whether we should or not endeavor to make a stand there. The condition of our artillery and ammunition, and the want of food for the men, who had generally abandoned or thrown away all that had been issued the day before, and the utter disorganization and consequent demoralization of the mass of the army, seemed to all who were [illegible] and brigade commanders and staff—to admit of no alternative but to fall back; the more so as the position of Blackburn's ford was then in the possession of the enemy, and he was already turning our left. On assembling the officers of the staff in the different camps, they found, as they reported to me, that our decision had been anticipated by the troops, most of those who had come in from the front being already on the road to the rear, the panic with which they came in still continuing and hurrying them along.

At—o'clock the rear guard (Blenker's brigade) motion covering the retreat, which was effected during the night and next morning.—The troops at Fairfax station, leaving by the cars, took with them the bulk of the supplies which had been sent there. My aid-de-camp, Major Wadsworth, stayed at Fairfax Court House till late in the morning, to see that the stragglers and weary and worn out soldiers were not left behind.

I transmit herewith the reports of the several division and brigade commanders, to which I refer for the conduct of particular regiments and corps, and a consolidated return of the killed, wounded and missing. From the latter it will be seen that our killed amounted to nineteen officers and four hundred and sixty-two non-commissioned officers and privates, and our wounded in sixty-four officers and nine hundred and forty-seven non-commissioned officers and privates. Many of the wounded will soon be able to join our ranks, and will leave our total of killed and disabled from further service under one thousand. The return of the missing is very inaccurate; the men supposed to be missing having fallen into other regiments and gone to Washington—many of the Zouaves to New York. In one brigade the number originally reported at six hundred and sixteen was yesterday reduced to one hundred and seventy-four. These reductions are being made daily. In a few days a more correct return can be made.

Of course, nothing accurate is known of the loss of the enemy. An officer of their forces, coming from them with a flag of truce, admitted eighteen hundred killed and wounded, and other information shows this to be much under the true number.

The officer commanding the Eleventh New York Zouaves, and Col. Heintzelman, say that the returns of that regiment cannot be relied on, as many of those reported among the casualties have absented themselves since their return and have gone to New York. Among the missing reported are many of our surgeons, who remained in attendance on our wounded, and were, against the rules of modern warfare, made prisoners.

The issue of this hard fought battle, in which certainly our troops lost no credit in their conflict on the field with the enemy, ably commanded, superior in numbers, who had but a short distance to march, and who acted on his own ground, on the defensive, and always under cover, while our men were of necessity out on the open fields, and should not prevent full credit being given to those officers and corps whose services merited success if they did not attain it.

To avoid repetition, I will only mention here the names of those not embraced in reports of division and brigade commanders. I beg to refer to their reports for the names of those serving under their immediate orders, desiring that on this subject they be considered part of my own. I claim credit for the officers of my staff, and for those acting as such during the day.—They did everything in their power, exposing themselves freely when required, and doing all that man could do; communicating orders, guiding the columns, exhorting the troops, rallying them when broken, and providing for them the best the circumstances admitted.—They are as follows:

First Lieutenant H. W. Kingsbury, Fifth artillery, aid-de-camp.

Major Clarence S. Brown, New York militia volunteers, aid-de-camp.

Major James S. Wadsworth, New York militia volunteers, aid-de-camp. The latter, who does me the honor to be on my personal staff, had a horse shot under him in the hottest of the fight.

Capt. James B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain O. H. Tillinghast, Assistant Quartermaster, who discharged alone the important and burdensome duties of his department with the army, and who was mortally wounded while acting with the artillery, to which he formerly belonged, and in which he was deeply interested.

Captain H. F. Clark, Chief of Subsistence Department.

Major Meyer, Signal Officer, and Major Malcom McDonnell, who acted as aides.

Surgeon W. S. King and Assistant Surgeon Magruder, Medical Department.

Major J. G. Barnard, Engineer, and senior of his department with the army, gave most important aid.

First Lieutenant Frederick S. Prime, Engineers.

Captain A. W. Whipple.

First Lieutenant H. L. Abbott and Second Lieutenant H. S. Putnam, Topographical Engineers.

Major W. F. Barry, Fifth artillery, Chief of Artillery.

Lieutenant George C. Strong, Ordnance Officer.

Major W. H. Wood, First infantry, Acting Inspector-General.

Second Lieutenant Guy Henry, who joined me on the field, was of service as an aid-de-camp.

The following officers commanded divisions and brigades, and in the several places their duty called them did most effective service and behaved in the most gallant manner:

Brigadier General Tyler, Connecticut Volunteers.

Colonel David Hunter, Third cavalry, severely wounded at the head of his division.

Colonel S. P. Heintzelman, Seventeenth infantry, wounded in the arm while leading his division into action on the hill.

Brigadier General Schenck, Ohio volunteers, commanding second brigade, first division.

Colonel E. D. Keyes, Eleventh infantry, commanding first brigade, first division.

Colonel W. T. Sherman, Thirteenth infantry, commanding third brigade, first division.

Colonel Andrew Porter, Sixteenth infantry, commanding first brigade, second division.

Colonel A. E. Burnside, Rhode Island volunteers, commanding second brigade, second division.

Colonel O. B. Wilcox, Michigan volunteers, commanding second brigade, third division, who was wounded and taken prisoner while on the hill, in the hottest of the fight.

Colonel O. O. Howard, Maine volunteers, commanding third brigade, third division.

Colonel A. S. Richardson, Michigan volunteers, commanding fourth brigade, first division.

Colonel Blenker, New York volunteers, commanding first brigade, fifth division.

Colonel Davies, New York volunteers, commanding second brigade, fifth division.

As my position may warrant, even if it does not call for some explanation of the causes, as far as they can be seen, which led to the results herein stated, I trust it may not be out of place if I refer in a few words to the immediate antecedents of the battle. When I submitted to the General in-Chief, in compliance with his verbal instructions, the plan of operations and estimate of force required, the time I was to proceed to carry it into effect was fixed for the 5th July, Monday. Every facility possible was given me by the General in-Chief and heads of the administrative departments in making the necessary preparations. But the regiments, owing, I was told, to a want of transportation, came over slowly. Many of them did not come across till eight or nine days after the time fixed upon, and went forward without my even seeing them, and without having been together before in a brigade. The sending re-inforcements to General Patterson, by drawing off the wagons, was a further and unavoidable cause of delay. Notwithstanding the Herculean efforts of the Quartermaster-General and his favorite, me in every way, the wagons for ammunition, subsistence, etc., and the horses for the trains and the artillery did not carry for more than a week after the time appointed to move. I was not even prepared as late as the 15th ultimo, and the desire I should move became great, and it was wished I should not, if possible, delay longer than Tuesday, the 16th ultimo. When I did set out, on the 16th, I was still deficient in wagons for subsistence. But I went forward, trusting to their being procured in time to follow me. The trains thus hurriedly collected together, with horses, wagons, drivers and wagon managers, all new and unused to each other, moved with difficulty and disorder, and was the cause of a day's delay in getting the provisions forward, making it necessary to make on Sunday the attack we should have made on Saturday.

I could not, with every exertion, get forward with the troops earlier than we did. I wished to go to Centreville the second day, which would have taken us there on the 17th, and enabled us, so far as they were concerned, to go into action on the 19th, instead of the 21st; but when I went forward from Fairfax Court House, beyond Germantown, to urge them forward, I was told it was impossible for the men to march farther. They had only come from Vienna, about six miles, and it was not more than six and a half miles farther to Centreville—in all a march of twelve and a half miles; but the men were foot weary, not so much, I was told, by the distance marched, as by the time they had been on foot, caused by the obstructions in the road and the slow pace we had to move to avoid ambuscades. The men were, moreover, unaccustomed to marching, their bodies not in condition for that kind of work, and not used to carrying even the load of light marching order.

We crossed Bull Run with about 18,000 men of all arms, the fifth division (Miles and Richardson's brigade) on the left, at Blackburn's ford to Centreville, and Schenck's brigade, of Tyler's division, on the left of the road, near the stone bridge, not participating in the main action. The numbers opposed to us have been variously estimated. I may safely say, and avoid even the appearance of exaggeration, that the enemy brought up all he could which were not kept engaged elsewhere. He had notice of our coming on the 17th, and had from that time until the 21st to bring up whatever he had. It is known that in estimating the force to go against Manassas, I engaged not to have to do with the enemy's forces under Johnston, then kept in check in the valley by Major General Patterson; or those kept engaged by Major General Butler, and I know every effort was made by the General in-Chief that this should be done, and that even if Johnston joined Beauregard, it would not be because he could be followed by Gen. Patterson, but from causes not necessary for me to refer to; you know them all.—This was not done, and the enemy was free to assemble from every direction in numbers only limited by the amount of the railroad rolling stock and his supply of provisions. To the forces, therefore, we drove in from Fairfax Court House, Fairfax Station, Germantown and Centreville, and those under Beauregard at Manassas, must be added those under Johnston from Winchester, and those brought up by Davis from Richmond to other places at the South, to which is to be added the levy *en masse* ordered by the Richmond authorities, which was ordered to assemble at Manassas. What all this amounted to, I cannot say—certainly much more than we attacked them with.

I could not, as I have said, more early push on faster, nor could I delay. A large and the best part of my forces were three months' volunteers, whose term of service was about to expire, but who were sent forward as having long enough to serve for the purpose of the expedition. On the eve of the battle the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment of volunteers and the battery of volunteer artillery of the New York militia, whose term of service expired, insisted on their discharge. I wrote to the regiment, expressing a request for them to remain a short time, and the honorable Secretary of War, who was at the time on the ground, tried to induce the battery to remain at least five days. But in vain. They insisted on their discharge that night. It was granted, and the next morning, when the army moved forward into the battle, those troops moved to the rear to the sound of the enemy's cannon.

In the next few days, day by day, I should have lost ten thousand of the best armed, drilled, officered and disciplined troops in the army. In other words, every day which added to the strength of the enemy made us weaker.

In conclusion, I desire to say in reference to the events of the 21st ultimo, that the general order for the battle to which I referred was, with slight modifications, literally conformed to; that the corps were brought over Bull Run in the manner proposed, and put into action as before arranged, and that up to late in the afternoon every movement ordered was carrying us successfully to the object we had proposed before starting—that of getting to the railroad leading from Manassas to the valley of Virginia, and going on it far enough to break up and destroy the communication and interviews between Beauregard and those under Johnston.—And could we have fought a day or a few hours sooner, there is everything to show how we could have continued successful even against the odds with which we contended.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your most obedient servant,

IRWIN McDOWELL,
Brigadier General Commanding.

Justice to Dr. Tyng.

It will be recollected that the New York *Evening Post* sometime ago gave an account of a public meeting in that city, in which Dr. Tyng was made to play a very indecorous part, such as trampling a secession flag under his feet, and wishing that Judge Taney was in his place that he might trample on him in the same way. The Dr. says he never trampled on a secession flag, never, indeed, set foot on one; and that he never expressed a wish to "trample in the same way on Judge Taney." The New York papers have become such lying, sensational sheets that it is no longer safe to believe anything they say.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Capture of Col. Tyler, the Rebel Officer.

The capture of Colonel Tyler, and his detention by the Federal authorities as a prisoner, has given rise to much speculation and talk, and various rumors have been put afloat in the community which are untrue. The truth of his capture is as follows: On Monday, Dr. Wright, the Colonel's father-in-law, and Medical Director of the Department of Ohio, received a telegram from Lexington to send Mrs. Tyler to Lexington the next day, in the evening, and signed Charles Humphries. Dr. Wright did not think as to who Charles Humphries was, but Mrs. Tyler recognized him to be Charles Humphries Tyler, and made ready to join him, and answered him to that effect. Before she started the Doctor received another dispatch from him at Louisville, for Mrs. T. to come down to Louisville next day. She answered the dispatch that she would go down on the mail boat.

The next day, while seated in the carriage with her father, outside the Burnet House, *in transitu* to the boat, she was informed that Tyler was arrested and a prisoner at the District Attorney's office. Dr. Wright repaired thither, and if was then discovered that Tyler had never received any of the answers to his dispatches. The Colonel is now at Newport barracks under a strong guard, but has the company of his wife, and is getting along finely.

The statement that Captain Tyler had spiked the guns in Fort Kearney and threatened to blow up the Fort is untrue. He did threaten to spike the guns and blow up the Fort as commandant of that post in the Federal army rather than the same should fall into the hands of the secessionists, who were then threatening to attack and take possession of the Fort. Captain Tyler gave himself leave of absence to go to Fort Leavenworth with a number of Government mules.

This was all proper, but upon arriving at Fort Leavenworth Captain Tyler gave himself another leave of absence, which he had no authority to do, and for this his name was dropped from the rolls. He came to this city, received his pay in full, and sending to Washington his resignation, he left for Virginia and joined the Southern army. He will probably be detained here, and be brought before the United States Court in this city, charged with treason—the Colonel having acknowledged that he had been bearing arms against the United States Government. The trial will be of considerable interest, owing to the position of the party, and this being the first case of treason that will probably be tried since the present rebellion has broken out. In his present quarters he is guarded by numerous sentinels, with loaded muskets, and is not permitted to walk out on the parade ground unless accompanied by an officer of the Barracks.—*Cincinnati Enq.*

Punch very sensibly says, if young ladies were less studious of dressing for dinner, and would rather devote themselves to dressing the dinner itself, they would afford much more satisfaction than they do to their parents and friends.

The Ohio Statesman

MANYPENNY & MILLER, Publishers.
GEO. W. MANYPENNY, Editor.
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1861.

Democratic Union Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Hugh J. Jewett,
OF HARRISON.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
John Scott Harrison,
OF HAMILTON.

SUPREME JUDGE,
THOMAS J. S. RUSSEL,
Of Montgomery.

TREASURER OF STATE,
GEORGE W. HOLMES,
Of Hamilton.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
WILLIAM W. ARMSTRONG,
Of Seneca.

COMPTROLLER,
WAYNE GRISWOLD,
Of Pickaway.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JAMES 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..... 25 "

Either of the above issues 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..... 3.00
In clubs of 40 copies, for two months..... 7.00

The two months' issue 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 active aid in the good work of the redemption of the State of Ohio. Let it be well circulated.

August 10, 1861.

Where is it all to End!

That's the question the people are asking.—They are willing to pay taxes on their land, their buildings, their capital, their cash, their income—on everything they eat, drink and wear; and they are willing to send their sons into the army to be maimed for life or slain outright in battle, in order to save the Union, but the question with them is beginning to be—Will the Union be saved thereby?

The people want to know whether this war is to become a struggle between the North and South for supremacy and to test the relative military strength of the two sections. If it is, the bulk of the people who pay the taxes and furnish soldiers, want nothing to do with it. They have no stomach for a sectional fight to determine whether the North or the South shall wear the champion's belt.

The people want to know of the Administration men, if, when they talk of "No compromise with rebels," they mean that the Administration will entertain no propositions for a compromise from, or propose none to the Southern people. If so, we shall all understand that the war is to be carried on as a mere trial of strength—for conquest, with the sword alone, disdaining to accept or tender the olive branch. The people are in for no such vindictive war. They don't want—they disdain any compromise with rebels or traitors; but they do demand of the Administration at Washington, and of the party that controls that Administration, that the voice of Southern men who love the Union, shall be heard.

The people desire to see the war prosecuted for the purpose of putting down rebellion; but they demand that the Union feeling in the South should not be crushed out along with the rebellion. This sentiment affords them the only ground of hope for a restoration of the Union. They see that unless this Union sentiment can be cherished and made efficient in the South, the Union cannot be saved from certain dissolution. Hence, the popular demand is becoming loud and urgent that the sword shall be wreathed with the olive branch.

Postmasters Removed.

W. L. Clark, of Bordman, Adam Canz, of Canfield, Alex. McKinnie, of Youngstown, all in Mahoning county, have been removed, and Republicans of the irreprocsable stamp appointed in their places. The Mahoning *Sentinel* says:

These removals almost complete the work of decapitation in this county. We know of no Democratic Postmasters left in Mahoning to "tell the tale" of the existence of the party.—All is "Union" now, and it may be anticipated that the cry of "no party" will receive additional popularity from these evidences of its existence among our political opponents. We desire to find no fault with the arrangement, as it is only in conformity with our predictions and expectations.

Union for the Sake of the Union.—The proposition of the Republican State Central Committee, to nominate a State ticket without respect to party, meets with general favor, except from certain leaders of the Democratic party, whose sympathies are with Jeff. Davis's rebel gang. At the present juncture, the salvation of the Union is above all party. Old issues are dead, and hence there is no necessity for party organization.

We say the above from the Dayton *Gazette* of the 2nd of August. On the 12th of July Mr. Denny of the *Gazette* said:

"A number of leading Republican journals of this State have recently advocated the propriety, at the present juncture, of disbanding the Republican party, with the view of forming a Union party. This, in our opinion, is a tacit acknowledgment, that the Republican party has fulfilled its mission, or that its principles and policy have been condemned by the people."

We suppose, though Mr. Denny has changed his *tack* on the question of abandoning the Republican organization, he has not changed his "opinion" that "it is a tacit acknowledgment that the Republican party has fulfilled its mission, or that its principles and policy have been condemned by the people."

How is this, Mr. Denny? Can we speak loud enough for you to hear us on this point? We argue, on the 12th of July, one of those "whose sympathies are with Jeff. Davis's rebel gang?"

☞ John Greiner, of this city, Receiver of Public Monies, has arrived safe at Santa Fe, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office.

Gen. A. G. Riddle Takes Refuge Behind Crinoline.

Six columns of the Cleveland *Leader* are taken up by an editorial and a letter from Mr. Riddle, explanatory of his infamous letter giving an account of "Brown and I" at and from Bull Run. The sum of his letter is contained in the following:

Weary, exhausted, and excited with what I saw and heard, and had heard—under an intense and increased indignation at the cowardly conduct I had witnessed and have partly described—under the full influence of all these overwrought emotions, I lay down and without reflection or deliberation, hastily, carelessly and confidentially, wrote a personal narrative to my wife of what I saw, did, and how I felt. Not a word was intended for any eye but hers, and, perhaps, a few confidential friends.

The letter, without my knowledge, was given to the public, and at once made the occasion of the attack of the *Herald*, which shall receive at my hands no quibble, that could bless characterize it.

It was such a letter as a man may write to his wife, and not be amenable to criticism. As a literary labor for the public, it is doubtless below criticism. Yet for its contents and expressions I am accountable; not to the public, nor any human being save her to whom it is addressed; and if any discrepancies can be found between that hurried, imperfect narrative, and this more deliberate recalling of the facts, I will personally apologize to Mrs. Riddle, but to no mortal beside.

There is enough on the face of that letter as published to exonerate the writer from censure, or misconstruction, among those who care to be just, although its statements are hurried, and its colors high.

In our opinion, Albert G. had better "sung mum" than made this excuse. Mrs. Riddle should not publish in the *Leader* her husband's letters.

The *Leader* says that Brown was so busy in keeping the panic-stricken crowd off from his side of the carriage, that he don't recollect of seeing the soldier forced from the carriage.

The truth is, "Brown and I" were badly scared. We hope the *Herald* will not attempt to dislodge Albert from his present fortification.

John H. Harney—His Admirers—The Zanesville Courier.

We have been very much gratified at the election of Mr. Harney, editor of the Louisville *Democrat*, to the Legislature of Kentucky. He is a sound Union Democrat. The Louisville *Journal* speaks of him thus:

"Of John H. Harney, editor of the *Democrat*, our neighbor, who is also our candidate for the office of State Representative in the county of Jefferson, what need we say? What can we say that the whole country doesn't know as well as we do? His reputation as a patriot and statesman is as broad as the Union, and as bright as it is broad. He would adorn the Senate of his country. He has consented to fill a seat in the House of Representatives of his State, if the people should elect him. The people cannot fail to elect him without covering themselves with shame. But the people have no thought of failing to elect him."

The Zanesville *Courier* is also gratified at his election. That paper copies the above compliment, and adds:

"Those who were readers of the Louisville *Journal* for many years, next preceding the rise of secession, will remember the many excellent notices Prentice gave Harney, for his political services. But now that Harney, like himself and thousands of other good men, has merged the partisan into the patriot, he, Prentice would be pleased to see his election to any position in the gift of Kentucky. This is the right spirit. It is, however, in the fact that all good and true men all over the country, are for the Union, as it ever has been, that we place our confidence for the restoration of peace and unity again.—While so much of the talent of the country, so much of the energy, so much of the self-sacrificing sentiment of the people are arranged on its side, we need not fear for the ultimate triumph of the laws.

"Fanaticism is always weak. And when brought face to face with stern honesty, marked ability and cool courage, followed up by indomitable energy, the success of right, order and law, and the defeat of lawlessness and fanaticism cannot be compassed.

"Mr. Harney has been elected, triumphantly.

"We observe with pleasure, in this connection, the complimentary terms used by the Cincinnati *Commercial* toward Mr. Harney. That paper has been styled *ultra*. On that matter we neither affirm nor deny; but only quote the editor's language upon Mr. Harney's election, viz:

"'The people did elect Harney; and he is as good a man as Prentice says he is. We hope to see the Union men in Ohio standing together like Prentice and Harney, as patriots should stand, for the whole country, without respect to past political differences and associations.'

"This is right. Stand shoulder to shoulder in that struggle for the national life, which is now going on."

Now, after all this complimenting of Mr. Harney, by the *Courier* and *Commercial*, let us see how Mr. Harney states, and whether the *Commercial* and *Courier* will stand "shoulder to shoulder." Mr. Harney, in the Louisville *Democrat* of the 9th of August, since the election, says:

"We have so often given the reasons for this position of Kentucky (neutrality) that we need not repeat them here; and we assure the men of tricks and humbugs in Washington that no fraud on our people is contemplated. We shall not do after this election what we did not profess before. We shall stand on the platform of the oars are in motion. We have our views of the best means to put down this rebellion and restore the Union, and see no reason to change them. While the sword is in one hand, justice and conciliation must be held out in the other. The Union man, the fair men of the South, must have a chance to bring their States back. They can do more than armies. They can do more than all the armies employed. It may not be the interest of the dominant party North; but the people North have more interest in it than they have in party. No compromise with rebels is an insane yell. We want no compromise with rebels. They will neither offer nor accept a compromise; but the people North or South, neither Abolitionists nor rebels at heart, can compromise. For God's sake, and the sake of the country, give them a chance, and then Kentucky will not be neutral."

This has been Colonel Harney's position from the start of the secession, and of course the *Commercial* and *Courier* were not ignorant of his position, as it has been announced in the *Democrat* "time and again."

We hope to see our cotemporaries keeping their "shoulders" close up to Col. Harney.—They could not for their own safety keep close to a better man or a better Union Democrat than Col. Harney.

The Democrats and Union men have now brought into the field an unexceptionable ticket for State officers. Every man nominated is for the preservation of the Union, and, in addition to that, he is for adhering to the Constitution. Why can't the Republicans, if they are for the Union, refrain from opposing this ticket, in order that we may avoid a party contest, and present a solid front to the country? If any division now occurs, the responsibility will be upon them. If they are patriots they will not get up an opposition ticket that can only the disastrous. They can't elect the ticket, and the division will only injure the country, without giving them, as partisans, any advantage. It is already evident, from the political signs and indications of the times, that the Democratic and Union ticket will be elected by fifty thousand majority over any opposition that can be arrayed against it. Nothing can be more certain than that it will meet with a sweeping triumph.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

Gen. McDowell's Report.

We publish this morning Gen. McDowell's official report of the battle of Bull Run. It is well written, and no doubt states the facts correctly.

Lieut. Col. Watson.

We call especial attention to the following from the Boston *Post* of the 8th. It exhibits clearly the duplicities of the Administration toward Democrats:

No Partizan.—The Administration is actively illustrating the transcendent beauties of no-partizan. To-day we have the announcement of the removal of Col. B. F. Watson from the postmastership of Lawrence and the subalternship of a party favorite in his stead.—When the Capital of the Republic was in imminent peril of spoliation, and the members of the Administration trembling with fear for personal safety, the Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts Militia nobly challenged perils and sacrifices in defense of the country and its constitutional authorities. The bloody pass of Baltimore, the hardships endured and invaluable services rendered by the "gallant few" in guarding the Capital and our national emblems in the gloomiest hours of our Union's existence, are written on a bright historic page, and shall never be forgotten while virtuous patriotism is honored. Among that gallant and devoted band there was no one who responded more cordially or with more personal and pecuniary sacrifices than Lieut. Col. Watson, then Major of the Sixth. The Lawrence *Sentinel*, of which Col. Watson was and is proprietor, has from the outset maintained a truce with partisan hostilities, and given to the measures of the Administration an earnest, independent and patriotic support. On last Friday evening Col. Watson arrived home from the seat of war with his regiment, and on Tuesday morning notice of the appointment of his successor in office came by mail. The fact that nine in every ten of the citizens of Lawrence warmly favored the retention of Col. W., adds aggravation to the outrage. The golden rule with the Administration seeming to be, to reward party demagogues though the Republic perish. Patriotism and worthy public service weigh nothing against the paramount claims of party. To be a Republican is a better recommendation to favor than to be a patriot; and to be a Democrat is more criminal than to be a traitor.

From Washington.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Washington, August 8.—Prince Napoleon has gone on a visit to the secession camp at Manassas.

Gen. McDowell's official report of the battle of Bull Run gives the loss of the Union troops at four hundred and eighty-one killed and one thousand wounded.

Two Michigan regiments arrived here to-day.

Colonel Baker declines a Brigadier-Generalship, preferring to retain the Senatorship, but will act as Colonel of a volunteer regiment during the war.

Baltimore is henceforth in no danger. There are regiments enough of Union troops around and at the city, as a base of operations, to occupy the whole principality.

Pennsylvania flying artillery to the amount of six batteries arrived here to-day.

Civilians are to-day denied passage across the Potomac on any pretext.

From Cairo.

Cairo, August 9.

Two flat boats, loaded with contraband articles, and owned by Hon. Mr. Kellogg, of the Illinois Legislature, run the blockade last night, but were brought back by a Government steamer, and afterwards accidentally burned; loss, $4,000. The crews escaped in a skiff to Kentucky.

Rebel scouts are retreating from Charleston to New Madrid.

A Federal detachment burned a rebel depot warehouse at Price's Landing, twelve miles below Cape Girardeau, last night, and captured General Price's son, sixty mules and a large lot of corn.

All quiet at Cape Girardeau and elsewhere.

C. D. M.

From Gen. Banks's Army.

Sandy Hook, August 9.

Our troops surprised a body of rebel cavalry opposite Boston last night, routed them, killed three and captured a lot of saddlery and blankets.

The depot of the B. & O. R. R., six miles above Harper's Ferry, was burned by the rebels last night. It had been a rendezvous of their cavalry.

There are about six thousand rebels at Leesburg.

The First Pennsylvania Reserve arrived to-day.

A recent number of the New Orleans *Crescent*, reporting the gossip of the City Exchange, says:

"The chief talk on 'change was of the tremendous gouging going on in contracts with the Confederate government, by their being secretly given to such and such persons, and by the payment of enormous sums for chartering steamboats, and for transporting troops, stores," etc.

From the above we should judge the persons engaged in contracting are on the Cameron principle all over the country.

A Correction.

To the Editor of the Statesman:

Some days since you published a statement of Moses Bezes of a difficulty between himself and the undersigned. Bezes has not stated the facts as they occurred. Believing that you had no intention of publishing any statement to do us injustice, we respectfully ask the publication of the following statement:

While returning from Church, McGraw addressed Bezes with the following language:

"Mr. Bezes, I would like to have a few moments' conversation with you." To which Bezes replied, "All right." McGraw then made a statement of what he had heard, with regard to his (Bezes) secession sentiments, to which he acknowledged a part and denied the other; but it being proven on the spot by two gentlemen present, he then replied that, "if he had not said it, he now said it." McGraw then informed him that he had been authorized to say, in behalf of a committee, that they wanted to hear nothing more from him that partook of the nature of secession, and made a few practical remarks and was turning away to go home, when Bezes assaulted him with a heavy club. McGraw then defended himself with a few well directed blows, one of which made the incision above his right eye. The state marks he carried when at the *Statesman* office, were made in the same manner by McGraw, no one else interfering, by action or word.

The neighbor whom he claimed as interfering remarked that "he had only half enough."

In order that the public may know what Mr. Bezes's sentiments were, and whether McGraw was justifiable in assaulting him upon the subject, it might be well to make a statement of them. They are such as follows: That Jeff. Davis was better calculated for President of the United States than any other man in them. Also, "that every camp where Union soldiers were concentrated, should be blown up."

If this is not secession sentiment we are no judge of the meaning of the sentiment.

A. B. McGREW,
O. R. FEGG,
L. D. FEGG,
WILLIAM BROWN,
A. M. DECKER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$100 BOUNTY.

RECRUITS NOW ENLISTING WILL be accepted for THREE YEARS in the Regular Service 15th REGIMENT U. S. INFANTRY.

FIELD OFFICERS:

Col. H. B. Carrington, late Adjutant-General of Ohio; Lieutenant-Colonel, Geo. S. Shepherd, late Major 3d Regiment United States Infantry; Major Henry S. Burton, late 4th Regiment United States Artillery; Major Edmund Underwood, late Major 3d Regiment United States Infantry; Adjutant, Patrick Farrelly, late Adjutant 3d Regiment in the Regular Army. The crisis demands of 3,000 men, is to be brought to the highest possible discipline for effective field service.

It enjoys all the bounties and privileges granted to the Volunteers, with the additional benefit of the experienced officers, all performances of field service, with the best of Rifled Arms, Sharpe's and Minie's. None need apply but able bodied, healthy men.

The bill has also passed making the pay of Sergeants the pay of non-commissioned officers, has also been increased.

Apply at Recruiting Office in Columbus.

Capt. L. W. KELLOGG,
Recruiting Officer.

aug11-d6tw1t

BONNETS, RIBBONS TABS, AND RUCHES, new styles, just opened by

BAIN & SON,
aprl15 No. 29 South High street.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Ed. Ohio Statesman:—Please announce in your paper that many of the voters of the Democratic party in this county desire to have Geo. Griswold, of Sharon township, for our next Representative.

MOSES DAVIS.

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

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 Coal, to weigh not less than 80 pounds to the bushel.

10,000 Bushels Coal, to be of the best quality—equal at least to the lower vein of Hocking Coal, and free from Slate, Slate and Sulphur.

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

Proposals to be accompanied by name and address of the fuel, 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 3, 1853. See Curw. 2198; Swan's Stat. 868.

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

☞ Bidders are assured that no paper will be received unless it conforms in every respect with the sample. *This provision will be strictly adhered to.*

A. P. RUSSELL,
Secretary of State.

Columbus, Ohio, August 9, 1861-did

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.

j1y31

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.

febl '61-d1y

SPECIAL NOTICES

LOST AND FOUND.

Multitudes of persons who have lost their health, their health, and their confidence, by the use of the common impure Saleratus, have found a sturdy friend against all those evils in James Fyle's pure and wholesome Dietetic Saleratus. Depot, 245 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 more effectual 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 1838; they have always cured, even when other medicines were of no avail. I have won 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 Billious 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, billious and liver affections, also rheumatism, fevers and ague, 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 Phenix Bitters will be found equally efficacious in all cases of nervous debility, dyspepsia, headache, the sickness incident to females, 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. may20-dawly

The following is an extract from a letter written to the Rev. J. M. Bulme, pastor of the Fierrepont-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. Read what they say:

"We are in advance of you, in your estimate of Mrs. Wyntow'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."

BAIN & SON,

No. 29 South High Street, Columbus,

ARE NOW OFFERING

1000 yards Traveling Dress Goods at 8¼, value 12½ cents.
2500 yards Traveling Dress Goods at 12½, value 20 cts.
2000 yards English Bereges at 12½, value 25 cents.
2000 yards Fast Colored Lawns at 10, value 15 cents.
1000 yards Scotland Gross Silkens at 37½, value 50 cents.
1500 yards Super Plain Black Silk at $1 00, value $125.
Rates of Organdie Berege, and English Berege, 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

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'DKES,

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,
jel1 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 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. ☜

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WM. H. RESTIEAUX,

(SUCCESSOR