM.

D. B. BALTON, Manager. F. HEMMERLACH, Musical Director.

Tuesday Evening, November 11.

### FARCE, BY THE COMPANY.

By W. H. Donaldson.

### SKATING SCENE.

By W. H. Donaldson.

### THE PATENTERS OF THE ROBBERY.

DANCE, MARIAN M. SMITH.

### TWELVE LIVING TABLEAU.

To conclude with the RED GNOME.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### PURE WINES.

PURE BRANDIES.

### PURE WHISKIES.

For medicinal purposes, for sale by W. H. RESTIEUX.

### Plain Drab Alpaca.

With Street and next to the State Bank, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

### CONFEDERATE SMOKE!

Try it! Try it!

For medicinal purposes, for sale by W. H. RESTIEUX.

### Plain Drab Alpaca.

With Street and next to the State Bank, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

### CONFEDERATE SMOKE!

Try it! Try it!

For medicinal purposes, for sale by W. H. RESTIEUX.

## New Dress Goods.

HEADLEY, EBERLY & RICHARDS.

Nos. 280 & 282, South High St.

ARE DAILY RECEIVING ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STOCKS OF DRESS GOODS

That can be found in the city. Such as

Plain and Fancy Silks.

Merinos, Poplins, Plaids, Alpaca,

&lt;