The Ohio Statesman

MANYPENNY & MILLER, Publishers.

GEO. W. MANYPENNY, Editor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 24, 1861.

Democratic Union Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Hugh J. Jewett,

of Muskingum.

SUPREME JUDGE,

THOMAS J. S. SMITH,

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,

JABEZ W. FITCH,

Of Cuyahoga.

Meeting of the Union Democratic State Central Committee.

The Union Democratic State Central Committee will meet at Columbus, TUESDAY, August 27th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Every member is requested to be present, and all the candidates on the Union Democratic State Ticket, are cordially invited to be present.

WAYNE GRISWOLD, Chairman

WM. S. JOHNSON, Secretary.

August 20, 1861.

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.....3.50
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.

Business Notice.

The recent order from the Postoffice Department cancelling the postage stamps of the old issue will render it impossible for such stamps to be hereafter received at this office, in payment of dues.

August 24, 1861.

The Democracy and the War.

Democrats, who are invited to unite with Republicans in forming a grand Union party, are endearingly called, in the central Republican organ of this city, the *Journal* of the 22d inst., "Ohio Secesshers," and lovingly characterized as "the noisy squad whose voice is always heard shouting for war in time of peace, and for peace in time of war."

If there are "Secesshers," to use the *Journal's* elegant phrase, in Ohio, they are to be found among those in the ranks of its own party, who are trying to engineer the war for the Union into a war for the dissolution of the Union.

We have had two foreign wars since we achieved our National independence—one with Great Britain and one with Mexico. In each of these wars there was "a noisy squad whose voice was always heard shouting for peace," in fierce and unrelenting opposition to the Democratic party and the Democratic Administrations, that carried the country triumphantly through both wars, and made the American name respected at home and honored abroad.

We are now engaged in a war for the suppression of a formidable rebellion against the Federal Union. A Republican Administration, to whose inauguration into power, Democrats were opposed, is at the head of the Nation's affairs. The Republicans claim to be largely in the majority in Ohio and in nearly all the other loyal States. The Administration called for volunteer troops to aid in suppressing the rebellion. It was natural to suppose that Republicans, being more zealous in the support of an Administration of their own choosing, and being, according to their own showing, numerically stronger, would rush into the volunteer army in the proportion of at least two to one of the Democrats. But instead of this, the reverse is the case. In this, and other States, the volunteer Union forces are in most instances made up in the proportion of two, and often three or more Democrats to one Republican.

It is the Democracy of the country who form "the bone and sinew" of this war for the preservation of the Union. We should not have alluded to this matter at this time, had we not met with the false and malicious assertion in the *Journal* that the Democracy are a "noisy squad who in time of war are always heard shouting for peace." The insinuation is utterly false, and as mean and contemptible as it is false.

☞ The St. Louis *Republican* publishes the official report of the killed, wounded and missing of the 1st Regiment Missouri volunteers in the late battle. Killed 77; wounded seriously, 83; not seriously wounded, 125; missing, 17. Total, 313. This regiment numbered 720 men. This is a very large loss, almost one half.

Hocking County.

The Union Democracy of Little Hocking have nominated the following excellent ticket: Representative, Manning Stiers; Prosecuting Attorney, Silas H. Wright; Sheriff, William M. Davy; Commissioner, Theo. Miller; Coroner, John M. Shaw.

Mr. STIERS was a member of the late Legislature, a firm and unwavering Democrat, and a fast friend of the Union. He will be elected of course.

☞ The *Republicans* of the Ross and Highland District have nominated Judge DICKEY for Circuit Court Judge, and Dr. G. W. ROBY, of Ross, for Senator. It was called an a "Union" Convention, but was Republican, as might be expected.

Mr. Cameron—Frank Blair.

We take the following from the St. Louis *Democrat*, an organ of the Administration, and the mouth-piece of FRANK BLAIR. There appears to be a systematic movement among the friends of Secretary CHASE throughout the country to compel Mr. LINCOLN to turn the Secretary of War out of the Cabinet.

It is understood that the capitalists in New York let Mr. CHASE have the loan with the understanding that Mr. CAMERON should be disposed of. Mr. LINCOLN certainly knows whether Mr. CAMERON is so bad a man as his Republican friends say he is, or he is no more fit for President than is Mr. CAMERON for Secretary of War. Mr. LINCOLN is the responsible man—Mr. CAMERON is in his power.

Query! Are not the bitter assaults of the Republicans on the War Department calculated to "weaken the Government" and give "aid and comfort to the enemy!" Perhaps not, as they are made by Republicans!

FRANK BLAIR is undoubtedly the author of this article.

The *Democrat* says:

It would seem as if that Department has not yet realized the fact that a large army is really to be called into the field. And we have had it impressed on our minds that the War Department has been giving a larger part of its attention to the subject of stores and provisions, than to that of men. We happen to know that great difficulty has been experienced on the part of many persons who have offered to add even a regiment to our small army. We could give the names, if it were proper, of gentlemen who spent days, and even weeks, in Washington, begging at the War Department for the privilege of raising a regiment to fight the battles of the country.

But the War Department wanted no more troops! At the time, we make no doubt, the rebel force was twice the size of ours. But for this course of the War Department, Missouri would not have an invader on her soil. Missouri, if requested, would at any time since the 4th of March last have furnished the President thirty thousand additional men. We know that Gen. Lyon had offers of troops by thousands. We know he wanted them, but he had not and could not procure the power to accept them. Had the proper course been pursued, and five or ten additional regiments raised and added to the little army of the lamented hero, we should not now be defending our homes against an army of 60,000 or 75,000 men. And if Gen. Rosecrans is not to share the fate of Lyon, it will not be because the War Department has not pursued in Western Virginia the identical course that it did in Missouri. And unless a different policy prevails, the war must either be abandoned or will be interminable. In the meantime, nothing is easier than to end the war. The President has been furnished the means. We can put into the field, if we will, twice or thrice the force of the enemy; we can present everywhere a crushing power to the foe; we never need to fight a doubtful battle; we need never give the enemy the prestige of a single victory; we never should have suffered him to have one. If five hundred thousand men are not enough, we should put in the field seven hundred and fifty thousand, or even a million. A million of men on the field for six months would cost less than half a million for two or three years. But if the War Department is to fiddle and fool away its time with two or three hundred thousand men, and drawn battles and protracted campaigns, and that everlasting buying and selling of army stores, which rots the patriotism of the land, and stinks from New York to St. Louis, and *no where more loudly than in St. Louis*, we can tell the President the war will be hopeless. That it may not actually become so, and that speedily the mismanagement of the War Department be arrested—it should be done with a bold, strong hand—men's minds must be turned away from speculating on government contracts.

"No Party."

The Postmaster at Jonesville, Mr. Charles Gregory, has just been removed by the Administration at Washington, and a small partizan appointed in his place, who sings to the tune of abolitionism with the fervor of a Howling Dervish. There is in the State no more ardent supporter of the Administration in its efforts to preserve the government and crush rebellion, than Mr. Gregory. He now has one or two sons in the army at Washington, and we see how their services are rewarded at home. It is strange that the government can persist in this course. At the very time when the Administration are trembling with fear lest the enemy come thundering to the gates of the capital, when the existence of the government and its administrators, is in the greatest peril, hanging, as it *were*, by a thread, time is yet found for this petty warfare upon our most loyal citizens, because they do not pin their faith to the Chicago platform. Out upon it.

The above is from the Detroit *Free Press*. It is only another instance of the determination of Mr. LINCOLN and the Republican Senators and Representatives, to place in the civil offices of the government, none but strenuous abolition Republicans of the Chicago platform order. While they are using their hypocritical cant in trying to persuade Democrats that their party should be abandoned, they are steadily strengthening the abolitionists by removing Union Democrats, and putting abolitionists in their places.

Adjutant J. M. Nash, of the 19th, Colonel Beatty's Regiment, O. V. M., who has been spending a few days in this city, left this morning for home. The Adjutant was formerly editor of the Mahoning *Sentinel*, and was clerk of the Legislature in 1858-9. He was a Democrat, but now, in the hour of danger to his country, eschews politics, and is unconditionally for the Union.

Mr. Nash enlisted as a private at Youngstown, Mahoning county, was soon made Orderly Sergeant, was very soon promoted to Sergeant-Major, from which he rose rapidly to Adjutant of the Regiment. We should have been pleased if Gov. Dennison had appointed him to the same position in the same regiment. He most certainly deserves it for the manner in which he conducted himself in the campaign of Western Virginia, and especially at the battle of Rich Mountain. The officers and men of the 19th speak in high terms of his courage and efficiency as an officer. We hope he may not be overlooked.—*Ohio State Journal.*

He is a Democrat, and is unconditionally for the Union—if he were not, he would not be a Democrat. But why was not Mr. Nash "appointed to the same position." Simply because he is a Democrat, and had a competitor in the person of the son of Ex-Senator BEAVER, a Republican, who was last winter the fast friend of Gov. DENNISON for election to the United States Senate. Republicanism is a *stronger* claim to appointment, than all the good qualities of Mr. *Nash*. He is for the Union, as are the Democracy.

Mobbing Newspapers.

It would appear that the people of New England are trying to go ahead of the Southern people, who they so long denounced for mobbing Abolitionists in the South. Speaking of the late affair at Haverhill, Massachusetts, the Boston *Transcript* says:

This is the third newspaper in New England which has been illegally assailed within the past two weeks, and all friends of good government must regret and censure such riotous proceedings. It is but a few months since we denounced the mob in Boston, which broke up a John Brown meeting at the Tremont Temple, and we look with equal condemnation upon the recent mobs in Concord, Bangor and Haverhill. Having no sympathy with the meeting which was invaded by rioters, or the newspapers which have been visited by popular violence, we regret the demonstrations made against them, and hope never again to be called upon to publish accounts of similar occurrences in the free States. No good citizen can countenance a mob

The Boston *Post* adds:

These transactions are disgraceful and alarming—they trample under foot every civil right, and destroy the purposes for which government is instituted, namely: the protection of person and property, and hence lead to the abrogation of all government. It is despicable for two or three hundred men to set upon one man, and maltreat and injure him. If Mr. Kimball illegally exercised his privileges as a citizen, he was amenable to the law, and could have been properly punished by the law, but to be seized by a mob and abused as he was, was an outrage as infamous as any ever imputed to the South in their dealings with Northern men. His paper may have been an evil, but the remedy was far worse than the disease, and the offending parties may some time find the bitter chalice returned to their own lips. The injuries inflicted upon Dr. How, were without palliation and merit the severest condemnation. Mr. Johnson, whose name is introduced, has had no connection with Mr. Kimball's paper as a proprietor, or writer for its columns, and was no more justly obnoxious to the enmity of the mob on their own ground of complaint, than any other man in Haverhill. Mr. Kimball visited Mr. Johnson on the evening of the disturbance without Mr. Johnson's previous knowledge of his intention, and Mr. Johnson accompanied him home as he would have accompanied any other man from his house who should express fears of personal harm. He did not apprehend that Mr. K. would be molested, and had no purpose but to discharge the duty of a good citizen in endeavoring to save a neighbor's life from impending hazard, if such hazard should arise. This he did to the extent of his power when the emergency occurred, and the insults offered to his family and himself in consequence, were gross and infamous. He is an intelligent, an honorable, and law-abiding citizen, and possesses the high and manly feelings which distinguish reason and justice from passion and cruelty; he is respected for his intelligence and manly bearing in every walk of life, and will receive the respect and sympathy of all good men, while to his assailants is meted as full a measure of condemnation.

Again we appeal to all men who have any regard for their own security, to use their influence to put a stop to mob outrage, unless they are willing to surrender the advantages and protection of civilization, and to see society retrograde into the horrors of barbarism.

The New State of Kanawha.

We have looked upon the course of the people in Northwestern Virginia with great doubts as to their propriety or constitutionality; but as it has been considered rather *unpopular* to allude to violations of the Constitution, we have waited to see how far the matter would be carried without being arrested by the National authorities. That time has at last come; and the formation of the new State is somewhat interfered with.

Article 4, section 3, of the Constitution, says:

"New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or created within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress."

It needs no further argument to prove the utter unconstitutionality of this proceeding.

Attorney General BATES, it appears, has written an official letter to A. F. RITCHIE, a member of the Convention, on this subject. He says:

"The formation of a new State out of Western Virginia is an original, independent act of revolution. I do not deny the power of revolution (I do not call it right—for it is never prescribed, it exists in force only, and has and can have no law but the will of the revolutionists.) Any attempt to carry it out involves a plain breach of both the Constitutions—of Virginia and of the nation. And hence it is plain that you cannot take such course without weakening, if not destroying, your claims upon the sympathy and support of the General Government; and without disconcerting the plan already adopted both by Virginia and the General Government, for the reorganization of the revolted States and the restoration of the integrity of the Union. That plan I understand to be this: When a State, by its perverted functionaries, has declared itself out of the Union, we avail ourselves of all the sound and loyal elements of the State—all who owe allegiance to and claim protection of the Constitution, to form a State Government as nearly as may be upon the former model, and claiming to be the very State which had been, in part, overthrown by the successful rebellion. In this way we establish a constitutional nucleus around which all the shattered elements of the Commonwealth may meet and combine, and thus restore the old State in its original integrity.

"This, I verily thought, was the plan adopted at Wheeling, and recognized and acted upon by the general Government here. Your Convention annulled the revolutionary proceedings at Richmond, both in the Convention and the General Assembly, and your new Governor formally demanded of the President the fulfillment of the constitutional guaranty in favor of Virginia—Virginia, as known to our fathers and to us. The President admitted the obligation and promised his best efforts to fulfill it. And the Senate admitted your Senators, not as representing a new and nameless State, now for the first time heard of in our history, but as representing 'the good old Commonwealth.'

"Most all this be undone, and a new and hazardous experiment be ventured upon, at the moment when dangers and difficulties are thickening around us! I hope not—for the sake of the nation and the State, I hope not. I had rejoiced in the movement in Western Virginia, as a legal, constitutional and safe refuge from revolution and anarchy—as at once an example and fit instrument for the restoration of all the revolted States."

We thought, some time since, that the Administration and Congress were getting into a difficulty.

[For the Ohio Statesman.]

Muskingum County.

MR. EDITOR:—The Democracy of Muskingum, with an abiding faith in their principles, and believing that all men's principles of public policy, should be made public when coming before the people to ask their suffrages, for high and important offices, and that it is the bounden duty of every man who loves his country to know and understand the *principles* of those for whom he votes, declare that if the principles of the Union Democracy will not stand the scrutinizing eyes of a free and enlightened people, then let them perish! They this day have spurned from them all offers of bribery and corruption from their political opponents, who thus desire to conceal from the public the corruptions of the State and National Administrations, and the unsoundness of their political principles, by putting in nomination a full county ticket, without a dissenting voice.

Early this morning the delegates began to pour into this city, and at one o'clock, when the Convention opened, a full delegation of five delegates was found to be present from every township in the county. They were the real solid men from the country. Many old men, who had not taken an active part for years, feeling such a deep interest, were sent in as delegates, the sons standing back, trusting to the fathers to form a ticket which they could all support; and *well* did they do it. All are well pleased with the nominations made, both on the State and county ticket, and will give them their hearty support. The best of feeling and hilarity prevailed throughout the Convention. The nominations were all made unanimously, and the Convention adjourned with three hearty cheers.

The nomination of H. J. Jewett has worked wonders in this county. There are no names from this county signed to the call for a No-party Republican Convention, and there will be none. The people here are all in favor of Jewett, and they believe that a fit candidate for a *no-principle* Convention can only be obtained from some lunatic asylum, for every man of common sense must have his principles formed years ago, and if he is an Abolitionist, he will be no less an Abolitionist if elected Governor, nor will he work any the less for the success of Abolition measures and principles. The people have had one severe lesson on that head in the first election of S. P. Chase for Governor on a pretended peoples' ticket, and now again it is sought to save the party by the same deception by which it was first placed in power in this State. Will the people again be deceived? Is remains to be seen.

Yours, etc.,

CRITO.

Zanesville, August 19, 1861.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

War Renewed--Arrests and Outrages --Generals Degollado and Valle Killed.

Since the commencement of our journal it never has fallen to our lot to give such a sad record of the events of a month in Mexico.—The awful reality of Mexico's demoralization has been made manifest to the most hopeful, and it can no longer be denied that neither life nor property enjoys any security among us.

On Sunday, the 2d instant, the inhabitants of Mexico were thrown into a state of considerable agitation by the announcement that Don Melchior Ocampo, a distinguished citizen, and one of the leading members of the pure party, had been seized at Arroyozarco by Cagigas, a Spanish desperado in the service of the clergy under Marquez. During the same day, the report reached here that Don Francisco Schiafino, a well known citizen of Mexico, and two companions, had been seized in a like manner at the village of San Joaquin, by the troops of Galvez, another officer of Marquez. These reports at first created no special fear for the lives of the captured, for it was believed that, monster as Marquez is, he would not take the lives of his prisoners for fear of thereby exciting the Government to retaliate by putting to death his associates who are now in the prisons of this capital. Messengers were sent out and offers were received from the captor of Senor Schiafino that on the payment of thirty thousand dollars and three hundred rifles he would be set at liberty, and hopes were entertained that the clergy chiefs in both cases only sought to fill their pockets by receiving large ransoms for their prisoners.

On the morning of Tuesday the delusion was dispelled by the arrival of positive advices that Zuloaga had put to death Senor Ocampo, after submitting him to every imaginable indignity. After detaining him a prisoner for ten days, and insulting him by taunts, jeers, and scoffs—spitting in his face, kicking, beating, etc.—he was taken out and half killed by shots, and then hung up to terminate an agony which must have been all the human power could endure. The arrival of this melancholy news in Mexico produced an intense excitement. All business was forgotten in the palace. The members of Congress grew eloquent, and their recent creation, the "Tribunal de Salud Publica," demanded new authorization to do what they were already empowered to perform; the diplomatic corps speedily assembled, and, not understanding exactly what business they had to mix up in the movements of the moment, did not make a written protest, but called in a body on President Juarez, whose ready-made answer of "respect for the laws," e c., put them at rest; guards were doubled at the points where political prisoners are confined; mobs gathered in the streets; everybody had a revolver, and "blood," "blood," was the burden of conversation.

As the shades of evening settled on this city, the careful observer, unacquainted with the nature of the people, might have supposed from outward signs that the next rising sun would shine upon numerous faces cold and clammy in death and various smoldering ruins, the work of people who could calmly love and resent, and who could and had given a proof of their condemnation of men who have brought their country to the profoundest depths of demoralization and anarchy. But the sun went down, and the sun got up again, and the only circumstances to be noted were the destruction of the printing office of one of the clergy newspapers, and the fact that everybody had become perceptibly cooled off by the freshness of the night.

A large sum has already been paid for the ransom of Senor Schiafino, but until now he has not been set at liberty, and the exciting events which have followed, have entirely overshadowed individual cases of robbery and murder.

These proceedings are but the beginning of our tale. In consequence of these, the principal military men of the Government came forward. General Don Santos Degollado was first in the field, and with a division of men marched toward Teluca in pursuit of the enemy.—While reconnoitering with a small party on the 16th, he was surprised by Galvez in a barranca near the Llanos de Salazar, and his party entirely cut to pieces and dispersed, and he himself killed.

Gen. Ortega in the mean time had left this and gone in pursuit of Marquez, who had marched by the Llanos de Apam toward Puebla. Marquez fled before Gen. Ortega, and from the 14th to the 23d the pursuit was hotly maintained, and the division from Queretaro, under command of Gen. Arteaga, and another division from here, under command of Gen. Valle, were ordered in different directions to intercept Marquez and force him to an action. Gen. Valle took the road of the unfortunate Degollado, and shared the same fate. On the 23d, Marquez, Galvez and others fell upon him near the Llanos de Salazar, cut his force to pieces, and took him and his officers prisoners. It is scarcely necessary to add that poor Valle and his officers were shot and hanged up afterward. But one was saved to tell the tale. Not only the officers, but many of the poor soldiers were butchered.

These sad tidings spread terror in this community. The National Guard was called out, and the city has been declared under martial law. Gen. Parrodi has been named military commander of the city, Gen. Uraga his second, and Juan Jose Baz, Governor. These appointments have given some confidence that we are not to be delivered up to Marquez and his minions, although they were not made until the city was thrown into the greatest state of excitement, on the 25th, by an attack of some four hundred of Marquez's cavalry, who, entering by San Cosme, came up to near San Fernando. They were repulsed with the loss of several of their number, among them a Spaniard, supposed to be their leader.

Gen. Ortega, after pursuing Marquez to Matamoros Izucar, then to Cautula, then to Cuernavaca, and until the defeat of Gen. Valle, arrived here on the 25th, and is now making his plans to move on against his enemy, who has retired toward San Cristobal. Marquez and his companions have some 4,000 men now together, and against these the Government will probably be able to send a large force.

All these thrilling events have caused great changes in the public mind, and it is not improbable that we shall have a radical change in the Government, but we conceive there is now no danger of our immediately falling under the dominion of Marquez or any of his party.

During the month, little has been accomplished by the foreign representatives in the settlement of grievances. The Laguna Seca conducts and the British Legation robberies have both been the subjects, we hear, of the energetic action of her Majesty's Minister, but without any satisfactory result, so far as we can learn. There is no use of disguising the fact, that, for the interests of all parties concerned, the sooner foreign nations try a new medicine for the sick man of Mexico, the better it will be. Diplomacy has no longer any remedial virtues for the case.

H. B. Payne to Gov. Dennison.

We have published the dashing letter of our Governor to the Hon H. B Payne, of Cleveland, Mr. Payne's modest reply, and the Governor's emphatic rejoinder. We thought at the time the Governor was slightly incautious, and wondered at the reserve of Mr. Payne. It appears, however, that Mr. Payne's letter stating that he was not the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions of the Democratic Convention, was a "masked battery." Opening the Cleveland Plaindealer, yesterday, we suddenly came upon a tremendous "Mr. Payne to Gov. Dennison" two columns in length,—and the fact is, Mr Payne has pursued Southern tactics throughout. He has not only opened fire with all manner of artillery masked in various winning phrases, but he has let loose his Black Horse Cavalry, burnt the hospitals and massacred the wounded left on the field.—*Commercial.*

Richland County.

The Union Democracy of Richland County have nominated the following excellent ticket. Mr. BLECKER was a member of the late Legislature. He is a sound Union man and a useful member.

Representative—William Blecker;
Prosecuting Attorney—John Schrack;
Sheriff—John A. Lee;
Clerk—Eckels McCoy;
Treasurer—Thos. Willett;
County Commissioner—James Thompson;
Infirmary Director—Robt. Maloney.

The *Shield and Banner* says:

"The whole ticket is one fit to be made—unexceptionable in every respect, whose characters and qualifications cannot be assailed by any one who has regard for truth, and will be ratified by the sovereign voters of Richland on the second Tuesday of October."

DIED:

Aug. 23d, at the family residence, on the Northeast corner of High and Spring streets, NELLIE, infant daughter of JAMES and MARGARET E. PATTERSON, aged one year and eight months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place to-day (Saturday) at 3 o'clock, P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oysters! Oysters!!

C. A. WAGNER,

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

FRESH CAN & KEG OYSTERS,

From Baltimore and Fair Haven.

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

aug24tf

Extra Family Flour.

Sugar Cured Hams.

W. R. Cheese & Butter.

In store for sale by

WM. H. RESTIEAUX,

aug24-3t 106 South High Street.

Teas-Teas.

Young Hyson Tea.
Colong Tea.
Powshong Tea,
English Breakfast Tea.

Rio and Gov't Java Coffee.

For sale by

WM. H. RESTIEAUX,

aug24-3t No. 106 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. ☜

jy12

Sheriff's Sale.

James Tucker and wife vs. Elias L. Hughes. } Common Pleas.

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

Monday, September 30th, 1861,

At one o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, situate in the county of Franklin, and State of Ohio, to wit:

Lot No. 26, in John and Henry Miller's Addition to the City of Columbus.

G. W. HUFFMAN, Sheriff.

Printer's fees, $4.50. By ED. DAVIS, Deputy.

aug24td

Sheriff's Sale.

Wm. W. Richards, Gdn. vs. Jacob Fiedt. } Common Pleas.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed from the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at the door of the Court House, in the City of Columbus,

On Saturday, August 24th, A. D. 1861,

at one o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

Lots three (3), seven (7), thirty-five (35), thirty-nine (39), twenty-three (23), nineteen (19), fifty-one (51), and fifty-five (55), in the town of Rome, Prairie township, in the county of Franklin, and State of Ohio. Also, a certain tract situate in Prairie township, and being of Virginia Military Survey No. 1474, commencing at a stake on the N. W. corner of said lot, and running eastward to the centre of a county road, 24.40-100; thence south 11¼ deg. E. 15 20-100 poles along the center of said road; thence westward along the next line of the town plat of Rome 30.91-100 poles; thence north (supposed to be) 13 20 100 poles to the place of beginning. Also, 40 acres, more or less, which said Jacob Fiedt bought of John W. Baker.

Appraised at—Lot No.	3,	$25.00
" "	7,	30 00
" "	35,	20 00
" "	39,	20 00
" "	23,	30 00
" "	19,	250 00
" "	51,	20 00
" "	55,	20 00
The certain tract,		85 00
" 40 acres at		28 00 per acre.

G. W. HUFFMAN, Sheriff.

Printers' fees, $6 By ED. DAVIS, Deputy.

jly18-3tdww

Master Commissioner's Sale.

George M. Parsons, Executor of Samuel Parsons, deceased, et al. vs. William F. Breck et al. } Sale by order of Court.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE to me directed from the Superior Court of Franklin county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at the door of the Court House, in the City of Columbus, on

Saturday, the 24th day of Aug., A. D. 1861,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m and 4 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, situate in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, to wit: Parts of lots Nos. 8 and 9 of the subdivision of survey 1388, being the share of said William F. Breck in said lots Nos. 8 and 9, as assigned and set off to him by the Superior Court of Franklin county, Ohio, at its May term, 1858, in a partition made of said lots between him and his wife Elizabeth C. Breck, to wit: Lot No. two (2) of said partition, commencing at the N. W. corner of lot No. 1 of said partition; thence S. 57 deg. 30 min. E. 168 85-100 poles to the centre of the Columbus and Harrisburg Turnpike Road, thence along the centre of said road N. 32 deg. 30 min. E. 35 poles to the S. E. corner of lot No. 3 of said partition; thence N. 57 deg. 30 min. W. 190 poles to the S. W. corner of said lot No 3; thence S. 1 deg. 30 min. W. 41 poles to the beginning, containing 39 acres 1 rood.

Also, lot No three (3) of said partition, commencing at the N. W. corner of lot No. 2; thence S. 57 deg. 30 min E. 190 poles to the centre of the Columbus and Harrisburg Turnpike Road; thence along the centre of said road N. 32 deg. 30 min. E. 34 poles to the S. E. corner of lot No. 4 of said partition; thence N. 57 deg. 30 min. W. 192 66-100 poles; thence S. 1 deg. 30 min. west 42 50-100 poles to the place of beginning, containing 69 acres, 2 rood, 20 poles.

Appraised as follows:

Lot No. 2, containing 39 acres, together with the steam saw mill, $5,850.

Lot No. 3, containing 69 acres, at $30 50 per acre.

G. W. HUFFMAN, Sheriff, and Master Commissioner.

Printer's fees, $7 50. jly-23tdtdww

COLUMBUS OPTICAL INSTITUTE.

The Best Artificial Help to the Human Sight ever Invented.

JOSEPH B. 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 to convex convex form with the greatest care, so as to suit the eyes of all ages, curing Weakness, Dizziness or Inflammation of the Eyes, and imparting strength for long reading or fine sewing.

Office, 13 East State street, at Bolzer & Wetzel's Music Store.

aug 5-d1y

WANTED—10,000 Customers to buy 25 cent Ambrotypes at M. WITT'S Cheap Ambrotype Room, No 81 High street, Columbus, Ohio.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

COUNTY AUDITOR.

EDITOR OHIO STATESMAN—Please announce the name of JOSEPH PALENBACH, of this city, who is at present clerk in the County Treasurer's office, as a suitable candidate for County Auditor, subject to the decision of the Franklin County Union Democratic Convention, and oblige.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

EDITOR OHIO STATESMAN—Please announce the name of L. R. WILSON as a candidate for County Auditor, subject to the decision of the Union Democratic Convention, and oblige

MANY DEMOCRATS.

REPRESENTATIVE.

EDITOR OHIO STATESMAN—Please announce the name of S. W. ANDREWS as a candidate for Representative, subject to the decision of the Union Democratic County Convention, and oblige

MANY DEMOCRATS.

EDITOR STATESMAN—Please announce the name of J. W. DURANT, of Westerville, as a candidate for Representative in the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Franklin County Democratic Convention.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

EDITOR OHIO STATESMAN—Please announce the name of Geo. L. CONVERSE as a candidate for Representative, subject to the decision of the Union Democratic Convention, and oblige.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

EDITOR OHIO STATESMAN—Please announce the name of JOHN G. EDWARDS, of Madison township, as a candidate for Representative, subject to the decision of the Union Democratic Convention of Franklin County, and oblige,

A HOST OF DEMOCRATS.

EDITOR STATESMAN—Please announce in your paper that many voters in this city and in Franklin county, desire to have OTTO DRESEL, Esq., for their next Representative. Mr. Dresel is just the man for the place.

aug16'61* MANY DEMOCRATS.

ED. OHIO STATESMAN—Please announce in your paper that many of the voters of the northern part of this county desire to have Gen. Griswold, of Sharon township, for our next Representative.

Yours, truly,

MOSES DAVIS.

EDITOR OHIO STATESMAN: *Sir*—Please announce the name of A. G. HIRES, of Jackson township, as a candidate for Representative, subject to the decision of the Union Democratic nominating convention, and oblige,

A HOST OF DEMOCRATS.

SHERIFF.

EDITOR STATESMAN—Please announce the name of Capt. HIRAM M. OSBORN, of Blendon township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Franklin County Democratic Convention, and oblige

aug16 MANY DEMOCRATS

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

EDITOR OHIO STATESMAN—Please announce the name of JOHN ENYDEE, of Pleasant township, as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Democratic County Convention.

aw31 MANY DEMOCRATS.

EDITOR OHIO STATESMAN—You will please announce the name of D. C. SAYRES, of Hamilton township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Democratic County Convention, and oblige

MANY DEMOCRATS.

EDITOR OHIO STATESMAN—Please announce the name of W. W. RITZ, of Madison township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Democratic County Convention, and oblige,

aug21 MANY DEMOCRATS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FUEL FOR THE STATE.

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

Monday, the 2d 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 lower vein of Hocking Coal, and free from slate, slack 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. 868; Curw. 2198.

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 9, 1861—dtd.

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,

jly31 106 South High Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES

THE COMPASS BOXED.

East, West, North, and South, in every direction, James Pyle's Pearlsine Saleratus is fast superseding all others. It has more strength; is pure, wholesome and harmless. Beware of adulterated imitations! Depot, 345 Washington Street, New York. Sold by Grocers everywhere.

EFFECTS OF IRREGULARITIES AVOIDED.

Too much eating and drinking, new habits and modes of life, often produce irregularities in the bowels and general health of the system. But BRANDRETH'S PILLS will soon cure the stomach, will regain its strength, and a healthy action of the system will be restored. No MEDICINES are equal in usefulness to the

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,
BRANDRETH'S UNIVERSAL SALVE
& ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

Every man of the FIRE ZOUAVES had a box of BRANDRETH'S PILLS, a box of UNIVERSAL SALVE, and an ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER put in their knapsack free of expense. And to this fact may be attributed the absence of any of THIS REGIMENT from the hospital.

EVERY SOLDIER should have a box of Brandreth's Pills, a box of Salve, and a piece of Porous Plaster. They are SURE to be useful, often life-saving.

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

aug17-dlm

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS.

In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, billious 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. may20-dawly

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. J. B. Holme, pastor of the Pierrepont 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 fe