

The Unity of Purpose. The election has quietly passed. The Union candidates in this county are elected without opposition.

The geographical extent of the battlefield extending from Maine to California; the immense population of 32,000,000 involved in this (so called) civil strife; the almost incredible number of 1,000,000 of men now being equipped and disciplined for mortal conflict; the vast accumulation of warlike munitions, and the important political results which must be developed by this war, places us at this time in a position without parallel in the history of the world.

The question to be answered in this conflict is, Union or Disunion, or, in other words, shall the inalienable rights set forth in the Declaration of Independence, and guaranteed by the charter of the Constitution of these United States be perpetuated? Or shall a tyrannical oligarchy entail on us the worst form of feudal government?

Disgrace it as we may, this is the issue. Are we then prepared to meet it? If so, let us confide in the government; let us avoid censoriousness; let us silence traitors; let us cultivate a spirit of patriotism by word and deed; and above all let us not forget Him, who holds the destiny of nations in his hands, so to speak, and who in our past tribulations upheld us. The impulse which this struggle will give to human liberty—to republicanism and constitutional government, will be felt in time to come by untold millions.

Now then it becomes the duty of every citizen to uphold and support the Administration. Certainly no government ever had higher claims on the respect and confidence of its subjects. Eight months ago, on assuming office, it found the people of the free states divided in opinion, and split up by faction. The navy had been designedly scattered to the most distant seas; the small army had been divided and placed in positions in which weakness, corruption and treachery would decimate it; the national armories had been plundered; the national treasury was in a condition of insolvency, and each departmental office filled with miscreants who regarded their oath to support the government, as would a Thug or a Scyop.

What then is the present state of the case? The people of the free states are united—Republicans and Democrats march shoulder to shoulder, to the battle, and their cry is the "Union and the Constitution, it must and shall be preserved." A navy of some three hundred armed vessels have been fitted out, and now guard the Atlantic coast from Maryland to Mexico. An army of nearly five hundred thousand men has been raised, equipped and disciplined, and are now nearly ready to advance on the enemy. Arms, ammunition and military stores have been accumulating in large quantities at various points. The treasury has been replenished and its credit established, with a skill and readiness only surpassed by one example in modern times. Results all but superhuman have thus been accomplished, and should the conduct of the government in the future correspond with its acts in the past, Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet will command the confidence of every true-hearted American, and the admiration of all civilized nations.

Fremont in the Field.

The attention of the country is now riveted upon Missouri. From its commencement, the war drama there has been of peculiar interest. Camp Jackson, Booneville, Carthage, Springfield and Lexington, with intervening tragedies only less thrilling, have in succession absorbed and intensely excited men's minds. All now feel that interests of incalculable moment hang upon the success of Fremont in his present movement. The rebels have gained advantages that have flushed them with unwonted hope, but we believe their hope will be short lived. Though without the army that should be at his command, there is still every reason to believe that Gen. Fremont will speedily achieve a series of memorable successes and in effect end the war in that State.

The statement cast of the transactions of the Treasury in September, shows the total receipts to be nearly \$17,000,000, and the disbursements about \$11,500,000. Demand notes sent West last week, amount to three quarters of a million; on hand ready, two and a half million. Two days' payments now exceed any of a whole month before the war.

Three More Regiments from North-western Ohio—Inducements to Volunteers.

The Fifty-Seventh Regiment—Efforts are now making here to recruit the 57th regiment. Colonel Munger has obtained an order to that effect. There is now a good chance for our patriotic citizens, who have not yet enlisted, to do something for their country, in her hour of need.

The above reminds us that there are two other regiments in the north-west, now ordered to fill up—one at Fremont and one at Toledo. This may seem a large draft, after what has already been done, but we are free to say we believe it can be done, and more so, if necessary. Therefore, having the material, we wish to submit a few inducements, drawn from authentic sources, for the consideration of our young men who may not have carefully investigated the subject of enlisting in the United States Army.

Suppose a private to have served one year, and that being the end of the war, his account with the government reduced to a cash valuation would stand about thus:

For 12 months pay at \$13 per month... \$156 00
For 12 months commutation for clothing 3 1/2... 42 00
For 12 months commutation for arms... 114 00
For Bounty... 100 00
For grant of 40 acres of land (in prospect)... 100 00
Total for the year... \$462 00

There are other considerations involved which we have not enumerated in the above statement. The act of Congress, approved July 22d, 1861, provides that "Every volunteer, non-commissioned officer, private, musician and artificer who enters the service of the United States under this act shall be paid at the rate of fifty cents in lieu of subsistence; and if a cavalry volunteer, twenty-five cents additional in lieu of forage for every twenty miles travel from his place of enrollment to the place of muster, and when honorably discharged an allowance at the same rate from the place of his discharge to the place of his enrollment."

Moreover, in regard to pensions for the wounded, and provision for the widows of soldiers killed in battle, and in every other essential particular, the entire volunteer force is placed upon an equal footing with the regular army.

Should the future progress of our national affairs, during the coming fall and winter, induce an overwhelming enlistment of recruits, to such an extent as to insure the termination of the war, within the period of three or six months from the present writing, it must be borne in mind by the soldier that his bounty of \$100 in cash, already provided, and 160 acres of land, which will probably be granted at the coming session of Congress, will remain the same. The liberality of the Government to its arms is unequalled in the annals of the world.

Above all things a lofty sense of patriotism should animate the ranks of the volunteers. There are considerations in reference to the protection and preservation of our free institutions far above the measurement of gold, to inspire the Union soldier. The war is upon us—there is no time for superstitious controversy. The position of the Union armies is purely defensive; occasional reverses, of course, must be expected; they are incidental to all wars; but victory is certain in the end; truth and correct political principles are invincible—they are bound to conquer. It is too late in the day for the rebel conspirators to erect a government upon the exclusive basis of slavery. The leaders, in the start of the rebellion, made a sad mistake in natural philosophy. They built up the delusive dream of the Southern Confederacy upon the false supposition that a white man with a negro upon his back in the slave States, was equal, in commerce and arms, to the free men of the North. The mistake was fundamental, and will prove fatal. In every possible view that can be taken of the rebellion, it is an unjustifiable outrage upon the rights of man and the cause of civil liberty. It is impossible for a slave government to arise on the ruins of our Constitution, without a compromise and important forfeiture of its principles.

Explained.

The St. Louis Democrat has an article showing why Gen. Lyon was not reinforced, and states the entire force under Gen. Fremont on the 2d of August, including Lyon's command of 4,000, was 19,215, of which 12,556 were three months men whose term of enlistment was just expiring, leaving an actual force of 6,759 in the entire Department. Of these Lyon had 2,320 men, the balance, 4,439, being the total strength of Fremont's available force. At this time Cairo, Brad's Point and Paducah were menaced by accumulating rebel forces and the President ordered Fremont to take all his available troops to reinforce these points, for which service only 4,126, including 900 St. Louis Home Guards could be raised. Rolla, the terminus of the Southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad at this time was the depot of a large and valuable quantity of army stores and munitions, and was protected by the 7th Missouri regiment. Col. Stevenson, and 13th Illinois, Col. Wynum, the former of which was ordered to march to Springfield, but in consequence of the total absence of transportation, it could not move. The article also shows a distribution throughout the State of constantly disbanding three-months men, and says after the battle Fremont was thoroughly exasperated from blame by the very men who the loudest in condemning him.

The three Regiments from Northern Ohio are now all in Kentucky. The 14th, Col. Steedman, as already known, entered that State on the 27th ult., and when last heard from was on its way to Camp Dick Robinson. The 21st, Col. Norton, left Camp Dennison and crossed the river at Cincinnati in the afternoon of the 2d inst. The 28th, Col. Bradley, left Camp Dennison and crossed the Ohio to Cayuga and took the cars for the Covington and Lexington Road in the forenoon of the same day.

U. S. Treasury Matters.

The statement cast of the transactions of the Treasury in September, shows the total receipts to be nearly \$17,000,000, and the disbursements about \$11,500,000. Demand notes sent West last week, amount to three quarters of a million; on hand ready, two and a half million. Two days' payments now exceed any of a whole month before the war.

1776 and 1861.

Now that the fall election is over it can no longer be charged, we presume, that we are making a huge cry for the Union cause in order to "distract the attention of the people from the local interests of Wood county." We may premise, however, that individuals who circulated this story knew it to be false at the time.

A friend in the South has sent us a paper, in the interest of the rebel cause, which in a lengthy article tries to make it appear that the revolution of '76 and the rebellion of '61 are in principle the same! This idea has also been expressed by the Dayton Empire and other papers of like character, in Ohio. Now, while we are willing to admit that the colonists rebelled against their government, and the secessionists have revolted against theirs, we can see no more similarity between the two than exists between a lamb and an rhinoceros. The revolutionary war of the early settlers, waged for liberty, had its glorious fruition in the very government which the rebels are seeking to destroy. In establishing their government our ancestors made human freedom its foundation and keystone, and it is this government the rebels are trying to destroy, with a view to construct a new one, in which slavery shall be the controlling element. Washington and his patriots undeniably fought only for freedom, but Jeff. Davis & Co. fight to perpetuate and extend slavery. The rebels talk much of their rights, but these are the rights which aristocrats always claim—those of dominating over inferiors. The right of wrong of slavery has nothing to do with our present statement of the case; what we insist on is the simple fact, that in the principles and spirit inspiring them, the war of the colonists and that of the secessionists are utterly and diametrically hostile to each other.

How, indeed, could it possibly be otherwise, when the rebels are warring against the very government which our liberty loving fathers established? The men of '76 made war because they were refused the right of self-government. Their war secured to them and their children this right. Is it a right? If not, the revolutionary fathers were wrong. But if it is a right, what is it except the right to govern, and the justice of the government to popular majorities? The fact demonstrates that it is a war against a government of majorities—against the only principle in which the self-government of any people is possible. Our forefathers rebelled in order to establish a republic, but the rebels are trying to subvert it. The former believed that a popular form of government would secure liberty to the citizen, but the rebels have discovered that the liberty they seek will never be conceded to them by the people. The grievance of the colonists was that they were not represented in the ruling power. The rebels do not complain on this point, for they admit that the slave states had a larger proportional representation in Congress than the free states. During the history of the country they have wielded a controlling power in the government for more than two-thirds of the time and until they were transforming the Union into a slave and cotton copartnership, did the other members of the firm seriously remonstrate. Notwithstanding the greater deference paid them and the superior representation allowed them, when they find they can no longer rule the nation, they rebel. The American revolution was a war of the people against an aristocracy; but the southern rebellion is the war of an aristocracy against the people, in the right of self-government.

Honor to Ohio.

A Kentucky correspondent writing from Frankfort to the State Journal, says: "We can never repay the gratitude we feel toward Ohio for her promptness in rushing to our relief. All honor is due to your gallant State and your brave soldiers. When the war is over, and the rebellion crushed, Kentucky will take pride in expressing her profound gratitude in some appropriate and durable form. All that remains to be forgotten and they will emulate each other only in acts of kindness and brotherly love. We are all linked in one destiny and must rise or fall together. We must have but one constitution, one flag and one God."

The Election.

The election in this county, on Tuesday, passed off with remarkable quietness, and the number of votes polled does not reach one-half the usual number. In this township, last fall, the vote was something over 400, while in no case this year does it reach more than 189. There were several reasons for this lack of interest at the polls; the principal of which was the fact that there was no local opposition, and that almost every one felt as though the State Ticket was safe without their vote. If the vote in other counties approximates anything near the sweeping majority given for the Union Ticket, in this county, Tod's majority in the State, can not fall much short of 100,000!

From Fort Monroe.

Fort Monroe, Oct. 7.—The steamer Express met by agent on this morning, the rebel steamer Northumberland, with a flag of truce, twelve miles above Newport News, which brought down 57 wounded prisoners, who were released yesterday at Richmond, captured at Bull's Run. They report that there are about 5,000 troops in Richmond, that the rebel army on the Potomac is supposed to number over 150,000, and that apprehensions of an attack on the sea-board causes the greatest anxiety.

Powerful batteries have been erected along James river, in anticipation of an advance of the Federal army in that direction. The armament has been removed from the steamer Jamestown. The prisoners did not see the Yorktown. The troops at Richmond were composed of North Carolinians and Georgians.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, has recalled five regiments to defend the State. The rebel troops were suffering greatly from the want of medicine, clothing and certain kinds of food. Articles cut off by the blockade were bringing fabulous prices. The wounded prisoners were released for the reason that their wants could not be supplied. They have been obliged to sleep on the floor during their imprisonment.

Gen. Beauregard was at Manassas and Jeff Davis returned to Richmond Saturday in feeble health. Speculations were rife as to his successor.

Seventeen of the released prisoners, who are unable to go home, have been sent to the Old Hope Hospital.

New Advertisements.

TO ARMS! TO ARMS! TO ARMS! The undersigned has been duly commissioned and authorized to raise a Company of Volunteers for the—

SIXTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT O. V. U. S. Infantry, to go into Camp at CAMP OLIVER, near Toledo, Ohio.

I am stationed at Perryburg, and am authorized to muster in recruits as fast as they enlist, and they will therefore draw Rations and Pay from the time of enlistment, and furnished with subsistence until sent into camp. As soon as five or six men have enlisted their uniforms will be ordered, and for every 5 or 6 men thereafter that are enlisted, No better inducements could possibly be offered to Young Men to Volunteer in the defense of the—

"STARS AND STRIPES," THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. The pay is from \$13 to \$21 per month, and \$100 Bounty at the close of the war. It is also expected that each volunteer will receive 160 acres of land.

Active means are being taken to fill this Regiment rapidly and it is thought it will be got ready to take up the line of march soon, if you are anxious to serve your country, and avoid being drafted—which it is earnestly to be hoped will not have to be resorted to in this State.

Walk Up and Put Down Your Name! 2d Lieut. JOHN B. SPAFFORD, Perryburg, Oct., 1861. Recruiting Officer.

TO ARMS! DON'T WAIT TO BE DRAFTED. The undersigned has been duly commissioned and authorized by the Adj. Gen. of the State of Ohio, to raise a company of Volunteers, for the—

SIXTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT O. V. U. S. Infantry, to go into Camp at CAMP OLIVER, NEAR TOLEDO, OHIO.

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Walk Up and Put Down Your Name! 2d Lieut. ARTHUR E. PIERCE, Perryburg, Oct., 1861. Recruiting Officer.

PLOWS! PLOWS! PLOWS! The subscriber has just received the sub-sell, or MICHIGAN DOUBLE FLOW.

It is a plow that every Farmer should have. With it he can turn under and get rid of sward, all kinds of stubble and roots of corn stalks, leaving nothing but a nice level soil.

Notice to Tax-Payers. I will be in the several townships of Wood county, Ohio, for the purpose of receiving taxes, as follows:

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, WOOD COUNTY, OHIO. James Arncliffe vs. Merret M. Young. The defendant, Merret M. Young will take notice that on the 30th day of August, 1861, the plaintiff, James Arncliffe, filed a petition in said court...

FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS! GRAIN DRILLS! GRAIN DRILLS! GRAIN DRILLS! The subscriber is now rec'd to furnish Farmers with either of the two best Grain Drills in use, and will warrant them to give entire satisfaction.

GOODS & GROCERIES.

LET THE WORLD READ. GRAND ARRIVAL OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS! OF ALL GOING, GOING AT CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE

W. J. HITCHCOCK. The largest stocks of goods ever offered in this market, embracing an endless variety of articles STAPLE, FANCY AND FASHIONABLE.

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE of W. J. Hitchcock, on the corner of Front and Louisiana Avenue, Perryburg, Ohio.

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

MUCH LOWER PRICES than goods are generally sold, which is an item of great interest to the people of Wood county. A sufficient inducement, we take it, to make Perryburg 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 very substantial manner, warranted to give the very best satisfaction, or no sale.

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

WOODENWARE, HARDWARE, Farming Tools, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC.

Ladies' Dress Goods, New, Chaste, Rich and Elegant Patterns, Just received by

A. G. WILLIAMS & BRO. Singars, 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, Mackeral 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 Barges, very cheap. French Printed Organdies, beautiful designs.

The Highest Market Price IN CASH OR TRADE, Paid for produce of all kinds.

NOTICE. Persons bringing in Corn will take notice that it must be first thoroughly cleaned.

WM. HOUSTON. The "Emma Houston" is now receiving grain regularly at the Perryburg Dock.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

LET THE WORLD READ. GRAND ARRIVAL OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS! OF ALL GOING, GOING AT CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE

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