The Ohio Statesman

NANYPENNY & MILLER, Publishers.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 10, 1861.

Democratic Union Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Hugh J. Jewett,

OF CUYAHOGA.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

John Scott Harrison,

OF Hamilton.

SUPREME JUDGE,

THOMAS J. S. SKEATES,

Of Montgomery.

TREASURER OF STATE,

GEORGE W. ROLMAN,

Of Hamilton.

SECRETARY OF STATE,

WILLIAM W. ARMSTRONG,

Of Seneca.

COMPTROLLER,

WARNE GRISWOLD,

Of Pickaway.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,

JABEZ W. FITCH,

Of Cuyahoga.

THE OHIO STATESMAN For the Campaign.

We will furnish the different issues of the Ohio Statesman, during the Campaign, as follows:

The Daily Statesman, per month, at..... 50 cents.
The Tri-Weekly Statesman, per month, at..... 65
Either of the above papers will be furnished for one or more months, in clubs or single copies, at the above rates.

The Weekly Ohio Statesman will be furnished as follows:

In clubs of 5 copies, for two months..... $1.00
In clubs of 11 copies, for two months..... 2.00
In clubs of 20 copies, for two months..... 3.60
In clubs of 40 copies, for two months..... 7.00

The two months' Clubs will cover the period of the Campaign, and thus place our MAMMOTH WEEKLY in the hands of all who want it, as a Campaign paper, on very reasonable terms.

Let the friends of the good cause—the true Union men of Ohio—go to work, and spread the

CAMPAIGN STATESMAN

all over the State. We expect to make it an efficient aid in the good work of the redemption of the State of Ohio.

Let the work commence.

August 10, 1861.

A Republican on Sympathy with the South.

What we said in our article in the *Statesman* of the 6th inst., on "Sympathizing with the South," that the Northern fanatic as well as the Southern fire-eater desires to cut off all sympathy between the two sections of the Union, in order to render dissolution certain and permanent, is fully proved by an article in yesterday morning's *Journal*, over the signature of "G."

"G." gives one of the definitions of sympathy from Worcester, which is "an agreement of affections, likings, tastes," etc. This is sometimes means, but it is neither the etymological nor ordinary meaning of the word. It is derived from two Greek words, one signifying *with*, and the other, *passion* or *suffering*. Its primary and usual meaning is "fellow-feeling, or a feeling of pain or regret at the pain or suffering of another."

We said in our article, what we would repeat with emphasis, that confidence between the North and South can only be restored by mutual good offices—by the manifestation, in the North, of real sympathy for the South, and by the like manifestation in the South toward the North.

Real, genuine sympathy, according to the derivation of the word and its common use, is the exercise of that fellow-feeling—that Christian love—which prompts us, in the language of the Gospel, "to rejoice with those who rejoice, and weep with those who weep"—which likens man to his Father in Heaven, "who sends rain on the just and the unjust, and makes his sun to rise on the good and the evil." Such sympathy it would ill become an enlightened heathen, much more an American Christian, or even an American citizen, to repudiate any human being, however degraded and criminal, as unworthy his sympathy.

The great characteristic of modern civilization, for which it is mainly indebted to the promulgation of the gospel, is its humane and sympathizing spirit. One of these precepts is "not to bring railing accusations against our brethren."

Yet "G." in the *Journal*, says "the affections, likings, tastes, etc., of the South" are "a hatred of liberty so intense that the man who will advocate it, does so at the peril of his life;" and that real sympathy with the South "requires that we, too, should hate liberty with all our soul." Here no distinction is made—the whole Southern people are included in the wholesale denunciation. The writer proves himself to be a genuine Disunionist; for if the Northern people can be persuaded that his assertions are true, they surely will not desire a longer union with such a set of barbarians and fiends.

"G." further says that, "for many years the South has robbed and murdered Northern men," and "lives by robbing and cheating negroes and mulattoes, many of them their own children." That there have been mobs and murders in the South, no man denies; but there are no more chargeable upon the whole South than are the Abolition mobs of twenty-five years ago, or the more recent raid of Jean Brown, chargeable upon the whole North. As to the "robbing and cheating of negroes and mulattoes," it also shows that the "real sympathy" of "G." who represents the abolitionized Republicans, is for the negroes, while he has none for the white people of the South, but instead, that intense and virulent hatred, which would annihilate them from the face of the earth.

The *Journal*, by admitting such an atrocious libel upon the Southern people into its columns, shows that it sympathizes, according to G.'s definition of the word, with the sentiments of the writer. Such Infidels as G. and such papers as the *Journal*, if it sympathizes with views, as it invariably does, are Disunionists, nay worse, they are Disorganizers. They would not only separate this Union or some of the Union from the rest, but would consign its fair fields to desolation, and its white inhabitants to indiscriminate slaughter.

☞ We learn that our Fund Commissioners will issue bonds, that they cannot raise money on our State credit. When money cannot be borrowed on the faith and credit of Ohio, money matters in New York must be in a bad way.

☞ HARNEY, the veteran editor of the Louisville *Democrat*, has been elected to the Legislature of Kentucky.

Encouraging Signs.

Among the many encouraging signs for peace and union in this State, is that of the unanimity of the Republican papers and people, to discard and lay aside their sectional Abolition organization, which, in conjunction with the secessionists of the South, have been the cause of our calamities. Nearly every Republican paper we open, is urging the necessity of this course, and the Democratic papers are unanimously of the opinion that the concern should be disbanded.

That the old National Union Democracy will have opposition, we have no doubt. How formidable it will be, depends entirely upon whether they can prevail on some men who have been Democrats, and who have not been suspected of Republicanism, to be put up as a figure-head for the opposition.

In this they will probably succeed. It has always been the case, that when a party opposed to the Democracy is broken up, and a new one to be organized, men are sought as leaders, who have not been suspected of entertaining the sentiments of the party disbanded. In fact, nearly all the leaders of new party organizations, have been disappointed, ambitious men, who had fallen from the Democratic Union party.—It will be so again. It would be considered suicidal to the new organization, to attempt to make a ticket composed of men who supported LINCOLN and the Chicago platform. For instance, GIDDINGS controlled the Republican party of Ohio, as with a rod of iron, and he was endowed by Mr. LINCOLN with an important national appointment; but it would not do to head the ticket with such men as GIDDINGS.

BANNEMANN one year since was elected triumphantly as Supreme Judge because he decided that the Fugitive Slave law was unconstitutional,—to-day he would be beaten fifty thousand votes.

Two years since JOSEPH R. SWAN was defeated in a Republican Convention on demand of GIDDINGS & Co., because he decided the Fugitive Slave law was constitutional; but now, no party would dare risk such an act, for such a reason.

These are evidences as strong as "proof of Holy Writ," that the principles and men which governed the Republican organization and elected Mr. LINCOLN, are so unanimously condemned by the people, that an election dare not be risked with them again. This being the case, men who have been members of the Democratic party must be sought to give character and promise of success to those who by their own acts are condemned by the people. We say, therefore, that the repudiation of the sectional doctrines, organization and name of the Republican party is a cheering sign.

Gen. Hill.

The Toledo *Blade* publishes an article of two columns and a half, in defense of Gen. HILL from the attacks of the Cincinnati Republican papers. The *Blade* closes as follows:

"We do not see how any man can review these facts and entertain even a doubt of the propriety or wisdom of Gen. Hill's conduct. In reading these official statements and considering the circumstances under which every act was performed, how can any candid man escape the conviction, moreover, that in the origin and persistent circulation of the false statements made concerning these movements, there was more than ignorance, that there must have been no small degree of malice."

The Republican papers of Cincinnati and the Ohio State *Journal*, have given the enemy great "aid and comfort" by their attacks on our officers.

☞ The Cincinnati *Commercial* fixes up a nice story about a gentleman from one of the "extreme Southern cities" that would have looked well in "Baron Munchausen." It is on its face made up of whole cloth. It is plainly a fiction on its face. The man who has not sense enough to see through it is a fool. We have never seen a story which was more plainly stamped with falsehood on its face. That gentleman from an "extreme Southern city" was no other than the editor himself, who felt so worried over the harmonious and patriotic action of the Convention.

☞ *Mr. Bennett*, of the Cleveland *Herald*, in his letter from Columbus, among other things, says: "As it was, however, the nomination of Mr. JEWETT was very satisfactory, AND THERE IS NO DOUBT OF ITS STRENGTH." Mr. BENNETT further says, from his "old round table:"

"The composition of this Convention is worthy of further remark. There has not been a convention of the Democratic party within ten years numbering so many of the old stagers as this. And the large number of elderly men in the Convention goes to prove that this is an old-fashioned Democratic gathering, and the proceedings will, we doubt not, sustain the assertion.

"There were many of the old men of the party here; it was an "old-fashioned Democratic gathering." There were many good men in the Convention who had never acted with the Democracy, but who now are satisfied that the only hope for the country is in the good old national organization. We were glad to see them there. We have never seen so many farmers in a Convention as were in this. The prostration of the agricultural, as well as all other interests of the country, brought them out to try and do something to save us from impending ruin."

☞ The following are the proceedings of a Republican meeting in Jefferson, Ashtabula county:

Adjourned Meeting.

JEFFERSON, Aug. 1, 1861.

Pursuant to adjournment at Rome, July 11th, 1861, a public meeting was held in the Town Hall of this place to-day, to consider the present condition of our country in reference to slavery.

The meeting was addressed by Hon. J. R. Giddings, Wm. M. Britnell, M. Miller, and L. Peck, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the civil war in which the country is involved, is occasioned solely by slavery, and is prosecuted by the South for no other purpose than perpetuating this institution.

That the abolition of slavery is the only just means of terminating the war, and settling the difficulty on a safe and permanent basis.

That by the laws of nations, as pertaining to war, and by military necessities peculiar to the present conflict, President Lincoln may now legitimately proclaim liberty to the slaves of the Southern States, and thus restore peace to the country, and confer the rich boon of freedom on millions of our fellow beings.

That we, the people, demand of him the exercise of this high and holy function; and we never will consent to any terms of peace short of the entire removal of the disturbing cause.

Voted that the proceedings of the meeting be published in our county paper, the *Sentinel*.

JOSEPH TISAN, Esq., Chairman.
M. BITNELL, Secretary.

This needs no comment. The attitude of these men are clearly set forth. No dodging. Mr. GIDDINGS occupies a high place in the confidence of the Administration, and knows what the purposes are, whatever may be avowed.

☞ If the Cleveland *Plaindealer* copied the proceedings of the Convention from the Ohio *State Journal*, we are very much mistaken.—They read familiar to the *Statesman*.

Minister HARVEY—Attacks of the Extremists.

Public anticipation has risen at the highest pitch for some time to know what JAMES E. HARVEY, Minister to Portugal, would say, on how he would extricate himself from the charge of being a "traitor," made by the New York *Tribune* and the press generally, predicated upon the exposure of his telegraphic correspondence with Judge MCGRATH, of Charleston, South Carolina, in relation to the withdrawal of Maj. ANDERSON's command from Fort Sumter. We are satisfied that Mr. HARVEY's correspondence was with the knowledge and consent of the President and the Cabinet, from the circumstance that if it were not he would certainly be recalled. We are now satisfied that Mr. GREELEY knew all about it, and did not desire Mr. HARVEY's recall, but wanted to press Mr. HARVEY to expose the Administration.

Mr. HARVEY addressed a letter to Mr. CAMERON in relation to the matter, which was read in the House of Representatives. It fully explains that the Administration, after having settled upon the policy to withdraw Major ANDERSON to prevent a civil war, the policy was changed by the same men who precipitated and urged on the disastrous attack of our army at Bull Run. It is as follows:

"You were promptly informed of the communication which passed between Mr. Magrath and myself, and of the consideration which led to them. I never had, directly or indirectly, a line of correspondence with him except what you have seen in the telegraphs referred to.—He was a schoolmate of mine, and an old friend. I had good reason to believe that he was averse to a collision, and would do everything to prevent it by personal and other influence. You must remember perfectly well how all the information at the time I took this part, threatened a daily attack on Fort Sumter by the so called Confederate army, which all good men in Washington and Charleston desired to prevent. When it was considered settled that Major Anderson would be withdrawn, I telegraphed the fact to Mr. Pettigrew, Mr. Magrath and others, hoping to avert what they seemed to be the impending calamity of bloodshed, and to postpone, at least, the inauguration of civil war. A few days elapsed, and he was not withdrawn, when Mr. Magrath inquired of me if my previous information was correct. I carried his dispatch to you, at Willard's hotel, informing you, at the same time, of my telegraph to him. You suggested that I should take it to Mr. Seward, which I did, at the Department of State, and in reply to my question, 'What answer I should send to Charleston,' he said, substantially, 'That time would vindicate my previous assurance.' I returned, stated what had occurred, and you then informed me that Major Anderson would be withdrawn.

"I telegraphed Mr. Magrath accordingly without giving any authority but my own, and I felt glad at being the medium of a communication which I then thought would preserve the peace, and give misguided men a chance to retrace their steps. It was then or soon after reported that the authorities in South Carolina would not consent to the voluntary withdrawal of Major Anderson, but would demand a formal capitulation. Knowing that such a concession never could and never ought to be made by the Government, and fearing it might interrupt the peaceable retirement of Major Anderson, I stated the rumor by telegraph to Mr. Magrath, asking if it were true, and saying, 'If it was, the friends of peace would be rendered powerless.'

"He sent me an authorized and decided assurance to the contrary. I sought you immediately at the War Department, and submitted the dispatch. It made so much impression on your mind that you requested me to take it forthwith to the President, and gave me a note to him, which I still retain, to facilitate my admission in case of delay. I informed the President hastily of all the antecedent circumstances which culminated in that dispatch, and he proposed to retain it, as the subject was still undetermined in his mind, in order to have the information before him with the papers. I consented, and left it.

"You know better than I do what causes led to the change of purpose in regard to Major Anderson's withdrawal."

It is clear that Mr. HARVEY was the recognized mouthpiece of the Administration, and all he did was with and by their knowledge and consent.

Why he was not recalled on account of being a "traitor" is now made clear.

☞ A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* says:

A few days ago the Eighteenth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers was mustered out of service at Camp Putnam, Marietta, in this county. Instead of receiving their pay as the time expected, the soldiers were treated in a manner wholly unworthy of a great State like Ohio.—They were compelled to return to their homes without even the means to purchase the necessaries of life, with the assurance that, if they should reassemble at some undefined period, to be determined by the Paymaster's Department, they would receive their regular dues.

This regiment had been treated, from the beginning, in such a manner as to disgust most of the officers and nearly all the privates. The men cheerfully discharged every duty—watching bridges, making forced marches, and smarting even under such military burdens as Gen. Hill; they accepted without a murmur, the uniforms furnished them by the State authorities, and which were unfit to cover the wax statues of stationary museums, but they expected, upon their return, to be treated according to the usages of civilized governments. One company refused to give up their arms until they should receive their pay; and many other companies were ready, almost in solid body, to follow their example.

The miserable excuses of the authorities that the pay-rolls were not completed, etc., etc., will deceive nobody but the grossly ignorant. The Ohio troops have been imposed upon, almost from the beginning of this war, in the most outrageous manner, and I trust the press will everywhere take up the cause of the volunteer. There has been fraud—infamous, stupendous fraud—somewhere: let the records be searched. Why the civil authorities of Ohio and the city of Columbus should be behind the authorities of Indiana and the city of Indianapolis, demands a serious and radical explanation.

The history of the world gives no account of such outrageous management as that of the war authorities relative to the discharging and paying of the volunteers from Ohio. There are thousands now whose terms have expired, and who are yet under pay, from the mere mismanagement and neglect of the proper authorities, both State and National. From indications, we should not be astonished if it were two or more months before the troops will be paid and receive their honorable discharge.

☞ The Allen county *Democrat* says: "Fifteen stars have been added to some of the Republican flags in Allen county since last November." Of the Convention the same paper says:

"Never in the history of this county did there assemble a Convention for the purpose of appointing delegates that was so well attended as the one which met at the Court House, on last Saturday. It was one of the largest, one of the most respectable and most enthusiastic Conventions we have ever witnessed. The utmost harmony characterized its deliberations, and the delegates all returned to their homes in the finest spirits. From every part of the county they brought the cheering words that the Democrats will stand unfaltering by their organization—and are unwilling to be transferred to Abolitionists under the pretense that party lines should now be abandoned and a party formed called "Union Party." They feel that there never was a more imperious necessity for the preservation of the Democratic party than now, and they are determined to do what they can to uphold it.

MASON-GUMBLE.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, an Administration paper, says that Major-General Banks is "intensely unpopular in his command, so much so as to be exposed to frequent insults from the privates," and urges his removal from "his most responsible position."

The Question is Settled.

We are to have two tickets in the field, and just two months from to-day we must choose between the two. Much has been said in favor of a single ticket in the hopes that we might the better address ourselves to the great question of the salvation of the Union. To sustain our arms in the field with every energy in our power, making all else secondary, is clearly our duty. It is equally our duty to choose between the party tickets. The fidelity of the old Democratic party to the Union and its constitutionality were never for a moment doubted. The new, four-years old party never had an existence, even nominally, in many of the States, and its short-starred flags and "Let the Union Slide" proclivities have ever been a prominent charge, and the record will warrant the charge. The Democracy have run up a ticket of unexceptionable men, known and tried Union men, able and vigorous war-sustaining men, yet men who would remove promptly every rational excuse for war's continuance.

The Platform will be found in full in to-day's paper. Read it over and over and put your finger on the first thing wrong.

That this unnatural war is the natural offspring of misguided sectionalism engendered by fanatical agitators North as well as South, is undeniable, and that the Democracy (not the bolters) have equally opposed the extremists of both sections is equally true. The second resolution is the Crittenden doctrines indorsed by all Congressmen save two, Riddle and Potter.

The third resolution looks to a reference to the people for adjustment of our difficulties. On them we call for soldiers—on them the taxes fall, and to them the question of opening the door for reconciliation should properly be referred and their decision should be final.

The fourth, on corruption, may be called a side issue, yet it is true.

Who dare take issue with the fifth, which more than intimates that the army is better soldiered than officered in the main?

The 6th is liable to be misunderstood at first sight, and declared uncalled for at this time.—The abstract question of the sacred right of *habeas corpus* is conceded by all. It is that a citizen imprisoned may at any time on oath that he is unjustly imprisoned and unnecessarily held without proper examination or trial, have an opportunity at once to show this if he can, and be discharged. It does not pass upon the merits of the case, but only as to his being legally and properly held.

If the President had allowed Merriman, the supposed traitor of Baltimore, to be brought before Judge Taney, the supposed sympathizer with traitors, it does not follow that he would have been set at liberty and the Capitol thereby endangered. The President's intentions were good, even if the act was dangerous and bad. His Scotch plaid recollections of Baltimore were liable to bias his action. Whether the President has, under any circumstances in the absence of Congress, a constitutional right to suspend the operation of the writ, is a judicial question exclusively, and a conventional resolution is a matter of opinion only.

We cannot see how the other party can better the ticket or the platform. This is an out and out Union ticket, and one which all unwarped Union men can conscientiously support.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

Boston.

The New York *Times*, in a well written and doubtless well intentioned article on the subject of placing Dix and Holt in the Cabinet in the place of Cameron, Welles and some others, says:

"One reason for desiring the accession to the Cabinet of some of the gentlemen named, was a conviction that the time had come when the Union element of the late Democratic party may claim recognition at the hands of the President. As a general thing, the Democrats of the North and West have come up to the support of the Government in the most manly and patriotic spirit. They have proved beyond controversy that their regard for the Union and the Constitution transcends their devotion to party. They have stood by the country in its hour of peril, and have been foremost among those who have met its enemies on the field of battle. It would be both just and magnanimous, in our judgment, to recognize this spirit by inviting some of those who have evinced it most conspicuously, to share the responsibilities and honors which the administration of the Government involves. And we believe now, that if the President had seized that opportunity thus to throw the conduct of affairs upon the whole people, taking them all, without distinction of party, into the active and responsible support of the Government, the result would have vindicated the wisdom of the proceeding."

We must agree with the *Times* that Democrats "have come up to the support of the Government in the most manly and patriotic spirit;" but in no sense have they, in doing this, deserted their party. To be patriotic is to be Democratic. All that they have to do to serve their country best is to cling to their party. We do not say this for mere partisan purposes, but from a profound sense of duty to the country. It is now an established fact that an anti-slavery policy must give way to a patriotic policy—that with the difficult problems presented by the rebellion before us, and with the necessity of retaining the Southern Union men, new views in regard to slavery must animate a large portion of our people, or the cause of the Union is hopeless.

We must say frankly that there is now, as ever, a deep gulf between parties—a gulf not of feeling but of principle, which can only be spanned by constitutional legislation, of which we at present discover little prospect. Democrats can cheerfully fight for the Government. That they must do, firstly, because it is *their* Government, and, secondly, because it is their duty to see to it that this shall not be a mere partisan war; but they cannot hold political office under the administration of a party who cling to the personal liberty bills—who have virtually placed the hundreds of millions devoted to the war at the mercy of the banks, and who have so far managed hostilities with neith er vigor or success.

How could John A. Dix or Joseph Holt, as conscientious men, carry out a policy inimical to the Sub-Treasury? How can they enter into political fellowship with leaders who sustain the nullification by the States of the fugitive slave law, and the infamous enactments by which Crittenden, Andrew Johnson, Etheridge, and even Holt himself, might be sent to the penitentiary for bringing a negro body servant with them when they come to the North to speak and act in behalf of the Constitution and the Union?—*Chicago Times.*

A Solution for an Oliver—Insolence Rebuked.

Just before Congress adjourned, a Mr. Diven, of New York, offered the following:

"Mr. Diven introduced a resolution, that at a time when rebellion threatens the integrity of the Union and the overthrow of the Government, all resolutions and regulations designed to make terms with armed rebels are either cowardly or treasonable.

"Objection being made to the reception of the resolution, Mr. Diven moved for a suspension of the rules.

"The House refused to suspend by 56 against 30, two-thirds being necessary for that purpose."

To this insult Mr. Cox, of Ohio, thus responded:

"Mr. Cox asked leave to offer the following resolution:

"'*Resolved*, That the member from New York, who endeavored to introduce a resolution denouncing over forty members of this House, who voted for propositions to settle our national difficulties, as cowards and traitors, deserves the censure of this House, and of all good patriots, for the falsity, arrogance and insult to his peers contained in this unparliamentary resolution.'

"Mr. Colfax reminded Mr. Cox that Mr. Diven, who offered the resolution to which he referred, was not in his seat.

"Mr. Cox replied that he wanted his own resolution to accompany that of the gentleman from New York (Diven).

"The House refused to suspend the rules to receive the resolution of Mr. Cox."

☞ The Boston *Herald*, a paper that strongly urged prompt volunteering to protect the Federal Capital, and which has given efficient support to the Government to put down rebellion, says:

"There is a loud call throughout free States protesting against the small fry politicians and their desire to make party capital by prolonging the war at the expense of the great business interests of the country. John A. Andrews, Chas. Sumner and Henry Wilson are about played out. The sooner their places are filled by different men the better it will be for Massachusetts and the country."

A Great Battle Reported to Have Been Fought Between Generals Rosecrans and Wise.

The steamer Ida May arrived here yesterday from Point Pleasant, Virginia. At that point and at all the towns along the river there was a report, believed to be true, that Gen. Rosecrans had intercepted the rebel forces under General Wise, at a place twenty miles beyond Gauley Bridge, and defeated him in a hard fought battle. The reported rebel loss was 1500 and that of the Federal forces only 500. The report at all the towns above Ironton was brought by a Mr. Sathour from the camp of Gen. Cox, at Gauley Bridge. This gentleman, who is said to be a merchant of respectability and influence at Ironton, professes to have seen the dispatch from Rosecrans to Cox. He also says that after the battle Wise, finding his condition desperate, surrendered himself and all his forces prisoners of war. At the mouth of the Big Sandy it is said that a rebel deserter told the same story. This news looks too good to be true; nevertheless, it is believed along the Virginia shore. The next arrival will be looked for with intense interest.—*Cin. Commercial*, August 9.

At a meeting of the representatives of the newspaper press, held at Washington, August 9, 1861, after consultation with Major General McClellan, it was unanimously resolved to accede to the following suggestions from him, and to transmit to the editors of all newspapers in the loyal States:

1. That all such editors be requested to refrain from publishing, either as "editorial," or as "correspondence," of any description, or from any point, any matter that may furnish aid and comfort to the enemy.

2. That they be also requested, and earnestly solicited, to signify to their correspondents here and elsewhere, their approval of the foregoing suggestion, and to comply with it in spirit and suggestion.

Also, resolved, that the Government be respectfully requested to afford to the representatives of the press facilities for obtaining, and immediately transmitting, all information suitable for publication, particularly touching engagements with the enemy.

Approved:
Signed, G. B. McCELLAN,
Major-General.

Signed by representatives of the Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Cincinnati Press.

Ex Governor Randall, of Wisconsin, has been confirmed as Minister to Rome, and John B. Lovejoy, brother of Owen Lovejoy, as Consul to Callao.

The persons appointed are two of the bitterest Abolitionists in the country. LOVEJOY is appointed in place of Dr. WILLIAM TREVITT, of this city, a reliable Union Democrat. No party!

☞ Scorbutic diseases are the parent stock from which arises a large proportion of the fatal maladies that afflict mankind. They are, as it were, a species of potato rot in the human constitution, which undermines and corrupts all the sources of its vitality and hastens its decay. They are the germ from which spring Consumption, Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Liver Complaints, and Eruptive Diseases, which will be recognized as among those most fatal and destructive to the races of men. So dreadful are its consequences to human life, that it is hardly possible to overestimate the importance of an actual, reliable remedy, that can sweep out this Scrofulous contamination. We know, then, we shall proclaim welcome news to our readers of one from such a quarter as will leave little doubt of its efficacy—and still more welcome, when we tell them that it surely does accomplish the end desired. We mean AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and it is certainly worthy the attention of those who are afflicted with *Scrofula* or Scrofulous complaints.—*Register, Albany, N. Y.* [aug8-1w

LOSS OF HAIR.—Much of this deprivation is caused by sheer neglect after illness, or some other temporary drain upon the follicles at the root of the hair. Dr. Bellingham, of London, has identified his great name with a *"Stimulating Onguent,"* invented by him expressly to meet such emergencies. Messrs. H. L. Hegeman & Co., of New York, now have the entire agency for the American continent. This is quite a sufficient indorsement of the universal reputation of the article. See their advertisement.

DIED.

On Friday morning, August 9th, Mr. BERNARD BRAGAN, aged 39 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at 8 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 48 West Broad street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lost.

ON THURSDAY, AUG. 1st, A PALE RED COW, medium size, horns turn in, milks easy, and is about five years old. Any person sending information concerning the above cow, to HIRAM HOWARD, 189 East Rich street, will be liberally rewarded.

Columbus, Aug. 10-w3t

COLUMBUS OPTICAL INSTITUTE.

The Best Artificial Help to the Human Sight ever Invented.

JOSEPH S. PERLEY,

PRACTICAL & SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN, KEEPS THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of the most improved kinds of Spectacles. All his Glasses, whether for near or far-sighted, are ground in concave convex form with the greatest care, so as to suit the Eyes of all cases, curing Weakness, Dimness or Inflammation of the Eyes, and imparting strength for long reading or fine sewing.

Office, 13 East State street, at Belizer & Webster's Music Store. aug8-d1y

PAPER FOR THE STATE.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Secretary of State, until

Monday, the 23d day of September next, at noon,

for furnishing paper for the use of the State of Ohio, as follows:

2,000 Reams Double Super Royal Printing Paper, 27½ by 41 inches, or weighed not less than 38 pounds to the ream.

100 Reams Double Flat Cap, 16 by 21 inches, to weigh at least 20 pounds to the ream.

100 Reams Brownline Cover Paper, assorted colors, 20 by 27 inches, to weigh at least 50 pounds to the ream.

The quantities above named to be increased at the option of the Secretary of State.

Bids must be accompanied by samples of the paper, and must accede the price at which each kind and quality will be delivered at the State House in Columbus. No samples of an inferior article need be presented; the paper must be of the best quality.

The delivery of the Super Royal and Cover Paper to commence on the first of September next, ensuing, and continue as the paper shall be needed.

The delivery of the Double Flat Cap to commence on the first day of December next, and continue as above.

Bonds, with approved security in double the amount of the contract, will be required (according to law) conditioned for the faithful performance of such contract. The bids to be made and the contracts awarded in accordance with the terms of the "act to provide for the purchase of Stationery, Fuel, and other articles for the General Assembly and State Officers," passed March 11, 1853. See Curw. 3196; Swan's Stat. 568, A. 27.

Bids to be indorsed on the envelopes, "Proposals for furnishing paper for the State."

☞ Bidders may be assured that no paper will be received or contracted for in every respect with the samples. *This provision will be strictly adhered to.*

A. P. RUSSELL,
Secretary of State.

Columbus, August 9, 1861—td

EXTRA SUGAR CURED HAMS.

EXTRA SUGAR CURED BEEF.

WHITE WHEAT FLOUR (Best Brands.)

French and Turkish Prunes, Figs, Zante Currants and Raisins.

For sale wholesale and retail by

WM. H. RESTIEAUX,
106 South High Street.
jly31

REPRESENTATIVE.

MR. OHIO STATESMAN:—Please announce that many of the voters of this county desire to have Gen. Gunsolus of Akron for their Representative, and oblige,

Many Voters.

MOSES DAVIS.

Editor Ohio Statesman, *Sir*:—Please announce the name of A. G. Riddle, of Jackson township, as a candidate for Representative, subject to the decision of the Union Democratic nominating convention, and oblige,

A HOST OF DEMOCRATS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FUEL FOR THE STATE.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Secretary of State, until

Monday, the 23 day of September next, at 12 o'clock M.,

for furnishing the State of Ohio with Fuel, as follows:

30,000 Bushels of Coke, to weigh not less than 40 pounds to the bushel.

10,000 Bushels Coal, to be of the best quality—equal at least to the lowest rate of Hocking Coal; and free from slate, stone and dirt.

The fuel to be delivered, without charge for such delivery, at the State House in Columbus.

Proposals to be accompanied by samples, and to specify the kind, quality and price of the fuel proposed to be furnished.

Each contractor will be required to give bonds, with approved security, in double the amount of the contract, conditioned for the faithful performance of his contract.

The bids to be made and the contracts to be awarded in accordance with the terms of the act entitled "An act to provide for the purchase of Stationery, Fuel, and other articles for the General Assembly and State officers," passed March 11, 1853. See Swan's Rev. Stat. 568; Curw. 3196.

Bids to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for furnishing fuel for the State."

☞ Fuel furnished by the contractor must in all cases be equal in quality to the sample. *This rule will be rigidly enforced.*

A. P. RUSSELL,
Secretary of State.

Columbus, Ohio, August 2, 1861—d1d.

NEWARK MACHINE WORKS,

NEWARK, OHIO,

Manufacturers of all kinds of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, &c., &c.

LANE & BODLEY Boston! H. & S. BLANDY Boston! J. & J. B. DUVALL Boston!!! COLUMBUS MACHINE CO. Boston!!!! BRADFORD & CO. Boston!!!!

Our Portable Engine and Saw Mill Was awarded the first premium of $50 at the Indiana State Fair for $500 over Lane & Bodley's on account of Price, lightness, simplicity, economy of fuel and superior character of lumber sawed.

Our Stationary Engine was awarded at the same Fair the first premium of $200.

Our Portable Engine was awarded the first premium of $100 at the Fair at Memphis, Tenn., over Blandy's Duvall's, Columbus Machine Co's., and Bradford & Co's., by a committee of practical Railroad Engineers.

For price and terms address

WILLARD WARNER, Treasurer,
dec7-d&w1yeod. Newark, Ohio

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

ADVERTISEMENT.

ASTHMA.

For the INSTANT RELIEF and PERMANENT CURE of the distressing complaint use

ENDT'S BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES,

Made by C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., 107 Nassau St., N. Y. Price $1 per box; sent free by post.

FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

may7-d&w1y

Baltimore Clothing House.

HESS & BLUM

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

No. 308 W. Baltimore-street,

(BETWEEN LIBERTY AND HOWARD,)

BALTIMORE, MD.

A Large Assortment of Piece and Furnishing Goods Constantly on Hand.

Cor-d1y

SPECIAL NOTICES

LOST AND FOUND.

Multitudes of persons who have lost their teeth, their health, and their confidence, by the use of the common impure Saleratus, have found a remedy against all those evils in James Frie's pure and wholesome Dietetic Saleratus. 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 NOT 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 River 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. Goss, Druggist, Columbus, and by all respectable dealers in medicines.

jly15dawlmo.

HOFFAT'S LIVER PILLS.

In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, biliousness and liver affections, piles, rheumatism, fevers and ague, chronic nate 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 a case of nervous debility, dyspepsia, head aches, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, and every kind of weakness of the digestive organs. For sale by W. A. Howard, 376 Broadway, N. Y., and by all Druggists. may7-d&w1y

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. J. H. Rolfe, pastor of the Metropolitan Street Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., to the "Journal and Messenger," Cincinnati, O., and speaks volumes in favor of this well 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, until we saw the advertisement before us, gave this, that we ever recommended to any to your knowledge, but we do so now. It is strongly one of the most successful medicines we know, because it is one of the best. And those of your readers who have babies can't do better than try this supply."

BAIN & SON,

No. 29 South High Street, Columbus,

ARE NOW OFFERING

3000 yards Traveling Dress Goods at 8½, value 12½ cents.
2000 yards Traveling Dress Goods at 12½, value 20 cts.
3000 yards English Berages at 12½, value 25 cents.
1000 yards French Organdies at 12½, value 20 cents.
800 yards Best Colored Lawns at 10, value 15 cents.
1000 yards Scotland Drab Silks at 37½, value 50 cents.
1500 yards Super Plain Black Silk at $1 00, value $1 25.
Best of Organdie Berege, and English Berage, at one-half their value.

BAIN & SON,
29 South High Street.

Elegant Lace Mantillas.

BAIN & SON,

No. 29 South High St.,

HAVE just opened an invoice of very large and handsome

FRENCH, FRENCH, AND CHANTILLA LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTES.

WIDE FRENCH LACES FOR SHAWLS.

Very Deep French Flouncing Laces.

Real Thread French Chantilla & Genovese 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, FOIL DE CHEVRES, LAVELLAS, BROCHE VALENCIAS, &c. &c.

The best and most fashionable styles in the city, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

BAIN & SON,
29 South High Street.

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