The Ohio Statesman

MANYPENNY & MILLER, Publishers. COLUMBUS, OHIO:

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 31, 1863.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State are our agents in those cities, and are authorised to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our Lossess

Thanks.

We are indebted to the Hon. A. L. PERRILL our able and industrious Senator, for the Adjutant General's Report, for the Report of the Treasurer of State, for the Penitentlary Report, and for the Report of the Central Lunatio Asylum. He has our thanks.

Hon. Orro Dazazz will also accept our thanks for valuable favors.

Gen. Schenek Pouncing on an Editor.

The Abelition majority in our State Legislature so lateigued and gerrymandered last winter as to give General ROBERT C. SCHENCE, of Dayton, a seat in the next Congress. Since the to the command of a Department with his loyal man undoubtedly-loyal to Abelitionism and arbitrary power, which is all the loyalty his party considers worth a fig.

General Schence the other day arrested Mr. Bernau, the editor of the Philadelphia Evening Journal, sent him to prison out of the State, and suppressed his paper. What was the offense? The public are not informed of the ground of this Star Chamber proceeding. It was disloyalty of course, but that is like saying a man is guilty of crime. We are as much in the dark as before

A Washington correspondent of the Cincin pati Gasette says that Gen. Schence's arbitrary proceedings against the Philadelphia editor were bottomed upon this-that the latter had said that JEFF. DAVIS's message was more able and trathful than that of President LINCOLN It is not stated when and where Mr. Boillast said this, nor are the words given which he used. Probably he never said it, or if he did say something like it, it was in such connection and with such modifications as to make it a harmless comparison. Yet even the baid assertion about the two messages as charged above, is not half so hard on Father Abraham as Wendell Philips has publicly charged on him time and again, calling him an imbecile, a turtle, a king-log and all such degrading epithets. But then Abolisionists have a carte-blanch to say what they please. They cannot of course be guilty of disloyal practices. thing like it, it was in such connection and with guilty of disloyal practices.

General Schrack's action in the premises we see has stirred up something of a bornet's nest about his ears. Judge Ludlow, of the Phila-Uhl, Vance, Wilson—25. ton and demand the release of Mr. Bollray March 11, 1853, and a supplementary act It is expected to pass. In that case it will test passed April 8, 1856, and supplementary to the the backbone of the Governor; and the people act passed April 12, 1858; By the same—To a State should do. General Schence, like his amendatory thereof and supplementary to said superiors at Washington, is making history acts, passed April 5, 1856; By Mr. Cook-To tolerably fast.

Governor Stanley Resigned.

The Military or Provisional Governor of North Carolina, STANLEY, has resigned. This is not unexpected news. STANLEY is too modest and conservative a man to answer the purpose of an abolitionized Administration. The Abolitionists have had a rod in pickle for him for some time. They have complained bitterly of him, because he didn't favor their free negro policy to the extent they wished. His removal has in the State House to the officers therein been threatened, and to save the Administration the trouble of ousting him, he has resigned. Public Buildings.

The immedate cause that led to Gov. STAN-LEY's resignation is stated to be his opposition to the President's Emancipation proclamation. It appears also that Gen. Fostan is mustering North Carolina negroes into the military service, against which Governor STANLEY remon strated, but in vain. It is, therefore, no wonder that he has resigned.

Gen, Pope not a Democrat.

The statement frequently made in Abolition journals that General Porz is a Democrat, is a Democrat. We state this upon the authority of an eminent citizen, who knew Porz intifamiliar with his career since. Porn belongs to the Abelitionists and to nebody else. They may rid themselves of him, if they choose, the best way they can; but they will not be permitted to saddle him off upon Democrate.

Thurlow Weed.

Me. THURLOW WESD, in the Albany, N. Y Evening Journal of January 27, announces his retirement from the editorship and proprietorship of that paper after a connection with it of thirty-three years. He was the founder of the Journal, and has been its responsible editor, formerly as a staunch Whig and latterly as a conservative Republican. Counting previous engagements, Mr. WEED has been in the newspaper editorial life nearly half a century.

Me. WEED, in severing his connection with the Beening Journal, which he has sold out to the other partners, bids his readers, his friende, and bis old political associates an affectionate farewell, giving the reasons for the step he has taken in the following frank and explicit

But we have fallen upon evil times. Our country is in immediate and imminent danger. I differ widely with my party about the heat means of crashing the rebellion. That difference is radical and irreconcilable. I can neither impress others with my views, nor surrender my own solemn convictions. The al-ternative of living in strife with those whom I have esteemed, or withdrawing, is presented. I have not hesitated in choosing the path of peace as the path of duty.

In other words, as GREELEY says, Mr. WEED

wood food and

openly. the late so-called Republican party has become thoroughly abolitionized, this voluntary repudiation of that organization by a man who has rejected. done more than any other in giving it success and placing it in the seat of political power, would amply supply the deficincy. He has labored to prevent it from falling under the control and guidance of Disunion Abolitionism but has falled, and now turns away from it with disgust and loathing.

The Ohio Legislature.

In the SENATE, on Friday, after prayer by the Rev. Mr. Roberts, petitions were presented by Messra. Eggleston, Gunckel, Lang and Neal which were referred. The following bills were introduced and read the first time: By Mr. Lang-To enable soldlers to vote; By Mr. Robison-To authorize the payment of county auditors for certain extra services. The following bills were passed: To amend section 17 of the act entitled an act regulating the mode of administering assignments in trust for the benefit of creditors, passed April 6, 1859; To further amend the 61st section of the act entitled "an act to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages," passed May 3, 1852, and amended by an act passed April election, General Souzacz has been appointed 29, 1254. The bill, Further defining the duties and powers of clerks of courts, was indefiniteheadquarters at Baltimore. The General is a ly peatponed. Mr. Gardner offered a preamble and resolutions, which were adopted, appropriating certain rooms in the State House to off.

> cers therein named The Senate was occupied the whole of the afternoon in discussing plans for the organization of the militia of the State. The question was, whether an expensive plan should be adopted or not. It was finally decided, that no plan should be adopted which would involve the State in any considerable expenditure of money, and that the chief part of the expenditure should

The Senate adjourned

arrests was resumed at alse o'clock in the morning and continued until noon, when Mr. Griswold moved that Mr Dresel's resolution and the pending amendments be referred to the Indiciary committee This motion prevailed,

Cook, Crane, Crouse, Dresel, Fee of Brown,

delphia Court of Quarter Sessions, a jurist of Petitions were presented by Mesers. Scott bigh character, on Thursday, directed the Johnston, Maffett, Clarke, Warner, Harsh, Grand Jury to lay aside all other business until Dresel, Krum, and Fee of Vinton, which were they had thoroughly investigated this case of referred. The following bills were introduced Mr. Bollrav, and vindicated the authority of and read the first time : By Mr. Griswold-Supthe State. We see, too, that a resolution is plementary to an act to provide for the organipending in the Penneylvania State Senate, and zution of cities and incorporated villages, therizing Governor Currin to go to Washing- passed May 3, 1852, and the amendment passed amend an act entitled an act to provide for the it will sleep the sleep of death, or be emascupluck to stand up for their rights against ar. organization of cities and incorporated villages, bitrary and usurped power, as the Executive of passed May 3, 1852, and the several acts amend sections 34 and 41 of the act to organize and discipline the militia and volunteer militia, passed March 28, 1857; By Mr. Dresel-To amend the act entitled an act to provide for and regulating street railroad com panies, passed April 10, 1861; By Mr. Dresel-To amend section one of an act entited an act to organize and discipline the militia and volunteer militia, passed March 28, 1857; By Mr. Osborn-To provide for securing the allotment certificates of Ohio volunteers.

Senate resolutions, apportioning certain room named, were referred to the committee on

The House then adjourned.

Great Speech of Hon. Milton Sayler.

Hon. MILTON SAYLER concluded his great speech in vindication of the rights of American citizens, on Friday morning. It is conceded on all hands that it was one of the ablest speeches ever delivered in a legislative body in Ohlo. Its conclusive reasoning, its inflexible logic, and its faultless elocution, characterized it at once as a most powerful and elegaent effort. It was unanswerable; and the apologists of arbifalse. General Porz is not, and has never been trary power stood appalled and dismayed, and were unable to speak. It reinspired the friends of Constitutional Liberty and Anglo-American mately during the Mexican war, and has been Righte, and gave them fresh courage for the impending conflict

Mr. SATLER began by saying that the ques' tion directly and properly before the House was twofold, involving the right of the Chief Executive of the nation-let, to arrest without process of law, and 21, to detain without privilege of habeas corpus, citizens of the State of Ohlo not connected with the military service. This right had been distinctly elalmed by the President in his Message of July 4, 1861, to the extra session of Congress, and had been exercised toward some of the States during almost the entire period of the present Administration, though it found its complete and final assertion

in the Proclamation of September 24, 1862. Mr. SAYLER distinctly denied this right to the President, and the following is a brief outline

of his argument: 1st. So far as this right exists at all, and so far as the writ of habeas corpus may be suspended under any circumstances, the power is conferred by the Constitution upon Congress and not upon the Chief Executive.

He argued this proposition-1st. From the context of the Constitution

itself : 24. From the history of the weit, and the established doctrine concerning it in England:

In answer to those members who yielded the historical argument but affirmed that the prerogative of the President was greater in this respect than that of the Sovereign of England, has cessed to be Republican, or rather does not he replied that the revolution was a war against has ceased to be Republicen, or rather does not choose to become a Disunion-Abeliticnist—the prerogatives, so set forth in the Declaration of the regiment left its position in reserve and under fire, some fifteen or twenty minutes permitted in the Administration party—and, therefore, protesting against the tyransy of a Sovereign position still more trying—indeed exposed to a

deems the time is come when he should say so and sustaining that protest by years of bloody five too intense and concentrated to be withwar and soffering, should at once confer on a If any additional proof were wanting that President elected by themselves greater power over the liberty of the subject than that possessed by the Sovereign whose authority they

He denied that any such authority could be deduced from the President's oath of office, as that attempted by the member from Montgomery. On the contrary the peculiar form of that oath limited the President to a faithful execution of his "office," and bound him to "preserve, protect and defend" the Constitution as much against Executive usurpation as against infraction on the part of the citizen .-It was his duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," but not his right either to make or suspend law.

Mr. SAYLER then refuted the arguments and assertions of those who deduced the right of the President to arrest the citizen and suspend the writ of habeas corpus from the "war power." He distinguished between martial and military alone the former could have place in this counbecause that had reference only to those in mil- others. itary service, and was enacted by the Federal Congress as much as civil law.

Nor could the President's proclamation of September 24h flud any basis in martial law for that was exceptional, arising out of actual military operations, limited to the immediate field of those operations, and could not in England or in this country exist at all where the ordinary courts of justice were open.

The power claimed by the President in the proclamation referred to, could not therefore be deduced either from the Constitution or the Implied powers of war. It was a mere as-Executive, and of such authority as no free people would ever confer upon any ruler.

Mr. SAYLER did not wish to be understood as objecting to the punishment of offenders. If men violated law, let them suffer the penalty of law; but in the name of liberty, let the peo-In the House, the discussion upon arbitrary ple know what the law is and let the forms and processes of law be preserved to them.

A free people will be jealous of usurpation of power on the part of their rulers, and a people worthy of freedom will preserve their constitution and laws against infraction on the and that reference was made, by the following part of others. The only hope of the country is in the preservation of the integrity of the Conwhen night and the tempest close around him."

After Mr SAYLER had concluded this great speech, his friends crowded around him and showered upon him their congratulations; and draft every third black man, or citizen with a visible admixture of African blood, having a the Democratio members of the Legislature presented him with a written request, signed by This would seem pretty heavy for a start, but He will probably comply with the request, when we expect to lay it before our readers, in ex-

Close of the Discussion in the House of Representatives on Arbitrary

The discussion in the House of Representatives on arbitrary arrests was fesumed on Fri. preparatory to the process of drafting. day morning and continged until noon, when it was brought to a close. Mr. SAYLER concluded his able and eloquent speech; and was followed whom moved the reference of Mr Dazent's Capital: will defeat its object, and thus be allowed to in thy name!" afraid of an investigation. They will not permit it. The time will come, however, when they will have to submit to inquiry and investigation.

Colonel W. P. Reid.

We had a cail, on Friday, from the Rev. L. F. DRAKE, Chaplain of the 121st Ohio, who is now in the State on business for the brigade to which his regiment belongs, to look after the convaescents, and gather sanitary stores. He makes ware, Ohlo, who is now commanding the 34th brigade. We were gratified to learn that the Colonel is succeeding so admirably This is what all of his friends expected of him. He would make a good Brigadier-General. A gentleman of Kentucky, in writing to one of Col-REID's friends, bears the following testimony to his ability and popularity as a brigade commander: "I take pleasure in bearing testimony to his (Col. REID's) faithfulness and ability In performing the duties of his position. He is prudent, vigilant, urbane and kind, and is a community. We hope for the cause of the country that he will be kept in command in Kentucky."

From all accounts the 191st Ohio his endured many hardships, and in about four weeks after its organization was in one of the most bloody battles of the war-Chaplin Hills, near Perryaville, Ky.

Mr. DRAKE kindly permitted us to copy the following letter, addressed to him by Colone BOMFARD:

November 24th, 1862 REV. L F. DRARE, Chaplain 12tst Reg't O V.

I , Persyville, Ky : DEAR SIR-It gives me great pleasure to ac-knowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d inst. (which was delayed for some time at Cincionati), and comply with your request by giv-ing you my impressions of the conduct and appearance of the 191st Reg's O. V. I. in the where this regiment was, if I remember rightd'Armes when it was called upon. Seeing it march to take position, I hastened to join it, having received orders to bring up reserves, and had the honor of accompanying it into action. My acquaintance with this regiment, except merely as a part of the Army of the Obio, was very short, it is true, but it was much quickened under the trying circumstances attending our introduction, and I presume that I am scarcely if at all remembered by any of them, for I had the misfortune of disappearing from amongst them almost as suddenly as I had sure you, sir, that I remember the bright and jouriese looks of those young soldiers as they swept down the hillside and filed into actien, with the apparent nonchalance of war. with the apparent nonchalance of veterane, passing through a fiame of fire of intense se-verity, and to which they stood exposed without disorder, and unhappily with but little op portunity of returning the fire with effect, un-til I was wounded and from inability to stand

up, was assisted from the field.

The part of this scene within my recollection was of short duration, lasting, from the time

stood in the feeble formation of two ranks; at a halt, and, from what I have heard, at a point probably the most exposed and naked of any other in the whole field.

If, after my absence, there was in the conduct of any portion of the regiment, anything to be desired, no one not having a right to claim membership with it, will regret it more than myzelf, nor will any one be more surprised.

Please give my best respects to Colonel Reid Dr. Hatchets and other gentlemen of the com-mand at Perryville, and believe me,

Respectfully and sincerly yours, etc., T. BOMFARD, Lieut.-Col. 16th Infantry, U. S. A.

THE rebel steamer Oreto ran the Mobile blockade of nine vessels January 13, and with 1700 bales of cotton on board succeeded in getting to sea. It is said she has already suck a Boston brig laden with sugar. The Orcto is of 750 tons burthen, and carries twenty guns. Her commander is J. N. Mappir, formerly of the United States Navy.

REAR ADMIRAL PORTER, of the Mississippi law and discussed at length the extent to which fintilla, writes that he is filling up his crews with negroes, who are flocking to him to enter try. This power in the Chief Executive could the service. General Cuarts has organized one not, he affirmed, be deduced from military law, negro regiment at Helena, and is rapidly filling

THE rebels have occupied Holly Springs with brigade of mounted infantry, under General WHITEFIELD. Two brigades of infantry, under General TILGHMAN, are now repairing the Mis' sissippi Contral railroad between Holly Springs and Tallahatchee. The enemy are again intrenching themselves at Grenada.

The Probable Draft of Negroes.

Under this head the Cincinnati Commercial has the following. The darkies are in for it. Their Abolition friends are after them with a sumption of authority on the part of the Chief determination to make them fight, nolens volens. So let them burry up the negro draft:

If the policy of arming negroes is adopted. and that seems to be the tendency of the times. the probability of a draft of the able-bodied free male blacks, in the Northern and border States, becomes a matter worthy immediate and solemn consideration. The census of 1860 gives the following return of free male blacks: California 2 827. Connecticut 4,136, Delaware 9,889, Illinois 3 809, Indiana 5,791, Iowa 566 Kansas 286, Kentucky 5,101, Maine 653, Maryland 39,746, Massachusette 4,469, Michigan 3,567, Minnesots 126, Missouri 1,697, New Hampshire 253, New Jersey 12,312, New York 23,178, Ohio 18,442, Pelnsylvania 26,373, Rhode Island 1,831, Vermont 371, Wisconsin 653. Total 156,082 Perhaps one-third of the in the preservation of the integrity of the Con-stitution. Let us cling to it, therefore, "as us black men, to be drafted from, 55,327. We the shipwrecked mariner clings to the last plank presume not more than 45,000 could be got at and made available. In order, therefore, to raise a force of 15,000 blacks, and we shall want that many in addition to the contrabande convertible into soldiers, it will be necessary to habitation in the free and border slave States. them all, that he furnish it for publication, it would not be largely out of proportion to the number of white men who have entered the military service; and if the negroes, commencing at this late day, would do their full share, every other man of them should 'go to the war."

As soon as the policy of calling out our Black Reserve is adopted, there will, of course, be ar-rangements made to bring the negroes up to the work in full force. In the first place, doubtless, they will be allowed to volunteer, and while they are about it, all will be regletered,

The Carnival at Washington.

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce by Mr. Cook and Mr. Griswold, the latter of thus describes the moral aspect of our National

As was the case in the matropolis of France, when law had been deshroned, and when Madame Roland exclaimed on mounting the scaflated, and then reported back in a shape that fold: "Oh Liberty, what errors are committed Washington is now merrier pass. The apologists of arbitrary power are than ever before. Receptions at the White House, dinners at the Cabinet officers', dancing parties at the hotels, the theatres crowded, and bands of music perambulating the streets at night, to attract visitors to the halls where the shameless performers banished from Broad way are giving their disgraceful exhibitions.— The north eldewalk of Pennsylvania avenue is lined with gambling houses, and respectable ladies can scarce venture abroad, so completely are the streets in possession of the fallen of

their sex.
On Saturday evening, at one of our first-class hotels, a brawl disturbed the house, and the offending party, who was severely punished for the use of the insulting language, gave the a very favorable report of Col. REID, of Dela- name of one of our leading Generals as his father and his superior officer. These matters are not pleasant to chronicle, but they form a part of the great drams now being acted here.

THE OLD VERMONT COUGH REMEDY.

N. H Downs's Balsamic Elixir is warranted for Coughs, Colds, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. This standard article has been used in New England and New York with universal success for over thirty great favorite with his acquaintances in this years. Eastern people will be very glad to find it in Ohio. For sale by G. Rosears and all Druggista in Columbus. D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, N. Y., and John F. Henry & Co., Waterbury, Vt., General Agents. nov26-44-86m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lost.

A LIVER COLUMED AND WHITE Setter Blich, about three months old. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning her to this jan29-31

PAYING OFF.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CINCINSATI, January 21st, 1863. EAMSTERS DIACHARGED FROM MY EMPLOY can obtain their pay for DECEMBER, by calling at e office, No. 7 Trust Company Building, corner Third F. W. HURTT, Captain and A. Q. M. Jap24-tf

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Jan. 18-tf SABGENT & DOLLE.

QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE Western Massachusetts Insurance Company.

On the fifteenth day of January, 1863, made to the Auditor of Ohio, pursuant to the statute of that State, entitled "An act to regulate Insurance Companies, not incorporated by the State of Ohio," passed April 8, 1856:

NAME AND LOCATION. First.—The name of the Company is the Western Mas-sachusetts Insurance Company, and is located at

Pittafield, Mass. I. CAPITAL.

11,888 11 \$17,761 87

1st. 132 shares Pittsdeld Bank, 2d. 15 shares Agricute'l Bank... 3d. 20 shares Webster Bank... 4th, 30 shares Merchante' Bank, 5th, 10 shares Hide & Leather

33,034 00 SCHEDULE OF MORTGAGES.

1. The mortgage of sundry \$45,490

Debts otherwise socured, as per vouchers accompanying, viz.
Par Market Amount value. Value. Ioaned.

field Bank stock, 15,300 15.919 15,300 00 10 shares Berk-shire Bk stock, 1,000 1'070 1,000 00

road slock... 14,900 13,410 13,376 00 4th. 10 sbares Agri-cultural Bank

1 000 1 610 1 000 00 5 shares Hadley Falls Bx stock, 500 525 500 00 5th. 60 shares Adams Sib. 80 shares Adams

Bank stock....6.000 6,600 6,000 00

i Central rail:
road bond...1,000 1,100, 278 00

Total amount loaned on above.....

Debts for Premiums......none.

All other securities..... 48,186 80

Total assets of the Company 9234.171 50 III. LIABILITIES. Fifth-The amount of Habilities, due or not Ninth-Losses in suspense, walting for fur-pany, none, except for small con expenses.

Total Liabilities IV. MISCELLANEOUS.

Eleventh-The greatest amount insured in any one

Eleventh—The greatest amount insured in any one risk—So as not to endanger more than \$3,000 by one fire in the judgment of the agent.

Twelfth—The greatest amount allowed by the rules to be insured in any one city, town or viliago—Hame as above.

Thirteenth—The greatest amount allowed to be insured in any one block—Same as above.

Fourteenth—The amount of its capital or earnings depended in any other state, as security for losses therein, naming them, with the amount in each, and whether such Company transacts any business of insurance in said State or States—None.

Fifteenth—The Charter, or act of incorporation of said Company—A copy now on file.

E. H. Kellogg, President, and J. W. Dunham, Scorttary of the Western Massachusetts Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and my, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the full state of the full is a fail, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said dempany; that the said insurance dompany is the bona fide owner of at least one hundred thousand doi-lers of actual each capital invested in stocks and Bonds, or in Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged; that the above described investments, nor any para thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, either as President, Secretary, areasurer, Director, or otherwise; that the mostgages above described have not been assigned, her is any manner released or impaired by said O mpany; and that they are the above described officers of said inurance Company.

R. H. KELLOGG, President. Subscribed and sworn before me, this twenty-second

SAMUEL E. HOWE, Justice of the Poace

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE, COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 28, 1063 it is hereby certified that the foregoing is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the Western Massachusetts Insurance Company, made to this office for the year 1863, and now on file herein.

[seal.] Witness my hand and seal officially.

B. W. TAYLER,
Auditor of State.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY. (To expire on the 31st day of January, 1864.) AUDITOR OF STATE'S OFFICE,

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, COLUMBUS, ONIO, Jan. 29, 1863, Colestaus, Onio, Jan. 22, 1863.)

Whereas, the Western Massachusetts Insurance Company, located at Pittsfield. In the State of Massachusetts has filed in this office a sworn statement of its condition as required by the first section of the act "To regulate Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Ohlo," passed April 8, 1856; and, whereas, said Company has farnished the undersigned satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of at least one hundred thousand dollars of actual capital invested in stocks, or in bonds, or in mortgages or real estate, world double the amount for which the same is mortgage; and, whereas, said Company has filed in this office a written instrument under its corporate seal, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, authorizing any agent or agests of said Company; consenting that such service of process shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company; concenting to to the laws of this or any other briate, and waiving all claim or right of error, by reason of such acknowledges.

to to the laws of this or any other htate, and waiving all claim or right of error, by reason of such acknowledgment of service.

Now, therefore, in pussuance of the first section of the aforesaid act, I, Robert W. Tayler, Auditor of State for the State of Ohlo, do hereby certify that said Western Massachusetts Insurance Company of Pittsheld, Massachusetts Insurance Company of Pittsheld, Massachusetts Insurance the business of Fire and Marine Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty four.

To witness whereof, I have become ambarribed my

sixty four.

In winess whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my least. I name and caused the seat of my office to be affixed the day and year above written.

B. W. TAYLEE,
Auditor of State.

H. R. BEESON, Agent, COLUMBUS.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO CINCINNATI.

SPRING SESSION FOR 1963. THE regular Spring Session of the above institution will commence on Monday, the 16th of March, and continue four months. FEES:

Professor's Tickets \$60 00 Matricolation TicketHospital Toset
Demonstrator's Ticket
Graduation Fee

The Degree of Dector of Medicine will be conferred at the close of the session.

The Dissecting Booms will continue open, and material will be supplied throughout the session.

Special attention will be given to Clinical Instruction. Students will have access to the Communical and St. Johns Hospitals, and the College Lippensany.

Further particulars may be obtained by addressing L. M. LAWSON, M. D., Dean, B. E. corner Sixth and Bace Streets.

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objection and a literature

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LAST NIGHT OF THE EMINENT ARTISTS.

MISS SALLIE ST. CLAIR. Miss St. Clair in two Great Pieces ! Miss St. Clair in the Wild Arab Dance ! Miss St. Clair in a Grand Broadsword Com bat

Miss St. Cinir in Four Characters!

Saturday Evening, Jun 31, 1862. Will be presented, with all the original music, comeandableaux, etc., the grand Military Drama of the French Spy Or, the Fail of Algiera.

Henry St. Alme, a French Lancer, Hamet, a Wild Arth Soy. Mathilde de Merique, a French Lady After which,

The Young Rebel. Kitty Vinks Mies Falife St. Clair Monday evening first night of the great Play called

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part of the City.

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Atterneys & Counselors at Law. Office, No. 11 Masonic Building,

Cincinnati, Ohio. II Practice in the State Courts; and also in the United States District, Circuit and Supreme Courts.

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