

The Republican

J. CASKEY, - - - Editor.
THURSDAY, AUG. 29, 1861.

FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO,
HON. DAVID TODD,
Subject to the decision of a Union State Convention.

LUTHERAN.—Rev. J. W. SIVICK will preach in the Lutheran Church next Sunday afternoon. Services begin, as usual, at 2 o'clock.

UNION MEETING!

All persons with whom the tie of country is stronger than that of party, are requested to meet at the Court House in Millersburg, on Saturday, August 31st, 1861, and select Delegates to attend the Union State Convention to be held at Columbus, on the 5th of September next.

Lieut. WM. SPANGLER is engaged recruiting a company for the war. He has some forty or fifty names on his roll already, and additions are coming in daily. Lieut. SPANGLER is anxious to make his a pick or "brag" Company, and has no doubt of his being able to do so. This is an excellent opportunity to those who intend enlisting to do so. Lieut. SPANGLER is anxious to fill up his Company as soon as possible in order to go into Camp.

The masses of the Democratic party in the North are for sustaining the Government in putting down rebellion. We believe this to be especially true of a majority of that party in Holmes county. The few disaffected ones have become so by having the poison poured into their ears, by men in Millersburg, who would ruin country, sell their souls, do anything and everything if it will only result in the destruction of the Republican party. These aiders and abettors of treason have done much mischief already, but they have done all they will or can do. There is a reaction going on. Light is breaking. We hear every day of good, substantial, life-long democrats, who have cut loose from the sympathisers with treason and declare that at the coming State election they are going to vote with the "Union Party."

The "Soldiers' Pic-Nic," at Oxford, in this county, on Saturday last, was a decided success. The number in attendance was very large, the fare provided and served up gratis by the citizens of that town and vicinity was enough and good what there was of it. Three powerful speeches were made on the occasion, whose force can best be guessed at when 'tis told that each of the speakers made over five thousand converts to his peculiar doctrines by their extraordinary eloquence and unanswerable and never-to-be-equalled reasoning.

The Stark County Democrat has "gone into liquidation." The soldiers not liking its abuse of them in their absence, on their return, demolished it.

Three secessionists from Medina county went to Akron one day last week, talked treason, for which they were thrown into the Canal and kept there until they took the oath to support the Constitution and gave three cheers for the Union. One old fellow staid in about an hour before he would consent to the terms offered for his release.

DIPHTHERIA.—This terrible disease still prevails in parts of our country. Seven members of the family of Mr. GILSON, residing in Ripley township, the eldest about 20 years, sickened and died with it, in the space of about two weeks.

TRY IT.—Try placing the Pictorial War Papers into the hands of your children, if they can read, and say if the investment is not satisfactory. You can get a great deal of intelligence about the War out of them that you cannot get elsewhere. Every body should buy them for preservation. For sale at the Post Office.

By reference to Treasurer Raiff's notice in another column it will be seen that all township funds will be paid to the Treasurers in gold. Mr. Raiff has went to considerable trouble and expense, all of which he sustains himself, in furnishing the people of this county with a sound currency. The people should show their appreciation of the efficient and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office by re-electing him by a tremendous majority.—Farmer.

Though probably not intentional on the part of the Treasurer, yet the policy he has adopted of converting the paper of Banks located in this part of Ohio into gold and paying it out on county orders, is working a twofold injury to the business men of Millersburg. In the first place, by these Banks refusing them loans, knowing that their paper will in a very short time find its way into the Treasury and thence back to them for the gold. Secondly, nine out of ten of those who get the gold on their orders lay it by, instead of paying their debts with it as would be the case in most instances, had they been paid in Bank bills. Now, if Banking institutions are necessary, as all acknowledge they are, and ours are perfectly safe, what is the use of pursuing a policy which works no good to Mr. RAIFF, or anybody else, cripples the Banks in their operations and does his best friends a two-fold injury? Mr. R. has made a very obliging and efficient officer and we desire to call his attention to some of the consequences of a policy, which though not intended to injure his fellow citizens, still has that effect.

A Patriotic Example.

We have repeatedly referred to late to the propriety of abstaining, at a crisis like this, from all mere partisan distractions, and endeavoring to combine all the energies and resources of the nation in a grand and vigorous effort to insure a successful prosecution of the war. It is no time when an enemy is thundering at the very gates of the capital, when an armed foe assumes control over nearly one-half of the Republic, and tauntingly threatens to invade the other, to encourage in our midst party divisions on questions of no real moment, and to array one portion of our people against the other in a manner which can have no other practical effect than to prevent that unity of action which is imperatively demanded by the best interests of the country. It is gratifying to perceive that many of the most distinguished members of all the old parties distinctly recognize the necessity of avoiding, as much as possible, the petty partisan conflicts which prevail in time of peace, and of this fact the recent Union movements in several sections of our State, as well as in other quarters of the country, afford satisfactory evidence, notwithstanding the vigorous efforts of Breckenridge leaders to extend aid and comfort to their Southern allies by inspiring them with the belief that the North is about to become hopelessly divided, and a portion of its people induced to do battle at the polls, if not on the tented fields, for the enemies of the Union and the Constitution. We have nothing to fear in regard to the final result of the present war, and the complete and perfect triumph of our arms over the audacious insurgents, if we continue to act as united people, putting forth all the powers and energies of more than twenty millions of freemen against a few millions of insurgents. Our open and covert enemies know this fact, and it is for this reason they are making such bold and unblushing attempts to divide and disorganize us, in the hope of the excitement and animosity sure to be engendered by earnest political campaigns will distract our attention from the operations of the war, and embitter and estrange a large portion of our citizens from the Government, which in times of peril like these, is the only true representative of the majesty and power of the American people. We can easily imagine what a thrill of rejoicing would be caused among us, and how thoroughly we should be assured of a speedy triumph, if we learned that the people of the rebellious States, instead of busying themselves with the equipment of armies, the drilling of troops, and the earnest support of JEFF. DAVIS and his cabal, had their attention chiefly occupied with partisan conflicts, and with the discussion of ordinary political subjects, or with contests, in which one body of men occupied the position of a war, and the other of an anti-war party. We should feel that a house divided against itself could not stand; and it is only natural to suppose that a similar feeling is awakened among the insurgents by the political intrigues that have been fomented among us.

Among the recent evidences of the disposition of all true patriots to sustain the Administration in its efforts to maintain the integrity of the Union, the following manly letter of Hon. J. SCOTT HARRISON, who was nominated by the Democratic Convention which recently assembled at Columbus, as its candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is well worthy of attention, coming, as it does, from one who had received so decided a proof of the confidence of those who tendered him that important nomination:

POINT FARM, Aug. 13, 1861.
DEAR SIR: The extreme illness of a member of my family has, for several weeks so engaged my attention, as to leave me but little time for other engagements, and will account for this tardy acknowledgment of your favor of the 8th inst.

I had noticed in the city papers the proceedings of the Democratic Union Convention, lately assembled at Columbus, and was not a little surprised that my name had been used in connection with the Lieutenant-Governorship of the State. I deeply regretted that I had not been consulted in the matter, and now desire to say that I respectfully decline the nomination. I have no inclination to be a candidate for any office.

If I ever cherished ambition for such distinction I have been cured of it, and feel entirely reconciled to the quiet and retirement of private life. But it is, perhaps, due myself to say that if it was not the case, and I felt entirely free to enter again the political conflict, I could not consent to a party candidate for office, in the present condition of the country. Party, in my opinion, has done more harm to anything else to bring about the sad calamities which now so seriously affect us, and the poison which has induced this national paralysis would not prove an efficient remedy in the restoration of the patient. The time has come when we should forget party, throw off its trammels and obligations, and stand up for the country, its Union, Constitution and Laws.

I was not, you know, a supporter of Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency—neither do I approve of all the acts of his Administration. But it seems to me that this is not the proper time to arraign the Administration for these errors of policy; and that it is neither the part of wisdom nor patriotism to assail the Government when the enemy is thundering at the gates of the capital. Let us first settle the great question of Country or no Country, Government or no Government, Union or Disunion, and having accomplished this great work of duty and patriotism, we will have ample time to inquire into the alleged delinquencies of our rulers; and if we find them wanting in the Jeffersonian requirements for office, let them be condemned by a verdict of the people.

I certainly owe the Republicans as a party, no debt of political obligation, and yet I do not hesitate to say that the Administration has my warmest sympathies in

its efforts to put down this rebellion, and I am in favor of doing this effectively and permanently—in peace if we can, in war if we must.

A distinguished member of Congress is reported to have said in his place in the House of Representatives, during the last session, that he was for "peace—peace before the Union." I, too, am for peace, but I am for the Union before peace, for I know without the Union we can have no peace.

In repeating my determination to decline the nomination which, as the organ of the Convention, you so kindly tender to me, I beg to assure you of my proper appreciation of this mark of respect and confidence on the part of the Convention.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. SCOTT HARRISON.

To William A. Johnson, Esq., Secretary of the State Central Committee.

The Loco leaders in this State talk very much about conducting the war with vigor, and with liberal professions of peace to the Rebels, that is to say, of compromise and concession. But listen to what the heroic ANDREW JOHNSON says on this subject:

Treasoners and Rebels are standing with arms in their hands, and it is said we must go forward and compromise with them. They are in the wrong; they are making war upon the Government; they are trying to overturn and destroy our free institutions. I say to them that the compromise I have to make under the existing circumstances, is ground your arms; obey the laws; acknowledge the supremacy of the Constitution; when you do that I will talk to you about compromise. All the compromise I have to make is the Constitution of the United States.

This is the only ground on which any man who is not a mere party hack, or a traitor at heart, can safely stand. And it is the ground on which the loyal People of all parties have placed themselves.

Our neighbor of the Republican wants to know what the Committee did with the money raised for the 4th of July celebration. The committee requests us to say, that they paid the expenses of the celebration and refunded to Caskey all the money he contributed.—Farmer.

The answer is no ways satisfactory "at all, at all." We hear of no money "refunded to CASKEY," or "any other man," or any that went to pay the "expenses of the celebration."

SICKNESS OF THE SOUTHERN TROOPS.—In the reports which reach us of the condition of the insurgent army South of the Potomac, we constantly hear that a large number of their soldiers are suffering from sickness, and their power for vigorous movements is thus much impaired. The prevailing diseases among them are the mumps, small-pox, and measles; while among the Northern troops, there has been little if any similar sickness.

Two prisoners, a captain in the 4th Michigan and the assistant quartermaster 2d Rhode Island regiment, escaped from Richmond and made good their arrival on the Potomac below Aquia creek, after nine days traveling. They built a raft, and started to work across the river, but were taken from their frail bark by the gunboat Union, and brought to Washington.

They stated that the feeling and talk is strong in Richmond to march upon Washington. Our men (prisoners) there are crowded into small rooms, and they are indifferently cared for, though in their letters they are obliged to intimate that every attention is paid to their comfort.

For the Republican.
Mr. EDITOR:—Will you allow me some room in your paper to express my mind on the present crisis of our country. Having never voted any other ticket than the Democratic, and longing for true Democratic principles to cover our land as the waters cover the great deep, yet, I would not advocate a party spirit to ruin our nation. And, as the present trouble of our country to some degree will be settled or irritated, it is this that demands our attention. While one party expresses a willingness to drop the party issue and unite on a nation basis, a portion of the other party appears to be pursuing the opposite direction, and advocate party spirit rather than our nation's prosperity and welfare.

Among the various papers of our State, that are still trying to keep up a party spirit, is the *Holmes County Farmer* which claimed last fall to advocate the principles and name of Sergeant A. DOUGLAS, but I fear the Editor has dropped some of his principles, at least, strange to tell, he has never published in the *Farmer* one of Mr. DOUGLAS' great speeches which he made before the Legislature of Ill., in which he condemns a party strife in such times as these. Has the Editor of the *Farmer* never said them or does he not like them? There are a great many persons in the county that have never said the speech, and it would be well if they could read it. I believe that Mr. DOUGLAS was a great partisan fighter in partisan times; yes, and a great patriot in times of national trouble. But these are not partisan times, these are the times for patriots to show their patriotic blood, and to let the party issue alone. May Loyalty be the song and Union the chorus, until the clangor of arms is heard no more in our land, and the once happy States united in peace to the Government that gave them birth.

Yours Respectfully,
JOHN SMITH.

Important From Missouri.

The prisoners taken on both sides at the battle near Springfield have been released. The rebels were provided with five days' rations, but the Federal prisoners were turned loose without a crust of bread, their captors having none to give them, being almost starved themselves.

Col. Wymann, commanding the forces at Rolla, arrived at St. Louis on the 23d. He reported the rebel forces marching as rapidly as possible upon Jefferson City, and he anticipates an assault on the Capital within a week at the farthest. A terrible battle will have to be fought, and the Government is using every exertion to provide against the plans of the rebels being successful. There were 7,000 rebels at Bolivar, and 500 at Sedalia, the latter the advance guards of McCullough's army.

From the New York Tribune.

Departure of the Second Regiment Fire Zouaves.

Yesterday was another eventful day with the 2d Regiment Fire Zouaves. Shortly after 4 o'clock p. m., the regiment marched from the Park Barracks, with Col. James Fairman at their head. Having proceeded up Chatham street a short distance, the Col. was informed that there were some obstructions in the street, caused by repairs now going on, which would render the march unpleasant. Under these circumstances, the regiment was marched back to the Park, where they were drawn up in a hollow square in front of the City Hall. Here Col. Fairman took advantage of the opportunity, and requested the close attention of the whole regiment while he made a statement to them which was of importance to him, but of much greater importance to them. He then proceeded to state that it was their duty to obey and to respect their officers, and the duty of those officers in turn to obey and respect their superior officers.

Information having reached him that their officers had not in the earlier part of the day and concocted a petition for his removal from the command of the regiment, he availed himself of that opportunity of taking the sense of the regiment as to whether he should again draw his sword from its sheath as the Col. of that regiment. (At this point, "Draw your sword," "Draw it," was thundered forth by almost every soldier in the square.) "Shall I be your Col.?" he was responded to by a unanimous "Yes" on the part of the regiment. Next he went in front of each company in line and repeated the query as to whether they were willing to march under his command and each company was unanimous in its determination to follow no other man to the battle-field than Col. Fairman. Company A was the only one which declined to make any demonstration.

Before marching in front of the soldiers, the majority of the Captains and Lieutenants left their posts and approached Col. Fairman, pointing their swords at him and calling him a scoundrel. Capt. Burns, of Company A, appeared to take the lead in the meeting, followed up by Captain Smith of Company B, and five others, whose names our reporter was not able to procure at the moment.

Col. Fairman ordered them all to their posts again, and immediately led the regiment off for the seat of war. They marched up Chatham street and Bowery to Eighth street, thence to Broadway and down to the Battery, turning to Pier No. 2, North River, where they went on board the Red Jacket. Owing to some delay in raising steam they did not leave the wharf until about 8 1/2 o'clock. A number of the soldiers were left behind, having remained too long taking farewell of their friends.

In reference to the vote of the regiment taken in the Park, there was no doubt as to who was the choice of the rank and file of the regiment as Colonel. Indeed, throughout the day the men had been throwing out threats of pitching into the officers if they should make any open demonstration against him. It is also due to the soldiers to state that when the officers left their respective posts to approach the Colonel, not a man left his place in the ranks.

The regiment went to Washington via Elizabethport and Harrisburg.

THE FIRST FIRE ZOUAVES.

This regiment mustered in pretty full strength yesterday morning at the Battery, expecting to receive orders to march to their new quarters, when the command would be recruited to its full standard. As no orders had arrived, the men went home again. The Zouaves seem unanimously inclined to resume service if proper officers are appointed. Yesterday afternoon Fort Schuyler was appropriated to them.

The Ohio Army.

The Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says that the force of Ohio, now in active service, is eighteen regiments of Infantry, three companies of Cavalry, and three batteries of Artillery, four guns each distributed as follows:

In Western Virginia, regiments numbering 3d to 13th inclusive, and 23d to 26th, also one company of Cavalry, and one of Artillery.

In Missouri, 27th and 39th Regiments Infantry, two batteries of Artillery, and 2 Cavalry Companies.

The regiments and companies comprise about 20,000 men.

By the middle of next week the Ohio force in the field may be at least 30,000. A regiment at Camp Dennison known as the "Wildcat," will receive its arms on Monday next. A regiment at Camp Putnam, Marietta, is now being mustered in, as also is a regiment at Camp Noble, Tiffin, and early next week Tom Ford's, at Camp Bentley, Mansfield, will be in marching order. In addition to these, the 30th at Camp Chase, and Col. Sill's, at Camp Morrow, Portsmouth, may be filled up in a few days. There are also at Camp Chase six cavalry companies under drill. There can be no doubt now that Ohio will have 50,000 soldiers in the "forward marches," which Autumn may witness.

The regiments in Western Virginia are now exchanging their smooth-bore guns for rifled muskets. The 6th 8th and 13th, are, or will immediately, be armed with first class muskets, rifled.

Last night John A. Gurley was here, and the Governor, re-organizing Hoffman's Artillery as an Ohio company, determined to supply it with four rifled guns, carriages and caissons, which will be forwarded to day. This morning Capt. Pfaff's cavalry company started for the Kanawha. It is fully equipped. The arms are Sharpe's carbines, Colt's revolvers, and dragon swords. It will relieve George's cavalry (three months troops) now on the Kanawha.

McGregor's Proclamation.

The proprietor of the Canton Democrat is "breeding a seah on his nose." He has called a Convention as follows:

MOB LAW IN CANTON!—Democrats of Stark County! After midnight last night a mob burglariously entered the OFFICE OF THE STARK COUNTY DEMOCRAT, when honest people were generally asleep. My property to the amount of over \$3,000 was basely and wantonly destroyed. Are we to remain quiet under these outrages? Democrats and friends of the Constitution, at the suggestion of friends let us meet in Canton on TUESDAY, AUGUST 27th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to consider these things.

A. MCGREGOR.

Canton, Aug. 22, 1861

Four editors of prominent Southern journals were killed in the battle of Bull Run.

Stambaugh on Party Lines.

Mr. D. W. Stambaugh, of New Philadelphia, is one of the most prominent Democrats in Ohio. He was the candidate for the Office of Attorney General on the Democratic ticket of last year. In a letter to the *Tacomas Advocate*, repelling slanders against him printed in the Democratic paper over the signature of "Q," he says:

I well know that some leaders of the Democratic party, who love party and party strife more than their country, are very bitter because I cannot sacrifice my sense of duty to my country for party—because I cannot consent to become a party to political strife, which would result in animosities that would result in the throwing of all conceivable obstacles in the way of the National Administration, to hinder, and if possible, prevent a speedy suppression of treason and rebellion, and the vindication of our Government. In my judgement a united effort on the part of the Northern people is required to perpetuate our Government; to extricate it from its present perilous condition, and I invite the attention of my Democratic brethren especially to the words of the immortal Douglas, declared in his great speech, on the 1st of May, in Chicago. Read it and ponder it well. That great and good man said:

"Whoever is not prepared to sacrifice party organizations and platforms on the altar of his country, does not deserve the support and countenance of honest people. How are we to overcome partisan antipathies in the minds of men of all parties so as to present a united front in support of our country? We must cease the discussion of party issues, make no allusions to old party tests, have no criminations and recriminations, indulge in no taunts one against the other, as to who has been the cause of these troubles. When we shall have rescued the Government and Country, from its peril, and seen its flag floating in triumph over every inch of American soil, it will then be time to inquire as to who and what has brought these troubles upon us. When we shall have a country and a Government for our children to live in peace and happiness, it shall be time for each of us to return to our party banners, according to our own conviction of right and duty. Let him be marked as no true patriot who will not abandon all such issues in times like this!"

This poor party slave, "Q," calls Democrats who entertain these sentiments, so honestly declared by that great leader of party, "weak-kneed, renegade Democrats," as if Democrats were slaves, to be driven, like cattle, by party masters who have but little brain, and less heart. If there are any Democrats in this country who are slaves, they will, of course, walk up to headquarters, and receive their orders—and should the orders be to act the traitor toward our Government, they will obey or receive the stripes due disobedience. As for myself, I shall serve my country, judgment and conscience, regardless of consequences, and I am glad to know that hundreds of thousands of Democrats feel and act as I do on this great subject. When treason and rebellion is put down, our Government vindicated, and the Stars and Stripes once more float over all the American soil, then will I aid the Democratic party in fighting its political issues, but not till then. My country first—my party afterward.

D. W. STAMBAUGH.

The New Gunboats.

Twenty-three gunboats are being built in New England ports, and in New York and Pennsylvania, for the Government, most of which, by the terms of contract, will be ready for delivery by the close of the present month of August. Though nominally gunboats, they will be in size, strength and armament equal almost to first class ships of war. The complement of men required to man each will be nearly two hundred. Three of the boats have been launched in New York. The post gives the following description of these boats:

"They are to be of equal dimensions, and as nearly similar as it is possible to make them. The extreme length is one hundred and sixty-six feet, the width twenty-eight feet, and the depth of hold twelve feet. The timber is mostly of white oak, and the keels, brances, and fastenings, are of the strongest and completest description. The draft of water it is calculated will be about nine feet. The armament will consist of twelve 32 pounders, with a pivot-gun amidships—probably a columbiad of the heaviest description. A smaller pivot-gun may be placed on the forecastle deck. The vessels will be schooner-rigged and propelled by two screws, driven by two back action engines, with thirty-inch cylinders, each complete in itself. An auxiliary engine will also be on board. The speed to be obtained from the steam power alone is reckoned to be fourteen or fifteen knots an hour. Thus these vessels will be faster than any other war craft afloat. The speed of the English gunboats is scarcely more than nine knots.

The Post says that "within a few days we shall have ready at sea nearly, if not quite, four hundred and fifty vessels; and the nation will have the satisfaction of knowing that every one of this great fleet is perfectly fitted for the uses which are to be made of it. The labor of creating such a navy as this is not slight. The time in which it has been done is not long. Though we are not permitted to be more explicit, we may say that before many days there is reason to expect that we shall hear of an important blow struck by our navy. We are not likely to know of it so soon as the enemy, because he will feel it. But let us be patient."

Heenan Against the Rest of Man-kind.

John C. Heenan the great bruiser has challenged all England for a fight—the stakes to be \$10,000. He offers even to go to England, again, despite his former unfair treatment, for 2,000 pounds a side. He prefers, however, to fight on this side of the water—in Canada—and in that case will allow his antagonist five hundred pounds for his expenses, or the same allowance to be made if he fights in England. He says:

"On these terms (which I believe are as fair as can be made) I will meet Mace, or any other man whom Englishmen may prefer, for the Championship of the two hemispheres; and if the latter portion of my offer is the most acceptable, I will go to England as I went before, alone and without local influence, and test again, by a still more deliberate verdict, the force of the other British maxims, which infers that the best man may be allowed to win, even though he be a stranger, and not a Briton born.

The Public Pulse in New Orleans.

A letter very lately received from New Orleans, written by a lady to her friends in the North—a lady of intelligence and refinement: Wife, too, of one of the first business men in Louisiana—says that the Union sentiment is growing daily stronger in New Orleans. The writer says the day of deliverance from Secession rule will be joyfully hailed in Louisiana, and should Federal forces make a stand along the lower river, Louisiana would very promptly and very willingly renew her allegiance to the Union.

This lady says, had she dictatorial authority, her first move would be to arrest the commander of the Brooklyn, and put a man on board above suspicion.

News from Southern Sources.

The Richmond Examiner says: SICKNESS AT RICHMOND. Three hundred and fifty-one sick soldiers have been brought down from Manassas; most of whom are suffering from measles.

The Richmond Dispatch says: Our hospitals are crowded. We want more room, more nurses, more everything for the sick. Private houses, it is hoped, will yet be offered for the accommodation of a part of the increasing numbers. We beg our citizens to continue, and if possible, extend those good offices which, to their lasting praise be it spoken, they have so cheerfully and liberally performed toward the poor soldier.

THE ARREST OF MR. NELSON AND BRIDGES. A letter in the Petersburg (Va.) Express, dated at Richmond on the 11th inst., says:

The once Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, recently here yesterday, guarded by a file of six Confederate soldiers. Although Tennessee has declared her independence of Lincoln, and assumed her sovereignty, Nelson proclaimed himself a candidate for Lincoln's Congress, and at the present election was voted for as such. It was said that he was endeavoring to reach Washington for the purpose of making arrangements with Lincoln's Government to place east Tennessee as Northwestern Virginia has been placed by Carlisle and others, but, imprudently venturing into loyal South-western Virginia, the patriotic people of Lee county seized the traitor and sent him, well guarded, to headquarters. He has been consigned to jail for safe keeping.

The report that Mr. Nelson has been released is erroneous. He is only enlarged on parole, enjoying the liberty of the streets of Richmond. His colleague, Mr. Bridges, was ensnared last week, and is now under military arrest. On his way to the North, while traveling through Kentucky, to which State a hundred of his constituents escorted him, a messenger with the news of the illness of his family induced him to turn his horse and ride into an ambulance of Tennesseans, within three miles of the line.

THE BURNING OF HAMPTON.

The Richmond Enquirer, after stating that Hampton was burned by order of Gen. Magruder, says: "The village church was intended to be spared, but caught fire accidentally, and was consumed to the ground. Many of the members of the companies were citizens of Hampton, and set fire to their own houses; among others, Capt. Sinclair fired his own house."

HOW THEY SUFFERED.

A vivandiere who was attached to the late company of heroes, "The Tiger Rifles," of New Orleans, has returned to that city, and states that twenty-six of them are yet alive, the survivors of eighty-three who went into the fight at Manassas. The company is annihilated, but a nucleus remains for those to gather round who would compete for the privilege of upholding the honored name of "The Tiger Rifles," the Bowie knife chargers of Manassas, and securing to another field the aid of a company as numerous and as valiant. "The Tiger Rifles" were one of the five companies of What's heroic battalion, which lost half its men.

MECHANICS MISSED.

It is humiliating (says the Richmond Whig) to see the railroad track in Main street, which was laid in so great a hurry, remaining unused, and to be reminded that the reason why it is not used is that no person hereabouts can make a car adapted to the transportation of passengers. If suitable cars cannot be obtained, why not put a few Jersey wagons on the route, and let the people ride?

SALE OF CONFEDERATE PRIZES.

The New Orleans Bee says the C. S. Marshal sold at public outcry, on Saturday, the following prizes, captured by our privateers, at the sum opposite their names: Schooner Mermaid, \$3,800; Berque Ocean, 6,800; Ship Milan, 9,000; Schooner Joe, Adams, 1,150; Brig Panama, 1,400; Schooner Ella, 1,050.

The 1,500 sacks of salt, cargo of the ship Milan, were sold at \$1.56 per sack.

THE SICKNESS INCREASING.

The Charleston Courier has a letter from Richmond, of the 14th inst., saying that there is a great deal of sickness in our army. It is said at Charlottesville and Culpepper that there are over three thousand ill. A great many have been brought sick from this city, and at Norfolk and Yorktown there is more disease than with us. The measles have swept and are sweeping through every division of the army.

The Death of Gen. Lyon.

The army correspondent of the Dubuque Herald has some particulars of the death of Gen. Lyon, which we have not seen in any other paper:

Soon after the fight commenced, Gen. Lyon saw how fearfully the enemy outnumbered him, and he gave up the day as lost. From that time he seemed utterly regardless of life, and in fact seemed scarcely conscious of anything. A ball struck him in the leg, to which he paid no attention, and soon after another struck him in the head, inflicting a severe flesh wound. He bled freely, but refused to move out of the line of fire. The Iowa regiment were occupying the brow of the hill to the right of the battery, and were exposed to a galling fire from the woods in front. Gen. Lyon stood calmly a few steps in the rear of the color company, bareheaded, with balls hailing around him in frightful quantities. "If some one will lead us, we will clear that woods with the bayonet." "I will lead you," says he, and at that instant a ball entered his breast, passing through his body just above the heart. He fell instantly, and a moment after reaching the ground said: "Iowa Regiment, you are brave boys!" A little later he grew weaker—his last words were, "FORWARD, MY BRAVE MEN, I WILL LEAD YOU!" He did not live a dozen seconds after being struck by the last ball.

FOR Males and Females.

Is an English and Classical School, situated in Berlin, Holmes county, O. The second term will commence on Monday, October 26th, and close on Friday, March 24th, with a vacation of one week during the holidays.

Monday, October 26th.

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