The Ohio Statesman

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GEO. W. HANYPENNY, Editor.

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SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1861.

Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.

The Democratic State Central Committee will meet in the city of Columbus on FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1861, at 2 o'clock, P. M. A general and punctual attendance is requested.

WM. MOUNT, Chairman.

W. J. JACKSON, Secretary.

June 28, 1861.

The Government has no Power to Transcend the Constitution.

In this country, the people alone are absolutely sovereign. They have bound and limited their rulers or public servants by written constitutions, and said to them with an imperative, omnipotent voice—"Hitherto may you come, but no further."

The Union-Government which the people of these States have created, is sovereign within its constitutional sphere, but has no absolute sovereignty. It cannot transcend the powers granted by the Constitution; for that is an act of absolute sovereignty which the people have reserved to themselves, and which would have remained in them without such reservation. When, the efore, our rulers usurp this sovereign power by transcending the limits of the Constitution, they are, to that extent, in rebellion against the Union, and if no other remedy remains, the people have the right to resume the delegated powers and oust the usurping delegates by revolution.

It is said that in times of rebellion and great public peril, it may become necessary for the Government to exercise powers not granted by the Constitution, in order to save it. This makes our rulers for the time being the sole judges, whether an exigency has arisen justifying the exercise of that absolute sovereignty, which is lodged in the people alone. It they may resort to it at one time, they may at another. Its usurpation is a stride toward despotism; it is in truth, so far as the usurpation goes, nothing but pure despotism.

It is not for the servants of the people, chosen for the exercise of powers and the performance of duties prescribed by the Constitution, to determine whether a crisis has arisen in public affairs, when they may transcend those powers or neglect those duties. It is for the whole people of the Union to decide whether, in case of a formidable rebellion, or any other great public calamity, they will change the Constitution according to the terms prescribed in it for its own amendment, or whether they will lay it on the shelf for the time being, and resort to measures equivalent to a revolution, in order to save the Union and perpetuate our free institutions.

We believe it is in the power of the people of this Union to put down the present rebellion and save themselves from either anarchy or despotism, without resorting to the process of revolutionizing the administration of the Federal Government, otherwise than is authorized by the Constitution. An amendment to that instrument may or may not become necessary. That will be determined by future events. The mass of the people, whatever demagogues may assert to the contrary, are for preserving the Constitution and the Union, in all their original excellence and purity, alike from the insidious sappings of professed friends and the violent assaults of open and declared enemies. It is time for the people to speak out in tones that shall be heard, understood and obeyed.—Demagogues, at the North and South, have, mainly for their own private and selfish ends, involved the country in a ruinous, civil war. Let the people rebuke these selfish, unprincipled leaders, and require that the Government of the United States shall be administered, according to the Federal Constitution; that the Government of each State shall be administered according to the Federal and its own State Constitution, and that obedience to constitutional law, whether State or National, shall, in all cases and under all circumstances, be enforced.

What shall be done with the Negroes! Colonization!

As the war progresses, its anticipated results, so far as slavery is concerned, is beginning to attract the attention of the Abolitionists of the country. They, taking it for granted that slavery will be abolished, are now agitating the question as to what shall be done with the millions of slaves now held in the slaveholding States, when abolition or emancipation takes place.

A correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* proposes that Florida be made a colony for the negroes. Another proposes that South Carolina also be added to that; and a correspondent of the New York *Post* proposes to send them to the "Islands of Oceana."

It perhaps is well to consider this question. If it is the determination to prosecute this war for the extermination of slavery, it is highly proper that those who design this result, should provide some place to which the emancipated slaves shall be sent. In this, they will be in as much trouble as the man who won the elephant at a raffle. On this point the Abolitionists and Colonizationists always disagreed. The reason that Colonization never amounted to anything was, the Abolitionists always opposed it and put every obstacle in the way to thwart its designs. The Abolitionists contending that we had no right to drive, or send them out of the country.

Again, the educated negroes, such as FRED. DOUGLASS, LANGSTON and others, not only protest against leaving the country, but that emancipation must be followed by the admission of the negroes to all the rights and immunities of the whites. The abolition of slavery would not satisfy them, unless it was accompanied with a full recognition of equality, and in this the negroes have always been sustained by the leading Abolitionists of the country. The Abolitionists are anxious that any scheme shall be carried out, which will end in freeing the negroes of the South, for the reason that they know, as does every sensible man, that they will instantly make their way to the Northern States, where the promise of "freedom" and equality is held out. This is as certain to follow, as that the sun will rise and set; and the people may as well look the matter square in the face, and prepare themselves for the event.

The idea that the white people of any of the States would sell out, or that they can be driven away from their homes, that they may be converted into a negro colony, is simply an absurdity. Who can buy or sell the territory of a State? Who would be the contracting parties and make the deed of sale?

Is the war to bring about emancipation? This correspondent of the *Post*, who, that paper says, is a "German Professor," in his concluding paragraph, says:

"Let the war cry be: '*Liberty for all*'—it will be echoed by the whole world. A lofty idea that pervades the ranks of the army makes them conquer all. *If our Republicans only go for restoration of the Union, the friends of liberty will be cool spectators, and its enemies will sneer at the result.* Let the Confederate States succeed in carrying through their secession, and they will be recognized as a power as well as Mocsr, Greece, and Belgium, and Mexico, and Brazil, and San Domingo, and others have been, and as the English colonies of North America have been, and as Italy will be, though in uplifting they were rebellious States."

We have it here, "If the Republicans only go for the restoration of the Union, the friends of liberty (!) will be cool spectators," etc. This is what we have always maintained. If the Abolitionists, or the "friends of liberty," as he terms them, thought that this war was for the "restoration of the Union" as it was, they would not be "cool spectators," but open and bitter opponents. They go for the war for vengeance on slavery, not for a restoration of the Union with slavery as it now exists.

Their motto is, abolish slavery, Union or no Union. If it does not abolish slavery, but restores the Union, it is to them a fruitless and unmeaning war!

Who shall be Governor!

The Painesville (Geauga) *Telegraph* of the 27th, on "the two Governors;" the one we have and the one we intend to have at the next election. In regard to the one we have, it says:

"For sometime past a general onslaught has been made by bastard Republicans and the Democrats upon the Governor of the State, with respect to his action in supplying and equipping our troops. This has been as malignant as it has been unjust; it has been as foul in intent as the ends will be contrary to what they should be except the people arrive at a proper understanding of the case, and put a stop to the whole matter."

On this point, we will merely say that if all the Republicans who have made an "onslaught" on Gov. DENNISON and his Administration are "bastards," the legitimates of the Republican family are few and far between.

The *Telegraph*, however it might denounce the "bastard Republicans" for their course towards Gov. DENNISON, makes but a poor defence of his conduct. It says:

"We can see where the Governor's action should have been different; but whether in his position in the beginning we could have shaped his conduct better, is a question we shall not undertake to determine. That our troops have been treated most shabbily, in some instances—and that the State, in the contracts for feeding and clothing them, has been plundered with an unsparing hand, is without doubt true—but in all this we cannot charge Gov. Dennison with dishonesty and with connivance in the matter."

Now, this is just what the Democrats and "bastard Republicans," as the *Telegraph* calls them, have charged. "That our troops have been treated most shabbily," "and that the State in the contracts for feeding and clothing them, has been plundered with an unsparing hand, is no doubt true," and this is why they have denounced Gov. DENNISON, and those who have been appointed by him. We have not charged Gov. DENNISON "with dishonesty or connivance in the matter." We do not believe Gov. DENNISON a dishonest man, nor do we know that he had any interest in the contracts by which "the State has been plundered with an unsparing hand." But we do know, that special pets and prominent Republicans in this city, have obtained contracts, signed, some by his own hand, and others he must have known of, which have amounted to nothing more or less than indefensible outrages upon the people of the State. The first clothing contracts let by the Governor in this city to men here, and in Cleveland, Cincinnati and Dayton, at sixteen dollars per suit, were outrageous. There are others of like character, of inexcusable favoritism to say the least of them.

From all these things, admitted by the *Telegraph*, we must conclude, that the least that can be said of the Governor is—that he is totally incompetent for such a crisis.

The *Telegraph*, however, on the whole, thinks it better to let Gov. DENNISON retire on the war laurels he has already won, without incumbering his brow with any more; and proposes the names of sundry "irrepressibles" from "Northern" Ohio, which, it claims, is entitled to the next Governor. The names suggested are Senator—or now General—COX, of Summit; Senator MONROE, of Oberlin; or Gen. ASHLEY, (!!) of Lucas; Gen. CROWELL, of Cleveland, and one or two others of the same stripe. There would be no objection to either of the gentlemen named, so far as his abolitionism is concerned. On that point they are all undoubted. Mr. GIDDINGS will indorse either of them as perfectly "sound on the goose."

The *Telegraph* says, "A hurrah for the Union is not sufficient." That is precisely our opinion. We want no such Abolitionists as the *Telegraph* names—because they now are hypocritically "hurrahing" for the Union. We want a tried, constitutional Union man, and such an one is not to be found in the irrepressible list.

Slanders Upon our Troops.

The Louisville *Journal*, speaking of the exasperated feelings of the people North and South, made more intense by misrepresentations by the infatuated leaders, says:

"We have yet to hear of a single authenticated charge of rapine or outrage upon helpless females; in this particular the United States army challenges a favorable comparison with any body of troops known in history. But on the other hand the Confederate leaders are busily engaged in firing the Southern heart and stimulating the revenge of their soldiers by circulating the most exaggerated, if not entirely unfounded reports of outrages upon women by the Federal troops; and Beauregard has clouded his reputation indelibly by asserting that the Northern war-cry is Beauty and Booty. This policy is to be deeply regretted, for it throws impediments in the way of those negotiations which must ultimately be resorted to as the means of restoring peace. If public sentiment is led astray, and the asperity of sectional feeling is increased by false representations, the time will never come for a dispassionate and statesmanlike consideration of our national difficulties. The fierce animosities of war die out almost as soon as its camp fires; contending armies will pause in mid battle, should an armistice be proclaimed, and fraternize cordially until the truce expires and then renew their work of destruction. But this steady, persistent and fiendish education of our sections to hate each other by the invention of false hoods, and their promulgation through the press, will forever prevent any settlement of difficulties.

There is not a man in the whole North, who does not know that the charge that "the war-cry" of our gallant troops is "beauty and booty" is false and slanderous, and only used to inflame the Southern heart. And yet, if Gen. BEAUREGARD needed evidence to prove his slanderous charge, he need but obtain a copy of the New York *Tribune* which contains the following article headed "Uniformed Thieves," in which is a letter from its regular correspondent from Fortress Monroe, dated June 23

"The outrages committed by our soldiers on the property, and not infrequently on the persons also of Virginians, conceived to be secessionists, are a disgrace to our army. A proper degree of discipline would insure the shooting of platoons of scoundrels not all privates, who seem to have imbibed the idea that they came here to pillage and destroy. The outrages that I could detail are calculated to cause every decent man to blush. A wound has been inflicted that never will heal so long as recollection remains. It is in the hope that some good may be done thereby that I make this disgraceful confession. I shall not hesitate to catalogue the offenders should the outrages continue. I do not pretend to say where the responsibility should lie; but this I know: if our army has not already earned a name for vandalism, such as no other ever had, unless a sudden check is put to their barbarism by the summary shooting of offenders, they will not be long without that distinction. Men commonly deemed respectable at home have been guilty of acts that any jury would consider worthy of being atoned for by incarceration in the State Prison the remainder of their lives. Committed in times and places like these, such acts ought to be followed by the summary shooting of the offenders. If Gen. Butler would keep his record clean, he must institute a vigorous rule in all cases where the rights of persons or property are invaded. Mine is but the language of others who are made to feel that in some sort the disgrace attaches to them, and all supporters of the patriotic cause."

We congratulate ourselves that none of our gallant Ohio men are at Fortress Monroe. If they were, for their honor, we should demand of the *Tribune* to name regiments and men it thus charges with such infamous conduct.

This kind of talk about our soldiers answers the same purpose in the South to influence the judgment of the Southern people against our army as does the abolition slang of papers like the *Tribune* against the institutions of the South, to enrage the people of the South against the North. BEAUREGARD need but copy this *Tribune* letter for his proclamation. It would have answered the same purpose, and the *Tribune* would have received the condemnation he justly receives.

We have no doubt but that this letter from the *Tribune* will be read in all the camps of the Confederate army, to sustain the truth of what BEAUREGARD says in his proclamation.

Greeley—The War—The Administration.

There is discord and trouble in the heart of the Republican party, of a nature and to an extent that we of the outside world do not precisely comprehend. The editor of the New York *Tribune* is assuming a very belligerent attitude toward the Administration, and is using language when speaking of the President and his Cabinet in connection with the war, that would be held, if spoken by a Democratic editor, as rank treason. In the *Tribune* of June 27, GREELEY talks thus:

"Is the war to be conducted on political or on military principles? Is it to be a politician's war, looking toward compromise with the rebels and conspirators as its appropriate conclusion, or is it to be a soldier's war, for the maintenance of the Constitution and enforcement of the laws, looking to nothing but the entire submission of the conspirators? This is the great question now before the country; and we say that it has been raised by the Administration and not by the people. In the view of the people, the only purpose of the war is to crush the rebellion, and preserve the integrity of the republic. They mean that the war shall be prosecuted with the utmost vigor, and that the only treaty ever made with the insurgents shall be the one by which they shall lay down their arms and surrender for trial their chief conspirators who have led them into this atrocious and inexcusable rebellion. But such, we say, has not been the purpose of influential men who are charged with heavy responsibilities at Washington. It is true we have some feeble protestations to the contrary in the dispatch to the Associated Press, which we this morning publish; but no such denial can put out of sight the fact that hitherto *the war has been conducted exclusively as a political war, and with a final compromise with rebels always kept in the background.* Why else was Butler disgraced because he had occupied Baltimore and was reducing it to order and obedience such as it has never exhibited since his removal? Why else should Patterson's army be kept out of Virginia for a fortnight, leaving the rebels to destroy millions of property, and commit enormous outrages on loyal men? Why else M'Clellan's miserable treaty with Magoffin? Why else was Tompkins put under the ban for his gallant exploit at Fairfax Court House? Why else is that gallant and energetic soldier, McDowell, condemned to useless inactivity in the face of the enemy? Why else are Lyon and Blair blamed for saving Missouri, in a way which one of the highest officers in the service of the United States the other day merely and profanely described as raising hell, and making the people so exasperated *that they will not compromise.*

"Now, we tell the authorities who are responsible for this drift and tendency of things that the war cannot much longer be conducted and held in check by politicians, whether in uniform or out, who seek above all things to save the feelings of the Border States and still leave the door open for a compromise. Such folly and trifling may have been excusable when we fired a hundred guns on the conclusion of John Tyler's Virginia Conference; but the day for it now has passed, never to return."

There is no doubt that politicians laid the foundation of this war—got it up—and that GREELEY played his part in the performance as effectively as RHETT, JEFF. DAVIS, or any other Rebel in the land; and it may be true that the object and intent of the leading Republicans is to manage it for the benefit of politicians. We think GREELEY may be right in his opinion, but the volunteer army do not so consider it. It has gone into the field to defend the Constitution and enforce the laws, and nothing else, and so Mr. GREELEY and the Administration will learn in the end.

In the same number of GREELEY's paper we find the following dig at the Secretary of State:

"The Secretary of State authorizes a denial of our statement that peace propositions have been submitted. We expected that, of course. Diplomacy has the same prerogative as grand larceny, and can plead "not guilty" to the indictment. Let the Administration recall Lance B. Harvey from Lisbon, and break up the camps on the other side of the river, for an advance to Richmond, and the country will believe him and discredit us. Otherwise, they will take his disclaimer for just what it is worth, and no more."

These are singular mutterings, coming from the chief organ of the Republican party in the Union, and serve to confirm the opinion which is rapidly forming in the country, that the men at the head of affairs are wholly inadequate to the crisis. Discord rages like a burning volcano in their ranks, and by the admission of them selves, incompetency and corruption rule their actions. The process for the relief and redemption of the people, is slow, but sure. The ballot box is the only remedy, and the report which will be made from the people, through this agency, at the fall elections, will have a reforming and salutary influence. It will kill Republicanism "as dead as a mackerel."

Union Nominations—Joshua's Ram's Horn.

The Ashtabula *Sentinel* of the 27th of June lays down the law to the "irrepressibles" of Ohio, and speaks in authoritative language to them. It declares that, for suggesting nominations for State officers by a no party Union Convention, the Cleveland *Leader* has ceased "to be a Republican paper, and is in the field as a neutral." It says WADE, "the tried and reliable," must not be set aside, and that Mr. LINCOLN has, when speaking of the proposed fusion of parties, said—"I am in favor of it, whenever it can be effected UPON REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES, BUT UPON NO OTHER CONDITION. A FUSION UPON ANY OTHER PLATFORM WOULD BE AS INSANE AS UNPRINCIPLED."

The innocent and green members of the party, who have thought a union of parties practicable and satisfactory to their leaders, may learn from the *Sentinel* that their labor to effect such an object is very offensive, and in fact will not be tolerated. Mr. LINCOLN's remarks in relation to the subject are in exceeding bad taste, and show the strong party prejudice and bias of his mind. If he expects the people of the country to adopt the political dogmas of his party, he will find himself sadly mistaken.—They, with their authors, will be signally overthrown and retired, as soon as that can be effected through the ballot box. We copy a part of the article from the *Sentinel*, as follows:

"The Cleveland *Leader* of the 25th has an article under this head, in which the editors of that paper give in their adhesion to the project of ignoring the Republican party at the elections this year. So far, therefore, the *Leader* ceases to be a Republican paper, and is in the field as a neutral. Supposing the editors to retain some of their old sympathies. We would ask them in all earnestness, if they are serious in a proposition that will so directly contribute to the election of Vallandingham, or Pugh to the United States Senate for the next six years, and the setting aside of the *tried* and *reliable* Wade. Are they prepared to place the whole power of the state in the hands of the Democracy? and are they ready to leave the next Legislature, and the State, committed to compromises with slavery that we have been fighting for years? It is impossible that such a union of parties can take place without giving the Democracy all the advantage. We shall be completely overslaughed, and will scarcely carry a county for such men as we can rely upon for the support of the principles that are in common with the *Leader*, have held to be vital. Believing that causes which led to the formation of the Republican party are permanent in their nature, we would not give up that organization for light or trivial reasons. It is so much useful machinery that should not be thrown away. If there be anything wrong or illiberal in Republicanism, it should be given up; but if it be right and just in all its principles and requirements, why should we not stand by it? As to terms we are not tenacious. You may make a new organization, if you like—though it be unnecessary to do so—but we think with Mr Lincoln, when, speaking of a fusion of parties, he said: 'I am in favor of it whenever it can be effected upon Republican principles, but upon *no other condition*. A fusion upon any other platform would be as insane as unprincipled.'"

☞ The vote of our State was light last Thursday in the agricultural districts, as the farmers were engaged in their harvesting. We hope their grain crops may be as satisfactory to them as the results of their political harvest have been to us and every loyal citizen of Kentucky. There is no rust or chest in the immense Union majorities which they rolled up.—*Louisville Journal.*

That is our opinion; and we also believe that the Union sentiment of old Kentucky is no cheat. But the abolition papers of the North insist that Mr. CRITTENDEN and the Union men of Kentucky, are all "cheat." They have now brought all their guns to bear, to crush out the loyal Union sentiment of Kentucky before Congress meets.

John Minor Botts—The New York Tribune.

The New York *Tribune* of the 28th contains an article, with a large sensation head, commencing as follows, which we publish as an *unnatural* curiosity. It may, by mere possibility, be true—but our impression is that the philosopher of the *Tribune* has been badly sold:

"We have received from the Hon. John Minor Botts a letter dated Washington City, June 24, 1861, which he opens by saying:

"You will be surprised to hear from me, and especially from this place. It was with great danger I reached here, and only under cover of a disguise."

Mr. GREELEY proceeds to say:

"That so distinguished a citizen of Virginia could only thus reach the capital of his country, pains even more than it surprises us. The fact is one of those striking comments upon the character of the Southern insurrection which do not need to be enlarged upon.

"But the contents of Mr. Botts's letter is even more surprising than the circumstances under which it was written. He is in Washington as a member of Congress, and is there, we presume, to take his seat in the House on the 4th of July next. This important fact has been suppressed by the Richmond papers, but we have the authority of Mr. Botts himself for the statement in these precise terms: 'I announced myself as a candidate for the Richmond District, and received 173 votes, which, there being no opposition, elects me.'"

The *Tribune* further spys:

"But the letter brings us other and even more important intelligence. We learn from it that the Southern insurrection of white men is already at its last gasp, while insurrections of Southern black men threaten the destruction of Slavery. And these facts we have not only on the testimony of John Minor Botts, who might be regarded as a partial witness, but on the authority of General Beauregard himself, who is certainly more competent to speak upon the subject than any other man in the country. Beauregard, says Mr. Botts, has sent a circular South, from which the following is a quotation:

'IF THE COTTON STATES DO NOT RAISE AND EQUIP ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN IN SIX WEEKS, WE ARE RUINED.'

"So much for the white insurrection. On the blacks, he says:

'Our troops in this State (Virginia), to a great extent, are busy in suppressing insurrections among the blacks. They are breaking out in every direction.' But this has a significance to us, at the North, which puts a new face upon the question. Gen. Beauregard's Circular adds: '*But for this your desire to see Washington in ruins would long since have been gratified.*'

"There is another bit of news in Mr. Botts's letter more interesting than important. We have more confidence in 'Extra Billy' Smith's disposition than his power to do mischief. He, says Mr. Botts, 'is now in this city'—Washington. The object of his visit is to correspond with Maryland traitors. The legislature of that State, Mr. Botts assures us, has been advised by Jeff. Davis to continue in session, adjourning only for short intervals. 'Smith,' he adds, 'was in the War Department to-day, disguised as a beggar.'

"It is proper to add that we have the permission of Mr. Botts to give to the public, this morning the principal and most interesting facts contained in his letter. Our readers no less than ourselves, will be greatly indebted to him for this permission."

Col. Wallace Reports to Gen. McClellan—A Sharp Fight.

We copy the following report, telegraphed to the Cincinnati *Gazette:*

GRAFTON, June 28

Col. Wallace sends Gen. McClellan the following statement of the affair near Cumberland:

I have been accustomed to sending my mounted pickets, thirteen in all, to different posts along the several approaches to Cumberland. Finding it next to impossible, yesterday, to get reliable information respecting the enemy, I united the thirteen, and directed them, if possible, to get to Frankfort town, midway between this place and Romney, and see if the Rebel troops were there. They went within a quarter of a mile of the place, and found it full of cavalry.

In returning, they overtook a party of horsemen, and at once charged them, routing and driving them back more than a mile, killing eight of them and securing seventeen horses.

Corporal Hayes, who was in command of my men, was desperately wounded with sabre cuts and bullets.

Taking him back, they halted about one hour and were then attacked by the enemy, who were re-enforced to about seventy-five men. The attack was so sudden that they abandoned the horses and crossed to a small island at the mouth of Patterson's creek.

The charge of the rebels was bold and confident, yet twenty-three fell under the fire of my picket, close about and on the Island.

My fellows finally were driven off and scattered, each man for himself. All are in camp now.

Corporal Hayes of Company A was wounded, but recovering. Jno. C. Hollingsworth of Company B is dead. He was taken prisoner and brutally murdered. Three companies went to the ground this morning and recovered everything belonging to the picket except a few horses.

The enemy were engaged all night in boxing up their dead. Two of their officers were killed. They laid out twenty-three corpses in the porch of a neighboring farm house. We shall bury Hollingsworth to-morrow.

I have positive information that four regiments of rebels are in Romney, under Colonel McDonald. The report of the skirmish sounds like fiction, but it is not exaggerated. The fight was really one of the most desperate on record, and abounded in instances of wonderful daring and coolness.

How can Gen. Jim Lane Sit in the Senate!

Article 1st, section 6th, last clause, of the Constitution, says:

"No person holding *any* office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office."

He has been commissioned by the President as a Brigadier-General of the regular United States Army.

It may be that ABRAHAM, in the plenitude of his power, has *suspended* the Constitution on this point!

We suggest this, with the terror before us of being called an old fogy for alluding to the Constitution, these times.

This suggestion is based upon the report that he will occupy his seat at the extra session.

A Good Joke from Vermont.

In the Vermont Republican Convention, held yesterday, Frederick Holbrook of Brattleboro was nominated for Governor; Levi Underwood, of Burlington, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor. The Convention adopted a resolution suspending the old party lines, and uniting all in a vigorous support of the Government.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

That is the best joke of the season. The "Vermont *Republican* Convention" made their nominations, and then "adopted resolutions suspending the old party lines." That is a summary manner of disposing of at least one party. There is nothing like doing things up brown.

Delegates to the Congress of the "Confederates."

The late Virginia Convention appointed the following persons as delegates to represent the State in the Congress to meet in Richmond on the 21st of July:

State at Large—James A. Seddon, of Goochland, and Wm Ballard Preston, of Montgomery.
First District—A. M. T. Hunter, of Essex.
Second District—John Tyler, of Charles City.
Third District—William H. Macfarland, of Richmond City.
Fourth District—Roger A. Pryor, of Petersburg.
Fifth District—Thomas S. Bocock, of Appomattox.
Sixth District—Wm. S. Rives, of Albemarle.
Seventh District—Robert E. Scott, of Fauquier.
Eighth District—James M. Mason, of Frederick.
Ninth District—John W. Brockenbrough, of Rockbridge.
Tenth District—Chas. W. Russell, of Wheeling.
Eleventh District—Robert Johnston, of Harrison.
Twelfth District—Waller Staples, of Montgomery.
Thirteenth District—Walter Preston, of Washington

Many of these are familiar names in late proceedings of the Congress of the United States.

TAKING A DRINK TOGETHER.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Enquirer* says:

"It is said the pickets of the Federal and Rebel armies have now approached so closely together that the men have exchanged drinks at the Chain Bridge over the Potomac."

These men may be compelled to kill each other, but they can't help knowing that they are children of the same great nation—perhaps descendants of the same families.

Columbiana County.

The Republicans of Columbiana county have decided to hold their Republican Convention as usual, and nominate a full Republican ticket. Certainly. They have a large majority in that county.

The Douglas Fund.

A correspondent, after reading the recent appeal to the people of Illinois in behalf of the Douglas fund, published in the Times a few days ago, says that there are many poor people who would be delighted to testify their love for the departed statesman by contributing to the independence of his family; but that they do not know how to forward their small contributions to the proper person. He suggests, therefore, "that every postmaster put up a box in his office marked 'Douglas Family Fund,'" in which citizens of Illinois may deposit their offerings to the memory of their great leader. The suggestion is a good one. Why not follow it?—*Chicago Times.*

The New York *Tribune* publishes the following:

HARVEY AT CHARLESTON.—A former clerk in the office of the Charleston Mercury, states that he overheard a conversation, last March, between the editor of the Mercury and a Charleston merchant, in which the former remarked that he should publish an extra next day, with "Old Abe's" message in it. "But how can you get the message?" "Oh, we have a clever correspondent in Washington, one Harvey, who writes regularly to us. He's a red hot Republican, and telegraphs to the New York Tribune."

A SHARP CUT.—In GREELEY's paper of the 27th, we find the following:

"We are not quite sure of the authenticity of the following extract from a private dispatch by Beauregard, in command at Manassas Junction, to Jeff. Davis at Richmond.

"The defenses of this position are strong. They consist of good intrenchments dug by the negroes you sent me, with one hundred heavy guns mounted, and three green brigadiers in command of the enemy's forces in front. One more would make all safe. An inexperienced Major General in command of all the troops there would perhaps be even more useful.'"

If "three green brigadiers" are not enough, there are plenty more to send.

CAUGHT A SECESSIONIST.—A species of the genus homo was caught by some of the sentinels on guard of the M. & C. R. R., near what is called the "W," yesterday morning. He was brought here in the afternoon, and is lying in jail awaiting trial. He was caught attempting to burn the trestle work. The boys had some trouble in capturing the fellow. Two or three shots were fired at him, and when he was come up to, he defended himself with his fists. While in Mr. Constable's office he let fly at one of the guards and took him a "diff" in the face. He is about the hardest looking specimen of humanity we ever saw. If he is a sample of the "Secesh," truly their cause is a hopeless one. He will be tried to-day or to-morrow we understand.—*Athens Messenger of 27th.*

TURNING THE TABLES.—A gipsy was robbed of $1,900 in gold, three silver watches, and other articles of value, at Fort Wayne, a few days ago. The fellow that accomplished that feat 'can travel."

☞ One ASHLEY, a member of Congress from the Toledo district, has written another Abolition disunion letter to the Toledo *Blade*. This man said a few days since: "He could not find time to answer the letters he had received on *business*.

☞ Some weeks since Mr. JAMES. D. PULLEY, a member of the Legislature of Illinois, was arrested on a charge of treason. The Grand Jury of the United States District Court have unanimously refused to find a bill of indictment against him.

A CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEER ASSAULTED AT WASHINGTON.—Private Jacob Frank of the Connecticut Third was assaulted near the Seventh street park, Washington, late last Saturday night. A pistol was fired at him, the ball grazing his side, and he was subsequently fallen upon by three ruffians, who beat him and left him senseless. He was picked up and is now in hospital, doing well.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OHIO UNION LOAN.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, COLUMBUS OHIO, June 10, 1861.

THE Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio invite subscriptions by the people of the State to the Loan of Two Millions of Dollars, authorized by the act of the General Assembly "To provide more effectually for the defence of the State against invasion, passed April 26, 1861.

Certificates will be issued in sums of $100, and upward, payable July 1, 1868, at the State Treasury, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and by the act authorizing the loan free from taxation.

Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Commissioners in the City of Columbus, at each of the solvent banking institutions in the State, and at the several County Treasuries in the State, until the 1st day of July, 1861.

Interest will be computed and paid from the date of the deposit of the money at either of the places above named.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
JAMES MURRAY, Attorney General.

je11-dtf

Elegant Lace Mantillas.

BAIN & SON,
No. 29 South High St.,

HAVE just opened an invoice of very large and handsome
PUSHER, FRENCH, AND CHANTILLA LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTES.
WIDE FRENCH LACES FOR SHAWLS.
Very Deep French Flouncing Laces.
Real Thread, French, Chantilla & Genevese
VEILS.
Valenciennes, Point de Gaze, Brussels and Thread Laces and Collars,
VALENCIENNES TRIMMED H'DKFS,
MALTESE LACE COLLARS & SETS,
LINEN COLLARS & CUFFS,
In new Shapes,
PAPER COLLARS & CUFFS,
For traveling.
PRICES UNUSUALLY LOW.
Traveling Dress Goods.
MOZAMBIQUES, POPLINS, SHEPHERD'S CHECKS, SILKS, POIL DE CHEVRES,
LAVELLAS, BROCHE VALENCIAS, &c. &c.
The best and most fashionable styles in the city,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

BAIN & SON,
je21 29 South High Street.

IRISH STEAMSHIP LINE.

Steam Between Ireland and America.

NEW YORK, BOSTON AND GALWAY.

The following new and magnificent first-class paddle-wheel Steamships compose the above line:

ADRIATIC, 5,888 tons burthen, Capt. J. MAURY (Formerly of the Collins Line)
HIBERNIA, 4,400 tons burthen, Capt. N. PROWNE.
COLUMBIA, 4,400 " " " R. LEITCH.
ANGLIA, 4,400 " " " NICHOLSON.
PACIFIC, 2,600 " " " I. SMITH.
PRINCE ALBERT (Screw.) 3,300 " " " J. WALKER.

One of the above ships will leave New York or Boston alternately every Tuesday fortnight, for Galway, carrying the government mails, touching at St. Johns, N. F.

The Steamers of this line have been constructed with the greatest care, under the supervision of the government, have water-tight compartments, and are unexcelled for comfort safety and speed by any steamers afloat. They are commanded by able and experienced officers, and every exertion will be made to promote the comfort of passengers.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each ship.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class N. Y. or Boston to Galway or Liverpool $100
Second-class, " " " " 75
First-class, " " to St John's 35
Third-class, " " to Galway or Liverpool, or any town in Ireland, on a Railway, - - - 30

Third-class passengers are liberally supplied with provisions of the best quality, cooked and served by the servants of the Company.

RETURN TICKETS.

Parties wishing to send for their friends from the old country can obtain tickets from any town on a railway, in Ireland, or from the principal cities of England and Scotland, at very low rates.

Passengers for New York, arriving by the Boston Steamers, will be forwarded to New York free of charge.

For passage or further information, apply to
WM H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company, on the wharf, foot of Canal street, New York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
aptl19:dtm.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE OHIO PENITENTIARY.

OFFICE OHIO PENITENTIARY, COLUMBUS, June 25, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office until the 6th day of July, for furnishing the institution with

2,000 Pounds Fresh Beef

Per week, delivered in the four quarters, each week, in equal proportions, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from July 7th, 1861, to the 20th day of December, 1861.

2,000 Pounds Corned Beef

Per week, from July 7th to December 20th, 1861. The Beef to be of good quality, clear of knuckle, bone and shanks.

The quantity to be increased or diminished as the Warden may direct.

ALSO—Bids will be received at the same date, and for the same time, for the clear, rough and salt grease of the institution.

No bids will be considered unless satisfactory security for the faithful performance of the same accompanies each bid.

No bids will be received upon the day of letting.

N. MERRITON,
H. E. PARSONS, } Directors.
J. J. WOOD,

JOHN A. PRENTICE, Warden.

je25:d2w

BAIN & SON,

No. 29 South High Street, Columbus,

ARE NOW OFFERING
2000 yards Traveling Dress Goods at 8½, value 12½ cents.
2500 yards Traveling Dress Goods at 12½, va'ue 20 cts.
2000 yards English Berages at 12½, value 25 cents.
1000 yards French Organdies at 12½, value 20 cents.
2000 yards Fast Colored Lawns at 10, value 15 cents.
1000 yards Foulard Dress Silks at 37½, value 50 cents.
1500 yards Super Plain Black Silk at $1 00, value $1 25.
Robes of Organdie Berage, and English Berage, at one-half their value.

BAIN & SON,
je22 29 South High Street.

1861. 1861.
Summer Arrangements. — Time Changed.

GREAT NORTHERN AND EASTERN ROUTE.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, & CINCIN'I RAILROAD.

Connecting at Crestline with the PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD *For Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Also for Fort Wayne and Chicago.*

Connecting at Cleveland with the LAKE SHORE RAILROAD *For Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, Boston, and New York.*

THREE TRAINS DAILY,

EXCEPT SUNDAY.

From Columbus, in connection with Trains on the LITTLE MIAMI AND COLUMBUS AND XENIA RAILROADS.

FIRST TRAIN.

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Columbus at 3.40 A. M; will leave passengers at all stations south of Galion, stop at Delaware, Ashley, Cardington and Gilead, and at all stations north of Galion, arriving at Cleveland at 9:00 A. M., Dunkirk 3:00 P. M., Buffalo 4 25 P. M., Albany 3.20 A. M., New York 8:35 A. M., Boston 2:30 P. M., Pittsburgh via Crestline 3:20 P. M, Philadelphia 5:10 A. M. Chicago via Crestline at 7:00 P. M.

SECOND TRAIN.

NEW YORK EXPRESS—Leaves Columbus at 11:10 a. m. Will stop at Lewis Centre, (for White Sulphur Springs), Delaware, Cardington, Galion Crestline, Shelby, New London, Wellington and Grafton, arrive at Cleveland at 3:35 p. m.; Dunkirk, 8:50 p. m.; Buffalo, 10:25 p. m; Albany, 8:45 a. m; New York, 1:45 p. m.; Boston, 4:40 p. m. This Train connects at Shelby for Sandusky, and at Grafton for Toledo, arriving at Toledo at 6:40 p. m.

THIRD TRAIN.

MAIL AND ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Columbus at 2.20 p. m. Will stop at all stations South of Shelby, and at New London, Wellington, Grafton, and Berea; arriving at Cleveland at 6:30 p. m.; Dunkirk, 9:00 a. m.; Buffalo, 3:20 a. m.; Albany, 2:20 p. m.; New York, 7:20 p. m.; Boston, 11:45 p. m.; Pittsburgh, *via* Crestline, at 11:55 p. m.; Philadelphia, 1:00 p. m.; Chicago, *via* Crestline, 6:45 a. m. This Train connects at Shelby for Sandusky and Toledo, arriving at Toledo at 8:55 p. m.

Patent Sleeping Cars are run on all Night Trains to Chicago, New York and Boston.

Baggage Checked Through to New York and Boston via Cleveland; also, to Philadelphia and New York via Crestline.

RETURNING.

Night Express arrives at Columbus at... 11:15 P. M.
Cincinnati Express arrives at Columbus at 10:50 A. M.
Accommodation Express arrives at Columbus at 7:30 P. M.

Fare as Low as by any other Route.

Ask for Tickets via Crestline or Cleveland.

E. S. FLINT,
Superintendent, Cleveland, Ohio.
JAMES PATTERSON, Agent, Columbus, Ohio.

Columbus, June 17, 1861.

EAGL