The Daily Ohio Statesman.

VOL. VII. NO. 244. NEW SERIES. COLUMBUS, OHIO. WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1861. SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR Invariably in Advance.

The Ohio Statesman

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

MANYPENNY & MILLER,

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS,

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

TERMS INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Daily - - - - $6 00 per year.
" By the Carrier, per week, 12½ cents.
Tri-Weekly - - - 3 00 per year.
Weekly - - - - 1 00 "

Terms of Advertising by the Square.

One square 1 year	$20 00	One square 3 weeks	$4 00
One " 9 months	18 00	One " 2 weeks	3 00
One " 6 months	15 00	One " 1 week	1 75
One " 3 months	10 00	One " 3 days	1 00
One " 2 months	8 00	One " 2 days	75
One " 1 month	5 00	One " 1 insertion	50

Displayed advertisements half more than the above rates.

Advertisements leaded and placed in the column of "Special Notices," *double the ordinary rates.*

All notices required to be published by law, legal rates.

If ordered on the inside exclusively after the first week per cent. more than the above rates; but all such will appear in the Tri-Weekly without charge.

Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, per year, inside, $2 50 per line; outside $3.

Notices of meetings, charitables societies, fire companies, &c., half price.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. The rule will not be varied from.

Weekly, same price as the Daily, where the advertiser sees the Weekly alone. Where the Daily and Weekly are both used, then the charge for the Weekly will be as if the rates of the Daily

No advertisement taken except for a definite period.

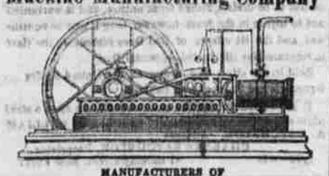
BUSINESS CARDS.

EAGLE BRASS WORKS,
Corner Spring & Water Sts.,
Columbus, Ohio.
W. B. POTTS & CO.,
MACHINISTS,
And Manufacturers of Brass and Composition Castings, Finished Brass Work of all Descriptions.

Electro Plating and Gilding!!
STENCIL CUTTING, &C.
feb1'60-dly

F. A. B. SIMKINS,
Attorney at Law
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office—Ambos Building, opposite Capitol Square.
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

COLUMBUS
Machine Manufacturing Company



MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS,
Castings, Mill-Gearing, Machinery.
ALSO,
Railroad Work
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
CHAS. AMBOS, Sup't. P. AMBOS, Treas.
dec11, 1858-tf

Winter Arrangement.

Little Miami & Columbus & Xenia
RAILROADS.

For Cincinnati, Dayton & Indianapolis!

Through to Indianapolis without Change of Cars and but One Change of Cars between Columbus and St. Louis.

THREE TRAINS DAILY FROM COLUMBUS.

FIRST TRAIN.
(Daily, Mondays excepted.)
NIGHT EXPRESS, *via* Dayton, at 2:45 a. m., stopping at London, Xenia, Dayton, Middletown and Hamilton, arriving at Cincinnati at 6:20 a. m.; Dayton at 5:45 a. m., Indianapolis at 10:45 a. m.; St. Louis at 11:50 p. m.

SECOND TRAIN.
ACCOMMODATION, at 6:10 a. m., stopping at all Stations between Columbus and Cincinnati and Dayton, arriving at Cincinnati 11:02 a. m., Dayton at 9:15 a. m., Indianapolis at 2:25 p. m.

THIRD TRAIN.
DAY EXPRESS, at 2:20 p. m., stopping at Alton, Jefferson, London, Charleston, Cedarville, Xenia, Spring Valley, Corwin, Morrow, Deerfield, Foster's, Loveland, Milford and Plainville, arriving at Cincinnati at 7:20 p. m.; St. Louis at 12 m; Dayton at 5:35 p. m.; Indianapolis at 10:38 p. m.

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains to Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

For further information and Through Tickets, apply to
M. L. DOHERTY,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Columbus, Ohio.
E. W. WOODWARD,
Superintendent, Cincinnati.
JNO. W. DOHERTY
jul13 Agent, Columbus.

HOLIDAYS.
FANCIES.
Such articles as you *desire* for your HUSBAND
Such as you *need* for your WIFE.
Such as are *proper* for your DAUGHTER.
Such as your SISTER will *praise* you for.
Such as your BROTHER *can use.*
Such as you *want* for "THE ONE YOU LOVE BEST."
Such as will be good for the "BLESSED BABY."
Such as all *seek* for.
May be found in variety, in my new stock of
WATCHES, CHAINS, JEWELRY,
PLATED GOODS,
And general assortment of
Fancy and Useful Articles.
WM. BLYNN,
No. 10 Buckeye Block.
December, 1860.

Just Received
100 HF. CH GREEN and BLACK TEAS 100 bags prime Rio Coffee.
150 pockets old Dutch Government Java Coffee.
75 bags Ceylon Coffee.
200 bbls. standard White Sugars, consisting of Powdered, Chrushed, Granulated A and B Coffee.
50 quintals George Bank Codfish.
200 bbls. Mess and No. 1 Mackerel.
5 tcs. Pick Salmon.
100 box Layer Raisins.
50 bf. box do do
100 qr. box do do
100 M Cigars, different brands and grades.
nov27 WM. McDONALD.

M. C. LILLEY
BOOK BINDER
And Blank-Book Manufacturer,
NORTH HIGH STREET, COLUMBUS, OHIO
mar11-dly

FAMILY FLOUR.
WHITE WHEAT; BRANDED
"SNOWFLAKE."
From "Barnett Mills," Springfield, O.—the best brand of Flour brought to our market. Satisfaction guaranteed. For sale only at WM. McDONALD'S,
nov27 106 South High street.

CARPETS, DeLAINES, MERINOS, CHINTZES, DRESS SILKS, and all kinds of fashionable
Winter Dress Goods.
We are now offering at very low prices.
PETER BAIN,
dec21. No. 99 South High street.

STONE'S BAZAAR.
No. 4 Gwynne Block.
A. P. STONE & O'HARRA
ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR WINTER GOODS, and invite the public to inspect them. No such stock of Goods has ever been brought to this market. The South, in consequence of the failure of the grain crop, has not been able to purchase the usual quantity of rich goods, and this fact has forced the Importers to sell them at public auction. Our buyer (Mr. Stone) being in New York at these large sales, took advantage of them, and we can and will sell our goods here, at less than any one who purchased two weeks since, paid for them in New York. Our stock is complete in every department of
ELEGANT DRESS SILKS,
OTTOMAN VELOURS,
BROCHE VALENCIAS,
PRINTED MERINOS,
PRINTED COBURGS,
DYED COBUGS;
BLACK ALPACAS,
ORLEANS,
FANCY WOVEN FABRICS,
ALL WOOL DELAINES,
POPLINS, PRINTS,
DELAINES.
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS!
Five Thousand Dollars Worth
Bought in One Day,
At one half the Cost of Importation.
LADIES' FURS,
In all Varieties, of the Celebrated Manufature of C. G. Gunthers & Son.
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
Men's, Ladies and Children's Under Shirts and Drawers; Ladies, Misses and Children's Hosiery of all kinds, in Wool and Lamb's Wool; Fleecy Lined and Cotton Gloves of every make.
—ALSO—
A complete assortment of all the usual varieties of
LADIES' CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
OVERCOATINGS,
TWEEDS,
FLANNELS,
RIBBONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Ladies and Gent's Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.
To persons who call on us, we pledge our words to show them the largest, best and cheapest stock of Goods ever seen in this market, or pay them one dollar per hour while looking.
dec1-dly2tawltw. STONE & O'HARRA.

LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.
23 & 25 PARK PLACE,
20 & 22 MURRAY STREET,
NEW YORK,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS
FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.
SPRING, 1861.
We are opening, at our ample warerooms, at the above numbers, stocks of Goods in each of the six departments of our business, superior to anything we have heretofore exhibited to the trade.
CLOTH DEPARTMENT.
This has grown to its present magnitude under the thorough management of a buyer of long experience and acknowledged good taste. We keep extensive lines of the finest and choicest
FANCY VESTINGS
AND
FANCY CASSIMERES
To be found in the market, all selected with the nicest discrimination. Also, all grades, colors and varieties of
BROADCLOTHS,
SATINETS,
LADIES' CLOAINNGS,
TWEEDS,
FARMERS' and MERCHANTS' CASSIMERES,
KENTUCKY JEANS, from 9¾ to 12½ cents per yard and upwards;
TWEEDS, 12½ to 15 cents per yard—last year sold at 18 to 20;
PRINTED SATINETS, at 14 cents;
And other Goods correspondingly Low.
DRESS-GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Manchester De Laines,	Fancy Silks,
Hamilton do.	Printed Challis,
Pacific do.	Manchester Ginghams,
Printed Lawns,	Glasgow do.
Printed Brilliantes,	Clinton do.
Fancy Ginghams,	Ottoman Cloths,
Bombazines,	Alpacas,
Black Silks,	Poplins,

And the New Select Style of
FANCY SPRING GOODS.

Merrimac Prints,	Richmond's Prints,
Cocheco do.	American do.
Pacific do.	Dunnell's do.
Sprague's do.	English do.
Manchester, &c. Prints, &c.	

DOMESTIC COTTONS.

Lawrence C. Sheetings,	Atlantic A. Sheetings,
Stark do.	Amoskeag do.
Lathrop do.	Appleton do.
Shawmut do.	Everett do.
Pocasset do.	Utica, &c., do.

All Grades and Widths.
BLEACHED SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.

Wamsutta,	Dwight,	Lawrence,
Lonsdale,	Great Falls,	Naumkeag,
Hill,	Waltham,	Boott,

New York Mills, &c., &c.
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
A LARGE AND SELECT ASSORTMENT.
COTTONADES—a great variety.
CHECKS do.
TICKINGS—all the leading brands.
DENIMS do. do.
SHIRTING STRIPES—all the leading brands.
MANKEENS do. do.
CORSET JEANS do. do.
MORRENS do. do.
DAMASKS, PAPER CAMBRICS, COLORED CAMBRICS, &c., &c.
LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCKS OF
WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
And a great variety of Goods not enumerated—all of which we pledge ourselves to sell at the *lowest market prices*—the larger portion at from 10 to 30 per cent. less than last year.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
NEW YORK.
mar2

Irish Linen Goods.
WARRANTED FABRIC
Linen Shirt Bosoms, Plain and Fancy
Shirting and Bosom Linens.
Linen Sheetings and Pillow Casings.
Linen Cambrics and Long Lawns.
Linen Pocket-handk'fs, all sizes.
Linen Towellings and Diapers.
Linen Napkins and D'Oyles.
Linen Table Cloths and Satin Damasks.
Linen Towels with colored borders.
Linen Floor Coverings and Oil Cloth.
For sale at low prices.
BAIN & SON,
feb22 No. 99 South High street.

MALTESE & THREAD LACE MITS of elegant qualities for bridal use, Mitts' Silks in great variety.
BAIN'S.
mar19

THE OHIO STATESMAN STEAM
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT
Having increased its already
EXTENSIVE FACILITIES,
is fully prepared to execute in the
MOST ELABORATE MANNER,
ALL KINDS AND IN
THE LATEST STYLES,

CATALOGUES,	CIRCULARS,
BRIEFS,	PAMPHLETS,
BILLS LADING,	LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,	LEGAL BLANKS,
NOTES,	DRAY RECEIPTS,
DRAFTS,	LABELS, CARDS,
CHECKS,	ENVELOPES,

RAILROAD, INSURANCE,
And every description of
LETTER PRESS PRINTING,
Equal to any Establishment in the State, and upon terms which will compare favorably with the leading Eastern Printing Houses.
Having every Facility to aid Us
IN THE PRODUCTION OF
ELEGANT POSTERS
—AND—
HIGHLY ILLUMINATED
SHOW CARDS,
We offer our services to all who may desire that class of work.
We have connected with our Establishment a
BLANK BOOK BINDERY,
From which we produce the
Finest Blank Work
AND THE MOST
SUPERB RAIL ROAD BLANK BOOKS.
OUR ESTABLISHMENT
Is admitted to be
THE LARGEST
THE MOST
COMPLETE IN FACILITIES,
AND THE MOST
PERFECT IN ORGANIZATION
In this City, and we may add,
WE WILL FAVORABLY COMPARE
WITH ANY
Printing House in the West.
RICHARD NEVINS,
PROPRIETOR.

Gents' Linen Shirt Collars,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, IN CAROTE, Standing, Byron, Persigny, Renfrew and other new shapes. Hemmed Pocket Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Hocks, Street and Evening Gloves, Half Hosery of every kind, Under Garments and All kinds of Gents' Furnishing Goods in great variety and at moderate prices.
BAIN & SON,
feb22 No. 99 South High street.

The Ohio Statesman

TERMS.

Daily, per year $6 00
Tri-Weekly, per year 3 00
Weekly, per year 1 00

THE POPULATION OF

TOWNS IN OHIO CONTAINING OVER 500 INHABITANTS.

Aberdeen	836	Marietta	5,195
Akron	3,520	Marion	1,864
Albany	559	Martinsville	1,180
Alliance	1,431	Maryville	830
Ashland	1,742	Massillon	3,680
Ashtabula	1,827	Maumee City	1,597
Athens	1,319	McArthur	800
Bainbridge	679	McConnellsville	1,465
Barnesville	1,176	Mechanicsburg	735
Bedford	850	Medina	1,234
Bellair	1,517	Miami City	800
Bellebrook	515	Miamisburg	1,040
Bellefontaine	2,600	Middletown	2,071
Beverly	756	Milan	672
Blanchester	560	Millersburg	1,160
Bridgeport	640	Minerville	540
Bryan	1,064	Monroeville	1,300
Bucyrus	2,210	Morrow	700
Cadiz	1,136	Mt. Gilead	791
Cambridge	1,422	Mt. Vernon	4,147
Camden	637	Napoleon	920
Canal Dover	1,343	Nelsonville	741
Canfield	647	Newark	4,075
Canton	4,040	New Carlisle	803
Carlington	750	Newcomerstown	600
Carrolton	733	New Lexington	814
Cedarville	666	New Lisbon	1,388
Chardon	586	New Philadelphia	2,360
Chillicothe	7,[illegible]	New Richmond	2,230
Cincinnati	161,[illegible]	New Vienna	660
Circleville	4,263	Norwalk	2,867
Cleveland	43,838	Oberlin	2,012
Clyde	701	Oxford	1,851
Columbus	18,629	Painesville	2,615
Conneaut	960	Perrysburg	1,499
Coshocton	1,151	Pomeroy	6,420
Covington	720	Piqua	4,690
Crestline	1,515	Putnam	1,800
Cuyahoga Falls	1,526	Piketon	685
Dayton	20,081	Portsmouth	5,273
Defiance	932	Ravenna	1,797
Delaware	3,805	Reading	1,235
Dresden	1,442	Ripley	2,715
East Cleveland	2,860	Roscoe	637
Elyria	1,615	Salem	2,013
Eaton	1,536	Sandusky	8,408
Fairfield	537	Shelby	1,000
Felicity	956	Sidney	2,055
Findlay	2,484	Somerset	1,240
Fostaria	1,028	South Charleston	520
Frankfort	552	Springboro'	512
Franklinton	615	Springfield	7,607
Fredericksburg	560	St. Clairsville	1,000
Fredericktown	790	St. Mary's	1,169
Fremont	3,513	St. Paris	550
Galion	1,974	Sylvania	528
Gallipolis	2,955	Taylorsville	500
Germantown	1,440	Tiffin	4,010
Georgetown	720	Tippecanoe	946
Glendale	690	Toledo	13,850
Granville	800	Troy	2,640
Greenfield	1,560	Uhrichsville	647
Greenville	1,634	Upper Sandusky	1,599
Groveport	539	Urbana	3,429
Hamilton	7,235	Van Wert	1,013
Harmar	1,400	Wapakoneta	900
Harrison	1,350	Warren	2,408
Harrisville	660	Washington	1,040
Higginsport	506	Waverly	1,017
Hillsborough	1,770	Waynesville	829
Hudson	878	Wellington	1,020
Ironton	3,769	Wellsville	1,587
Jackson	1,070	Westerville	753
Jefferson	667	West Liberty	920
Kenton	1,634	West Zanesville	673
Lancaster	4,316	Williamsburg	855
Letsnon	2,495	Willoughby	562
Lima	2,079	Wilmington	915
Logan	1,446	Woodsfield	800
London	1,113	Xenia	4,675
Louisville	685	Yellow Springs	1,374
Malta	670	Youngstown	2,758
Mansfield	4,540	Zanesville	9,232

—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The Ruins of Baalbec—Melancholy Influence of the Scene.

There is a feeling of melancholy, says a traveler, in looking the last look on such a place, sensible that one will never see it more. The rippling stream seemed to mock me as I passed over it:

"Men may come and men may go,
But I flow on forever."

And then, in the ghostly stillness of the night, I entered the vast Trilithon. The Temple of Jupiter, under the deceptive lightning of the moon, looked perfect. It seemed as if just finished by the architect, and to morrow Antonnius Pontifex Maximus might himself be coming to consecrate it to mighty Jove. The religion of the Roman has been celebrated there. Sacrifices to the gods of Baalbec were offered there for near four hundred years after the Christian era. Then another religion occupied its halls and shrines. The Christian possessed it. The Cross was erected where the beardless statue of Jupiter had stood. The Bishop of Heliopolis sat in the Council of Antioch.

Three centuries heard the hymns of the Church chanted in its temples; and the lay procession of the priests swept through its hexagon and quadrangle. Then war was in the land. The exterminating conquests of the Crescent, with a tide of blood, flowed from the ocean board to the deserts of Damascus, and quenched the lamps that had burned everlastingly before the altars of the City of the Sun. Darkness covered it for three hundred years, and silence blotted out the name of Heliopolis from history. When it once more emerges, its classic title has perished in the flood of devastation. Men called it Baalbec, and the Arabian historian and Benjamin of Tuledo (A. D. 1163) noted it, and tell us of its "stones of enormous size," and how earthquakes have shaken the land of Syria, thrown down its structures, and crushed to death its people.

Saladin next occupied the stage of time. King Baldwin and Count Raymond carried fire and sword through the land, cried havoc and let slip the dogs of war under its battlements; for, no longer a city of temples, no longer the home of a religion, it had been converted into a fortress, and the historian said, it "is a castle built with very large stones." And then another tragic actor fretted his little day before the world. He bade its citizens surrender, and Tamerlane, flushed with victory, marched onward to Damascus. Another century and a half rolled over, and we hear no more of it, until the modern spirit of travel first exhibited itself, and the long catalogue of names commenced (with the Frenchman Belar, A. D. 1548; the English Maundrell, 1697) which links it at last with the people of our own times.

The heathen, the Christian, the Saracen, the Turk, all have been its lords and masters.—What a train of ghostly forms my fancy pictured, with slow and stately march, going past me, sweeping over the floor and through the columned aisles where once in life they trod! Pompey the veterans of Augustus' legions; the Emperors of Rome—Antoninus, the bloody Caracalla, the Christian Theodosius; the actor—the poor actor Gelasinus (earning the hard-bought food of the sock and the buskin, and yet with the religion of Christ in his heart, going with him on the stage, and hallowing his martyr death;) the impetuous crusader; the conquering and courtly Saladin; the fiery Tamerlane—all, all seemed to pass before me, their wan hands pointing to the ruins they had left; and the moon, shining through the broken niches, the dismantled architraves and pillars of the Trilithon, left, of all the sculptor's clothing, exposed them with funeral light before me in giant forms, the denuded corpse of imperial pride, the skeletons of earthly pageantry and power, mouldering away in the fallow of centuries.

NOT MEEDING THE MATTER.—One John Vandever, traveling from Philadelphia to Parkersburg, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, got intoxicated, and lost his ticket. Not being able to produce it, and not being willing to pay for another, he was put out of the car. In doing so he fell down a bank, and subsequently, in going after his hat, fell among some stones and injured himself so that he died. The wife brought suit against the Railroad Company, and got $1,734 damages. The Company appealed to the Supreme Court, where the judgment was reversed, on the ground of the want of a distinct direction to the jury as to the measure of damages, and a new trial awarded. Upon this trial, the jury gave a verdict of $2,500 damages.

—Lord Campbell said he himself heard a Judge at Stafford thus sentence a prisoner to death for forgery: "And I trust, through the merits and mediation of our blessed Redeemer, you may experience that mercy in another world which a due regard to the credit of the paper currency of the country forbids you to hope for here."

Some of the Institutions of a Printing Office.

The "Devil" is an institution by and of himself. He inks the type, or turns the crank, or "lays on the sheets." (Other people sometimes do the latter.) If it were not for him, the paper would not "come out." He sweeps out the office. He builds the fire—an appropriate work for a fiend—and swears because some one has "hooked the kindlings." He does the "chores at the house." He "quiets the baby." Yet his most important duty is to keep watch on the street corner so as to inform the editor when the *sheriff is after him!*

With all this, the "Devil" shoulders all the bad or smutty jokes of the editor. When the mighty man of the pen is ashamed of an expression, and still desires to utter it, he says, "our Devil says thus and so," and the poor Devil has to stand it!

Nevertheless, the "Devil" is an important personage in society. He attends lectures. He frequents concerts, shows, and the opera; but—I say it more in sorrow than in anger—he seldom attends church! He presents himself at the ticket office of the "show," with his "linen" reversed by way of a change, (for he seldom possesses more than a single shirt,) as "a member of the Press," and so presses his claims that he is admitted without the accustomed quarter. But our young friend is not alone. He is too much of a gallant for that. His "woman" is with him, and he and his "woman" pass in and enjoy the entertainment, which, whatever it may be, is taken down in doses alternated with peanuts and tobacco. For the "Devil" chews as well as smokes, and spits profusely upon carpets when he gets within reach of them.

I never heard of a Printer's Devil who had "risen in life," but I do the class the justice to say that, to my knowledge, none of them have fallen very low. Some of these "Devils" have descended to be mayors of cities. Some of them have even let themselves down into Congressmen. But I never knew one to degrade himself so low as to become a President of the United States.

So much for the "Devil." I know the "animal"—I've been there myself. "Bully for him."—*Artemus Ward.*

The Nature of Wealth and Poverty.

Men rarely know the meaning of the word "rich." It is a relative of the word, implying its opposite, "poor," as the word "north" implies its opposite "south." Men always speak and write as if riches were absolute, and it were possible, by following certain scientific precepts, for everybody to be rich. Whereas riches are a power like that of electricity, acting only through inequalities of itself. The force of the guinea you have in your pocket depends wholly on the default of a guinea in your neighbor's pocket. If he did not want it it would be of no use to you; the degree of power it possesses depends accurately upon the need or desire he has felt for it—and the art of making yourself rich, in the ordinary mercantile economist's sense, is, therefore, equally and necessarily the art of keeping your neighbor poor. An accumulation of real property is of little use to its owner, unless, together with it, he has commercial power over labor. Thus, suppose any person to be put in possession of a large estate of fruitful land, with rich beds of gold in its gravel, countless herds of cattle in its pastures; houses and gardens, and storehouses full of useful stores; but suppose, after all, that he could get no servants. In order that he may be able to have servants, some one in his neighborhood must be poor, and in want of his gold, or his corn. Assume that no one is in want of either, and that no servants are to be had. He must, therefore, bake his own bread, make his own clothes, plough his own ground, and shepherd his own flocks. His gold will be as useless to him as any other pebbles on his estate. His stores must rot, for he cannot consume them. He can eat no more than another man could eat, and wear no more than another man could wear. He must lead a life of severe and common labor, to procure even ordinary comforts; he will be ultimately unable to keep either houses in repair, or fields in cultivaiton; and forced to content himself with poor man's portion of cottage and garden, in the midst of a desert of waste land, trampled by wild cattle, and encumbered by ruins of palaces, which he will hardly mock at himself by calling "his own."—*John Ruskin.*

Ohio and its Industry.

In Ohio there is a State Commissioner of Statistics, whose business it is to gather valuable information from all sources upon the agricultural and manufacturing productions of the State, and to report it yearly to the Governor. The report for 1860, just published, shows that the population of the State has increased 365,871, or 18.4 per cent. in the last year. It is now 2,346,000. There are 13,105,945 acres of improved land, an increase of 33 per cent. The average amount of land owned by each person is 90 acres. The average price of farm land is $21 per acre. The crops for 1860 were as follows:—wheat, 13,247,467; corn, 68,730,846; oats 15,048,909; rye, 576,274; barley, 1,638,577; buckwheat, 3,642,176. Aggregate grain, 102,384,749. Increase, 16 per cent. The hay crop was 1,806,465 tons, an increase of 25 per cent. The animals are set down as follows: horses and mules, 700,097; cattle, 1,902,772; sheep, 3,368,174; swine, 2,242,814. Aggregate, 8,213,857; aggregate increase, 6 per cent.; increase of horses and cattle, 44 per cent. The total number of industrial establishments in the State is 10,700. The amount of coal produced from the mines is about 50,000,000 bushels. The tons of pig-iron produced, 106,000. Increase of coal mined, 500 per cent; increase of pig-iron, 100 per cent. The increase of foreign commerce has been one hundred per cent; 68 vessels, with a tonnage of 19,521, were built during the year. The products of manufactures, mining and the mechanic arts are set down at $119,962,183. The following are the leading articles: iron, $20,000,000; clothing, $15,000,000; carriages and wagons, $1,500,000; animal fat (oils, candles, &c.,) $6,000,000; animal meats, $12,000,000; wine, whisky, ale, beer, &c., $9,284,785; wool, $1,500,000; cotton, $1,560,000; leather, $3,000,000; agricultural machines, $1,500,000; flour, wood vessels and non enumerated articles, $12,000,000; furniture, $4,000,000. Aggregate, $87,284,728. There are a great many other interesting statistics in the report, but those extracted above will show how Ohio progresses in industry and in wealth.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Progress in Wealth in Great Britain.

An income-tax return has been issued, which shows what progress has been making within the last few years. The total amount of income and annual value of property assessed to the income-tax in the United Kingdom has risen from £308,317,656 in 1854 to £335,730,254 in 1860. The increase of taxable income in England in the six years has been £26,348,685, and in Ireland £1,701,993, but in Scotland there has actually been a decrease of £638,060. This decrease has arisen solely from a very large falling off in the returns under Schedule D—the profits of trades and professions, &c. The income taxed under that schedule in England rose from £76,915,936 in 1854 to £81,921,267 in 1860, and in Ireland from £4,621,069 to £4,891,652, but in Scotland it fell from £12,185,934 in 1854 to £8,696,144 in 1860; in 1858, after the commercial crisis at the end of 1857, it fell £2,500,000 below the previous year, and has never recovered.

The income under Schedule A—the annual value of lands, houses, &c—has risen greatly in all three kingdoms; in England it was £99,274,309 in 1854, and £112,082,749 in 1860; in Scotland it was £11,947,791 in the former year, and £13,974,050 in the latter; in Ireland it was £11,767,810, and £12,893,839, respectively; an increase of almost sixteen millions pounds in the whole, nearly half of which amount is from houses, and another quarter from an increase in the profit of railways. A very large increase has taken place also in Schedule E—public offices, pensions and stipends—from £14,445,552 in 1854, to £19,636,220 in 1860. The total income assessed to the income tax in 1860 was, in England, £262,718,049; in Scotland, £29,913,194; in Ireland, £23,099,081.

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