THE CITY.

THE RATIFICATION MEETING. FIRST GUN OF THE CAMPAIGN M'CLELLAN & PENDLETON!

THE HEART OF OHIO RIGHT! Tremendous Meeting of the Colum-

The State Yard full of People !

bus Democracy 1

The City Ablaze with Enthusiasm

Speeches by Green, Thurman and Cox!

The Democratic meeting last night to ratify the nominations of McClellan and Pendleton by the Chicago Convention, was lamation "To whom it my concern," that the grandest and most imposing demonstrative will have a free ballot or a free fight. the grandest and most imposing demonstration of any kind ever witnessed in Columbus. The number of the people present. their earnestness and enthusiasm, surprised even those who from their knowledge of the city and the preparations that were did need Judge A. G. Thurman, delegate at large to the Chicago Convention, who was warmly applauded. He said he appeared made for it, were supposed to know what rather to render an account of his stewits character would be. If, as it is fair to ardship than to make a speech. Honored as suppose, this mouster demonstration at the to the Chicago Convention, it becomes me opening of the campaign is any indication to tell you who sent me the naked truth of the spirit of the people and the result of about that Convention; the more so as I was the election, this city and county will give for another man than the candidate nominated. I was not a McClellan man when I more overwhelming majorities for the Democracy than either ever gave before.

ASSEMBLING OF THE MULTITUDE. Before the night began the streets were thronged with pedestrians-men, women and children, for the enthusiasm and the desire to be present seemed contagious, and infected the whole community-wending their way towards the Capitol grounds, and the State House steps were all occupied an hour before the time fixed for the meeting. It was naturally supposed that all the people in town were at the State House, but it was not generally known that there were three meetings in the city. One large meeting of the Democracy of the north end was held at the north Engine House, and addressed by Gen. S. W. Andrews and Dr. Durant, in brief and torcible speeches There was also a meeting in the south end, which, in point of numbers, was fully equal to that waich Governor Brough addressed in the State yard a few nights ago, and in point of enthusiasm was far superior to it. When these meetings adjourned and marched to the State yard with their torchlights, bands and banners, arriving nearly at the same time, the e was the most stupendous crowd we have ever seen congregated in Columius. Cheer after cheer went up from all parts of the crowd, which, added to the din of the fusilade of fireworks, under the direction of Charlie Wagner, made the people in other parts of the city think the center had a visitation in the shape of an earthquake, and woke up the sleepy officials of the State House to a rereceive their walking papers.

FIRE WORKS. in the pyrotechnical line. Rockets, Roman candles, bombs and wheels, illustrating the national colors, were discharged in glorious profusion, and in connection with an ous profusion, and in connection with an ous profusion, and in connection with an ous profusion, and in connection with an output of the course. enormous bonfire at each end of the square, had too much capacity for the Abolition and to illuminate earth and sky. Neither lists; that he could restore the Union, and time nor space will allow us to describe the scenes and incidents of the great meeting, and we are compelled to come at once

THE ORGANIZATION. which was effected by Mr. Reinhard calling the meeting to order, and the selection of the following officers:

President-JOHN L. GREEN. Vice Presidents—1st Ward, Michael Trai-nor; 2d Ward, W. S. V. Prentiss; 3d Ward, John Dawson; 4th Ward, A. C. Headly, 5th Ward, J. J. Rickly; 6th Ward, Fred. Jeager; 7th Ward, Fred. Feiser; 8th Ward, Frank Howard; 9th Ward, S. W. Andrews; Montgomery Township, Thomas Miller.

Secretary-L. E. Wilson. REMARKS OF JUDGE GREEN. Judge Green was called on, and before assuming the Chair made a brief and effective speech, which was listened to with earnest attention and cheered with a hearty good will at each of the many good points made by the speaker. He stated the object of the meeting to be to hear from the representatives of the people, who attended the Chicago Convention, an account of their stewardship in that body, which was equal in importance to the Convention of 1776 in Philadelphia. The Convention of 76 declared that the Governments derived their just powers from the consent of the governed, and the right of a people, when their rights were infringed upon and there was no other means of redress, to throw off the yoke and provide for better rulers.— The Chicago Convention met to decide up-on issues equally important; and deeply impressed with the sense of duty and re-sponsibility which rested upon them of preserving from destruction the govern-ment and the liberties of the people, had with a dignity and unanimity bentting the occasion, placed in nomination to succeed to the government, George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton. [Cheers.] The principles there enunciated, and those of

traitor? He didn't say it, but he wanted to, and some of his underlings say it. A shouldr-strapped ape who utters such stuff as the declaration that McClellan is a traitor, ought to have a doctor called and be cut for the simples. [Cheers.] Go to the rank and file who have served with McClellan, and ask them about it—you won't have to ask twice. [Cheers from sole von't have to ask twice. [Cheers from soldiers.] But there is no use to get angry in talking about those things—no man has a right to involve himself in danger at a time when his country needs him as she needs him now. Brough would be glad of an opportunity, a pretext to bring the power of the government upon you and crush you; but do you be careful to give him no chance. He, the Governor of the State, descends to the meanness of calling you "copperhead devils," to provoke you. He talks about the National Guard crushing you out. What is the National Guard? To lear him talk you would think they were hired Hessians to do his bidding; but they are not. They are your brothers, sons and fellow citizens; they are your guard, not his, and he may one day find it so. [Cheers.] He should remember the Spanish pro-yerb of curses like chickens coming home to roost, and that bloody instructions return to plague the inventor [Cheers.] In conclusion, said the Judge, in behalf of this mighty multitude and of the people of this country I will make proc-[Immense applause.] SPEECH OF JUDGE THURMAN.

The President of the meeting then introone of the representatives of the people went; my friend Cox here was-he always sees further toward success than I do [Cheers and Laughter.] But he was fairly nominated by that Convention, and he received my support as a pure man, a man of great experience and great ability-a man whose capacity none but a fool or a scoundrel can deny—a man whose un-swerving Democracy is all that prevents him from being in command of the armies of the United States now. [Cheers.] No fairer or more honorable nomination was ever made in a free country than that of McClellan and Pendleton. We have seen in the Abolition papers that the Convention was influenced by the brokers of New York; but this is false. New York did not decide to east her vote for McClellan until the second day of the Convention, long after the Western States had declared themselves almost unanimously for McClellan. We were beaten by a two-thirds vote on the first ballot, after a fair and honorable fight. Need any Democrat be told what to do under such circumstances? No. We acqui-esced at once and said give us McClelfan. If any man prefers Lincoln, let him denounce the Chicago Convention; but if he wants the success of the Democratic party to save the country; if he is actuated by an earnest desire to preserve the country, he will do as we do—go for the nominee. [Cheers.] A purer, wiser body of men, or one more earnestly desir-ous of preserving their endangered country, never assembled. There were one hundred thousand earnest, decent, and patriotic people there to assist with their prayers and their influence in preserving the country from destruction. There was no quarrelling, no drunkenness; and John Wentworth said that extraordinary body of men in Chicago for a week did not in volve the city in an extra expense of ten

Judge Thurman referred to Brough's slanderous remark upon McClellan's want alization of the fact that they are about to of capacity, and drew a masterly picture of the General's career and services, which we regret our inability to publish in tull. He referred to his gallant services in Mexico-Owing to circumstances over which the to his skill and genius displayed in Virgin-Democracy have no control-that is, mili- ia, and to the success which everywhere attary orders—there was no other artillery discharges except the vocal efforts of slander against its author by inquiring the crowd; but still there was con- what must be the judgment or discernment siderable powder burnt, with good effect, in the pyrotechnical line. Research and of the United States armies, if Brough that they didn't want. The speaker con-cluded with a powerful and eloquent appeal to the men before him to vote against Lincoln, who could not restore the Union or bring back peace, and retired amid a tremendous burst of applause.

SPEECH OF MR. COX. Hon. S. S. Cox was introduced and enthusiastically received by the multitude, and it was some moments before he could make himself heard.

Mr. Cox referred to the bloodless revolu-Mr. Cox referred to the bloodless revolu-tion for which the Constitution provides, and by which the people can change their rulers. The contest is not by arms, but by arguments. He prayed God it might not be reddened by the blush of shame, or the blood of violence; but that the old fashion-ed American election might prevail. The issue to be decided is between those who have occasioned war and have no power or policy to end it, and those who would have policy to end it, and those who would have averted war and have a policy to end it by peace with union. In deciding this issue the people will ask: 1st, What those in power have done or failed to do, that they should be continued; and, 2d, What their opponents propose to do, by which they are more worthy of public trust. He did not blame Republicans personally with a dis-ruption of the Union. It was philosophicalreferrable to their sectional party. on their accession compromise became impossible; and the elements of hate resolved into elements of war. Bad blood begat bloodshed. Hence persecution and proscription of Democrats North, because they wished to hide their sins by ferocious assaults on others: Hence the breach between the North and South has been widened by their conduct of the war. Can such a party ever conclude peace? Will you trust the incendiary with the

Mr. Cox made a picture of our situation -military and political; and in the pause of the dreadful conflict around Richmond. George H. Pendleton. [Cheers.] The principles there cannotated, and those of the Democracy, are the very reverse of those of our opponents. In our creed Union is the synonim of peace, because to have the Union we must have peace, and to have peace we must have Union [Cheers.] War, for its own sake, not for the Union, is the policy of our opponents; they have had it for four years, and what are its fruits? 250,000 four fellow-citizens slaughtered on Southern battlefields, 236,000 more repining in hospitals or hobbling among us maimed for life; the accumulation of a debt under which I fear to utter—repudiation. They have had four years of war and they have falled to restore the Union or establish peace; God knows it's not the fault of the, soldiers, for they have performed produgles of valor and heroism on every field; but it is because the leaders have failed. We now require, demand the other alternative—negotiation, that Peace may follow it. And who should preside over those negotiations—who should carry the olive branch, except he reconstruction of States on his one-tenth principle to cheat the people in the election—his pocketing the bill of Davis, and the reply of Wade and Davis; 9th, his breach of his promises and oath that the war should

that Peace may follow it. And who should preside over those negotiations—who should carry the olive branch, except he who has so well and so successfully wielded the sword, but George B. McClellan, who never lost a battle except at Washington? [Cheers.] His Excellency, the Governor of Ohio [derisive laughter]. says McClellan has not the capacity to run a railroad from here to Cincinnati. Brough thinks he could do that, and therefore would make a better President. [Laughter.] What did he mean by that vile assertion that McClellan could not be trusted, except that he was a

lan to show that he regarded all efforts and results of war "should be accompanied and followed by conciliatory measures." He quoted other passages to show how he would have conducted the war in the interests of humanity and civilization, without making causeless arrests or irritating populations but with one view-the restoration of the Union. He then reviewed Gen. McClellan's personal character and military career, and showed how the blunders of the President had interfered with his successes. He defended McClellan from Gov. Brough-as to Yorktown and Antieam; and wound up with a tribute to the

Democratic party, which, regardless of men, however exalted, would return the country to its pristine greatness and unity. At the conclusion of Mr. Cox's speech, the meeting ended with repeated and prolonged cheers for McClellan and Pendleton; and as we write the echoes are still lingering about the streets of the enthusiastic

THE OPERA HOUSE.

Magnificent Hall in Columbus-An Architectural and Artistic Credit to the City-Description of the Interior of the New Opera House, Dimensions, Scenery, &c.

Architecture may be considered the earlest and oldest of sciences, as it is certainly dustry in the shape of buildings, the ruins of so much interest to the city. of which still remain the wonder of the world. In the excavations now being made inder the lava of Vesuvius, in the lost cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum, are still found traces, preserved in the element which overwhelmed them, of the rarest skill in architecture and the art of ornamenting and beautifying architecture. The wealth of a people expended in erecting structures, and ornamenting them with the genius of the painter and the sculptor, is the surest way of transmitting its benefits to posterity in an enduring shape. In this country the science of architecture is still young, as is also the disposition of capitalists to promote and encourage it, but with each passing year both grow in importance.

Outside of the National Capital and the Commercial Metropolis of the country, there is no building which can excel the State House erected by the people of Ohio, which will remain whole for centuries and which can never be entirely effaced. Next to this magnificent structure, Union Block, erected by private capital, will take rank as an ornament and a credit to the city and the taste and enterprise of its people. The foundation of the building was laid less than two years ago, yet with the characteristic energy of Americans the stupendous work has been pushed to completion, and and establishments of our business men, and to-night the spacious hall, the Opera the building, will be opened to the public mind to cheerfulness and health. for the first time. When it is seen by the people of the city, it will be recognized at once as a credit to the capital of the State, and a monument to commemorate for ages the enterprise of its capitalists and

The hall, which is owned and was erected by Messrs. Benj. Smith and Theodore Comstock, is of easy access in either wing from High street, by staircases which are wide enough to make the entrance and exit of a crowd comfortable and expeditious. The room is one hundred and ten feet long, eighty-six feet wide, and thirty-three feet high, contains seats for twelve hundred persons, and is capable of holding two thousand people without much crowding. Its shape is something like that of an amphitheater; the arena, or parquette, is seated with cane-bottom chairs, the dress circle and gallery are supplied with cushioned seats, arranged in semi-circular form, one above another. The hall is well lighted by a skylight in the dome in the center of the hall, the dome being twenty-eight feet in diameter at the base, and eighteen at the apex. The ceiling is beautifully frescood and ornamented by a row of pannels which surround the dome, in each of which there is a brilliant allegorical picture, which produces a fine effect. The frescoed work is that of Mr. Preditta, and the paintings are the work of Mr. Wm. T. Porter, of Cincinnati, whose pencil is that of a painter gifted with the true inspiration of a divine art. The front of the gallery is beautifully decorated and ornamented with white paper machia statues and models representing the Graces. The hall is thoroughly ventilated by spacious windows on both sides, and will be illuminated by one hundred and sixty-four gas jets in front of the stage .-Four commodious family boxes, handsome ly draped, complete the extensive arrange-

ments. The whole appearance and effect of the hall is beautiful. There has been, happily, no attempt to overdo the ornamental part of the interior in order to make it gaudy and showy, but everything is neat, pure, delicate and artistic, and in this respect the Opera House is far superior to any other establishment in the West, and not inferior

to any in the East. The stage—an affair scarcely less important in an institution like the one we are attempting to describe-is a model of elegance and capacity. It is thirty-eight feet wide and thirty-six feet deep, giving as wide a field for the practice of the mimic art as there is any possible need for. The interior is supplied with nine neat and commodious dressing-rooms, entrances on either side of the stage, and outside the building passages and speaking trumpets to the orchestra in front, and all the mysterious machinery and appliances known to the drama. These fixtures and arrangements are under the management of Mr. John M. Kinney, who knows all about them-a knowledge which nothing but years of experience behind the scenes can

The scenery of the stage is in keeping with the rest of the building-it is superb. For this the credit is due again to Wm. T. Porter, the best scenic artist in the West. The drop-curtain is a master piece of artistic genius, which to be appreciated must be seen and studied. Any attempt at a description of the painting would but mar its beauty to those

estore the Union and the rights of the who see it, and convey a very imperfect States. It does not in anywise admit, that under any contingency, the Union shall be abandoned. But it strikes to insugurate a abandoned. But it strives to inaugurate a better mode—reason. kindness, conciliation. Mr. Cox quoted from Gen. McClel-manner in which it is presented is worthy of the very best artists of the age. The view is that of the interior of a Corinthian palace, an arch supported by rows of pillars, which form a long aisle, ending with a window and wall in the background, the floor representing stone of alternate colors, like the floor of the State House. The painting is as beautiful as it could be made, and when brilliantly illuminated by the foot-lights, the effect is peculiarly splendid. gross and infamous assaults of The other scenes are gotten up in Mr. Porter's best style, and reflect credit upon his artistic skill and taste.

The building will be inaugurated to-night by Mr. De Vivo's Italian Opera Troupe, who are to give nine Operas in it. They have performed in some of the best Opera Houses in the world, but in tew on this continent equal to that of Messrs. Smith and Comstock. There will doubtless be a large and appreciative audience present to witness the Opera of Il Trovatore, and enjoy the first night at the Opera House, which, next to the State House, is the finest specimen of architecture in the city.

We cannot close this hasty notice of the Opera House without mentioning the gentleman to whom, more than to any other, the credit of executing the design of the proprietors is due-that is the architect, Mr. Auld. The building and hall were designed the only one of which there remained traces and their construction superintended by from a civilization almost as old as the him, and the whole is now completed, we world. The ancients wasted centuries in need scarcely add, to the entire satisfaction erecting monuments to their skill and in- of the owners and all interested in a work

ARRIVAL HOME.-We take great pleasure in stating that the Rev. Father J. B. Hemsteger, for many years the faithful priest of Holy Cross Church, arrived in the steamer Germania, on September 3d, from Europe, accompanied by Rev. Father Hahn, of Dayton, Ohio, after an absence of six months. His health, we are glad to know, is much improved. We share in the great joy experienced by the Catholics of this city on his safe arrival.

We understand that Rev. Fathers Hemsteger, Specht and Fitzgerald, will be present at the great Concert to be given in Delaware this evening for the benefit of the Catholic Church, by Prof. Nothnagel. An extra train will leave here at 3 o'clock.

CITY ITEMS.

SHELL OYSTERS AND CLAMS-Just received, at Wagner's Dining Hall. sep7-2t

IF Health brightens every prospect in Life. The effect of a bilious condition of the system is most striking in its influence upon the mind. The common objects of pleasure and enjoyment, become sources of weariness and disgust. All nature wears a sombre aspect. A constant gloom hangs over the spirits; a weight of despondency crushes every clastic feeling it is already occupied by the thriving stores of the heart. Such are the morbid influences of a diseased liver. OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE, acting upon that House, in reality, the crowning beauty of organ, removes the burden and restores the

Sold by all druggists and med

AUCTION SALE OF FOREIGN PRESERVES, Brandies, Wines, Cordials and Oils .- The undersigned has received on consignment from a celebrated French firm, several cases of the above articles, which will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers. Samples will be open for inspection at my salesroom, northeast corner of Town and Fourth streets, until Friday, September 9, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when the stock will be put up at auction and sold to the highest bid-W. R. KENT.

Late of Mason Co., Ky. Of Maysville, Ky.

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Gloves, Half-hose, Suspenders, Neck Ties,
Umbrellas, Wristhands,
HAIN & SON,
Nos. 25 to 29 South High street.

Dispatch from Secretary Stanton-The Draft to be Immediately En-

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 10:30 P. M. Major General Dix:

This Department is still without any disatches from south of Nashville. It is supposed to be Sherman's design to withdraw his advance columns and give his army rest in Atlanta, and establish himself securely there and restore his railroad communica-tions, broken by Wheeler and Forrest, before making further advances.

No operations by the armies of General Grant or Gen. Sheridan are reported to-day. The Provost Marshal General's office is busily employed in arranging the credits enemy, inducing others to run away, of the several districts, and is ordered to stealing, lying, talse muster, drinking draft without delay for the deficiencies in stimulants intended for the use of the sick, the districts that have not filled their quota, beginning with those most in arrears. Credits for volunteers will be allowed as long as possible, but the advantage of filling the armies immediately requires the draft to be speedily made in the defaulting districts. All applications for its post-ponement have therefore been refused. E. M. STANTON, [Signed] Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The Times' correspondent with Sheridan, near Berryville, the 4th, says: Gen. Sheridan's army is now building rifle pits, intrenchments, &c. Our present line is almost the same one we occupied when falling back from Winchester, and is capable of strong and stubborn resistance.

The same correspondent gives the following account of the battle of Berryville At the first sound of hostilities our men turned out rapidly under arms, scarcely waiting for the bugles to give the alarm. Quickly the 9th Virginia and the 36th Ohio formed in line of battle, and moved steadily forward of the pickets, who were all this time hotly engaged, disputing the further advance of the enemy. At last, getting within striking distance, a "charge" was sounded, and on went our troops, driving the rebels before them, and regaining the outer line of rifle pits held by our skirmishers before the fight. The enemy seemed determined to regain, and hold, if possi-ble, these works, and they soon came up and nassed a heavy force, preparatory to a

midnight.

Position of the Two Armies at Ber-

est in the situation.

of the Republic and favor a vigorous war as the only path to peace. At an early hour the old hall was packed full, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance. Gov. Andrew presided and made a stirring speech. was read, strongly indorsing a vigorous prosecution of the war.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The Tribune's special at Butler's headquarters 5th, says:— Dutch Gap canal, as a canal, is so far completed that its success is beyond question. The river will be taught a new and better channel, and commerce will be forever fa-cilitated. But of how much use, as a milita-ry expedient, the canal may be, remains to be seen. It will by no means open the river to Richmond. Rebel gunboats are now a mile or two above it; Fort Drewry is above it, and there may be obstructions in the channel above. However, by means of it we shall flank Howett's House battery, which is almost as formidable as Drew-ry's Bluff, and shall cut off six miles of

Florida arrived here yesterday. She was permitted to take coal and what provisions she required, and sailed at noon, going south. During her stay she received none of those courtesies extended to vessels of war visiting this port. It is reported that she came here direct from the coast of New England, where she took and destroyed many vessels, including a steamer with a very valuable cargo, which the pirates regret they did not save. It is supposed this steamer was the Electric Spark. One of her officers and two of her crew left the Florida at Tenneriffe.

Honesdale, Pa., Sept. 7.—Judge Hamlin's store in Salem, Wayne county, Pa., was entered on Tuesday night, the safe opened, and contents taken, amounting to \$6,000. A number of individual notes were also stolen, chiefly given by Salem men. The robbers took three \$1,000 government bills, and from 15 to 20 \$100 government. bills, and from 15 to 20 \$100 government bills; also, a number of \$50 and \$20 treas-ury interest-paying bills; also, \$200 or more in silver. A liberal reward is offered for the detection of the robbers.

The Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The Gold market continues steady. The chief support of the market now is the unsettled short contracts, nany of which were made during the de-

Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 7.—At a meeting of the Union Republican County Convention to-day, Hon. Thad. Stevens was renominat-ed for Congress.

SYRACUSE, N. Y. Sept. 7.—A dispatch has just been received by Ward Hunt from Gen. Dix positively declining.

the rebels believed in her as much as the army of Richmond does under Lee. Assist-ant Surgeon General William Ellis, U. S. V.,

of Winchester, Va., formerly of Bombay, East India, is missing, notwithstanding the efforts of the Adjutant General of the army

to find him. The supply steamer Union will sail from New York on the 15th inst. for the

The sentence of the Courts Martial in the cases of one Colonel, one Lieutenant Col-

ouel, 4 Majors, 29 Captains, 30 First Lieu-

tenants, 21 Second Lieutenants, and 2 Sur-geons, are officially promulgated. They

were convicted among other things, of drunkenness, shamefully abandon-ing their positions in front of the

encouraging soldiers to plunder and pillage private citizens, embezzling commis-

sary stores, opening private letters, drinking and playing cards with enlisted men, reproachful language and tyrannical con-

Syracuse, Sept. 7.—Reuben E. Fenton has been nominated for Governor by the Republican Union Convention, receiving 24715 votes, to 63 for Lyman Tremaine, and

San Francisco, Sept. 7.—The Supreme Court of California has decided that this

city must issue bonds for \$400,000 in aid of

the Central Pacific railroad. This will give

Strayed or Stolen,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 27, from the farm of Richard Nevins, three miles north of the city, on the Worthington Plank road, a

Chestnut Sorrel Horse,

ver 16 hands high, with short tail, and about twelve

Any information as to his whereabouts will be lib-

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aug31-d&wtf RICHARD NEVINS.

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. 55 South High Street,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

MILTON SAYLER

J. N. CHAMPION

MAGAZINE.

No. 124 South High Street.

31% for Jno. A. Dix.

the road a great impetus.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Sheridan Intrenching—The Battle of Berryville.

charge.
No sooner was it ascertained that a strong body of the enemy were maneuvering on our front than Gen. Crook ordered up Duvall's and Thorburn's divisions, and with their support our advance cavalry awaited the attack. This disposition of our troops by Gen. Crook was not a minute too soon, for Early hurled his force upon us with redoubled fury, only to be met with a stern and stubborn resistence, ultimately resulting in a complete repulse. Again and again our lines received their turious charges, only to send them back baffled and disorganzed. The battle lasted until after dark and artillery firing was continued almost to

ryville.

New York, Sept. 7.—The Tribune's special from Harper's Ferry 6th says: Our position at Berryville remains unchanged.— The enemy developed himself in full force in our front, and the time had been faithfully improved on the part of our troops in strengthening their position; all superfluous material, trains, &c., have been sent to the rear and the decks cleared for action, which by many is considered imminent, and by others equally well informed, as more likely to be avoided. The two armies now confront each other, and any movement on the part of either will precipitate an engagement. As our front is now twenty miles out from here, and the road not over well guarded, communication is get-ting precarious, which intensifies the inter-

Massachusetts Radicals in Coun-

Boston, Sept. 6.—The first great gathering of the Presidential campaign took place in Faneuil Hall to-night. The call was addressed to those who defend the integrity senator Wilson addressed the meeting, being received with much enthusiasm. Altogether it was a grand demonstration. Among the Speakers were Senator Sumner, Geo. Sennet, Gen. Cutler and ex-Governor Boutwell. A letter from Edward Everett

Butler's Dutch Gap Canal.

The Pirate Florida.

Washington, Sept. 7.—A letter from Cenneriffe, dated Aug. 4, says the steamer

Heavy Robbery.

many of which were made during the de-cline of the early part of last week. The fluctuations were, opening at 242½, down to 241¾, and weak at that. The Commercial's Washington special says the United States Treasury will in twelve days have ready money enough to pay off every man in the United States ser-vice.

Thad. Stevens Renominated.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS

New York Money Market-Sept. 7. MONEY—Active and firm at 7 per cent.

STERLING—Dull at 1084,02100.

GOLD—Dull, and without decided change; or as 2425, advantage to 243, and closing at 2415.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Steady. U. S., 5-20's registered 110;

Washington, Sept. 7.—A gentleman in Farragut's ficet, writing to a friend here, says: The ram Tennessee made a first rate fight, and could have got away from our force and under the guns of the fort, had her smoke-stack not gone overboard. Not a shot went through her. The capture of this ram is without doubt a great blow to the secesh in this part of the world, when the rebels believed in her as much as the New York Stock Market-Sept. 7. Stocks lower. Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien 59; Chicago and Rock Island 108%; Ft. Wayne 188%; Alton & Terre Haute 55; Cleveland & Fittsburg 111%; Erie 108%; Hudson 122; Reading 122%; Michigan Central 182%; Michigan Southern 81%; Illinois Central scrip 128%; New York Central 128%; Quickeilver 82%; Onio & Mississippl cartificates 40; Northwesteru and Toledo 52%; Wabash preferred 77; Toledo 125.

New York Market-Sept. 7.

t closing quiet. WHISKY—Heavy. Sales at \$1 79% for State and WHISKY—Heavy. Sales at \$179% for State and \$186 for western,
WHEAT—Opened dulland closed with a tendency to favor buyers. Sales Chicago saring at \$2 2362 23 22 2362 234 for Milwaukee club; \$2 462 25% for amber Milwaukee; \$ \$2 3462 41 for winter red western, and \$2 426 245 for amber Michigan, \$3 00 wos paid for small lots choice white Michigan,
CORN—Better and 2063c higher. Sales at \$1606-162 for mixed Western; closing at inside; \$159 for inferior.

OATS—Steady at 43%c for Western.
WOOL—Without decided change.
COFFEE—Quiet at 44%c for Forte Rice by auc-

SUGAR—Dull at 2134@32c for Cuba.

MOLASSES—Quiet and without any decided thange. Sales at 116@1120 for N.O.

PETROLEUM—Crude firm at 50@51c; refined in bond steady at 83%c; and refined free quoted at 87 acon. PORK-Firmer, and in good demand, chiefly speculative. Sales at \$40 50 \$41 00 for mess; \$42 50

speculative. Sales at \$40 50@41 00 for mess; \$42 50 50@42 00 for new do;.

BEEF—Steady, with a little more doing. Sales at 15c for country mess; 10c for country prime; 18@20c for repacked mess; 22@25c for extra mess.

PRIME MESS BEEF—Dull and nominal.

CUT MEATS—Firm.

LARD—Rather firmer and more doing. Sales at 23@2445c. 23:2244.c.
BUTTER.—More active and firmer. Sales at 45:3
42e for Ohio and 40:359 for State.
CHEESE—Quiet and more or less nominal at 29:3

Cleveland Market. FLOUR—Held at \$10 00210 50 for good to fancy brands XX red; \$10 502013 50 for do white.

WHEAT—Sales 3 cars No. 2 Ohio red at \$2 10; two cars No. 2 Indiana red at \$2 11; one car do do at \$2 18; one car No. 1 red at \$2 14.

CURN—Held at \$135 for No 1 mixed.

OATS—Held at 772675c.

BARLEY—Fair demand and sellers firm at \$2 00 22 10.

PORK-Stock light and held at \$42 00 for No. 1 and 40 00 for No. 2 mess. LARD—Firm and in good demand at 24c for tierce and 25c for keg.
SMOKED MEATS—Hams scarce and held firmly
at 25c for canyassed. Sales 3000 lbs Dried Bief at
18c; 600 lbs Bacon sides at 22c. Shoulders scarce at BUTTER-42@44c for Western Reserve; 41@42c for Central.
CHEESE—Steady and firm at 18@20c for good to prime Western Reserve; 20@21c for choice do Hamourg. EGGS-The supply is not large and sales are of-

sted at 1969-29c, LAKE FISH—There is a good demand, especially or White Fish. The quotations are: White Fish 9-50; Trout 9-00; Pickerel 7-25; Herring \$5.75. HOPS—Ohio held at 2069-21c; Naw York State at 25:635c.
MALT—Held firm at \$2 50.
ALE AND PORTER—Market steady. We quote as follows: Present Use XX Ale \$10; Stock XXX \$11:\$12; Kennett \$14; Pale Cream \$11; Porter \$11.

Fall and Winter!"

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