The Ohio Statesman

MANYPENNY & MILLER, Publishers.

GEO. W. MANYPENNY, Editor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 2, 1861.

Slavery and the Rebellion.

Slavery is the cause of the rebellion, and therefore slavery must be exterminated before we can have peace and Union.

Such is the language we daily hear repeated orally and in print.

But is it true that slavery is the cause of the rebellion? On this point there is a difference of opinion—some alleging one thing, and some another as the cause. This we may safely affirm, that slavery is not the sole cause.

But granting that slavery is *the* cause of the rebellion, it does not therefore follow that it would be, at the present time, wise, *safe*, just or expedient to attempt its annihilation.

We have a neighbor, an intelligent and loyal man, and there are thousands like him in the United States, who conscientiously believes that infidelity, or a disbelief in, and non profession of Christianity, is the sole primal cause of the present civil war.

Our friend takes a paper published somewhere in the East, which is an able and clear exponent of his views. It argues, and, we cannot but admit, with great force and plausibility, that we cannot have peace, harmony and prosperity until the Government and people become thoroughly christianized.

As a necessary and legitimate inference from the forgoing position, the journal in question insists that the nation ought immediately to repent in sackcloth and ashes, and return to the good old Puritan times of pious New England, by permitting none but members of orthodox churches to vote or hold office, and banishing or imprisoning, and in cases of obstinacy, hanging infidels and heterodox professors—many of the latter being, in the judgment of our evange ical editor, "worse than infidels."

Such a reform, as he calls it, is in the view of our otherwise humane, clear headed and clear-sighted neighbor, the only remedy for effectually ending this rebellion, and preventing the recurrence of another such an outbreak against the Government.

It would be at this day a wanton waste of time to enter into an argument to expose the fallacy of such views. Almost every reader will pronounce them absurd at the first glance. It may be true that infidelity and anti-christian practices are the cause of our national troubles; but these are not to be removed by attempting their extermination through the disfranchisement and imprisonment of citizens, and lighting anew the extinct fires of religious persecution.

Just so, it may be abstractly true that slavery is the cause, or one of the causes, of the great rebellion; but it is as much a constitutional right in certain States to hold slaves, as it is to hold particular religious or sceptical opinions. The attempt to deprive men of either right, is as much an infringement of the Constitution in the one case as in the other, and will lead to similar disastrous results. We defend neither slavery nor infidelity; but we insist that the Union cannot be preserved by setting at nought the Constitution, which is the sole bond of that Union, and without which there can be no such thing as a Union.

The Difference Between Secretary Cameron's Instructions and Fremont's Proclamation.

The difference between these two documents may be thus briefly stated:

The instructions of Secretary CAMERON to General SHERMAN expressly assert the intentions of the Government not to interfere with the local institutions of any State, and contain no authority to declare emancipation, but simply confine the General to availing himself of the services of all persons, "whether fugitives from labor or not, who may offer them to the National Government," with a reservation, however, in the following language: "This does not mean a general arming of them for military purposes."

This is by no means an emancipation policy, the odium of which some abolition partisans seem anxious to fasten upon the Administration. It is not the FREMONT policy, but differs from it in this, that it does not declare anybody free, but simply authorizes the commander of the expedition to accept the services of all men who offer them in behalf of the Union. FREMONT declared all slaves of rebel owners absolutely *free*, without reference to their offer of service to the Government. Indeed, it is claimed that many slaves were emancipated by him, and that the President's modification of his proclamation still leaves them free.

To leave no doubt that abolition of slavery, or even confiscation, is not intended, the Secretary adds that—

"This policy avoids all interference with the social systems or local institutions of every State, beyond that which insurrection makes unavoidable, and which a restoration of peaceful relations to the Union, under the Constitution, will immediately remove."

No Abandonment of the Democratic Party.

We are continually in the receipt of communications from all parts of the State, deprecating the polite invitation of the Republicans to the Democracy, that now the former have gone to "everlasting smash," as a distinct party organization, the latter should also back down from the constitutional, Union-loving position, which it has occupied since the days of Thomas Jefferson, and help the Helperites to re-mount the new "Union" hobby. The masses of the New Hampshire Democracy will consent to no such nice little arrangement, for the special benefit of time-serving, speculating treasury plunderers.—*N. H. Patriot*

We Protest.

We emphatically protest against the course of the Cincinnati *Gazette* and *Commercial*.—Scarcely a day passes but these sheets contain attacks—little, sneaking, bitter attacks—upon the Administration. It will not do. It must be stopped. It is outrageous that such treasonable papers should be permitted to be published in the enlightened and patriotic city of Cincinnati. They are doing more to advance the cause of Jeff. Davis than ten thousand men and hundreds of thousands of dollars. Cannot the United States Marshal silence these traitors? If he has not force, let him call out the loyal "Home Guards" of the State to his assistance—Dayton has a company. This "daily flow of treason" must be stopped.—*Dayton Empire.*

Col. Blair left St. Louis for Washington on Monday evening. Wherefore? Part of his regiment is in the field with Fremont, and another detachment was at the battle of Fredericktown, under Major Schofield. Has the Colonel gone hunting after the Lieutenant-Generalship, so as to override Wool, McClellan, Fremont, and all the other Major-Generals in the army? Who knows?—*St. Louis Republican, Oct 30.*

☞ Major FAYON purchased at New York subsistence, for the first quarter of this year, $100,000; second quarter, $750,000; and for the third quarter it greatly exceeds the latter amount.

Gen. Hill's Report.

We are in receipt of an extra from the office of the Toledo *Blade* (the residence of Brig-Gen. HILL), containing the official report of that officer of the date of July 22d, 1861, to Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN, showing the operations of the command of Gen. HILL, in Western Virginia, in attempting to intercept the retreat and to capture a portion of Gen. GARNETT's army at Laurel Hill. Immediately after that affair, some of the newspapers of the country were very severe and unjust in their criticisms of Gen. HILL's action and movements in the premises, and his official report to his superior officer is made public for the purpose of vindicating him from these vindictive and unwarranted assaults of the press.

The report and accompanying documents cover over five columns of the *Blade*, and from their length we are precluded from publishing them, which we would do had we the space to spare, although the *Statesman* was not among the papers which dealt in this unjust criticism on Gen. HILL.

The report is well written, and in its scope and detail is satisfactory, and in publishing it the *Blade* remarks as follows:

We devote most of our space to-day to the reports of Brig.-Gen. Hill and the officers under his command in Western Virginia, touching the pursuit of the rebels after their defeat at Rich Mountain and retreat from Laurel Hill. The publication of these documents is called for in justice to Gen. Hill, whose course on that occasion was grossly misrepresented by persons who had no means of judging of its merits, and who have since persisted in such fabrications.

We need not refer in detail to the multitude of facts established by these reports which show beyond all question that the policy of Gen. Hill, at that time, was the only wise and prudent one open to him. No military man, acquainted with the case, that we can hear of, has questioned its wisdom. It met the approval of Gen. McClellan, under whose immediate orders Gen. Hill acted. In further proof of his indorsement, we may state that Gen. Hill is now the only general officer of Ohio volunteers left in commission, and is in command of the most important military camp in the State, where his strict discipline and military instruction are effecting incalculable good in preparing our troops for the active duties of the field.

With the exposition now made, Gen. Hill may well leave the matter with the public judgment, which we fully believe will be all that he could ask.

General Fremont—Adjutant-General Thomas's Report.

The New York *World*, a leading organ of the Administration, speaking of the Report, says:

General Fremont was made acquainted with General Lyon's urgent need of reinforcements more than fifteen days before the battle at Wilson's Creek, having been met immediately on his arrival at St. Louis by Capt. Cavender and Major Farrar, the latter one of Gen. Lyon's aids, with requests for more men. In fact, he was called to St. Louis from New York by a telegraphic representation of Gen. Lyon's imminent danger. He had at Rolla and in North Missouri, men enough to have responded to this pressing request, and it needed only prompt action to have prevented the disaster at Wilson's Creek. Even after the repulse, he could have supplied reinforcements enough to our retreating force to have enabled it to return upon and beat the rebels, and thus have prevented the raid of Price into Northern Missouri altogether. The proofs of this ability are so clearly stated by Gen. Thomas that it is difficult to resist their force. Some time after Springfield was lost, Gen. Fremont suddenly awoke to its great importance as a strategic point, and submitted to Gen. Hunter, when too late to be of any value, a plan for retaking and holding it.

Gen. Fremont was also apprised of the advance upon Lexington a long time in advance; was urged to send reinforcements; had plenty of men at his disposal to send; had the railroad and river at his command for transporting them; but allowed the garrison to be surrendered after a prolonged resistance. True, Sturgis was ordered to Lexington, but the order not having been given until three days after Gen. Hunter advised it, he found it impossible to cross the river in the face of the foe, who had reached Lexington before him. There is no reason, except Fremont's incompetency, why Lexington should not have been saved. He had notice enough; he had men enough; he had means of transportation enough; the brave garrison held out with obstinate bravery; but no succor was sent.

The two memorable things that have taken place in Gen. Fremont's department since he took command of it are two disastrous defeats, of which he was seasonably forewarned, and which with ordinary prudence and generalship he might have averted. It is high time, then, that the President acted on the adage—*The tools to him that can handle them.*

John C. Breckinridge.

John C. Breckinridge, in his address to the people of Kentucky, which is quite lengthy, says "there is no longer a Senate of the United States—the United States no longer exist — the Union is dissolved." It is a little singular that Mr. Breckinridge should have only just now arrived at the conclusion that the Union is broken up. He occupied his seat and drew his pay as a Senator of the United States after eleven of the States had passed their secession ordinances, after war had been declared by both sections, after a number of battles had been fought, including that of Bull Run, and after the principal nations of Europe had acknowledged the Southern Confederacy as a belligerent. What has happened to bring this conviction so suddenly upon his mind we are at a loss to determine, unless it be that he can see certain expulsion from the Senate at the coming session of Congress. In his letter he resigns his seat and announces his intention to exchange his "six years' term for the musket of a soldier." Unless we mistake the sentiments of a majority of the members of the Senate, his term would not have lasted six days after the first Monday in December next.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Hollins Exploit.

As a vast deal has been said about the invincibility of the famous Captain Hollins's steam ram, it will be well enough to keep in view the exact performances of that craft when the Southern navy attacked our blockading squadron in the Mississippi river. In the darkness of the night she drifted afoul of the Government steamship Richmond, by which accident she broke her iron nose, which was to have annihilated the entire Union fleet; disarranged her machinery, and finally ran away toward New Orleans, when only two guns of the squadron were bearing on her. This ironclad nondescript was constructed at a cost of over two hundred thousand dollars, and appears to be about as formidable as a dredging machine.

TREASON IN CANADA!—The papers of Prescott, (C. W.) have been considerably exercised of late about a society which is said to exist in Canada, known to outsiders as the "Dark Lantern Society," and to insiders as the "Canadian Brotherhood." The *Messenger* charges that there is a lodge in Prescott, that at least one of the publishers of the *Telegraph* belongs to it, and that its objects are treasonable, its members desiring separation from England and the formation of an independent government or annexation to the United States.

☞ A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

The fact is, the whole "horse business" in the army is managed as if one of the objects of the war is to use up the surplus horse stock of the country.

If he had said to use up the surplus money, he would be nearer right. Using up horses is using up money rapidly.

☞ Dr. Sontag, the astronomer of Hayes's expedition, was frozen to death. He was on a visit to the Esquimaux settlement to obtain dogs, when he fell through the ice and got wet, and in that condition froze to death. Some six weeks after his death an expedition went out and recovered the body, which they buried.

The Legislature.

We re-publish our table of Senators and Representatives complete. It is almost impossible to make out a correct statement of the political complexion of the Legislature. We suppose they are *all* true Union men. The Democrats we know are, and suppose "the others" are.

We shall try and find out hereafter how they stand.

Those elected as Democrats are marked thus *; those in *italics* elected as Fusionists.

SENATORS.

DIST.
1. Hamilton—*W. S Groesbeck*, B. Eggleston, Thos. H. Whetstone.
2. Butler and Warren—A. G. McBurney.
3. Montgomery and Preble—Lewis B. Gunckle.
4. Clermont and Brown—John Johnston.*
5. Green, Clinton and Fayette—Mills Gardner.
6. Ross and Highland—Gorge Bobey.
7. Adams, Pike, Scioto and Jackson—Benjamin F. Coates.*
8. Lawrence, Gallia, Meigs and Vinton—H. S. Neal.
9. Fairfield, Athens and Hocking—*Alfred McVeigh.*
10. Franklin and Pickaway—Augustus L. Perrill.*
11. Clark, Champaign and Madison—Samson Mason.
12. Miami, Darke and Shelby—W. B. McLung.
13. Logan, Union, Marion and Hardin—John Hood.
14. Washington and Morgan and part of Noble—Wm. P. Sprague.
15. Muskingum and Perry—William E. Fink.*
16. Delaware and Licking—John A. Sinnett.
17. Knox, Morrow, Wayne and Holmes—David Miles.
18. Coshocton and Tuscarawas—A. T. Ready.
19. Guernsey, Monroe, and part of Noble—J. D. O'Conner.*
20. Belmont and Harrison—Isaac Welch.
21. Carroll and Stark—George Harsh.
22. Jefferson and Columbiana—Robert A. Sherrard.
23. Trumbull and Mahoning—Samuel Quinby.
24. Ashtabula, Lake and Geauga—Peter Hitchcock.
25. Cuyahoga—John F. Robison.
26. Portage and Summit—Lucius V. Bierce.
27. Medina and Loraine—James Monroe.
28. Ashland and Richland—Thomas J. Kenny.*
29. Huron, Erie, Sandusky and Ottowa—John Kelley.
30. Seneca, Crawford and Wyandot—William Lang*
31. Mercer, Allen, Auglaize, VanWert, Paulding, Defiance and Williams—Charles C. Marshall.*
32. Hancock, Wood, Lucas, Fulton, Henry and Putnam—Charles M. Godfrey.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Adams—David C. Vance.
Allen—John Monroe.*
Ashland—John Taylor.*
Athens—J. W. Bayard.
Auglaize—Charles Boesel.*
Ashtabula—Abel Krum.
Belmont—*Wilson S. Kennon.*
Brown—R. B. Fee.*
Butler—John McClellan.
Carroll—Leonard Harsh.
Champaign—Anson F. Howard.
Clark—Richard D. Harrison.
Clinton—John Q. Smith.
Coshocton—Andrew J. Wilkins.
Crawford—J. S. Reisinger.*
Clermont—John Ferguson.*
Columbiana—J. W. Reilly.
Cuyahoga—Seneca O. Griswold, F. J. Dickman, Ch. H. Babcock.
Darke—Louis B. Lott.*
Delaware—James R. Hubbell.
Erie—Joseph W. Pierce.
Fayette—James Purcell.
Fulton—Azekial Masters.
Fairfield—James C. Jeffries.*
Franklin—George L. Converse,* Otto Dressel.*
Gallia—Joshua Bradbury.
Greene—John M. Miller.
Guernsey—*Joseph Ferrell.*
Geauga—Benj. B. Woodbury.
Hancock—William Gribben.*
Hardin—Jonathan Sieg.
Harrison—John Latham.
Henry and Putnam—Benj. A. High.*
Highland—N. H. Hixon.
Hocking—Manning Stiers.*
Holmes—Daniel S. Uhl *
Hamilton—Peter Zinn, George Keck, Wm. Staunton, *Milton Sayler W. J. Flagg, James Huston,* A. McGill, H. Branham, Theo. Marsh.
Huron—Ezra Stewart.
Jackson—Isaac Roberts.
Jefferson—*Joseph Means.*
Knox—*Walt Whitney.*
Lake—S. P. Osborn.
Lawrence—B. F. Cory.
Logan—W. H. West.
Lucas—James Myers.
Lorain—*Sidney S. Warner.*
Licking—George B. Smythe.*
Madison—Milton Lemon.
Mahoning—R. M. Montgomery.
Marion—*John Bartram.*
Medina—Myron C. Hills.
Meigs—Edward Tiffany.
Monroe—John Keyser.*
Morgan—John W. Miller.
Morrow—Jonathan H. Randall.
Miami—*Joseph Gunsaulus.*
Muskingum—T. A. Reamy, *Jacob Glessner.*
Montgomery—Peter Odlin, *Jeff. Patterson.*
Mercer and Vanwert—A. P. G. Snyder.*
Noble—*Oliver Keyser.*
Perry—William H. Holden.*
Pickaway—*Isaac N. Ross.*
Pike—Thomas Wilson.*
Portage—D. L. Rockwell.
Preble—Absalom Silver.
Richland—William Blecker.*
Ross—*D. J. Crouse.*
Seneca—Raselas R. Titus.*
Scioto—Martin Crum.
Sandusky—Alonzo Thorpe.
Shelby—Charles W. Wells.
Stark—*Solomon Lind,* Joseph Schell.
Summit—John Johnston.
Trumbull—Geo W. Hone.
Tuscarawas—*Albert Bates.*
Union—W. H. Robb.
Vinton—John Fee.
Warren—James Scott.
Wyandot—Jonathan Maffit.*
Wayne—John Ault.*
Washington—*O. L. Clarke.*
Williams, Paulding and Defiance—P. W. Norris.
Wood and Ottawa—Ashar Cook.

THE ADAH ISAACS MENKEN HEENAN DIVORCE SUIT.—This case was called in the Supreme Court at Woodstock, McHenry county, Ill., last Friday. The plaintiff appeared by attorney, but the defendant, John C. Heenan, the "Benicia Boy," failed to respond. He was not there, nor did he have an attorney present. The affair is now in the hands of the Master in Chancery, *pro confesso*, to be acted upon by him, should proof be furnished him of the actual fact that the marriage between Adah Isaacs Menken and Heenan ever took place. If this is established, the trial will take place at the following sitting of the court, which will be on the third Monday in December next.

AMERICAN GRAIN IN PORTUGAL.—Mr. Harvey, American Minister at Lisbon, notifies the State Department of the passage of two acts by the Portuguese Cortes for the admission of cereals into the ports of that country, under liberal regulations, and he adds: "Private letters from well informed sources speak with great positiveness of shortness of crops in England, France, Belgium, Holland, Spain and Italy; and all answers to the inquiries made here concur in representing that Portugal will suffer correspondingly, and perhaps in even a larger ratio than the others."

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.—From the 19th of April to Saturday last, seventy vessels of war were fitted out at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.—Many of these were first class ships, and the entire number is larger than the number of vessels in commission at any time previous to the rebellion since the formation of our navy.

☞ Gerrit Smith addressed a crowded assembly in the Church of the Puritans, last evening, taking the ground that the success of the nation in its present struggle depended on its acceptance of the services of the blacks, who were the enemies of its enemy.—*New York Tribune, Oct. 31.*

It is stated that the combined fleet which England, France and Spain propose to send against Mexico will carry 2,000 guns, of which Spain will furnish 600.

The New Bedford (Mass.) Mercury states that Mrs. Samuel A. Frazer, of Duxbury, is now engaged in knitting stockings for the soldiers in our army. She was employed eighty-five years ago knitting stockings for the soldiers of the revolution. She is now 92 years of age.

☞ Dr. Hayes, in a speech before the Medical Society of Halifax, says: "It is my purpose to renew the attempt next year, if circumstances prove favorable; and I am still of the opinion that with steam power, a strong force of men and dogs, and a well organized system of advance depots, the North Pole can be reached."

THE WANTS OF EUROPE.—The harvests in Europe are more deficient than has been reported, and what England and France say of each other's deficiency is probably very near the truth. The London *Times* says France will be compelled to spend forty millions sterling (about two hundred millions of dollars) this year, to make up the deficiency—an enormous sum—greater even than the failure of last year's harvest entailed upon England. Sixty millions of francs have been sent into Russia to purchase grain. This large demand will affect all the grain nations of Europe, and the price of bread is already producing some popular disorder.—By the side of this demand the cotton famine sinks into insignificance; and as the United States will be required to furnish, as it is furnishing, a large amount of breadstuffs to supply the deficiency in France and England, the probability of any intrusive interference with our domestic troubles by them does not seem very imminent at the present time.

Foreign Items.

PRUSSIA.

The coronation of the King took place in the church of Castile, at Konigsburg, on the 18th. The splendor of the various processions was very great. After the ceremony various addresses were presented, to which the King replied as follows:

"The kings of Prussia have now worn the crown 160 years. I am the first king to ascend the throne since the crown has been surrounded with institutions in harmony with our times.—But, remembering that the crown comes from God, I have been notified by my coronation in this sacred place that I received it in humility, and know that the prayers of my people accompanied me in this solemn act. The love and fidelity displayed toward me since my accession to the throne, and which has just been manifested toward me in such a touching manner, are tokens that I may reckon, under all circumstances, of the fidelity, devotedness, and self-sacrificing spirit of my people. Trusting in these qualities, I could renounce the custom of requiring the oath of allegiance and fidelity from my faithful people. The gratifying proofs of their affection and devotion, afforded on occasion of a late event, have strengthened this confidence. The providence of God has preserved the blessings of peace to our dear fatherland. My valiant army will protect it from dangers without. As regards dangers in the interior, Prussia will remain free of them, because the throne of her kings remains strong in the power and right of unity between the king and people, which has made Prussia great.—While it continues to exist we shall be enabled, on the ground of acknowledged rights, to resist the dangers of an agitated period and all threatening storms. May God will it so."

The Minister of State then read several orders; also, an act of amnesty and several grants of nobility, etc. The King accepted an invitation to the ball to be given by the Earl of Clarendon in honor of the event.

TURKEY.

A Turkish war bulletin announced a Turkish victory over three thousand insurgents and Montenegrins. The dispatch claims that the Montenegrin frontier was respected, but the Montenegrins affirm that it has been violated by the Turks.

POLAND.

CRACOW, October 19.

News received from Warsaw announces that several of the churches in that city had been forcibly entered by the military, and the male portion of the congregation conveyed by them to the citadel. Half of the persons thus arrested had been set at liberty. It was asserted that two thousand prisoners remaining would be drafted into different regiments for the military service. The clergy had closed the churches on account of their profanation by the military.

J. B. Blair has been elected to the Federal Congress in the Eleventh District of Virginia, in place of Hon. John S. Carlile.

The secessionists have plundered two farms in Missouri, belonging to Hon. James A. Rollins, Union member of Congress from that State. They carried away and destroyed about everything but the land.

The library and household furniture of a man named Charles W. Russell, who is in the rebel army, were seized by the United States Marshal in Wheeling, Va., on the 28th ult.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's Sale.

R. A. Chapman vs. W. H. Barey. } Doc. M, page 79. Franklin Common Pleas.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF VENDI to me directed from the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin county, O., I will offer for sale, at the door of the Court House, in the city of Columbus, on

Saturday, the 14th day of Dec. A. D. 1861,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m and 4 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, situate in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, to wit:

Beginning at the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section number twenty-one (21), town (11), range twenty one (21); thence south forty-five poles to a stake; thence east three hundred and twenty poles to the eastern boundary of the southeast quarter section to a stake situate of a hickory, eight inches diameter, north 67¼, west forty three links to a jack-oak, eighteen inches in diameter, south 29, west fifteen links, thence north with the boundary of the same forty-five poles to the northeast corner of the same; thence west three hundred twenty poles, to the place of beginning, containing ninety acres, being the same premises conveyed by John B. Barey to said Wm. H. Barey by deed bearing date December the 8th, 1851, and duly recorded in the said Franklin county.

Appraised at $40 00 per acre.

G. W. HUFFMAN, Sheriff.

P. B. WILCOX, Att'y.
Printer's fees $8 00.
nov2-dlt&wtd.

CHRISTOPHER FINE. STERNE CHITTENDEN.

FINE & CHITTENDEN,

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

29 Wall Street,

(Offices of City Judge.)

NEW YORK.

REFER TO—
Hon. James Moncrief, N. Y. Superior Court.
Hon. H. B. Payne, Cleveland, O.
Hon. H. H. Hunter, Lancaster, O.
nov2-6m

Military Officers, Attention!

COMBINED

CAMP STOOL & BED,

MANUFACTURED BY

HALL, BROWN & CO.,

—OFFICE—

No. 8, Buckeye Block, Broad Street,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

nov1-d3t

GALT HOUSE,

No. 178 North High Street,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

THIS HOTEL IS BUT ONE AND A HALF SQUARES from the Depot, and persons arriving or wishing to take passage on any of the trains, will find the Galt House decidedly a convenient stopping place.

Passengers waked up at all hours of the night for any of the trains.

Terms moderate, to suit the times.

oct25

The Union Forever.

COLUMBUS

ARMY TENT STOVE!

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY

JOHN L. GILL & SON,

AT THEIR SALE ROOMS,

Nos. 90, 92, 94 & 96,

NORTH HIGH STREET.

The neatest and most complete Stove for Officers' Tents ever manufactured.
Sold at a very low figure.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
oct25-dif

Oysters! Oysters!!

C. A. WAGNER

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND WILL be in daily receipt, by Express, of

FRESH CAN & KEG OYSTERS,

From Baltimore and Fair Haven.

Call at Wagner's Oyster and Fruit Depot, No. 21 East State street.

aug6tf

INTERESTING TO EVERY READER.

IT is an indisputable fact, that if any person wants one of those comfortable ESQUIMAUX BEAVER OVER COATS, he will usually find them in large quantities at MARCUS CHILDS'S.

IS any person desirous of owning one of the late style of BEAVER OVER COATS, with cape attached, don't break your heads to learn where to find them, but go to the

CAPITAL CITY ARCADE,
Opposite the State House.

You will find them there in all colors, kept by MARCUS CHILDS.

DID you never wear any of the SILK MIXED CASSIMERE SUITS, which are sold at the Capital City Arcade? Rush in and you will find them in piles, at MARCUS CHILDS'S.

YOU may also be in want of PANTS and VESTS, and there is but one establishment in the West where Pants and Vests are to be had in all stripes, shapes, styles, quantities and qualities, and that place is the CAPITAL CITY ARCADE.

DON'T forget the extensive assortment of FURNISHING GOODS, particularly in WOOLEN SHIRTS, which you can find in "Red, white and blue," at the CAPITAL CITY ARCADE,
Superintended by Marcus Childs.

IF you wish to wear garments MADE TO ORDER, you can do no better than to go to the Merchant Tailoring Establishment, next to the Arcade, and select your goods from a stock comprising all colors of Beaver Cloths, Cassimeres, Silk Velvet and Plush Vestings, and you will surely meet with a good fit by purchasing at MARCUS CHILDS'S.

MILITARY GENTLEMEN, when they come to this city, as strangers, and wish to get a UNIFORM, it is to their best advantage to call at MARCUS CHILDS'S,

Where a large assortment of BLUE CLOTH and other articles belonging to the equipage of an officer can be had at very moderate prices.

In short call at

Marcus Childs's,

Proprietor of that extensive business locality,
NO. 21, 23 and 25 HIGH STREET,
Opposite the State House.

oct27-d6m

AKIN & EMERY,

162 SOUTH HIGH STREET,

Have a Full and Complete Assortment of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Stoves & Grates,

TIN AND COPPER WARE,

JAPAN'D GOODS

Of almost every kind.

Elegant Chamber Sets,

SPICE AND SEED BOXES,

Tin Toys, and Articles in that Line,

For Little People.

Knives and Forks, Spoons, Tubs, Buckets, Shovels and Tongs, Coal Hods, etc.,

For the Larger Ones.

We would call your further attention to the fact that we are SOLE AGENTS for the sale of the

STEWART COOK STOVE,

Which is, in all respects, clearly the "AUTOCRAT OF THE KITCHEN," having no equal in the completeness of its performance and economy of fuel. The clearest testimony of its superiority is the fact that manufacturers and dealers are constantly imitating it, coming as near it as possible in EXTERNAL APPEARANCE.

Call and examine our stock. It is no trouble to show our goods.

AKIN & EMERY.

oct25-d1m

NEW COAL YARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED KEEPS CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale, the best quality of

HOCKING GRATE COAL,

which he will sell at the lowest market prices.

Call and examine my Coal before purchasing elsewhere.

Office at the store of Bradford, Suydam & Co., head of Canal.

D. F. SUYDAM.

sep26-3m

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Not of rain, hail, or snow, but among the cooks who have been imposed upon by the venders of bad Saleratus, like that commonly found in market. James Pyle's Dietetic has fully satisfied them and quelled the disturbance. Depot, 345 Washington Street, New York. Sold by grocers everywhere.

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THE undersigned will give information on a very *interesting* and *important* subject, which will be valued more than a thousand times its cost by every married couple of any age or condition in life. The information will be sent by mail to any address on the receipt of 25 cents (*silver*) and one red stamp.

All letters should be addressed to
H. B. MORRIS, M. D. (Lock Box 60),
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Is an infallible remedy for Fever and Ague. The experience of many years, in almost every climate, proves that where used in strict accordance with the directions, it has rarely failed to cure, not only by breaking the chills, but by removing the morbid habit of the system, preventing the recurrence of the disease.

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Let it be remembered, that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are easy in their operation, and yet unite mildness with efficiency, and require no alteration of diet during their use.

Mrs. Morgan, corner of 15th street and Union Square, New York, was dying, apparently, of CONSUMPTION. She was given up to die by her Physicians, and all her friends, but after using BRANDRETH'S PILLS for a few weeks, the cough left her, and she began to regain her strength, and is now able to attend to her duties, and feels sure of soon attaining robust health.

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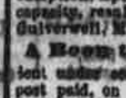

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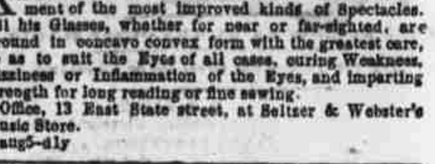

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