Perrysburg Journal.

J. W. BAILEY, Editor.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1861.

The War on the Union.

Saturday's Dispatches.

The news contained in the dispatches of the past few days is mostly anticipated in our last week's issue. We give the particulars of the attack made on Great Bethel by the Federal forces under the command of Gen. Pierce, on our first page. The report of second attack on Great Bethel is entirely unfounded. It is now stated that 14 Federal troops were killed—eight being killed by friends, owing to the blunder of Pierce. It is stated that where the rebels are in authority, in Virginia, all citizens between the ages of sixteen and sixty are forced into the service. The report of the evacuation of Harper's Ferry is confirmed; the rebels having retreated and joined those at Manassas Junction, where Gen. Beauregard is directing operations and threatens an advance on Washington and Alexandria. Lord Lyons has taken steps to get British subjects out of the rebel army. The rebels have burned all the bridges between Leesburg and within ten miles of Alexandria, on the country roads and railroads. The loss to the Government and B. & O. R. R. Co., by the destruction of buildings, bridges, &c., at Harper's Ferry, will reach near the sum of $1,000,000. The 14th regiment, Col. Steedman, is moving on to Buckhannon. Quite a number of rebel scouts and spies have been taken prisoners. An ordinance for the reorganization of the Virginia State Government has been presented to the Wheeling Convention by John Carlile. It declares that all officers appointed by the Convention shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to sustain the Government ordained by it, which shall constitute the Legislature of the State, and which shall convene in Wheeling. It is thought the Ordinance will be adopted on Wednesday. It seems that after putting forth his treasonable proclamation on Tuesday, calling out 50,000 State troops to expel the Government forces, Gov. Jackson hastily left St. Louis for Jefferson City, the Capital of Missouri, and at once caused the destruction of several bridges after he had passed over them to prevent pursuit. Arriving at Jefferson City, Jackson and his confederates in treason collected all the available rebels and put off for Boonville or Little Rock, about one hundred miles up the Missouri river. But no sooner had Jackson left, than Gen. Lyon started after him, followed by two regiments of well disciplined troops, and at the latest advices Gen. Lyon was not more than one day behind the rebel.

Monday's Dispatches.

To-day's dispatches report the movements of several regiments into Virginia from Washington, in anticipation of offensive advances by the rebels. There is a gradual concentration of Federal forces in the direction of Phillippi. Col. Steedman's regiment is reported to have returned to Phillippi. A number of rifled cannon and Enfield rifles have been received from Ohio, for her men. The Indiana Zouaves are at Cumberland, and scouts are active. Col. Kelley is improving fast. 3000 rebels are reported at Mountain Gap; they also occupy Huntonville and Beverly. An attack on Phillippi is expected, and unusual activity prevails in consequence. Eight regiments of Illinois troops are to be stationed within two hour's march of St. Louis, four at Bellville, four at Caseyville and four at Quincy. The secessionists have full sway in all the counties along both sides of the Missouri river, from the Kansas border to Booneville, at which place the rebels are concentrating, and making active preparations for a fight. Gov. Jackson having declared war against the Federal Government, the Missouri rebels have commenced the work of destroying bridges, &c. A dispatch states that Col. Boernstein's regiment is now occupying Jefferson City, and that several tons of sheet lead and a large quantity of potatoes and bacon have been seized as contraband. The lead will be returned to the rebels in small quantities.—The Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad for 100 miles from the latter place is now guarded by Iowa troops, and the locomotives have been taken possession of to keep them from falling into rebel hands.

Tuesday's Dispatches.

The evacuation of Harper's Ferry has been confirmed regularly every day, since Friday last, and we suppose we can now rest assured that it is really a fact. It is stated that the rebels have retired toward Manassas Gap, at which place and Winchester it is supposed they will make a stand. Reinforcements of rebels are reported at Fairfax Court House, which is about 16 miles from Washington. Gen. Patterson's Division is reported to be in possession at Harper's Ferry, and Col. Lander has gone with five regiments to dislodge the rebels at Winchester. The Federal troops are also being concentrated in Eastern Virginia, and if there is not a big run soon, we may expect to hear of a fight. The whole line of the B. & O. R R., will now soon be in possession of our troops, which will greatly facilitate the movement of our forces; and large bodies of men from Pennsylvanian, intended to act against Harper's Ferry, can now be thrown rapidly into Virginia, to co-operate with our forces already there. Great activity continues in Western Virginia. 3000 rebels at Cheat Mountain Gap, will soon be attacked. Our men are well provided with rifled cannon, Enfield rifles and ammunition, and will undoubtedly render a good account of themselves. The Indiana Zouaves are all at Cumberland. The big gun at the Rip Raps, on the Potomac, works admirably, and is within range of Sewall's Point, the distance being three miles. About a half dozen shells were thrown in that direction, two of which bursted directly over the batteries, when the rebels run up a white flag. From Missouri we continue to have stirring news.—The Federal forces are moving rapidly, and we may soon expect to hear of a fight or a great foot race in that State. A dispatch announces another collision between the Federal troops and the rebels of St. Louis. As a regiment of troops were passing the Recorder's Court, a captain of one of the companies was shot in the shoulder by a rebel, from an upper window, when he ordered the soldiers to fire on the building.—The result was the death of 8 citizens, with several wounded.

☞ Western Virginia has passed the Declaration for State reorganization.

Ohio Regiments.

The Ohio regiments mustered into State service are distributed as follows: Fourteenth, Col. Steedman, at Buckannon, beyond Phillippi, Virginia; Fifteenth, Colonel Andrews, at Grafton and Phillippi; Sixteenth, Colonel Irvine, at Grafton and Phillippi; Seventeenth, Col. Connell, in camp at Zanesville, ready to march; Eighteenth, Col. Stanley, guarding the railroad between Parkersburg and Grafton; Nineteenth, Col. Beatty, at Bellair; Twentieth, Col. Morton, guarding the railroad between Wheeling and Grafton; Twenty-first, Col. Norton, at Gallipolis; Twenty-second, Col. Gillmore, at Parkersburg. Seven Regiments, armed and equipped at the expense of the State, are therefore under General McClellan's orders as Major General of three months Ohio volunteers, upon important service in Virginia, while two are well prepared for active service, one of which is on duty on the frontier. These facts refute the newspaper rumor that Ohio has but two regiments in the field. In fact, on Saturday last she had ten, but two of which (First and Second,) however, have been mustered into the United States service. In addition to the nine State regiments of infantry, Barrett's battery of light artillery, which sent the rebels on a race at Phillippi, should be mentioned. It has six guns, and is thoroughly equipped at the State expense.

The Plans of Gen. Scott.

With reference to the plans of the veteran General Scott, and the period within which he expects to finish the campaign against the rebels, the Buffalo *Express* declares that it has positive knowledge of an interview between Hon. Schuyler Colfax and General Scott, sought by the former for the purpose of urging, as the unanimous desire of the North-west, a more vigorous prosecution of war measures, with overwhelming forces, to render the decision of the contest quick and decisive. To assure Mr. Colfax, and enable him from personal knowledge to pacify and content the eager and impatient people whose feelings he represented, Gen. Scott laid before him and fully explained the plans which he had matured for the campaign. Mr. Colfax was astonished with the invincible certainty of the results which the great veteran campaigner demonstrated before him, confessed with reverence, his conviction that the cause of the Union was safe beyond peradventure or possibility in the hands of Gen. Scott, and went away from his presence assured that the people have only to wait with patience for the inevitable triumph over treason and rebellion which they are so eager to consummate.

The Great Bethel Affair.

That the Federal loss at Great Bethel was not greater, is accounted for by the fact that when our soldiers saw the enemy were to fire, they fell upon the ground, loaded their pieces, and springing up as soon as the opposing guns were discharged, fired and fell down again. The enemy's batteries were nearly silenced, and would have been taken, but the officers learning that the ammunition of our men was exhausted, compelled them to retire. They retreated in the line of a building, which in a measure protected them. Two officers of the Albany regiment have resigned, refusing longer to serve under a General so manifestly incompetent as Gen. Price. Officers say that, had a single regiment made a flank movement, the rebel batteries could have been carried.

The Baltimore Rebels.

The rebels in Baltimore are still disposed to be troublesome, and prompt measures will have to be used to prevent disturbance of the public peace. A letter from that city says that there were not less than 150 men, armed to the teeth, in the Court-room, on the days set for hearing the returns in the case of Merryman, with the avowed intent of rescuing him had he been brought into Court. Among these armed men were some of the most prominent men of the city, who, in ordinary times, would have scorned being caught in such company." That, no doubt, was the game. The Government will have to hang some of these "prominent men" yet.

Troops Leaving.

The State *Journal* learns that thirty-five car loads of three months volunteers left Camp Dennison last Saturday for their homes on furlough, which extends to the time they shall be mustered out of service or required to take the field. This is a virtual discharge. None of these men will hardly be called upon to serve again as three months soldiers. Had a proper exertion been made from the time the three years enlistment question was first broached, the services of a majority of these discharged volunteers might, in all probability, have been secured for the war. As it is, hundreds of good patriotic men, well drilled, will be displaced by raw recruits.

Tennessee Gone.

According to the secession journals at Memphis, Tennessee has gone out of the Union by a large majority. The exact majority of course is not given, nor never will be. The people in the Eastern part of the State gave a majority of from ten to fifteen thousand for the Union; but notwithstanding this we suppose they will be forced to succumb to the disunionists, or leave. Coercion to preserve the Union and sustain the Constitution and the laws, is a horrible thing with traitors, but coercion and that of the most terrible sort to maintain the rebellion, is just what they delight in.

Negro Stampede.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the New York tribune, under date of June 7th, states that over one hundred fugitives from labor, from the neighborhood of Winchester, arrived there on Wednesday and Thursday nights. They say that no attempt is made to arrest runaway slaves, and the mountains of Virginia are full. The last arrivals were in a wretched plight, having been on the road ten days. They were supplied with provisions, and sent on their way rejoicing toward the promised land—Canada.

The Fourth at Richmond.

It is reported that General Butler has accepted an invitation to deliver an oration at Richmond on the Fourth of July. Whether he will do it at the cannon's mouth or with his his own vocal organs, is not stated; but the oration will no doubt be a good one, whichever method he chooses.

☞ David Taylor, Esq., of Defiance, has been appointed Paymaster in the Army.

☞ The rebels ought to be handy with rifled cannon; they are very expert in the use of rifled whiskey.

☞ History now records the fact that two General Pierces, *lost their presence of mind* on very important occasions.

☞ The majority against separation in East Tennessee is estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000 by the secession papers of that State.

☞ The Collector at Louisville has notified the Government, that the shipment of provisions to the Rebels of Tennessee has been stopped.

☞ This warm weather nearly all the old topers wear the National colors, red, white, and blue; red faces, blue noses and white coats.

☞ The Government has resolved to receive any new regiments that will come to Washington, whether they have State authority or not.

☞ The Richmond Examiner says that there are not less than 5,000 unemployed negroes in Richmond. Business generally is at a stand still.

☞ Stephen A. Douglas, at the time of his death, was 40 years, 1 month and 10 days old—having been born at Brandon, Vermont, April 23, 1813.

☞ Mrs. Beauregard, wife of the rebel General, is in New York city, and on Friday night attended service at Henry Ward Beecher's church, in company with a member of the New York press.

☞ Gen. Lyon and Col. Blair, on the 11th inst., in a conference with the Governor and Gen. Price, refused to remove the Federal troops from Missouri, on the condition of the disbandment of the State forces.

☞ The patriotic military of Cumberland have been guarding the railroad bridges about that place for a week past. They have had artillery and all the other essentials ready for giving the rebel incendiaries a warm reception.

☞ The foreign relations of our Government are looking better. France is most cordial and emphatic in her expressions. Russia is very hostile to the Rebellion, and England is gradually coming round to the right side.

☞ The Cincinnati Gazette states that the rifling of old muskets by Miles Greenwood for our State volunteers, is now rapidly progressing. The muskets, when they altered, are found to operate almost as well as the famous imported rifles, while the cost of transforming compartively worthless musket into an efficient arm, is only four dollars.

☞ The custom-house at Atlanta, Ga., has been abolished. This is in consequence of the admission of Tennessee into the Confederate States. Custom-houses will be established in Tennessee, and custom-house officers placed all along the southern border of Kentucky.

☞ The occupation of western Virginia by the Federal forces, according to the special dispatches of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, from Grafton, is having a most happy effect. Strong Union sentiment is being developed in every direction, and the latent loyalty of the people brought to light.

☞ Previous to embarking for Parkersburgh, the Fourteenth Ohio Regiment was presented with a beautiful stand of colors by the citizens of Marietta. The presentation speach was made by John M. Woodbridge, and was appropriately responded to by Col. Steedman, commander of the regiment.

☞ Gen. Scott is beyond all question the best tailor in the Union. He has cut out the rebels at Washington, hemmed them in at Harper's Ferry, and run them together at Manasses Gap. He is about ready to baste them at Norfolk, fell them down at Richmond, and if nothing else will answer, generally rip them to pieces elsewere.

☞ The National Intelligencer has published letters from Judge Marshall, Gov. Wm. R. Davie, and Judge Iredell, of North Carolina, written in 1799, showing that designs to overthrow the Government then existed, and that the determination of many of the seceded States then was to crush out the movement as a rebellion.

☞ The Grand Jury for the United States Eastern District of Pennsylvania have reported on the army clothing and provision frauds, that they are confident gross outrages have been perpetrated, but that they have been so will covered up as to render it impossible to separate guilty from innocent parties. They therefore ask to be discharged.

☞ The Charleston Mercury of the 11th states that the privateer Savannah, was captured by the brig Perry. The crew, thirty in number, were transferred to the Minnesota, and the privateer sent to New York. If the men are hung, the Mercury calls on on Jeff. Davis to retaliate. It also complains that traitors in the harbor are in the habit of supplying provisions to the blockading fleet.

☞ George McLellen, of Pennsylvania, who was appointed Major General of the Western volunteers and afterwards Major General of the regular army, by the President, it is said out-ranks all other general officers, and will be Commander-in Chief of the United States army, in the event of the death of Lieut. Gen. Scott, instead of Gen. Wool. He is not much over 30 years of age.

☞ The sending black fugitive slaves to their masters, by army officers, in severely condemned by many. The Cabinet, it is said, will not regard them as contraband property, and hence no more will be received by the army. This looks like a backward step to conciliate, traitors, professing loyality. Mr. Adams expressed the opinion, many years ago, that in time of civil war, that the Government possessed the power to liberate them.

☞ The Louisville *Journal* says the exorbitant prices paid for the provisions recently taken by railroad from that point to the South may be guessed at from the extraordinary rates at which the dealers there have paid the wagoners and draymen for taking freights to the depot. Last week one drayman with one dray earned upwards of forty dollars in a single day. Think of it. The dealers get such prices from their Southern customers that they can afford, it seems, to pay this monstrous rate to draymen; then consider how fearful must be the cost to the Southern consumers.

☞ This week seems to be the appointed time for a formidable movement against the Rebels of Virginia. When Gen. Patterson takes Harper's Ferry, all behind Washington will be safe, and his column will be Pushed into Virginia in the direction of Leesburg. This movement successful, and the advance into Eastern Virginia will take place in three columns.

A Matter of History—Last Appearance of Senator Douglas in Public—His Reception at Chicago—The Words of a True Patriot.

Senator Douglas reached Chicago on the 1st of May. He was received at the depot, and conducted to National Hall, where an immense crowd awaited his appearance.—There he made the last speech of his life, his illness, which resulted in death, occurring soon after that event. As a matter of history, and as a memorial to the departed statesman that will pass into history, and prove far more enduring than monuments of iron, or stone, or marble, we reproduce his patriotic deliverance on that occasion. This last speech of the lamented statesman will be read and admired by patriots when this generation shall have passed away, even to the end of time. It is worthy of a place alongside the most important utterances of American statesmen. It deserves to be printed in letters of gold. Let it be engraved upon the tablet of every patriotic heart.

MR. DOUGLAS' SPEECH.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—I thank you for the kind terms in which you have been pleased to welcome me. I thank the committee and citizens of Chicago for this grand and imposing reception. I beg you to believe that I will not do you nor myself the injustice to believe this magnificent ovation is personal homage to myself. I rejoice to know that it expresses your devotion to the Constitution, the Union, and the flag of our country.—[Cheers.]

I will not conceal gratification at the uncontrovertible test this vast audience presents—that what political differences on party questions may have divided us, yet you all had a conviction that when the country should be in danger, my loyalty could be relied on. That the present danger is imminent, no man can conceal. If war must come—if the bayonet must be used to maintain the Constitution—I can say before God my conscience is clean. I have struggled long for a peaceful solution of the difficulty. I have not only tendered those States what was theirs of right, but I have gone to the very extreme of magnanimity.

The return we receive is war, armies marching on our Capital, obstructions and dangers to our navigation, letters of marque to invite pirates to prey upon our commerce, a concerted movement to blot out the United States of America from the map of the globe. The question is, Are we to maintain the country of our fathers, or allow it to be stricken down by those who, when they can no longer govern, threaten to destroy?

What cause, what excuse do disunionists give us for breaking up the best Government on which the sun of heaven ever shed its rays? They are dissatisfied with the result of a Presidential election. Did they never get beaten before? Are we to resort to the sword when we get defeated at the ballot box? I understand it that the voice of the people expressed in the mode appointed by the Constitution must command the obedience of every citizen. They assume, on the election of a particular candidate, that their rights are not safe in the Union. What evidence do they present of this? I defy any man to show any act on which it is based. What act has been omitted to be done? I appeal to these assembled thousands that so far as the Constitutional rights of the Southern States, I will say the Constitutional rights of slave-holders are concerned, nothing has been done and nothing omitted of which they can complain.

There has never been a time, from the day that Washington was inaugurated first President of the United States, when the rights of the Southern States stood firmer under the laws of the land than they do now; there never was a time when they had not as good a cause for dissunion as they have to-day. What good cause have they now, that has not existed under every Administration?

If they say the Territorial question—now for the first time, there is no act of Congress prohibiting Slavery anywhere. If it be the non-enforcement of the laws, the only complaints that I have heard have been of the too vigorous and faithful fulfillment of the Fugitive Slave Law. Then what reason have they?

The Slavery question is a mere excuse.—The election of Lincoln is a mere pretext. The present secession movement is the result of an enormous conspiracy formed more than a year since, formed by leaders in the Southern Confederacy more than twelve months ago.

They use the Slavery question as a means to aid the accomplishment of their ends.—They desired the election of a Northern candidate by a sectional vote in order to show that the two sections cannot live together. When the history of the two years, from the Lecompton Charter down to the late Presidential election, shall be written, it will be shown that the scheme was deliberately made to break up this Union.

They desired a Northern Republican to be elected by a purely Northern vote, and then assign this fact as a reason why the sections may not longer live together. If the Disunion candidate in the late Presidential contest had carried the united South, their scheme was, the Northern candidate successful, to seize the Capital last Spring, and by an united South and divided North, hold it. That scheme was defeated in the defeat of the Disunion candidate in several of the Southern States.

But this is no time for a detail of causes. The conspiracy is now known. Armies have been raised. War is levied to accomplish it. There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war, *only patriots—or traitors.*

Thank God, Illinois is not divided on this question. [Cheers.] I know they expected to present an united South against a divided North. They hoped in the Northern States, party questions would bring civil war between Democrats and Republicans, when the South would step in with her cohorts, and one party to conquer another, and then make an easy prey of the victors. Their scheme was carnage and civil war in the North.

There is but one way to defeat this. In Illinois it is being so defeated by *closing up the ranks.* War will thus be prevented on our own soil. While there was a hope of peace I was ready for any reasonable sacrifice or compromise to maintain it. But when the question comes of war in the cotton fields of the South or the corn fields of Illinois, I say the farther off the better.

We cannot close our eyes to the sad and solemn fact that war does exist. The Government must be maintained, its enemies overthrown, and the more stupendous our preparations the less the bloodshed, and the shorter the struggle. But we must remember certain restraints on our actions even in time of war. We are a Christian people, and the war must be prosecuted in a manner recognized by Christian nations.

We must not invade constitutional rights. The innocent must not suffer, nor women and children be the victims. Savages must not be let loose. But while I sanction no war on the rights of others, I will implore my countrymen not to lay down their arms until our own rights are recognized [Cheers.]

The Constitution and its guarantees are our birthright, and I am ready to enforce that inalienable right to the last extent.—We recognize secession. Recognize it once and you have not only dissolved Government, but you have destroyed social order, upturned the foundations of society. You have inaugurated anarchy in its worst form, and will shortly experience all the horrors of the French Revolution.

Then we have a solemn duty—to maintain the Government. The greater our unanimity the speedier the day of peace. We have prejudices to overcome, from the few short months since of a fierce party contest. Yet these must be allayed. Let us lay aside all crimination and recriminations as to the origin of these difficulties. When we shall have again a country with the United States flag floating over it, and respected on every inch of American soil, it will then be time enough to ask who and what brought all this upon us.

I have said more than I intended to say. [Cries of "Go on."] It is a sad task to discuss questions so fearful as civil war; but sad as it is, bloody and as disastrous as I expect it will be, I express it as my conviction before God, that it is the duty of every American citizen to rally around the flag of his country.

I thank you again for this magnificent demonstration. By it you show you have laid aside party strife. Illinois has a proud position. United, firm, determined never to permit the Government to be destroyed.—[Prolonged cheering.]

At the close of his address, nine cheers were given to Mr. Douglas, who was escorted to his hotel by the committee.

The Union Loan.

The State *Journal* contains an advertisement from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for a loan of $2,000,000 on 6 per cent. bonds of $100 each and upwards; interest payable semi-annually, and the bonds to be free of taxation. Bids will be received until the first of July.

Alteration of the Tariff.

It is stated that a Committee of New York Merchants, to whom Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, referred for advice on the revision of the tariff, have recommended a duty on tea, both black and green, of ten cents per pound; on coffee three cents per pound, and on sugar two and a half cents per pound—and it is very generally believed in mercantile circles that this revised tariff will go into effect on the first of August next.

European News.

The Arabia, which arrived off Halifax on the 11th inst., furnishes the intelligence that England is disposed to qualify her recognition of the secessionists as belligerents. She has forbidden their privateers to bring prizes into her ports. France is to enforce a regulation which amounts to nearly the same thing. All privateers are prohibited from remaining over twenty-four hours, in any harbor in the Emperor's dominions It is stated, also, that the declaration of the Paris Conference is to be submitted to our Government.

Mr. Clay's Letter.

Hon. C. M. Clay has written to the London *Times* on the subject of American affairs in brief and decisive terms. He says the revolted States can be subdued; that it is not proposed to subjugate them, but simple to put down rebel citizens; that it is for the interest of England to stand by the Union; inquires if England can afford to make an enemy of the United States; asks if England is so secure in the future against home revolution and foreign ambition as to show the seeds of revenge; and concludes by saying that England is the natural ally of the United States.

The Number Killed at Phillippi.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says that, Notwithstanding the many conflicting accounts of the loss of the rebels at Phillippi, it is becoming pretty clear that a good many of the fugitives bit the dust. Their policy appears to have been the same as at the siege of Sumter—to conceal their real loss; and to do this, they piled the dead and wounded in wagons, and fled with them as precipitately as they could. We conversed with a gentleman who left Phillippi Saturday afternoon, and he says it is now generally conceded there that a good many were killed—not less than 40 or 50. He had talked with a Mr. Shuttlesworth, who resides near Phillippi, and Mr. S. told him that on a hill, some four miles beyond Phillippi, near the Beverly road, he had that day seen about forty newly made graves.

Riotous at Newfoundland.

Events of a serious nature appear to have grown out of the recent elections in Newfoundland, caused by the ill-feeling between the Protestant and Catholic portions of the community, the latter being in the ascendancy and aggressors. The *Traveller* has intelligence to the effect that some troops which were sent from Halifax to St. Johns to preserve order, were compelled to fire upon a mob that had collected, and three persons were killed and four wounded, the latter including a Catholic priest who was endeavoring to restrain the crowd.

Attempt was made to fire the residence of Doctor Field, who is at the present time, the Protestant Bishop of the Island, but it was foiled. The Bishop himself had been pelted with stones in the street, and Protestant members of the House and Council had to be escorted to their homes by the military and police to protect them from the like usage. The stable and other outbuildings of Judge Robinson, a Protestant, had been burnt, and the country residence of the Attorney General. Attempts have been made to fire the residences of other gentlemen connected with the government. Dr. Mullock, the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Island, is charged with being the fomenter of these disgraceful outrages.

NEW ADVERTIS'MENTS.

Fourth of July—Grand Union Picnic at Bowling Green.

At a meeting of the citizens of Bowling Green and vicinity for the purpose of considering the best method of celebrating the coming Fourth, it was resolved to have a Grand Union Pic-nic in the grove at Bowling Green. The following committees were appointed:

ARRANGEMENTS.—A Ordway, J C Wooster, Wm. R Truesdale, R Russell, D Newton, S W St John, E Elliott, R Minton, Geo Williams, H Lundy, E B Bradley, A Alden, Dr G J Rodgers, Wm R Peck, Jas V Owens, Wm Hood and Dr J B Smith, of Bowling Green: Jas W Ross, Jno Powers and J F Price of Perrysburg; N L Rezancon and J L Cook, of Portage; S S Canfield and W Davidson of Webster; Jas Pember of Freedom; Edwin Gordon of Liberty; A Jerome of New Westfield; Geo Lackey and D A Avery of Gilead; Geo Van Blarcum, and M Warner of Tontogany; and J R Rudolph and Jonathan Ames of Hull Prairie.

FOR PROGRESS SPEAKERS.—S L Boughton, R Russell and Geo Williams.

ON TOASTS.—A Alden, E Elliott, Geo Williams, and S L Boughton.

MARTIAL MUSIC.—A Ordway.

VOCAL MUSIC.—H G Condit.

The Committee on Arrangements will meet at Boughton's Hall, at 5 o'clock, P. M., of Saturday, the 22d inst., to make all necessary arrangements.

Come one, come all, and let us together celebrate the coming Anniversary of our National Independence in a manner that shall tell to the world that the people of Wood county are uncompromisingly for Liberty and Union, and that the spirit of '76 is still abroad in the land. J. B. NEWTON, Sec'y.

Bowling Green, June 17, 1861.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, WOOD CO., O.

Eleanor A. Bruer, plaintiff, vs. James Bruer defendant.

The above named defendant is hereby notified that the plaintiff has filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas, of Wood county, Ohio, Alledging extreme cruelty and drunkeness for more than three years last past, upon the part of said defendant. Said cause will be for hearing at the October term, 1861; and praying upon the final hearing of said cause, she may be divorced from said defendant. PRICE & JOHNSON, attys for pl'ff.

Perrysburg, June 18, 1861—7w$4 77.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.—IN WOOD CO. PROBATE COURT.

Mariah E. Yount, administratrix of Gabriel E Yount, dec., vs Thomas Yount, Abraham Yount, Daniel Yount, Mariah Beals, Geo. W. Yount, Wm. H. Beals, Sarah Yount, A. Jackson Yount, James McGinnis and Susanna McGinnis.

Abraham Yount and A. Jackson Yount, non-residents of the State of Ohio, will take notice that Mariah E. Yount has this day filed her petition asking an order of sale of the following real estate to-wit: all of that part of the east half of fractional section fifteen, township six, range ten, laying east of the Dayton and Michigan railroad, in Wood county, Ohio, containing 60 acres more or less; charging in said petition indebtedness of said estate to the amount of $1,500. Said petition will be for hearing on the 4th day of July, 1861, at 2 o'clock, p. m., or so soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.

PRICE & JOHNSON, attys for pl'ff.

June 17, 1861—7w$2 98.

NOTICE.—To Elisabeth Sprague, —— Sprague, —— McFadden, known and unknown heirs of Jas. McFadden, dec'd, and Warren Gilford, or his unknown widow and heirs, place of residence unknown. You are hereby notified that John McMahan, adm'r of Jas. McFadden, deceased, on the 7th of June, 1861, filed in the Court of Probate in Wood county, Ohio, the object and prayer of which in legal form, is to obtain from said Court an order to assign dower to Mary McFadden, widow of dec'd, in In-lot No. 20 in the town of Portage, and the equitable interest in the w ½ of the n-w ¼ of sec. 33, town 4 north of range 11 east, in Wood county, of which decedent died, seized and holding, and to sell the same real estate, subject to said dower, to pay claims against decedent's estate, and that said petition is set for hearing in said court, the 19th of July, 1861. JOHN M'MAHAN, Adm'r.

GEO. STRAIN, atty.

June 19, 1861—7w4*

PETITION FOR PARTITION.

Homer Hart, Ellen Hart, Thomas Reid and Robert Reid, will take notice that a petition was filed against them on the 14th day of June, 1861, in the Court of Common Pleas, within and for the county of Wood, and State of Ohio, by John Reid, for himself, and as Guardian of Archibald S. Reid, James Reid, and Isabella Reid, minor heirs of the estate of Isabella Reid, late of said county, deceased, and is now pending, wherein said John Reid demands partition of the following real estate, to-wit: That part of the east half of the west ½ of the south-east ¼ lying south of the west branch of Portage river, in section number nine, town 5 north, range 12 east, in Wood county and State of Ohio, (less eleven acres off the south end thereof,) containing eleven and sixty-three hundredths acres; and that at the next term of said court, the said John Reid will apply for an order that partition may be made of said premises.

JOHN REID, by PETER BELT, his attorney.

June 17, 1861—7w6$4 85.

NOTICE.—Left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, my wife, Henrietta Barber. All persons are hereby notified not to harbor or trust the said Henrietta Barber on my account as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. J. R. BARBER.

Perrysburg, June 16th, 1861—7w3*

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.—Benjamin Scott, plaintiff, vs. P. Bowen, defendant. Before N. Darling, J. P. of Perrysburg township, Wood county, O. On the 13th day of June, 1861, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of 8 and 25-100 dollars.

BENJAMIN SCOTT.

Perrysburg, O., June 17, 1861—7w3.

HO! FARMERS, HO!

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the Farmers, and all Mowers of Grass, that he is the sole Agent for

A NEW SCYTHE!

which is now unsurpassed for durability, and unequalled for easy work. It is tempered in a furnace, and consequently there are no hard or soft places in it, but uniform throughout; the last half-inch is just as good as the first. It is also kept in order much easier than any other scythe known, requiring but a few moments at any time to put it in perfect order. In short it is the greatest Scythe of the age. Call and see it at the Store of

G. B. KREPS.

Perrysburg, June 18th, 1861.

ROAD NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of Wood county, Ohio, have granted a view and survey of a county road, commencing at the quarter post of sections 26 and 27, town 3 north, range 9 east; thence north to the north line of sections 22 and 23 in the same township, and that the viewers and surveyor will meet at the house of J. W. Apger on the 19th of July next. GEORGE HESS.

June 10, 1861—7w4.

ROAD NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of Wood county have granted a view and survey of a county road to commence at the Wood and Hancock county line; thence north through the centers of the east half of sections 33, 28 and 21, in Jackson twp., terminating in and west county road; and that the viewers and surveyors will meet at the house of John R. Apger on the 18th July next. JAS. FERGUSON.

June 10, 1861—7w4.

NOTICE.—In the month of April, 1861, I gave a note of hand to Henry Mercer, calling for forty-seven dollars and fifty cents twelve months after date. I hereby warn everybody against the purchase of said note, for I shall never pay the same. JOHN BRUSTER.

June 17th, 1861—7w3*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—John Jackson and Robert Barber have been appointed and qualified as administrators of the estate of Wm. Jackson, late of Center twp., Wood county, Ohio. Those owing or having claims against said estate will govern themselves accordingly.

June 12, 1861—6w3.*

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS WOOD CO., O.

Willard V. Way pl'ff vs Sophia Way def'ts

The above named defendant is hereby notified that the plaintiff has filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Wood county, Ohio, alleging wilful absence and gross neglect of duty upon the part of said defendant towards plaintiff, for more than three years last past, and praying that upon the final hearing of said cause, he may be divorced from said defendant. HOLLENBECK & COOK, attys.

Perrysburg, June 3, 1861—5w6*

WANTED.

We wish to purchase THREE IMPROVED FARMS, in Wood county. Upon one will pay Two Thousand Dollars when possession is taken and upon each of the others, Five Hundred Dollars. We should be pleased to see, or correspond with any persons having improved farms for sale in this county. F. & D. K. HOLLENBECK,

Perrysburg, June 3, 1861—5w3* Agents.

THE BODUGGER.

This wonderful article, just patented, is something entirely new, and never before offered to agents who are wanted everywhere. Full particulars sent *free*. Address

44wly SHAW & CLARK Biddeford Maine.

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE

—:o:—

Low Prices and Ready Pay

—:o:—

Having purchased the entire stock of GROCERIES formerly owned by Geo. W. Hollenbeck, I will continue business

AT THE OLD STAND,

Where, having replenished the Stock with a large and

ENTIRE NEW ASSORTMENT,

I am now prepared to supply the citizens of Perrysburg, and surrounding country with

Groceries and Provisions,

Of the choicest kinds and at the cheapest possible prices. Those wishing to purchase anything in my line will find it to their advantage to give me a call, as everything I sell will be

SOLD AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES

I have on hand, also, a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

which I warrant to give satisfaction or no sale.

ICE! ICE! ICE!—I have on hand a large supply of choice Lake Ice, which may be obtained at all times on reasonable terms.

☞ All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods. J. B. WEBB.

Perrysburg, Nov. 29, 1860—tf

GOODS & GROCERIES.

LET THE WORLD READ.

FOR THE BEST & CHEAPEST GOODS

GO TO THE STORE OF

W. J. HITCHCOCK.

NEW GOODS! NEW PRICES!
NEW GOODS! NEW PRICES
NEW GOODS! NEW PRICES
NEW GOODS! NEW PRICES!
NEW GOODS NEW PRICES!
NEW GOODS! NEW PRICES!

The largest stocks of goods ever off ered in this market, embracing an endless variety of articles

STAPLE, FANCY AND FASHIONABLE,

In the selection of which no effort has been spared to render it as attractive as possible, is now being opened at the

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE

of W. J. Hitchcock, on the corner of Front and Louisiana Avenue, Perrysburg, Ohio.

QUALITY is the BEST TEST of CHEAPNESS.

Inspection and Comparison will prove that for variety, elegance, richness, cheapness, beauty and quantity, this stock is unsurpassed by any now offered in the West.

LADIES' FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS!

In this department great advantage may be obtained by close cash buyers, from the fact that the goods are boughtfor cash directly of the eastern dealers and manufacturers, and all imported goods are bo't at just what it costs to import them, hence he can afford to sell goods at

MUCH LOWER PRICES

than goods are generally sold, which is an item of great interest to the people of Wood county. A sufficient in ducement, we take it, to make Perrysburg *the* trading point.

READY MADE CLOTHING!

In this department, we have the largest and most complete assortment in Northern Ohio. Made up according to the latest fashions and in the most substantial manner, warranted to give the very best satisfaction, or no sale.

HARDWARE, CROCERIES, &C.

Those wishing to purchase anything in this line will find it to their advantage to pay my Store a visit before purchasing elsewhere. The attention of the public is respectively invited to my extensive stock, feeling assured it will be time profitably spent.

☞ Produce taken in exchange for goods.

W. J. HITCHCOCK.

Perrysburg, January 24, 1861.

GRAND OPENING OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS,

BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING,

Crockery and Glassware,

WOODENWARE, HARDWARE,

Farming Tools,

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC.

Ladies' Dress Goods,

New, Chaste, Rich and Elegant Patterns,

Just received by

A. G. WILLIAMS & BRO.

Sugars, Amber Syrup; African, Rio

and Java Coffees,

Layer and Seedless Raisins, very nice, Prunes and

Currants,

GLASS, DYE-STUFFS, SPICES,

Kerosene Oil.

Tea at 50 cents, and $1 tea for 75 cents; try it.

Prime Live Geese Feathers,

Retailed from $1 ₱ lb up.

Mackerel and Cod Fish, Looking Glasses, etc.

CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS,

New Spring and Summer styles,

Strong and Cheap for Cash; for sale by Williams.

GOODS AT SECESSION PRICES

FOR THE LADIES.

French Printed Bareges, very cheap.
French Printed Organdies, beautiful designs.
Gingham Lawns, Printed Lawns, Printed Brilliantes, all entirely new styles.
Mourning Goods, Embroideries, Berege de Laines, Summer Dress Silks,
Linen Lustres, Valencias, Foulard Silks, Marseilles, Lawn Robes, Organdie Robes,
Grenadines, Challies, Counterpanes, Napkins, Doylies, Damask Cloths,
Ruffling, Edgings, Moreens, Flannels, Lace Veils, Cotton Sheetings,
Dress Buttons and Trimmings, a handsome assortment, all new.
Bonnets and Ribbons, Misses' and Childrens Flats and Hats,
Parasols, the newest and richest out; Shawls of every description,
Mantillas and Reglans; please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

FISH! FISH!—A good supply of all kinds constantly kept on hand at our store.

☞ Produce taken in exchange for goods.

A. G. WILLIAMS & BRO.

2nd door [illegible]