Perrysburg Journal.

J. W. BAILEY, Editor.

THURSDAY, AUG. 1, 1861.

The Great Rebellion.

Progress of the Work of Suppression.

The news from Washington indicates a rapid re-organization of the Federal forces in that vicinity. The Manassas disaster is having a good effect, and new life is being imparted into military movements throughout all the loyal States. Gen. McClellan is now in Washington, and will take charge of the forces on the Potomac.

The war department has authorized 36 infantry regiments for the war from Ohio.—Three regiments left Columbus for the seat of war on Tuesday.

The news from the Kanawha valley is really cheering. Gen. Cox entered Charleston on Wednesday last, when the rebels under Wise made a hasty retreat, leaving a cooked meal untouched, which our boys sit down to and devoured with a will. The rebels destroyed bridges an much property in their flight—burning a steamboat to keep it from falling in the hand of our troops. It is supposed they'll wait for another chase 40 farther up the Kanawha. Their fortifications at Charleston were very strong, and if they had had the courage to fight, could have held it against twice the number of our forces. The Union cause is being much strengthened by Wise's vandalism.

We shall not be surprised to hear of a fight at Bird's Point, opposite Cairo, shortly. A fleet of steamboats, loaded with rebels, arrived a few miles below that point, last week. Our troops are ready for them.

Two more triumps for the Union cause are reported in Missouri—one at Harrisonville and the other at Forsythe. At the former place provisions, camp equipage, &c., to the amount $20,000 was taken. At the latter place 50 of our men gave battle to 300 mounted rebels, and, after a severe fight, routed them and took the town.

Col. Fremont has arrived in Missouri, and will make every preparation for offensive movements at an early day.

None but a Union Party.

The unanimous voice of the Republican press of Ohio now speaks out manfully and patriotically for the cause of the Union. In this we are glad to see they are joined by quite a number of the leading Democratic journals. Among the great mass of the loyal people of the State there seems even a greater desire than that exhibited by the press, for one grand unity of action. A great statesman has truly said that "all the old partisan divisions fade away before the great issues of the contest in which the country is now engaged, like dew from the morning sun." Every truly patriotic heart responds to this sentiment. 1776 saw an infant Republic born—it learned to walk, and was beginning to be powerful in the vigor of its manhood, when, by a sudden violation of its organization, it fell almost powerless. We have now, as it were, to raise up this prostrated Republic, and, this done, we shall demonstrate to the world that the foundation has not been shattered by the fall—that the people of free America are still capable of self-government.

Now what is the condition of the country at this time? In eleven States of this Union there is a united effort to overthrow the fundamental law of the land. Tis true the rebels are only carrying out one of the privileges which they claim is guaranteed to them by the Constitution, and, at this moment, there are none who profess so jealous a regard for the integrity of the Constitution as they who are in arms to overthrow it; but treason, everywhere, active or latent, can be guaged exactly by its anxiety lest the Constitution should be impaired by the suppression of rebellion. When treason and rebellion are claimed to be merely a difference on constitutional construction, and the aiding and abetting of rebellion is set up as a jealous regard for the sanctity of the Constitution, it becomes high time that we should know what our Constitution is; and as the terms of the Constitution itself, tho' written as plain as language can make them, have failed to establish it, an appeal has been made to arms, and arms must not be laid down till we have a Constitution which will establish the supreme law of the land, and under which State Rights shall be synonymous with treason, as the talk of State Rights has now shown itself to be in fact.

Under these circumstances what is the duty of all loyal citizens? Patriotism answers an unconditional rally to the support of the Union and the Constitution. This is the first work to be done; and, until they are established, and the so-called State Rights theory blotted out, we cannot allow the call of partisans to stand in the way of our duty. The right of self-government, and of the people to choose their own rulers, is more at stake now than it was in the war of the revolution, and until we have it established in this nation that the people have a right to vote according to their own will for their rulers under the Constitution, there can be no questions of party policy for them to vote upon. The right of the people to vote must first be vindicated and established, so that no party or section or State will ever again dare to rebel against the fiat of the popular ballot, before it will become necessary to discuss what shade of policy they ought to vote for.

Punishing Perjury.

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* says that Gen. McClellan has gone to work in earnest to stop the purjury and villainy of the rebel traitors, by having 12 of them shot at Beverly on the 22nd ult., for violating their parole. It is stated that our troops had captured a number of prisoners, ninety of whom were released on taking the oath not again to bear arms against the United States. Within 48 hours after their release a guerilla attack was made on a government train, and a musician from Ohio killed. Our troops subsequently made a sally and captured a number of prisoners, among whom were the above named perjured rebels, who, after an investigation of the facts, were shot as stated.

☞We have a lengthy letter from S. W. Thornton, Esq., dated Beverly, Va., July 14, giving an account of the Rich Mountain battle. This does not differ materially from the account we published two weeks ago. The loss of the rebels is stated to be 285.

☞The Missouri Convention will declare the seat of the rebel Gov. Jackson vacant.

Important Action of the Central Committee.

The Republican State Central Committee, at a session held in Columbus on Thursday last, unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is the duty of all citizens, in time of national peril, to lay aside all differences of political opinion and unite in defence of their government; therefore,

Resolved, That it is not now expedient to call a Convention of the Republican party for the nomination of officers to be chosen at the coming State election.

Resolved, That the Democratic Central Committee be requested to unite with this Committee in a call for a joint delegate convention for the purpose of nominating a suitable State Ticket, and that the call be addressed to all who are in favor of the unconditional preservation of the Union of these States, of the maintenance of the integrity of the National Government and of the vigorous and continued prosecution of the war now carried on for that purpose. And that the proposition to said Committee be made by the Executive Committee.

Resolved, That in the event of the refusal of the Democratic Central Committee to accept the proposition for union by the 9th of August, the Executive Committee is directed to issue to the People of Ohio a call for a convention of Delegates, to a nominating convention, to be chosen without reference to party, upon the simple basis of the maintenance of the government and the suppression of the rebellion against it.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to furnish copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the papers of this city, and that the Press of all parties in the State be invited to publish the same.

That the above action will receive the approval of Republicans generally throughout the State, we have not the slightest doubt. We trust a similar movement may be made by our County Central Committee.

Congressional.

The distinguishing feature of the present Congress is the speedy manner in which all business has been disposed of. So far, the demands of the country have been met promptly, and means have been put into the hands of the Executive that will certainly insure the squelching of the rebellion in short order. The New York *World* sums up the following:

In the Senate one of the first resolutions passed was that declaring that only those bills to aid in destroying the rebellion sho'd be considered. In execution of this purpose, House Committee of Ways and Means, at an early date, had prepared all the bills intended to have been submitted. The bill authorizing the President to call out 500,000 volunteers and appropriating $500,000,000 for their support, was passed promptly.—The bills for the Army and Navy, in the aggregate, appropaiates $191,000,000. The other appropriations made, are $6,000,000 for the back payment of volunteers; $3,000,000 for the purchase or hire of vessels to suppress piracy, and to aid in the blockade; $2,000,000 for the transportation of munitions of war to loyal citizens in the rebel States.

In the House a number of resolutions having forcible application to the condition of the country have been passed. Of these, the most interesting declare that it is not the duty of U. S. soldiers to return fugitive slaves; that the House will vote for any number of men and amount of money for the suppression of the rebellion; and Mr. Crittenden's resolution declaring that the war has been forced upon the country by the rebels, and that when the rebellion is destroyed the war ought to cease; that the acts of the President previous to the meeting of Congress are aproved.

The following bills have passed both Houses:

A bill authorising a national loan giving the Secretary of the Treasury power to borrow within twelve months of its passage, $250,000,000, and pledging the national faith for the redemption of the debt. A bill to increase the military establishment the U. S., creating a standing army of 10,000. A force bill giving the President power to use the army and navy in the collection of revenue, and to close ports in rebellious States. The bills for the better organization of the army and of the marine corpse, provide for a retired list. A bill for the appointment of an assistant Secretary of the Navy; for legislative, executive and judicial appropriations; to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to remit fines on vessels having improper clearances; to provide for iron-clad ships and floating batteries; for the confiscation of rebel property; to refund duties on arms imported by States.

General Patterson.

The man who was ordered to attack Johnson's command at Winchester and prevent their retreat to Manassas, just previous to the great battle at Bull's Run, has two brothers holding important positions in the service of the Southern Contheivency. According to the Ohio *Statesman*, it was his sympathy with the rebellion that caused Gen. Patterson, instead of attacking the enemy as ordered, to retire to Harper's Ferry.

☞A horrible murder was committed about 2 miles back of Maysville, Ky., on Wednesday of last week. The victims were an old man named Cobb and his two sons; one aged 16 and the other 21 years. A couple of heavy blows were also dealt to Mrs. Cobb, but it is thought she will recover.—The murder was committed by robbers, supposing Mr. Cobb to have about his house a large sum of money. They found about $200 in a bureau drawer, and departed.—No clue to the murderers has yet been discovered. A reward of $2,000 is offered for their apprehension.

An Estimate of Our Loss at Manassas.

The New York Herald publishes the following as the losses of our army at Manassas, pasing its statements on "high military authority":

Killed	380
Wounded	500
Wagons with provisions lost	25
Cannon spiked and lost	17
Small arms dropped (about)	2,000

Of the wounded, fully one hundred were little injured though struck, and of the small arms dropped on the rout, one-half were picked up by the ordnance wagons next day.

Gen. Fremont's Staff.

Gov. Morton has appointed the following officers in the Indiana Legion, who will receive commissions from the President as members of Gen. Fremont's staff:

A. Ashboth, Colonel.
Henry Charles De Alma, Lieutenant Colonel.
Antonio Cattaneo, Captain.
Ajace Saccippi, Captain.
Dominice Oddone, Lieutenant.

All of these officers have seen sevice in Europe, and all, we believe, with Garibaldi. They are experienced military men, and will represent Indiana, in part, in the expedition down the Mississippi, which is to stop only when New Orleans and the Gulf coast shall resume loyalty to the Stars and Stripes.

Hon. James A. Lane, who is also to accompany Fremont's expedition, has been commissioned as a Brigadier General in the Indiana Legion, and the following gentlemen have been placed in his staff, each ranking as 2d Lieutenant; Lowell M. Ewing, W. G. White, Ebenezer White.

☞The Government, at this time, is sadly in want of cavalry. The want of these troops was severely felt at Bull's Run. The Rebels were strong in cavalry, and it was they that charged in among our baggage trains, frightening the teamsters, and producing a panic which communicated itself to the whole army.

The Great Manassas Battle.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

One of the most repulsive features of the late advance of our army into Virginia was the large number of civilians who accompanied it. We are told that not less than a thousand persons having no military employment went from the city of Washington in the wake of the troops to witness the expected battle. Only a few of them, who were connected with leading journals as correspondents, had any business or call to be there and went purely from motives of curiosity. Congressmen, clerks of the government, hotel visitors, and, it is said, a multitude of secessionists among them, crowded the thoroughfare as they do in England on Derby Day, or as in our country parts the rural people flock to "general training."

The scene was disgraceful in the extreme. The sight of a great battle-field is one of the most dreadful that is ever presented to the human eye, and we cannot envy the sensibilities of those who rushed to it as they would a spectacle in a theater. But apart from the brutality of the incident, it appears to have been a main cause of the serious disaster of Sunday afternoon. Our noble soldiers had already made themselves virtual masters of the position; they had carried three of the heaviest batteries; had silenced others, and were prepared to advance on the remainder, or, at the most, to hold their advantages, when a senseless panic was produced among the teamsters by a charge of cavalry. This was communicated to the large number of civilians, who spread their terror among the straggling soldiers wherever they passed. They destroyed the confidence of the soldiers in our successes, and turned what would have been a triumph, shortly, into a defeat.

The crowd of the secessionists who formed a part of the "mob of gentlemen," were not slow in perceiving their opportunity; they added to the clamors; they exaggerated the rumors of danger; and they, too, brought the first intelligence to Washington of a complete demoralization and route of our forces, transmitted by telegraph. Nevertheless, it would now seem that, in spite of the consternation of the teamsters and civilians, and in spite of the enormous tales of the secession rabble, our men behaved with wonderful coolness, and made their retreat in good order.

We hope, when the next grand movement is made, measures will be taken to prevent another occurrence of this kind; our Senators and Representatives are better in their seats than hanging about the camps; and the idle visitors to the Washington hotels might easily be kept by the authorities from passing over the bridges of the Potomac.

We get the following description of the retreat from a well known gentleman of this city, who was on the ground two hours after the back-movement began:

"The reports of a disorderly retreat of our main army are grossly untrue. A brief statement of a small part I witnessed will show this.

Mr. Tilley of Rhode Island and myself accompanied the De Kalb regiment from Alexandria in the cars to Fairfax station on the Manassas Gap railroad; we reached there at 10, a. m. Heavy cannonading was steadily going on. While the regiment waited for orders we walked forward on the track till within five miles of Manassas Junction. A scout was there sending hourly reports to General Scott of the firing. Returning, as the regiment still halted, a party of four of us, with a soldier, walked to Fairfax C. H., three miles distant, and thence on the road to Centerville.

About 4 o'clock we began to meet buggies and wagons with visitors returning to Washington. All reported that the day was ours, and rode on jubilant, until at half-past 4, an officer on horseback, riding fiercely, said, with emphasis, "No, no, its going against us." The firing had then ceased.

Near Centerville, between two long hills, we suddenly saw army wagons, and private vehicles coming down before us in hot haste; a few soldiers on horseback mixed in the crowd. Looking back we found a regiment coming fresh from Fairfax in 'double quick.'

Mr. Russell, of the London Times, was on horseback among the first from the battle.

The New Jersey Colonel instantly formed his men across the road, and resolutely turned back every soldier in the road, and in 20 minutes perfect order was restored, and the whole flight of the vehicles was shown to be absurd, so much so that we waited two hours at that spot, drawing water for the poor wounded men, who began to limp along from the field; only two or three ambulances to be seen.

At half-past six, two hours after the battle was over, we started and walked back to Fairfax C. H., helping three or four wounded soldiers into the wagons.

Those who were mount, and who got by the Jersey boys, were stopped by a company of the Michigan 4th, from Fairfax, and compelled to turn back.

At Fairfax Court House we quietly took supper at the tavern, and never dreaming of any disorderly retreat, we were supplied with good beds—undressed and went to bed and was asleep at 11 p. m. At 3 o'clock Monday morning, finding the wagons were moving on to Alexandria, we started again and walked quietly along with them to Alexandria, doing what little we could to aid the men more or less slightly wounded, or worn out—including some from the hospital—for still there was scarcely an ambulance to be seen.

But on the whole road from Centreville to Alexandria, I am confident that there was not 500 soldiers in all, between 6 o'clock, p. m., and daylight; so that it is grossly untrue that the whole army made a hasty retreat. On the contrary, all seemed to be certain that a stand was made at Centreville, of the whole of the main body, excepting only the stragglers from the first panic.—This panic was explained by several who agreed that it was purely accidental.

I talked with at least forty from Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin regiments, who gave some thrilling incidents of different parts of the field, which I have no time to tell now—many grumbled at their officers, but all seemed plucky, and I said that our troops could beat the rebels easily in open fight, and would do it yet, but the masked batteries on one side and the blunders on ours had "done for us this time." I reached Alexandria at 7 o'clock, having walked forty miles. G. P. PUTNAM.

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

We learn from another gentleman, a distinguished citizen of Indiana, who was a spectator of the battles at Bull Run, that the single cause of the panic was the charge of a large body of cavalry among the teamsters and straggling soldiers who were in the rear of our main forces, between the Run and Centerville. This charge started the notion that the army had been overwhelmed, and that the enemy driving in full force upon the reserves.

Immediately the teamsters and unarmed soldiers ran, spread the alarm at Centerville, when the order was given for a retreat. All the organized companies withdrew in the most perfect order. When McDowell found that his reserve was on the retreat it was too late to counteract the mistake, and he commanded the main body to fall back, which it did quietly and in order.

The men, who had been fighting all day, without water and without food, were in a state of complete exhaustion. They would have been called back from active service, in a little while, even if the panic and retreat in their rear had not occurred.

Up to that time a spectator, an Englishman, who was present at all the Crimean battles, says their fighting had been of the most splendid kind. Such charges as the Fire Zouaves and the Sixty-ninth (Irish) regiment made he had not seen at Inkerman or the Alma. Of the forces under arms not a man flinched, from the beginning of the battle till the end of the retreat.

Correspondence Philadelphia Press.

While we had 50,000 troops on the other side of the river, with a reserve of 30,000 here in Washington, it is now ascertained that there were not over 30,000 on the field, against 70,000 of the enemy. In view of this odds an engagement yesterday was premature. But our men urged on their officers, and officers in council with the superior commander presented the same enthusiastic appeals for an onward movement. But in a fair open field fight, with these odds against us, the result would have been a glorious victory. This, however, was not the mode of warfare adopted by the enemy. They had chosen the ground. It was carefully selected, and was composed of valleys and hills covered with forest trees. The batteries were planted in various positions, and so arranged that when the front one should be silenced there was another, and yet another in the rear, ready to open fire upon those who had succeeded in silencing the guns in front. They were nearly all masked, and their position could not be discovered until they had opened fire.

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

There is no doubt that the rebels were actually retreating toward Manassas Junction at the very time when our soldiers were running towards Centerville. The reinforcements from Manassas were probably intended to cover the retreat of the troops that had been engaged in the action Long before the panic on our side occurred, the wagon train of the rebels was wending its way from the field, indicating their intention to retire. This train was followed by large bodies of infantry, and it is probable that if our men had stood their ground even fifteen minutes longer, they would have had undisputed possession of the field.

It is stated by a Virginian, who came from Manassas into our lines to-day, that the order for the retreat of the rebels had been already issued. It is evident that the enemy did not immediately understand the movement on our side. They thought themselves whipped, and the sudden retirement of their victors undoubtedly astonished them. This is apparent from the fact that no pursuit was attempted for any considerable distance.

☞The special Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* telegraphs:

I apprehend there is much truth in the statement that the consternation that pervaded the ranks of our Army on Sunday last was produced by the teamsters. It is now believed that the teamsters who produced the excitement, and caused the retreat, were rebels not of the condition in life from which such employees are usually selected, but men of means and position in the South, who, under a disguise, had deceived the Government into employing them. In fact, it was but a repetition of the St. Nickolas affair.

Several of the teamsters were in Washington some time before they left for Centerville; and it is now remembered that a little child, residing in the house in which they boarded, was several times the recipient of rebel badges, and on one occasion of a handkerchief baring upon it several rebel emblems and devices.

At the time the presents were bestomed, nothing was thought of it, the teamsters being in the Government employ, but now the facts are remembered.

I receive my information from good authority, and gave it, not only to show the origin of the panic, but also to show what risks the traitors to their country will incur to further their fiendish projects.

Patriotic Talk from a Democratic Paper.

[From the Chicago Post.]

"PICK YOUR FLINTS AND TRY IT AGAIN."

What is to be done? The enemy has won a battle and our troops have been driven back.—Shall the war be abandoned? We know that we speak the sentiments of the people—of loyal men of all parties—when we say that if the Administration do not take Manassas Junction, it will go down to posterity with the curses and execrations of the nation, and live forever in the contempt of mankind. There is but one course to pursue. We have either to whip the rebels, or be whipped and become the object of universal contempt. The American Government can never expect to have the respect of its own people, if it cannot so administer its affairs as to maintain its power one hundred miles from the capital. Unless Mr. Lincoln can expel the rebel force from Manassas, he should resign his office, and unless the American people propose to support and sustain him in so doing, they had better abandon their government at once and take steps to organize a new one.

To enable Mr. Lincoln to perform his duty, he must have troops, and these troops must be furnished speedily. If he is not to be furnished with troops, he had better abandon the war at once, make peace with the rebels, and retire from a government which the people have abandoned.

MANASSAS GAP JUNCTION MUST BE TAKEN, and to do so, there must be an army of at least 150,000 men equipped and provided and officered as such an army should be. There is no use of talking of peace, or settlement, until the disgrace of this defeat shall have been washed out. The man who says stop the war now, who demands a return of the troops, must be ambitious of the infamy which will ever attach to those who wanted to recall Scott when he was midway between Vera Cruz and Mexico.

The war must go on.

The Coming Contest.

Of all the unfairness that ever characterized a party contest, the political campaign just about being opened by the democratic leaders promises to "take the rag off the bush." As an instance take the following:

GOOD FOR LINCOLN.—A Washington correspondent, a few days ago, in a private conversation with Mr. Lincoln, asked him how he liked the conduct of the northern democracy in the present crisis. "Honest Old Abe" replied, with a blush, that their patriotic support of the Constitution and the Union was just what he expected from the followers of Douglas; that if they had not rallied to the support of the "stars and stripes," there would now be no government left us. Said he, "if the democracy had served me and my administration such a trick as Mr. Corwin and myself served the administration of Mr. Polk during the Mexican war, we should now be in the hands of Jeff. Davis. At that time, we were traitors to our country and gave aid and comfort to the Mexicans, and if our countrymen were to treat us now as we treated them then, we should soon be welcomed with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

The above lie we find "going the rounds" of the locofoco papers of this district, it having first appeared in that notorious disunion sheet, under the parental control of Vallandigham, called the Dayton *Empire*. Party capital must be at a great discount when such "whoppers" as this are found necessary to bolster up its sinking carcus.

Ohio Loan.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of this State advertise in New York for a loan of $1,500,000, payable July 1st, 1868. This is an "unconditional" loan, payable by the law creating it in seven years; for which purpose a tax has been authorized. The taxable property of Ohio is $888,302,601, and and the credit of the State too high to need any commendation at our hands. A tax of two mills on the above valuation would pay both principal and interest. Proposals will be opened August 7th.

☞The New York World says 15,000 volunteers will be ready to start from that city by the end of the present week, and that as the Seventh Regiment were allowed to come home under the understanding that they would return should their services be required, they will doubtless be ordered into the service immediately.

☞Prince Napoleon, cousin of the Emperor, has sailed with his wife on a visit to the United States.

☞The New York City Government has appropriated half a million dollars additional, for the relief of the volunteers.

☞Louisville dispatches say the Union men are much depressed since the defeat at Manasses, but are very resolute.

☞In Tuckerman's Ravine, in the White Mountains, the snow was from fifteen to twenty-five feet deep on the 15th ult.

"i sa agen dear Melindy weer fiten for our liberties to dew gest as we pleas, and we wil fite for them so long as goddlemity gives us breath."

☞Gen. McClelland has been removed from Western Virginia to the command of the army of the Potomac. This information is hailed as a good omen in Washington.

☞An Irishman being in a church where the collection aparatus resembled election boxes, on its being handed to him, whispered in the carrier's ear that he was not naturalized and could not vote!

☞A country couple, newly married, stopped at the Gibson House in Cincinnati, a few days ago, and the groom called for some wine. When asked what kind, he replied: "We want that kind of wine where the cork pops out, and the liquor boils up like soap suds.

☞At Laurel Hill, a lot of letters were found among the baggage left by the rebels in their hast to flee. One fellow writing to his sweetheart, is full of effervescence patriotism. His words were larger than his ideas, and both together had knocked all ideas of "Noah Webster's Elementary" out of his bewildered brain—so he wrote:

☞The crew of the privateer Savannah were formally arraigned before the U. S. Circuit Court in New York on Tuesday. They all plead "not guilty" to the indictments against them. Their counsel made strenuous exertions to have the trial deferred to a late day. The judge decided that it should begin on the third day of October.

☞Ten Rebel prisoners, captured at Bull's Run, arrived at Washington, on the 23d. They were Georgians and South Carolians. A large number of others are in our hands. The balls found on the battle field show, that the rebel arms are of English manufacture. Some of the light batteries and single pieces of cannon, before reported lost, are being sent in among them. One rifled 32 pounder left on the field.

☞The barbarities practiced by the Rebels, at Bull's Run, is unparalleled. A private of the First Connecticut Regiment found a wounded rebel lying in the sun. He carried him gently to the shade and gave him drink from his canteen. When the scoundrel recovered, he immediately shot his benefactor! In another instant, when a number of our wounded had been placed together in the shade, they were fired upon by the rebel cavalry. They also fired on the hospitals; on the ambulances containing the wounded and on the vivandiers engaged in conveying water to them.

☞The Right Reverend Major General Leonidas Polk, of the rebel army, was a graduate of West Point in 1828. During his term in the Academy he was converted under influence of Bishop McIlvaine of Ohio, who was Chaplain of that institution at the time. Polk resigned a few months after his graduation, was ordained a clergymen of the Episcopal Church in 1831, and made Bishop in 1838. He is a very fair Bishop, but will prove but an indifferent soldier. He is a large slaveholder, and of course puts the divinity of that institution a little ahead of Jesus Christ, as he deserts the service of the lat er for the former.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Peter Vannest vs. Alexander P. Donaldson.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Wood county, Ohio, in the above cause, and to me directed and delivered, I will offer for sale at public vendue at the door of the Court House, in the town of Perrysburg, Wood county, Ohio,

On Saturday, the 31st day of August, 1861, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. of that day the following lands and tenements, to-wit: The north-east quarter of section 30, township 5 north of range 9 east, in Wood county, Ohio, containing 159 acres more or less. G. E. GUYER, Sheriff.

COOK; PRICE & JOHNSON, attys.
Aug. 1, 1861—13w5$3 14

SHERIFF'S SALE.

George B. Smith, pltff., vs. William R. Truesdale and others, defen'ts.

By virtue of an order of sale issued in the above case by the clerk o' the court of common pleas of Wood county, Ohio, and to me directed and delivered, I will offer for sale at public vendue at the door of the court house, in the town of Perrysburg, Wood county, Ohio, on

Saturday, August 31st, 1861, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. of that day, the following lands and tenements to-wit:

Commencing six rods and three feet south of the north-west corner of the south-east ¼ of sect.on No. 19, township No. 5 north of range No. 11 east, in Wood county, Ohio; thence running east 13 rods; thence south 6 rods and 3 feet; thence west 13 rods; the north 6 rods and 3 feet to the place of beginning. Appraised at $1033,33. G. E. GUYER, Sheriff.

DODGE & TYLER, attys.
Aug. 1, 1861—14w5$4 99.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

John Waterbury, plantiff vs. Leonard Snyder, defendant.

By virtue of an order of sale issued in the above case by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Wood county, Ohio, and to me directed and delivered, I will offer for sale at public vendue at the door of the Court House in Perrysburg, Wood county, Ohio,

On Saturday, August 31st, 1861, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. of that day, the following described lands and tenements, towit: The north half of the north-west ¼ of section number 33, township No. 6, north of range No. 12 east, in Wood county Ohio. Appraised at $400. G. E. GUYER, Sheriff.

DODGE & TYLER, attys.
Aug. 1, 1861—13w5$3 48.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Bates & Miller, adm'r vs. James A. Spafford.

By virtue of an order of sale issued in the above cause by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Wood county, Ohio, and to me directed and delivered, I will offer for sale at public vendue at the door of the court house in Perrysburg, Wood county Ohio, on

Saturday August 31st, 1861, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 p. m. of said day, the following lands and tenements, to-wit: The undivided ½ of in-lot number 792, in the town of Perrysburg, Wood county, Ohio, with the improvements thereon. G. E. GUYER, Sheriff.

JAMES MURRAY, atty.
Aug. 1, 1861—13w5$3 13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

James Barnett vs. Cyrenus Goodell.

By virtue of an order of sale issued in the above cause by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Wood county, Ohio, and to me directed and delivered, I will offer for sale at public vendue at the door of the court house in Perrysburg, Wood county, Ohio, on

Saturday August 31st, 1861, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m. of that day, the following lands tenements, to-wit: The west ½ of the south-east ¼ of section 28, town 6, range 12; and the north-east ½ of same section, town and range, all in Wood county, Ohio, containing 240 acres of land. G. E. GUYER, Sheriff.

JAMES MURRAY, atty.
Aug. 1, 1861—13w5$3 23.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Hannah C. Ostram, plaintiff, vs. Henry J. Ostram, defendant.

Wood County Ohio; Court of Common Pleas; Petition for Divorce.

The defendant, Henry J. Ostram, will take notice that the plaintiff, Hannah C. Ostram, on the 27th day of July, 1861, filed in said court her petition for a divorce from him, and to be restored to her maiden name of Porter, and for alimony, alledging for cause gross neglect of duty, and that said petition will be for hearing at the October term of said court, a d 1861. HANNAH C. OSTRAM.

By S. JAYNESON, her atty.
July 27, 1861—13w6$3 45

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of James Black, late of Wood county, Ohio, deceased.

NATHAN A. NOBLE.
Dated July 29th, 1861—13w3*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Delos E. Wells, plaintiff vs. Austin Van Blarcum et al defendants.

By virtue of an order of sale issued in the above cause by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Wood county, Ohio, and to me directed and delivered, I will offer for sale at public vendue at the door of the court house in the town of Perrysburg, Wood county, Ohio, on

Saturday August 31st, 1861, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, the following lands and tenements, to-wit: The north-west ¼ of the south-west fractional ¼ of section number 19, township number 4, north of range number 11 east, in Wood Co., Ohio, containing 38 77-100 acres of land. Appraised at $500. G. E. GUYER, Sheriff.

DODGE & TYLER, attys.
Aug. 1, 1861—13w5$3 65.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Loomis & Nyman, et al vs. Cyrenus Goodell et al.

By virtue of an order of sale issued in the above cause by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Wood county, Ohio, and to me directed and delivered, I will offer for sale at Public Vendue at the door of the court house in the town of Perrysburg, Wood county, Ohio, on

Saturday August 31st, 1861, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of that day the following described lands and tenements, to-wit: The north-east ¼ of section number 28, township number 6, north of range number 12 east, in Wood county, Ohio, and the north ½ of the south-east ¼ of same section, town and range. G. E. GUYER, Sheriff.

JAMES MURRAY, atty.
Aug. 1, 1861—13w5$3 48

ROAD NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Commissioners of Wood county for the view and survey of a County Road, commencing at the n w cor of sec 36, town 5, range 12 east; thence w on sec line to the n w cor of sec 31, same town; also to vacate that portion of a diagonal road on the e ½ s w ¼ sec 29 in said town. WM. FORD.
July 27, 1861—13w3*

A NOTE LOST.—The undersigned lost a note given by Laskey, Pratt & Co., for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars. It was given Sept. 18, 1860, and had one enforsement of $16, and one of $5 on the back. This note will be of no use to any one but myself, and I will pay the finder liberally by returning or sending it to me at New Westfield. WILLIAM RUSS.
July 16, 1861—11w4*

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed an assignee of the property and effects of Geo. B. Kreps, lately engaged in the business of merchandising in the town of Perrysburg, Wood county, Ohio. All creditors of said Geo. B. Kreps are requested to present their claims to the assignee at Perrysburg, Ohio, as soon as possible. S. SPINK, Assignee.
July 8, 1861—12w4$1 25.

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

NEW GOODS AT NEW WESTFIELD!

An entire stock of New Goods have recently been opened by the subscriber, consisting of all the varieties of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

Hats and Caps, Groceries, Soaps, Candles, Hardware, Nails, Putty, White Lead, Powder, Shot, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, Furs, Candles, Cloves, Ginger, Spice, Cinnamon, Raisins, Essences, Nutmegs, White Fish, Cod Fish, Flour, Meal,

and numerous other articles on hand, to be sold

FOR READY PAY ONLY!

as this is the only method which allows the merchant to sell CHEAP.

Wheat, Corn, Barley, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Apples, Butter, Lard, Beeswax, Beef, Pork, Hides, Skins, Furs, Pelts, Staves, Hoop Poles, &c.

will be purchased or taken for Goods.

A. E. JEROME.

N. B.—I shall also be connected with the Storage, Forwarding and Commission Business of this place, and hope to merit the confidence and approbation of the people. A. E. JEROME.
May, 1861—1y.

NEW INSTITUTION.

The subscriber has established an Agricultural Machine Warehouse in Perrysburg. He will be able to furnish the Farmers, and all others in want of articles in his line, with any and every kind of Machine or Farming Implement desired, on the most reasonable terms; including in part of the following articles:

Kirby's American Harvester, Ball's Reaping and Mowing Machines, Wood's Mowing Machines, Hubbard's Mowing Machines, Pitt's Thresking Machines, Grain Drills, Separaters,

Horse Powers & Portable Steam Engines.

Also, all the best styles and patterns of Plows, Harrows, Horse Hoes, Cultivators, Shovel Plows, Subsoil Plows, Thermometer Churns, Road Scrapers, Wheel-Barrows, Corn Shellers, Fanning Mills, Straw Cutters, Sugar Evaporators, Clover Hullers, Horse Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Shovels and Hoes, Cradles, Sewing Machines, Wagons, &c., &c., &c.

EVERY VARIETY OF

SCALES,

Fairbank's pattern. And every description of Wood and Iron Working and other Machinery at LOWEST PRICE. Call and examine stock and prices. D. KREPS.
Perrysburg, June 24th, 1861—8m3.

COAL OIL,

Coal Oil, Coal Oil, Coal Oil,

New Supply, New Supply, New Supply, New Supply;

Only 75 cents per gallon! Only 75 cents per gallon! Only 75 cents per gallon! Only 75 cents per gallon!

At the Drug Store, At the Drug Store, At the Drug Store, At the Drug Store;

"Come all and try it,
And you'll o'er buy it."

PECK & HAMILTON.

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 bought for 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