The Ohio Statesman

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GEO. W. MANYPENNY, Editor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1861.

Democratic State Convention.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee held in Columbus, on the 5th day of July, 1861, it was

Resolved, That it is expedient to hold a Democratic State Convention at Columbus, on

Wednesday, August 7th, 1861,

to nominate a Democratic State Ticket, to be supported at the October election.

Resolved, further, That all the electors of the State of Ohio, who are in favor of perpetuating the principles upon which our Union was founded, and are convinced that the present State and National Administrations are wholly incompetent to manage the government in its present critical condition, as well as all who are opposed to the gross extravagance and corruption now so alarmingly prevalent in public affairs, be earnestly invited to unite with the Democracy in this hour of our country's peril, and thus redeem the State, and place its administration in competent hands.

Resolved, further, that the basis of representation in said Convention be one delegate for every 500 votes, and an additional delegate for a fraction of 250 and upwards, cast for THOMAS J. S. SMITH, for Supreme Judge at the October election in 1860, and that it be recommended that the counties elect their delegates on this basis.

The Democracy of Ohio and all other conservative Union men, who are willing to co-operate with them on the above basis, are requested to meet in their respective counties at such time as the local committees may designate, and appoint delegates to the Democratic Convention on the 7th of August, to nominate a State ticket to be supported at the October election.

It is presumed that no lover of his country will require prompting at this time to induce him to discharge his duty, and therefore the Committee is impressed with the belief that the counties will eagerly respond to this call, and that an imposing Convention will assemble in Columbus at the time designated above, and put in nomination a ticket of good and true men, to be supported for the various State offices on the 24 Tuesday in October next.

WM. MOUNT, Chairman.

WM. J. JACKSON, Secretary.

Joshua R. Giddings Issues his Bull --The Basis for the Proposed "Union" Ticket.

In our paper of Friday morning we stated the fact that GIDDINGS had left his post in Canada, and came home for the purpose of arranging matters for the fall election. He was at Washington, at Columbus—and at last arrived at his home in Ashtabula county, and from there has issued his bull, as the basis for the formation of the "visible admixture," or new style "Union" party, composed of men like himself, and such Democrats as may desire to cluster under his Abolition wing.

He addresses a long letter to the editor of the Ashtabula *Sentinel*, the basis of which is the proposition recently introduced into the House of Representatives by one LOVEJOY, a rank disunion Abolitionist from Illinois. His principal object appears to be to make an insidious attack on the conduct of Gens. MCCLELLAN and BUTLER, relative to their proclamations and actions in relation to fugitive slaves. He commences his sermon as follows:

"FUGITIVE SLAVES—*To the Editor of the Sentinel:* The prostitution of our military force to the catching and returning fugitive slaves recently exhibited in Western Virginia, must leave a stain upon the character of those engaged in it, and reflect upon the service in which they are employed."

It is plainly intimated that because our army has not adopted the policy, followed by the Abolitionists before the war, of stealing and running off slaves, it has left "a stain upon the character of those engaged in it."

GIDDING'S proceeds:

"That most illustrious statesman of the age in which he lived, declared that the fugitive slave held from the Creator the same right to live, the same right to defend life, and liberty, obtain knowledge and enjoy happiness and heaven with which God has endowed other men—To invade these rights, constitute a crime against God and humanity. It is an offense against the first, the essential element of our government. It is a violation of the vital principle on which the Republican party came into power, which they stand pledged to maintain. To involve our soldiers in the disgrace of catching slaves, or of serving under officers who disgrace themselves and regiment by catching slaves, constitute a violation of the President's proclamation, a violation of the contract of enlistment. We advise our soldiers who enter the military service to vindicate the Government, to maintain its dignity, and uphold its laws. No man who volunteered for those high and honorable objects expected to serve under slave catchers, or to maintain the barbarous enactments of Virginia or become subservient to customs or laws which disgrace the age in which we live. If State laws or State constitutions are to govern our Ohio troops, they are sworn to uphold those of our own State, which know no slavery, but which look upon that institution as heathenish and barbarous. INDEED, WE ALL KNOW THAT IT IS SLAVERY THAT HAS INVOLVED US IN THIS WAR, AND EVERY REFLECTING MAN UNDERSTANDS THAT WHILE SLAVERY EXISTS, THERE CAN BE NO REAL UNION AMONG THESE STATES."

How familiar this sounds! We are almost forced to believe we are listening to the Abolition harangues of the last campaign! What loud shouts this kind of talk would bring from Democrats who might join this new Union party! What words can express meaning more clear? "EVERY REFLECTING MAN UNDERSTANDS THAT WHILE SLAVERY EXISTS, THERE CAN BE NO UNION AMONG THESE STATES." If you join this new party, and are a good Union man, what must you do to preserve the Union? Abolish slavery! JOSHUA has said that "there can be no Union while slavery exists." GIDDINGS proceeds as follows:

"But I hear some men say, we have a fugitive slave law, that the Constitution provides for the delivery of fugitive slaves. I do not propose to argue that question now, for, admitting that construction of the Constitution and of the fugitive law given by the most arrant slave holders, yet they only extend to the capture of fugitives who "*escape from one State to another*," *but neither doughface nor slaveholder*, until this war, ever held it to be our duty to send an army to Virginia to catch her slaves while they remain in that State. No Constitution, no laws ever authorized a Quartermaster or other military officer to sit in judgment upon the right of a fellow man to liberty. The act of Judge Key in passing sentence of slavery upon the fugitive was the exercise of no power delegated to him. It was rank usurpation; the exercise of a revolting despotism, and the fate of a despot should await him."

How familiar that sounds! "Doughfaces" and "slaveholders!" What enchanting music that would be to Democrats, who join the new "Union" party. Just for a moment consider how they would cheer at that kind of stuff being poured out from an Abolition Union stump speaker, at a "Union" meeting! What Democrat has not heard just such stuff belched forth for years, by every Abolition speaker, from CHASE and LINCOLN down to the smallest pettifogger in the country!

And now we are invited to abandon our gallant old Union party, and join a *new concern*, to be managed by such men as GIDDINGS, WADE, LOVEJOY and Company, who are to lead—give tone and direction to it. They profess to be for the Union of the States, and in the same breath tell us that "there can be no Union while slavery exists." We ask our good Union men of the country if they indorse that doctrine? Are they to be used as puppets to dance to such music as this, given out by the head of that movement in Ohio?

GIDDINGS concludes as follows:

"But I am astonished to hear men inquire, what shall our army do with fugitive slaves? I reply in the same language which I have used for twenty-five years. *Let them alone.* LET THEM TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES. If General McClellan desires, he may legitimately forbid them from entering his camp; he may forbid his men from employing any one who is not a soldier. He may exclude both master and slave from his encampment; or he may do as General Taylor did, exclude the master only; or he may do as Mr. Adams proposed, *give liberty to the slaves*. But neither he nor any other officer holds the legal or constitutional right to employ our men in catching slaves. And when our neighbors or friends, who have volunteered for the patriotic duty of maintaining our Federal Government, and upholding its honor and dignity, are compelled to see a fellow being seized within camp by soldiers of their own regiment, *dragged before a military coxcomb*, and doomed to chains, and sighs, and sufferings, by a petty usurper, it becomes our duty to speak for our soldiers, who are not permitted to speak for themselves.

"We are proud of our gallant men who stood foremost at Phillippi, and could even look upon their dead bodies with pensive pride, should they fall in honorable battle, but we protest against their being involved *in the disgrace of serving under officers who stoop to become the blood-hounds for Southern catchpoles.*

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

Our gallant officers "coxcombs," as GIDDINGS calls them, have not doomed our soldiers to chains, for any act connected with the slave.—It is a slander upon them. Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN is not the man to deal unnecessarily harsh with his men. We were satisfied that, from the day he issued his sensible and patriotic proclamation to the people of Virginia,—that he did not go there to interfere with, or abolish slavery, but to protect the Union people,—he would be attacked and abused by these Abolition disunionists. They saw by his course that he was not fighting to accomplish their designs. He was conducting the war to suppress rebellion and preserve the Union. They were urging on the war, to abolish slavery, with the declaration that the Union could not be saved until slavery was abolished.

Mr. LINCOLN should remove GIDDINGS immediately, if he is sincere in his *avowed* objects of the war. Mr. GIDDINGS has been to Washington. He is in confidential relations with Mr. LINCOLN, and the people will believe, if Mr. GIDDINGS is retained in his present honorable and lucrative position, that he does not speak thus unless it is with Mr. LINCOLN'S consent.—We shall see.

Political Intolerance.

Some minds are so narrow and bigoted that they cannot conceive how a man can second the efforts of the Administration to sustain the Union and enforce the laws, without yielding a blind and unquestioning acquiescence in all its measures, however much they may evidently tend to thwart the end professedly in view.—Yet the fact is patent to all, that a majority of those who are making the greatest personal sacrifices to sustain the Government, did not train in the ranks of those who placed the present Administration in power; and are not of the class who seem to think no one should be permitted to question the wisdom of President LINCOLN and his Cabinet.

It is not the man who always flatters and cajoles his neighbor, that is his best friend.—One mark of true friendship is, that it points out faults as frankly as it commends virtues.

The true disciples of our Savior were not all included in those who clung about his person and shared the loaves and fishes.

The noblest defenders of English liberty, and the boldest champions of the constitutional rights of the English people, have been found in the ranks of those who opposed enlarging the prerogatives of the Crown, and denounced royal assumptions of the powers of Parliament.

The measures of an Administration are to be acquiesced in and submitted to, when they have the force and authority of constitutional law; but in every free country are always open to criticism and animadversion without suspicion of disloyalty or treason to the Government. The greater the peril to the Government, the more imminent the danger of its overthrow, the more free and untrammeled should be the expression of opinion. Possibly, the danger may be averted by a change in the measures of the Administration—possibly, by giving those measures a more united and hearty support—these things are legitimate subjects of discussion among the people, and he who denounces a fellow-citizen and brands him as a traitor and a sympathizer with secessionists, for taking either position, proves himself a fanatic and a bigot of the darkest dye, and a sympathizer with those who would overturn the Government by destroying that freedom of speech and action, which the Union was formed to protect and perpetuate.

Gens. Patterson and Johnson.

We clip the following from the special of the *Leader*, dated Washington July 19, midnight:

It is reported that Gen. Patterson's column has fallen back upon Martinsburg. Reason assigned, want of forage for horses! Should this be so, the consequence may be serious, from his failing to check Johnson's army of from 15,000 to 20,000 men. It is believed that Johnson has succeeded in avoiding Patterson and effecting a junction with Beauregard. This information comes from reliable and official source.

It is believed that Johnson has proved himself to be too much for Patterson's generalship. Patterson's part in the game was to prevent Johnson from forming a junction with Beauregard—by attacking him, when he moved. Military men here say that Patterson has been completely befogged. Should it prove true that Johnson has succeeded in avoiding Patterson and joining Beauregard, then the rebel force at Manassas will exceed McDowell's army by 10,000 to 25,000 men. In that case look out for a terrible and long contested battle, unless McDowell delay proceeding till Patterson is hurried up.

Gens. Patterson, Banks and Dix.

It is reported that Gen. PATTERSON has been superseded by Gen. BANKS, and that Gen. DIX takes command of Fort McHenry, in place of Gen. BANKS.

It is also reported that the armies near Manassas are not more than two miles apart, and that the pickets are continually firing upon each other.

CAPT. SLOAN, formerly Judge SLOAN, of Hillsborough, was wounded at the skirmish on the Kanawha, by a shot in the body. We hope the Judge's wound is not dangerous.

☞ The Republican Central Committee of Cuyahoga county, are notified to meet at HIRAM GRISWOLD'S law office in Cleveland, to consult over the condition of the party, and see whether the rotten bulk can't be fixed up to go through one more fight. They will no doubt try and run her again, but they will have to change her sixteen-starred flag and Abolition crew.

New and Then.

In the year 1858 JEFFERSON DAVIS made a pilgrimage through the New England States, and in many places he was invited to address the people, which he complied with. At Faneuil Hall in Boston, he made what was regarded at the time as a very able and patriotic speech, in which he uttered the following sentiments, which we find floating around in the papers. Nearly all the Republican papers are *for the first time* publishing them, though the speech was made three years since:

"Among the culprits, there is none more odious to my mind than a public officer who takes an oath to support the Constitution—the compact between the States binding each other for the common defense and general welfare of the other—yet retains to himself a mental reservation that he will war upon the principles he has sworn to maintain, and upon the property rights, the protection of which are part of the compact of the Union. (Applause.)

"It is a crime too low to be named before this assembly. It is one which no man with self-respect would ever commit. To swear that he will support the Constitution—to take an office which belongs in many of its relations to all the States, and to use it as a means of injuring a portion of the States of which he is thus the representative, is treason to everything honorable in man. It is the base and cowardly attack of him who gains the confidence of another, in order that he may wound him."

The reason the Republican papers did not publish these extracts at that time was, they were directed specially at those of their own party, who were opposing the execution of the fugitive slave law, after taking the oath to "support the Constitution and execute the laws." He charged that they took the oath with a "mental reservation," and this he regarded as "a crime too low to be named before the assembly."

It will be observed that there was "applause" It must, however, be remembered that the "applause" did not come from the papers and persons who publish and applaud those sentiments *now*—not they; they felt the shot too sorely for that. They abused and vilified him for it, considering it as a direct assault upon them, as it was intended. It was the Democracy and the conservative men of all parties, who *applauded* it then, as they do now.

Mr. DAVIS thought he was saying something very severe against the Abolitionists in 1858. The Abolitionists now think they are very severe on the disunionists of the South, by republishing what DAVIS said to *them*. That will do pretty well.

The Tariff--Coffee and Sugar.

We clip the following from the Cincinnati *Enquirer's* commercial article:

The news published this morning that the House of Representatives passed the Tariff bill, levying a duty of 15c. per pound on tea, 10c. on coffee and 5c. on sugar, produced a very great excitement among the dealers in groceries.—But few of the importers were willing to fix a price on any article, for fear a further advance would be established in a day or two. Buyers were as anxious to purchase as holders were determined not to sell. In the morning sales of prime New Orleans sugar were made at 8½c., which, at the close, could not have been duplicated at 9c. Crushed sugar advanced to 10½c., with sales, and more could have been sold at that price, but was held at 11c.—Coffee advanced from 14¾c. to 16c., closing firm at that price for prime Rio. There are a few holders of coffee—those who feel confident that the bill will be defeated in the Senate—who are willing to sell prime Rio at 15½c. The sales are 375 bags at 14¼@15½c., among which was one sale of 250 bags at 14¾@15¼c., the latter price for prime, but not strictly prime. Molasses is held at from 31@35c. per gallon, depending entirely upon the confidence holders have in a still further advance.

The *Gazette's* special, from near Manassas Junction, says:

The 12th was finally sent to their assistance, but the position of the enemy was such as to defy an attack in front. It was strongly ambuscaded and our troops finally retired, the advantages being so great on the other side as to render it madness to continue the attack unless their position could be flanked, which we were not prepared to do. The continuance of the attack under the circumstances was, in my opinion, a piece of very bad judgment. Our troops should have been withdrawn at once when the enemy's position became known, as it was a needless waste of human life. Our men maintained themselves bravely against a close and destructive fire. The enemy were supported by a heavy force in the rear, whom we could see through the opening in the woods, deploying down to the support of their riflemen. The musket fire was continuous and incessent for about an hour and a half. Capt. Ayres's artillery attempted to assist our men by sending two guns into the woods, but they were useless, owing to the concealed position of the enemy. After our troops retired, Ayres's (formerly Sherman's battery), and two guns under Lieut. Benjamins opened fire, from the eminence on the river where he stood, and a cannonading was kept up for over an hour, but without much damage, probably, on either side; though the cannon balls from their guns flew thick around us, and some tall ducking and dodging was done by civilians. Our loss may reach fifty or sixty killed and wounded, including those left in the woods.

A general battle is impending, when we shall attempt to outflank the enemy.

The Confederate force is larger than was supposed, and probably does not fall short of thirty thousand. J. G.

Contracts in Massachusetts.

We clip the following from that able and reliable old paper, the *Boston Courier*, which shows that swindling in contracts is not confined to any particular locality:

No doubt, a fair price had been paid for miserable articles—and the question is, how and why?

So far as we know, the contracts have not been open to competition at all. We are informed that they were distributed among certain men at the State House, conveniently enough situated to get all the advantage of the contracts, but either incompetent or indisposed to fulfill their own part in good faith. For example, one of these strict adherents to the main chance would procure the rubber goods from a manufactory in his own town; another could oblige his neighbors and himself by having a few pine boards flung together at home under the name of "army wagons," and thus get in an old debt due himself,—and so of other articles. Thus the whole honorable body of incompetent civilians had each his share of the Commonwealth's money, and the troops the worthless trash supplied to them, and the State the shame and disgrace.

The public demand that no more such expenditures as these be incurred. And it also has a right to claim that regular proposals shall be advertised, specifying the style and quality of the articles needed, and that the parties furnishing them shall give bonds, as usual, that all the articles shall be such as is agreed. We think something more is necessary. In New York a respectable commission has just been investigating this class of frauds, and has made its report; showing up the guilty parties to deserved censure. In this State such a commission could render similar good public service. It is certain that under the pretense of extraordinary patriotism, men have taken advantage of their positions to play a very unfair game towards the Commonwealth, inflicting, for the sake of pelf, at least discomfort and privations upon those who were to fight the battles of the country.

Preble County.

The Union Democracy of Preble county appoint three delegates to the State Convention on Saturday, July 27th.

Tuscarawas and Jackson Counties.

The Union Democracy of Tuscarawas and Jackson counties appoint their delegates to the State Convention on the 3d of August.

News from the South.

The Philadelphia *Press* of the 18th contains an article two columns in length, giving some interesting information in relation to matters in the South, from which we extract the following. The *Press* says:

We had a very interesting interview yesterday with an intelligent gentleman, who was formerly a resident of this city, but who has been living for some months in Richmond, Virginia. After many unsuccessful efforts, he was fortunate enough to secure a pass to enable him to reach the North, and he left the capital of the Old Dominion on the 9th of July. It was impossible at that time to travel on either of the direct routes, and he went to Bristol, Tennessee, where he was arrested and lodged in jail over night, but released the next morning, after an examination by the military authorities.—He then proceeded to Nashville, Tennessee, where a similar fate awaited him; but, after some difficulty, he also obtained his release there, and, proceeding direct to Louisville, met no further obstructions on his journey, *via* Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, and Lancaster, to this city.

Some of the intelligence he communicated to us was of a very important character, and it was all full of interest. He informed us, for instance, that great pains had been taken to fit out the steamer Yorktown, which was formerly connected with a line running between New York and Richmond, so that she may break the blockade, and commit fearful ravages as a privateer. It was supposed that by this time she would be finished, and her crew is already enlisted. They have razed her down fore and aft, and have put on board of her eight sixty-eight pounders, four forward and four aft. A space of thirty feet on each side of the wheel-house is covered with five eight-inch wrought iron plates, and a protection also has been placed in front of the engine house. The floor of the deck is also protected with iron, and the pilot is secured as much as possible from danger. But our informant believes that, notwithstanding these precautions, a shot fired into the beam will disable the engine. This information may be of some service to our cruisers near Fortress Monroe and on the Potomac, who, we trust, will keep a sharp lookout for the steel-clad Yorktown, and prepare to give a good account of her.

The total number of troops on the official muster roll of the Confederate army in Virginia, a few weeks ago, was one hundred and eighty thousand, but it must be remembered, that this formidable array embraces all those who have arrived from other Southern States, all the raw militia impressed into the service in Virginia, and thousands of men who are heartily disgusted with, or deadly hostile to, secession, and who will embrace the first opportunity that offers to escape from the secession ranks.

It was supposed that at Manassas Gap and Manassas Junction about sixty thousand troops were stationed, at and near Norfolk about twenty thousand, in the vicinity of Richmond about seven thousand, that General Johnson had from fifteen to twenty thousand exclusive of his recent reinforcement of five thousand, that in the neighborhood of Fairfax Court House there were at the time of his departure not more than from fifteen to twenty-five hundred. The remaining troops are scattered at different points throughout the State, embracing in part those who are under the command of Gen. Wise, and those who were recently defeated in several battles by Gen. McClellan.

Men are found in the ranks of almost every age from thirteen to sixty, and many of them are crippled or deformed, as they have no rigid inspection and gladly accept all whose services they can obtain. There is no uniformity in their clothing, and often members of the same company wear suits of different colors.

In conversing with troops from the South, he expressed surprise that Fort Pickens had not yet been captured, but they replied that it was now too strong to be taken, except with great loss of life, and there was little probability of its soon falling into their hands. Of the capture of Fortress Monroe the soldiers seemed more sanguine. They said that when they were ready to march against it, they would soon find means to force our troops to surrender.

Public sentiment in the city of Richmond has recently undergone a very considerable change. Some five or six weeks ago, scarcely a man could be found, who had not been carried away by the secession excitement, but now, among the masses and the workingmen, a Union feeling is rapidly being developed, and, if a fair election could be held at this time and public sentiment truly expressed, a very large Union vote would be polled. On the other hand, the politicians and those who at present appear on the surface to control public sentiment, are very loud and bitter in their denunciations of the North, and declare that they will never be subjugated—that, no matter how large may be our force, or how many victories we may win, they will fight for independence until their last dollar is spent and their last man killed.

Great pains have been taken to fortify Richmond, and it is the prevailing opinion there that even if our armies should, by any chance, approach that city, they would be unable to enter it. Several heavy batteries, mounted with a large number of 68-pounders, have been erected—one in the direction of Acquia creek, another on James river, another out by Howard Grove, towards Norfolk; and the best pass towards the city, which is from the northwest, is well guarded, and they believe can be successfully defended against any force we can muster.

Provisions of some kinds are now becoming scarce in Richmond, and command high prices. The stock of bacon is very low, but this year's crop of wheat and corn is a very fair one, and there is little probability of any want of these articles in the South during the coming season. In Virginia and Tennessee the yield has been unusually great. Our informant saw in the former State one plantation containing 2,000 acres, and in the other 1,500 acres of first-rate wheat, and many excellent crops of corn.

The effects of the blockade are beginning to be seriously felt. The stocks of salt and leather, and many other articles for which there is great demand, are very low. Ice is also very scarce, and can only be obtained at a price ranging from five to fifteen cents per pound, and then not without a physician's prescription. For a glass of ice-water fifteen cents is charged at some of the hotels. The cargo recently taken to that city by the *St. Nicholas*, after her capture by the pirate, Captain Thomas, was disposed of by the State taking half of it, and the other half was obtained by Mr. Crenshaw, the proprietor of the Spottswood House, where Jeff. Davis and family are quartered.

Notwithstanding all the precautions which have been taken, goods of great importance to the insurgents are still occasionally forwarded to them from the North. On the fourth of July thirty barrels of linseed oil arrrived there from the city of Philadelphia, and was of great use to them in the manufacture of oil-cloth for haversacks and knapsacks. It was obtained by Purcell & Co., of Richmond; and it might not be amiss for our authorities to inquire what one of our establishments furnished it.

About six weeks ago buckles and sewing thread, for the manufacture of military equipments, became very scarce, but Mr. King, of the firm of King & Lambert, went to Massachusetts, by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and obtained a good supply, which he took back with him by the same route.

There is still plenty of employment for all who understand any trades useful in assisting in the equipment of the army, and they are kept busily at work. The Union Manufacturing Company, which is under the superintendence of G. P. Sloat, formerly of this city, has a contract to alter 5,000 guns from flint to percussion locks, which he is now doing rapidly.

When the war first broke out there was a scarcity of caps in Virginia, and it was estimated that there were not more than three for each soldier in the Southern army. A Mr. De Bow then commenced to make a machine to manufacture them, and finally succeeded in constructing one capable of turning out 40,000 per day, without the fulminating or detonating powder. The first efforts to make this powder were fatal to those employed. Mr. Finch, a chemist, after succeeding in manufacturing it, endeavored to continue the business in his house, but an explosion occurred by which his building was destroyed, his wife and children terribly hurt, his own eyes blown out, and such other injuries inflicted upon him, that after lingering a short time in great agony, he finally expired. Undaunted by this disaster, another man was obtained to continue its manufacture, but in a few days a similar accident occurred.—His head was blown off, his arms torn from their sockets, and his assistant also killed. Notwithstanding this another manufacturer has since been obtained, and the insurgent army is now being well supplied from Richmond, and, it is believed, by an establishment at Memphis, with percussion caps. Meanwhile, Mr. De Bow is making three more cap machines—two to be used in Virginia and one in North Carolina.—He is also busy at work at an infernal machine, to blow up forts and vessels. It is connected with clock-work, so arranged that, in any period after it is set from five minutes to twenty-four hours, fire may be communicated to a barrel of explosive matter. It is on an entirely different principle from the machine recently found by one of our vessels floating in the Potomac, and the Richmond secessionists seem to entertain great hopes of its utility in inflicting injuries upon us. At one time there was a great want of powder in the South, which is now being supplied by manufacturers in North Carolina or Tennessee.

The machinery for the manufacture of arms at Harper's Ferry has been removed to Fayetteville, N. C., where two hundred and seventy-five men have been sent to put it into operation. The design is to chiefly manufacture there Morse's breech-loading rifles, for which they have obtained all the necessary patterns.

The Tredegar works at Richmond are very busily engaged manufacturing arms for the rebel army. They turn out two 68-pounders and two 6 pound howitzers, or smooth bore cannon, and a great quantity of shot and shell, every week. Mr. Anderson, who is at the head of the establishment, has formed the operatives into a military organization, called the Tredegar Battalion, of which he is the commander.

Jefferson Davis takes a ride in the evening through the city on a fine gray horse, and excites considerable enthusiasm among the citizens, with whom he is rather popular. Alexander H. Stephens was not in the city when our informant left there, but was expected soon. All the Secession Cabinet, and a good many members of the Congress, which is to meet on the 20th of July, had arrived there. The secessionists expressed great indignation at the proposed secession of Western Virginia from the Eastern part of that State, and of East from West Tennessee, which they thought entirely unconstitutional and rebellious; but when they heard that there was a disposition upon the part of Western Kentucky to secede from the loyal portion of that State, they declared it to be a very righteous and perfectly legal movement.

Colonel Gregg's South Carolina regiment, whose term of service had expired, had reached Richmond from Manassas on their way home. The Colonel tried to get them to re-enlist and go back, but only sixteen out of the whole regiment were willing. The men were nearly all mechanics, and were dissatisfied with the service.

Lieutenant Colonel Bowman and the other officer of the Pennsylvania volunteers captured on the Potomac, had been at large on parole in Richmond; but on Monday of last week they were again put in confinement in a tobacco warehouse on Main street, near the Rockets, where about fifty other prisoners from our army are confined.

In passing through Tennessee our informant learned that General Anderson, in command of Nashville, ordered two regiments on Wednesday to East Tennessee, and two more were to go the next day, to overawe the Union men of that region.

Vinton County.

The Union Democracy of Vinton county, had a large and enthusiastic meeting at Hamden, and raised a hickory pole 138 feet high. The meeting was addressed by Mr. GUNNING. One thousand true Union Democrats were present. The McArthur *Democrat* says, "it was the most enthusiastic meeting we have attended for years."

Holloway's Pills and Ointment—Cancer.

The days of "brillant operations" are no more. The discovery of Holloway's Ointment dispensed with the necessity of the knife, which frequently endangered the life of the patient. Thousands of females have been cured of cancer in the breast by the medicating action of the Ointment, and their lives spared to their families. The salve follows the cancer in its tortuous winding, and imperceptibly, but thoroughly and painlessly, eradicates it from the system. The Pills cleanse and purify the blood. Sold by all Druggists at 25c., 62c., and $1 per box or pot.

PIMPLES ON THE FACE.—How often have we heard the remark made to us: "I would give the world if these pimples on my face were gone." Now, friend, you are not called upon to give the world that is not yours, but if you are willing to give a dollar, those pimples can every one be obliterated; they proceed from a humor in the blood that must be driven from it. A bottle of Kennedy's Medical Discovery will do this, and then your skin will become like alabaster. Surely you cannot doubt this fact when the worst cases of Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all other kinds of humor are cured by the use of from one to three bottles. We believe in the Discovery, and wish others to join us in the belief.

"STIMULATING OINTMENT."—Such is the title of a brilliantly compounded preparation (originating with the famous Dr. Bellingham, of London) for improving the growth, and beautifying the condition of the human hair. We learn that Messrs. Horace L. Hegeman & Co., of New York, have obtained the entire agency for the American continent and we therefore invite attention to their "*Stimulating*" announcement in another column.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE SCOTCH THISTLE.

When the stealthily approaching Dane stepped upon the thistle, he cried out with pain, and the Scottish camp was saved. Let all who have been injured by poisonous compounds of Saleratus give the alarm, and save the community. FYLE'S DISTRIC SALERATUS is pure and safe. Depot, 345 Washington street, New York.

TO RESTORE THE SICK TO HEALTH, The blood must be purified, and all medicines are useless which do not possess the quality of stimulating the blood to discharge its impurities into the bowels. BRANDRETH'S PILLS possess this quality in a high degree, and should be in every family. They are equally useful for children and adults—adapted to both sexes, and are as innocent as bread, yet MOST EFFECTIVE AS A MEDICINE.

The Hon. Jacob Beyers, of Springville, Ind., writes to Dr. Brandreth, under date of May 11, 1861.

"I have used your Invaluable Vegetable Universal Pills in my family since 1836; they have always cured, even when other medicines were of no avail. I have been the means of my neighbors using hundreds of dollars worth, and I am satisfied they have received a thousand per cent. in blessed health, through their use. They are used in this region for Bilious and Liver Diseases, Fever and Ague, and all rheumatic cases with the most perfect success. In fact, they are the great reliance in sickness, and I trust your venerable life may be long spared to prepare so excellent a medicine for the use of man. * * * * * * *

Please send me the lowest price by the gross."

Sold by JOHN R. COOK, Druggist, Columbus, and by all respectable dealers in medicines.

jly15dawlmo.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS.

In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, piles, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate head aches, and all general derangements of health these Pills have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. A single trial will place the Life Pills beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Dr. Moffat's Phœnix Bitters will be found equally efficacious in all cases of nervous debility, dyspepsia, head ache, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, and every kind of weakness of the digestive organs. For sale by Dr. W. B. MOFFAT, 335, Broadway, N. Y. and by all Druggists. may22-d&wly

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. J. S. Holme, pastor of the Pierrepoint-Street Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., to the "Journal and Messenger," Cincinnati, O., and speaks volumes in favor of that world-renowned medicine, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING:

"We see an advertisement in your columns of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Now we never said a word in favor of a patent medicine before in our life, but we feel compelled to say to your readers that this is no humbug—WE HAVE TRIED IT, AND KNOW IT TO BE ALL IT CLAIMS. It is probably one of the most successful medicines of the day, because it is one of the best. And those of your readers who have babies can't do better than lay in a supply." oc27:1yd&w

Justice of the Peace.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of JACOB KRONMILLER as a candidate for Justice of the Peace, at the coming election in Montgomery township, Aug. 5, 1861, subject to the decision of the Democratic nomination, and much oblige,

A HOST OF DEMOCRATS.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce G. W. WASSON as a candidate for Justice of the Peace, at the election in Montgomery township, August 5, 1861, subject to the Democratic nomination, and oblige

MANY DEMOCRATS.

EDITOR STATESMAN:

Please announce me as a candidate for re election to the office of Justice of the Peace of Montgomery township at an election to be held August 5, 1861.

WM. L. HEYL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM H. RESTIEAUX,

DEALER IN

Groceries,

Produce,

Provisions,

Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

Fruits, etc. etc.,

HAS REMOVED HIS STORE FROM

NO. 34, NORTH HIGH STREET,

TO

No. 106, South High Street,

The old stand recently occupied by WM. McDONALD.

He is in daily receipt of

NEW AND FRESH GOODS,

Which he will sell

Cheap for Cash or Country Produce.

☞ Goods delivered to City trade free of charge. ☜

jly12

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 '61-d1y

WM. H. RESTIEAUX,

(SUCCESSOR TO McKEE & RESTIEAUX)

No. 106, South High Street,

COLUMBUS,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, PRODUCE,

PROVISIONS,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

FLOUR, SALT, LIQUORS, ETC.

STORAGE & COMMISSION.

jly12

BAIN & SON,

No. 29 South High Street, Columbus,

ARE NOW OFFERING

2000 yards Traveling Dress Goods at 8⅓, value 12½ cents.

2500 yards Traveling Dress Goods at 12½, value 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,
29 South High Street.

je22

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 & Geneveso

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.

PRICES REDUCED

[From the New York Observer.]

As all parties manufacturing Sewing Machines are obliged to pay Mr. Howe a license on each machine sold, and are also compelled to make returns to him, under oath, as to the number sold, his books give a correct statement. From this reliable source we have obtained the following statistics. Of the machines made in the year 1860, there were sold,

By Wheeler & Wilson.....21,205
" I. M. Singer & Co.....10,053
" Grover & Baker.....10,000

Showing the sales of Wheeler & Wilson to be *double* those of any other Company."

Awarded the highest premiums—at the United States Fairs of 1858, 1859 and 1860; also at the Ohio State Fairs of 1859 and 1860; and at nearly all the County Fairs in the State.

Our prices, at the late reduction, *are as low as any lock stich machine now sold*, and but a trifle higher than the inferior *two thread chain stich machines*, now forced upon the market.

The WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE makes the LOCK STICH—the only one which cannot be raveled. It is ALIKE ON BOTH SIDES of the goods, leaving no *ridge or chain on the under side*.

All machines warranted 3 years, and instruction given in their use, free of charge.

H. CBARY, 61 High st., Columbus, O.
WM. SUMNER & CO.,
dec3-3aw3m&w6m Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

REPELLANT OR WATER-PROOF CLOAK CLOTHS. Also, other makes of Spring Cloak Cloths, in all desirable mixtures—Bindings, Tassels and Buttons to match.

BAIN & SON,
april5 No. 29 South High street

Sumzner 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.

Four Trains Daily from Columbus.

FIRST TRAIN.

ACCOMMODATION at 5 a. m., stopping at all stations between Columbus and Cincinnati and Dayton, arriving at Cincinnati at 10 05 a. m., and at Dayton at 8 10 a. m., connecting at Dayton for Indianapolis and the West.

SECOND TRAIN.

No. 1 EXPRESS at 11.40 a. m., stopping at Jefferson, London, Charleston, Cedarville, Xenia, Spring Valley, Corwin, Freeport, Fort Ancient, Morrow St., Lebanon, Foster's, Loveland and Milford, arriving at Cincinnati at 4.30 p. m., Dayton at 2.45 p. m., connecting with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for Louisville, Ky., Vincennes, Cairo, St. Louis, New Orleans, etc.; at Dayton for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Terre Haute, Chicago and all Western points.

THIRD TRAIN.

MAIL at 9.10 p. m., stopping at all stations between Columbus and Xenia, and at Spring Valley, Corwin, Morrow and Loveland, arriving at Cincinnati at 2 a. m.

FOURTH TRAIN.

NIGHT EXP