VOL. IX.

PERRYSBURG, O., THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1861.

DITCHES.

DITCH LETTING.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 29th day of July, 1861, at the borse of Michael Ames in Portage township, I will let to the lowest bidder, in separate sections the making of the drain known as drain No. 16, commencing at or near the south quarter post of section 1, Portage township; thence running north on or near the quarter line 270 rods; thence in a north-westerly direction to the Portage river and there terminate. The work comprises it sections of 20 rods each; the width of the bottom of the first 8 sections to be 3 feet, the remainder four feet. The banks to have a slope of 115 to 1 foot The earth taken from the ditch to be ru moved 3 feet from the bank. The cuttings as in-dicated on the engineer's profile to be adhered to be excavating. The work to be completed by the 1st day of November, 1851, to the acceptance of the County Commissioners. Sale to commence at 1 County Commissioners, Sale to commence at o'clock, p. m. ADDISON SMITH, Auditor, Auditor's Office, Wood county, O. Perrysburg, June 20, 1850—8w586-00.

DITCH LETTING.

Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, the 31st day of July next, at Adam Ross' old stand in Bist day of July next, at Adam Ross' old stand in Portage township, I will let to the lowest hidder, in separte sections, the making of the drain known as drain No. 21, commencing at a point where a line running north and south through the centre of section 22 in Liberty township crosses the Black Swamp branch of the Portage river; thence running a merilicust course in said channel until it crosses the cast line of section 9 in Portage township, whereat to terminate. The work is divided into 145 sections of 20 rods each, and to be of the following width on the bottom: from beginning to section 40 twenty feet, from section 40 to 80 inclusive thirty feet, from section 80 to end forty feet. The timber, floodwood and earth to be cleared out 18 feet from the renter of said drain for the first 45 sections, 25 foot for the next 35, and 30 foot for the remainder of the sections Slope of banks 11g to 1 footin depth. The cuttings varies from 1-100 of a foot to 61g feet. The cuttings to be made in accordance with the profile of the engineer in charge of the work. The whole to be completed by the first day of November, 1881, to the acceptance of the County Countissioners. Plant and specifications of the work will be exhibited and conditions made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.

ADDISON SMITH, Auditor, Auditor's Office, Wood county, O.

Perrysburg, June 20th, 1861—8w588-00.

DITCH LETTING.

Notice is hereby given that on Thursday, the 1st day of August, 1801, at the house of J. Flickinger in Plain township, I will let to the lowest bidder, in separate sections, the making of the drain known saparate sections, the making of the drain known as drain No. 23, communcing 20 risks north of the south-west corner of section 23, town 5, range 11; thence south along the Perrysburg and Findlay F. T. road to a point 20 rods south of the north-west corner of section 6, town 4, range 11; thence east on the most practicable route to a point to rods south of the north-east corner of said section 6, and there to make the processor of said section 6, and there to make the processor of said section 6, and there to make the processor of said section 6. terminate. The work comprises 35 sections of 20 rods each, with a bottom of 212 feet in width for rods each, with a bottom of 21½ feet in width for the first 18 sections, and of 3 feet for the balance. Bank slopes 1½ base to 1 vertical. The earth m-ken out of the ditch to be removed 3 feet from the slope of the bank. The cuttings to be made in ac-cordance with the profile of the engineers in charge of the work, and the whole to be completed by the 1st day of November, 1861. Plan and specifications will be exhibited, and conditions made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a.

ADDISON SMITH, Auditor, Auditor's Office, Wood county, 0. Perrysburg, June 20, 1801—Sw5\$7-09.

DITCH LETTING.

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 27th of July next, at the house of Alva Sholes, in Plain Township, I will be to the lowest bidder, in separate northerly to the south-west corner of section 27, same town and range; thence north on the Liberty and Millonville Free Turnpike road, to a point about 80 rods north of the south-west corner of section 3, same town and ranges; thouse north-westerly down Tontogary creek, terminating in the north-cast quarter of section 31, town 6 north, and range afore-said. Said drain is divided into one hundred and fifty sections of 200 feet each. Width of bottom 2 feet to station 40, the remainder three feet. Bank slopes 134 hase to 1 vertical. The excavated earth along the road to be east thereon, and all the earth to be clear of the slopes at least three feet. The work to be completed by the 15th November next, to the acceptance of the County Commissioners. The plan and specifications of the work, &c., will be exhibited on the day of sale. Sale to commonde at 10 o'clock,a, m. ADDISON SWITH, Auditor, Auditor's Office, Wood county, O. Perrysburg, June 21, 1861-8w5\$7 25.

DITCH LETTING.

Notice is hereby given that, on the 30th day of July next, at Dauterman's school house, in Portage township, I will let to the lowest bidder, in separate at a point where the Milton and Mongomery F. T. road crosses the west branch of Pertage river; thence east in the south disch of said road to the middle east in the south ditch of said road to the middle branch of Portage river. Said drain is divided in-to 43 sections of 20 rods each. Width of bottom 3 feet, and bank slopes 1½ base to 1 vertical. The excavated earth to be thrown over the road and not less than 3 feet from the slopes. The work to be done by the 15th November next, to the acceptance of the County Commissioners. Plan and specifica-tions of the work exhibited on the day of sale. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, a. m. to commence at ten o'clock, a. m.
ADDISON SMITH, Auditor.

Auditor's Office, Wood county, O. Perrysburg, June 21, 1861-8w5\$5 25,

DITCH LETTING. Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of Au gust next, at the house of Joseph Mitchell in Plain township, I will let to the lowest hidder, in separate sections, the making of ditch No. 38, communing 80 rods west of the south-east corner of section 2, town 4 north, range 10 cast; thence west to the south quarter post of said section: thence north 80 reds; thence west about 25 rods; thence north-westerly to the west line of the east half of the south-west quarter of said section; thence north on the half quarter line to the north line of said section. Also 40 rods south of the north quarter post of the south west quarter of the section aforesaid; thence was 80 rods to the west line of the same section. The work is divided into 25 sections of 20 rods each, ex-cepting section 13, which is 10 rods long, section 17 28 rods, and section 21, 18 rods long. Width a bottom 314 feet down to station 9; thence to statio 17, 5 feet; thence to station 21, 6 feet; thence to the end, 7 feet. Width of bottom of arm ditch 3 feet. The arm comprises 4 sections of 20 rods each. Bank slopes 1½ base of rise. Earth to be east at least 3 feet from the slopes. The whole to be completed by the 15th November next, to the acceptance of the County Commissioners. Plan and specifications of of letting. Sale to commence at 2 o cases, ADDISON SMITH, Auditor. the work and terms of sale made known on the day

Auditor's Office, Wood county, 0. Perryaburg, June 21, 1861—8w588 50,

DITCH LETTING.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of August next, at the house of R. H. Bullis, in Plain township, I will let to the lowest bidder, in separate ections, the making of ditch No. 39, commencing at the center post of section 3, town 4 north, range 10 east; thence north on the quarter line of said section, and of section 34 in Plain township, to intersect the ditch now located, and known as the Woodbury ditch. The work comprises 25 sections of 20 bury ditch. The work comprises 25 sections of 20 rods each, excepting the last, which is 29 rods long. Bank slopes 114 base to 1 vertical. Width of bottom 334 feet. The earth to be removed at least two feet from the banks. The whole to be completed by the 15th November next, to the acceptance of the County Commissioners. Plan and specification of the work exhibited, and terms of sale madknown on the day of sale. Sale to commence at o'clock, p. m. ADDISON SMITH, Auditor, Auditor's Office, Wood county, O. Perrysburg, June 21, 1801-8w585 75,

DITCH NOTICE. M.4 Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Commissioners of Wood county for the

Perrysburg, June 22, 1861-9w454 75.

LEGAL ADV'S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Clark McDonald vs. Meses More, By virtue of a Fi Fa debt to me directed and deivered from the court of common pleas of Wood in said county, on Thursday, July 20th, 1841,

Thursday, July 25th, 1831,
at one o'clock, p. m., the following goods and chattles of the said defendant, to wit: one lorse, one single buggy and harness, taken on said execution as
the property of the said defendant.

JAS. MURRAY, atty.

G. E. GUYER,
July 10, '61—10w582-63, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Abram Krill vs Charles C. Baird. By virtue of an order of sale to me directed and delivered from the court of common pleas of Wood county, Ohio, in the above cause, I shall offer for sale at the door of the court house in Perrysburg, in said county, on Saturday August 10, 1851,

at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the undivided one-sixth of the south half of in-lots in the town of Per-ryshurg, Wood county, Ohio, (subject to widow's dower) numbers (338, 359, 362, 383) these hundred and there eight, three bundred and fifty-nine, three lamarel and sixty-two and three bondred and eighty three; also, the whole of in-lot one bondred and wenty-two (123), G, I James Munnay, atty. July 9, 1861-10w583 48. G, E, GUYER, Sheriff.

CHERIFF'S SALE.

Samuel Johnson, administrator of A. Clough, daconsed vs. Price Clough.

By virtue of a decretal order of sale to me directed and delivered from the court of common pleasef Wood county, Olsio, I shall offer for sale at the deep of the court heave, in Perrysburg, Wood Samuelay, August 10th, 1861,

Saturday, August 1916, 1864, at two o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following lands and tenements, as the property of the above amed defendant at suit of said plaining to-wit: In-lots in the south division of the tewn of Portago, Wood county, Ohio, numbers fifty-one, (51) Givy-two (52) and sixty-one (61), appearant as follows: lot at at \$75, let 61 at \$75, let 62 at \$490, u. n. noner. G. E. GUYER

Jas, Muntay, att'y, July 9, 1861-10w583-31. CHERIFF'S SALE.

Peter Vannest vs. Alexander P. Donaldson, By virtue of an order of sale issued in the above case by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Wood county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at the door of the Court House in Perrysburg, Wood county

Saturday, the 13th day of August, 1831, between the hours of 12 o'clock m, and 2 o'clock p, m, of said day, the following described lambs and tenements, to-wit: the north-east quarter of section 30, township 5, north of range 9 cast, in Wood ounty, Ohio, containing 100 seres, more or less, G. E. GUYER, shoriff. Cook, Price & Johnson, utty's, July 3, 1801—9w583-14.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE—BY ORDER OF

On the 27th day of July, 1801, at 11 c'clock, a m, of said day, at the door of the Court House, in Perrysburg, Wood county, Ohio, will be sold to the highest bidder, the following real estate as the property of Gabriel Yourt, dee'd, to-wil: all of that part of the east half of fractional section No. 15, in township No. 6, north of range No. 10 east, lying east of the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, in Wesd county, Ohio, containing 60 acres of land, more or less. Terms made known on day of sale. more or less. Terms made snown of Manian E. Youse, administratrix.

Cook, Price & Johnson, att'vs. Perrysburg, July 1, 1891—9w482 50. MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

William Redman vs. Elizabeth Millor. By virtue of an order of sale to medicected from he court of common pleas of Wood county, Oldo,

will offer for sale at the door of the court house Perresburg, Wood county, Oldo, Ou Saturday, the 13th day of August, 1831 between the hours of 12 o'clock, m. and 2 o'clock), m, of said day, the following described lands and tenements, to-wit: the north half of the southwest quarter of section 22, town 4 north of range number 11 cast, in Wood caunty, Ohio. Containing

eighty acres of land more or less.
PETER BELL, Master Comm'r. Price & Jourson, att'ys. July 8th, 1861—10w583-31.

GUARDIAN SALE.

On the 3d day of August, 1861, at 11 o'clock, a. in., on the premises bereinatter described will be sold to the highest bidder the following real estate as the property of Jacob Haga, to-wit: lot number 15, in section number 16 in township 3 north of range 11 east, in Wood county, Ohio, centaing 40 teres. Terms of sale one-third each and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest secured by mortgage. JACOB FRANKFATHER,

Guardian of JACOB HAAGA.

Price & Johnson, aft'vs. July 9th, 1861-10w3\$1 51,

DETITION FOR DIVORCE. Andrew Snyder vs. Catharine Snyder.
The said defendant, Catharine Snyder, will take notice that the plaintiff, on the 8th day of July, 1861, filed his petition in the Clerk's office of the court of common pleas of Wood county, Ohio, asking to be diverced from said defendant, allotging as a cause, adultery with one C. Baker, and gross neglect of duty. Said petition will be for hearing at the October term of said court, 1861, which sits on the 29th day of said mouth. Price & Johnson. July 8, 1861-10w6\$2-85.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, WOOD George Bowman vs. Andrew Spence and Marga-

ret Spence.
The said defendants Andrew and Margaret Spence will take notice that said plaintiff on the eighth day of July, A D 1861, filled his petition in the clerk's office of the court of common pleas of Wood county, Ohio, stating that he is the assignee and owner of a mortgage and bond given by the defendants to Stephen Wellstood on the 1st day of April, 1855, on the east half of the south-east quar ter of section 31, town 3, range 10; 80 acres, in Wood county, Ohio. The prayer of said petition is that said plaintiff ask judgments against said defendants for \$425, with interest at 7 per cent from October 1st, 1859, and for a sale of the mortgages premises to pay the same. Said petition for hearing at the October term of said court, 1801, and unless said defendants answer by the 1st day of October next, judgment will be taken by default, Phics & Jonsson, att'ys for pl'uf.

July 8, 1801—10w684-65.

NOTICE. Jonathan Witmore, adm'r, ploff vs. Louisa Heser, Frederick Heser, Lewis Heser, Courad Hesor, Cathacine Heser, Wm. McKwen, Wm. E. Brown and Josiah Kiger, def'ts. To Louisa Heser, Frederick Heser and Lewis Heser. You are hereby notified that on the twenty-ninth day of June, A. D., 1861, I, as the administration of the estate of Philip L. Heser, deceased filed a petition in the Prebate Court of West county, Ohio, alleging that the personal estate of the decedent is insufficient to pay his debts and the clarges of administering his estate; that he died seized in fee simple of the following described real estate situated in the county of Wood and state of Ohio, to-wit: the n-w14 of the n-w14; also 45 acres from the north side of the s14 of the n-w14 all of section No. 11, town 3 north, range 12 cast, contain-ing 85 acres of land, and that Louisa, Frederick wis, Conrad and Catharine Heser, as his heirs at law, hold the next state of inheritance therein and that the said William McEwen and William E Brown have mortgage liens upon said land. The prayer of said petition is for a sale of said premis for the payment of said mergages and on debtedness and charges aforesaid. Said petition will be for hearing on the 19th of August, 1861, at 10 o'clock, a. m., or as soon thereafter as counse in be had. Jonathan Witmose, Adm'r, F. & D. K. Hollesbeck, au'ys for ph'ff.

June 29, 1861-9w5* DETITION FOR PARTITION.

Homer Hart, Ellen Hart, Thomas Reid and Robert Reid, will take notice that a petition was filed against them on the 14th day of June, 1861, in the Court of Common Pleas, within and for the county of Weod, and State of Chio, by John Reid, for himself, and as Guardian of Archibald S. Reid, James Reid, and Isabella Reid, miner heirs of the estate of Isa-bella Reid, Jate of wide county, decreased, and is establishing of a drain commencing at a point 71 feet south of the north-west corner of J Wetmore's north on the line between the east half and west half of the north-west quarier of anid section 1, 200 feet; thence north 47 deg. 45 min. cast 400 feet; thence north 53 deg. cast 500 feet; thence north 53 deg. cast 500 feet; thence north 29 deg. 45 min. cast 500 feet; thence north 22 deg. cast 300 feet into the old ditch to terminus, and that said application will be for hearing on the 6th day of August next.

Audhor's Office, Wood county, O. Auditor.

Perrysburg, June 22, 1861—9x454 75.

June 17, 1861-7w6\$4,85.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOURNAL PRINTING OFFICE. Having replenished our office with new types broughout, we are now prepared to execute Job

Work, such as Posters, Sale Bills, Programmes, Invitations, Cards, Labels, Pamphlets, all kinds Blanks, ac. in the most satisfactory manner, Orders filled at short notice, and on reasonable

ADVESTISING, LW Lm 3m 6m 12m One square .50 1.25 2.75 4.00 6.00 1/2 column 2.50 6.00 8.50 11.25 15.00 1/2 column 4.50 10.00 16.00 22.00 30.00

All Transient advertisements must be paid for andvance to busine publication.
Advertisements inserted with the mark "if," will
be charged for until ordered out.

When yearly advertisements are inserted four or nore changes will be allowed, J. W. BAHLEY, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR. SYLVANUS JEFFERSON. ATTORNEY AT LAW, PERRYSBURG, OHIO, Office in East end of Baird House Building. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. If

N. R. BAY. T. W. HUTCHINSON, J. P. PHALARS, DAY, HUTCHINSON & PHALARS. ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Collecting and Real Estate Agents.
Will attend promptly to all business entruited to
their care.—Office over W. J. Hitchcock's stare.

Perrysburg, Wood County, Ohio.

MURRAY & SLEVIN, Will attend promptly to all Legal business entrusted to their cave in Wood county.—Office in the Perrysburg Band Building, Perrysburg, Ohio, tf

DODGE & TYLER. ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Perrysburg, Ohio, Particular attention paid to Conveyancing and optional Business. Also, for sale, large quantities of Land in Wood and adjoining counties. '60-tf

J. P. PRICE. B. W. JOHNSON. COOK, PRICE & JOHNSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Perrysburg, Ohio, Will promptly attend to all Law Business entrus ted to their ears. Have for sale large quantities of land, including well improved farms, which will be sold on easy terms.

GEORGE STRAIN. ATTORNEY AT Law, Perrysburg, Ohio.
Will attend to all business cutrusted to his care the several Courts of Ohio,-Office with John Bates, 2nd street.

DETER BELL ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND NOTARY PUBLIC, will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his eare. Office in the Court House with Cook, Price & Johnson. Nov. 29, 1860—1y.

DR. J. HOWELLS. HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Bowling Green, Ohio. 1-11

DR. J. B. SMITH.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Bowling Green, Wood County, Ohio, All calls will be promptly attended to, both day

BAIRD HOUSE. Perrysburg, Ohio.

DERRYSBURG PLANING MILL. DANIEL LINDSEY, PROPRIETOR. Manufactures to order, and keeps constantly on

and, a general supply of Thors, Sash, Blinds and Window Shades; Pine, Whitewood and Ash Flooring; Pine and Whitewood Doors.
All kinds of Plantsu done to order, Order

promptly filled at Toledo prices, or, in some case show the in. '60-if

WATCHES, CLOCKS, a n d JEWELR

Carefully repaired by W. F. POMEROY.

At Perrysburg Bank Building, '60-11f OHIO COLLEGE OF TRADE

For Practical COMMERCIAL INSTRUCTION.

CHARTERED, MAY, 1861. No. 170, Summit Street, Toledo, Ohio.

For further particulars, address U. GREGORY, President.

GRAND SPRING OPENING:

O B E R T S O N

is now receiving his first stock of

SPRING GOODS

WHICH WERE BOUGHT AT PANIC PRICES !

STYLES ARE NEW

and beautiful, and will be sold at

ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES !

WM, ROBERTSON. Maumee City, O., May 8, 1861. DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS AND A, J. GARDNER & Co., Druggists.
Gilead, Wood Co., Ohio.

Have received a large stock direct from New York, consisting in part of Paints of all kinds, Linseed, Tanners, Machine and Coal Oils, Fur-OTCEE, COACH, DEMAIL AND JAPAN VARNISH. Paint, Varnish, Sash, Whitewash, Schebbing

and Lame Burshes.
Dyn Stures, like Joseph's coat, of many colors. GLASS of all Sizes, PUTTY, SAND and EMERY PAPER, TURPENTINE, ALCOHOL, CASTOR and SWEET Ons, English Currants, Primes, Tamarinds, and Raisens, Spice, Pepper, Cinnamon by the lb. or mat, Ginger, Cloves, Ground and Extract of Coffee, horolete and Coron. Starch by the Hr. or box.

A fine assortment of Penrunear Soars and A large assortment of PURE MEDICINES and CHEMICALS, and Tilden's colebrated Medicines for

We are selling a fine article of Coat, Oil, free from snoke or smell, at 75c per gallon.

I amp from five shallings to two dollars.

We believe in the principles of Portlan Soverious and Pax as you do, and shall hold on. Stock strictly for Cash or READY PAY, and will take all kinds of Grain and Produce in exchange.

Physicians use.

PATENT MEMCINES OF EVERY KIND, Gilend, May 9, 1861-if, HOI FARMERS, HOI The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the Farmers, and all Mowers of Grass, that he is the sole Agent for A NEW SCYTHE!

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

Perryaburg, June 18th, 1861.

Berrysburg Mournal.

tor Douglas, is the last and almost dying ex- lowing extractr

promise, with the hope of averling the hor- the Creator. ted States with the avawed purpose of pro-ducing a permanent discussion of the Union We were obli-

to inscribe their own torus, could be agreed upon with Tennescoo, North ha to Ft. Kearney is filling up with "ranches, erful enough at the ballot box to destroy the maxing, took the top off from a house a lit-burther of the masses; that the portals of revolutionary government, and bring those the further on. That detention neade another the Union, through which millions are another viting the pirates of the world to prey upon | bably commence going down,

the commerce of the United States. mp of the world.

In view of this state of facts there was out fortifications,
but one path of duty left patriotic men. It From Kearney this way for over 300 miles

o them remain unchanged; but I trust the ar and integrity of my country.

I know of no other mode by which a lovd citizen may so well demonstrate this devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and under every administration, (regardless of pariy politics,) against ill assailants at home and abroad. The course of Clay and Webster towards the adminis tration of Gen. Jackson, in the days of millification, presents a noble and worthy exmple for all true patriots. At the moment on the country, partisan strife between Whigs and Democrats was quite as bitter and relentless as now between Democrats and Republicans. The gulf which separated party leaders in those days was quite as broad as that which now separates the Demoeracy and Republicans. But the moment an enemy rose in our midst plotting the dismemberment of the Union and the destruction of the Government, the voice of parti san strife was hushed into patriotic silence. One of the brightest chapters in the history of our country will record the fact that, during this eventful period, the great leaders of the opposition, sinking the partisan into the patriot, rushed to the support of the Government, and became its ablest and lowest defenders against all assailants, until the as party leaders upon political issues.

when they resumed their former positions These acts of patriotic devotion have nev er been deemed evidences of infidelity or political treachery on the part of Clay and Webster, to the principles and organization of the old Whig party. Nor have I any apprehension that the firm and manimous support which the Democratic leaders and massfidelity to Democratic principles, or want of Democratic party. If we hope to regain and perpetuate the ascendency of our party we should never forget that a man cannot b a true Democrat unless he is a loyal patriot. With the sincere hope that these, my conscientious convictions, may coincide with

those of my friends, I am very truly yours, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, To Viscan Hickox, Esq., Chairman State Democratic Committee.

The Traitor Reynolds.

The late Lieutenant Governor of Missouri Thomas C. Reynolds, has issued from Nashville, Tenn., under date of the 8th inst., a mannifesto "To the people Missouri."

He commences by the assertion that he

the policy of Gov. Jackson, and believing it course which the President was about to the true policy of the secessionists to wage take in the premises, immediate war against the federal government, he started on his own responsibility Southward, to see what could be done about it. He has met, he says, with excellent sucif Jackson should get caught by Lyon, he portunity to strike a blow at the Govern-

---feet order. In short it is the greatest Scythe of the age. Call and see it at the Store of G. B. KREPS.

Perrysburg, June 18th, 1861.

Secession, "cut and dried," already to pass the House will soon be reduced to a power-less minority.

Colorado and the Route to it. F. M. Case, Esq., of Bryan, writes to the Wil-

liams County Lowler an account of his recent

pression of his sentiments. At this hour We arrived at Omaha on the 8th of June when we mourn his loss it will be read with R. R. and the Missouri river. Everything renewed interest by all. It breathes the true appeared to be quiet in Northern Misson i One column 6.50 15.00 30.00 45.00 60.00 of my arms, for the present, by a severe attack of rheunarism. I am compelled to avail will be made for Cash.

The space occupied by ten lines of the type composing the body of the advertisement will be a square.

All Transfer of the present of the services of an enumerous to both appearently of country and Illinois. It seems that some of the space occupied by the distribution of the services of an enumerous to both appearently of country and Illinois. It seems that some of the space occupied by the distribution of the services of an enumerous to both appearently of country and Illinois. It seems that some of the space occupied by the distribution of the services of an enumerous to both appearently of country and Illinois. It seems that some of the services of an enumerous to both appearently of country and Illinois both appearently of the second South. We would refer the united to country most of the united to country and Illinois both appearently of the second South. spirit of a genuine Patriot and Statesman: | when we crosse |. We saw more Stars and ble to comprehend the difference between over by rail, looks like a magnificent garden. arguments used in favor of an equipodo com. Missouri lies as it came from the hand of

ors of war, and those urged in support of From Omaka I went over to Council Binffs, the Government and they of our country, and found my old triend Kinsman, who took when a war is being waged regained the Unia me around and showed me the city and its lay for centuries the germ of the great truth,

We were obliged to wait at Omaha four diversity and total destruction of its Government, days for a stage to Denver. Wednesday Independence, and we stand by that child and total destruction of its Government, days for a stage to Denver. Wednesday Independence, and we stand by that child and total destruction of its Government, and tight for the control of the Cotton morning at 1 o'clock a. m. we took our of free and generous thought, and tight for States was abandoned when they assumed places in the stace, (more properly called in the position that the separation of the Uman Wisconsin a "jerky,") and breakfast time was complete and final, and that they would found us nearly to the valley of the, tilshorn never consent for reconstruction in any con-fingency—not even if he would furnish them the Elkhorn, we passed into the yalley of right to elect our own rulers, make our own with a blank sheet of paper and permit them the Platte. The country from the Missouri to the Elkhorn is a high rolling prairie, very selves. We fight that Free Government s inscribe their own terms.

Still the hope was cherished that reasons—thinly settled as yet, except along the route—shall not prove a failure. ble and satisfactory terms of adjustment to the plains. The whole route from Oma-Carolina and the Border States, and that and corn enough is planted this year to whatever terms would prove satisfactory to supply the settlers and the travel to Kearney. "Your boasted American Republic has fullthese loyal States, would create a Union par- We were obliged to stop one night for a en" ty in the Cotton States, which would be pow- prairie storm, which, we noticed the next where be tamely accepted as the rightful States back into the Union by the voice of when we come to the ford of the Platte at | mally passing to "life, liberty and the purtheir people. This hope was cherished by Kearney. The Platte at that ford, including Union men North and South, and was never Islanda, is some two miles wide, the water abandoned until actual war was levied at in the deepest place about three feet deep. Charleston, and the authoritive amounted Travellers in crossing have the pleasing ment made by the revolutionary government reflection that the bottom is quicksand most at Montgomery, that the secession flag should of the way, and that if the nules (six in he placed on the walls of the Capitol at number) should "take their bits in their Washington, and a proclamation issued in- feeth and stop," the coach would most pro-

Kearney City, about a mile above the ford. Tiberal, the most generous on earth, is yet These startling facts, taken in connection is built of sods. The buildings are one with the boastful announcement that the story with the sod walls about eighteen inavages of war and carnage should be quick- ches to two feet thick, with earth floors ly transferred from the cotton fields of the covered with a carpet of Gumy bags .outh to the wheat fields and corn fields of Some of the groceries and offices rejoice in that the Union may be preserved, and that the North, furnish conclusive evidence that a board front whitewashed; while one frame t was the fixed purpose of the secessionists | building two stories high is being built and destroy the Gavernment of our fathers, is already looking down upon the old setand obliterate the United States from the thers. There are some frame buildings at fight that, in the language of Douglas, "the him as his wife, performing servile work on the fort, which, by the way, is a fort with-

was not a party question involving partizan there is no attempt made, as yet, at raising policy; it was a question of Government or crops; but "ranches" are located all along no Government, country or no country; and | the route at intervals of from four to litteen hence it became the imperative duty of cy-miles. These "ranches" consist of one cry Union man, every friend of constitution- house made of sods, with an adjoining "coral liberty, to rally to the support of our common country, its government and flag, as wall of sods. At the Express station there the only means of checking the progress of | is a stable in the "correl" for the mules.the revolution and preserving the Union of As we approach this place the stations are the States. I am unable to answer your questions in meals along the route, paying therefor from spect to the policy of Mr. Lincoln and his | four to six "bits" each, a sort of initiation to Cabinet. I am not in their confidence as you Denver prices. The Indians are hanging and the whole country ought to be aware. about every ranche, begging from tauch I am neither the supporter of the partisan policy, nor the apologist for the errors of hostility manifested by them, nor will there he administration. My previous relations be if they are not most egregatiously abused.

We passed, in the first day's drive west ime will never come when I shall not be of Kearny, going west, 178 wagons drawn villing to make any needful personal sacri- by 1470 cattle, horses and mules. A reguee of feeling and party policy for the hon- lar freight train drawn by cattle consists of 25 wagons with six yoke of cattle cach, making you see, 300 oxen.

We arrived at this city Monday morning June 17th, tired enough, of course, of six hundred miles of staging. I will leave a description of this city for

another letter.

A Proclamation to the Point. Brig. Gen. Hurtburt, of the volunteers, has issued a proclamation to the citizens of North-eastern Missouri, denouncing the false when that fearful crisis was precipitated up- and designing men who are seeking the overthrow of the Government, and warns them that the time for the teleration of treason has passed, and that the man or body of men who venture to stand in deliance of the suoreme authority of the nation, peril their lives in the attempt.

He says the character of resistance which as been made is in strict conformity with the source from which it originates. ardly assessins watch for opportunities to murder, and become heroes among their as sociated bands by slaughtering by stealth those whom only they dare not meet. This system, unknown to civilized warfare, is the natural fruit of treason.

The process of civil courts, administered in disaffected districts, will not cure this system of assassination, but a stern, imperonspiracy was crushed and abandoned, aftive demand, military necessity, and duty of self-preservation, will furnish a sharp, decisive remedy in the summary justice of court martial.

He guarantees protection to all peaceable citizens who remain in discharge of duty out arges the necessity of their organizing and taking part in the reconstruction of se cicty, and closes by assuring the people of North-custern Missouri that the people of s are now giving to the Constitution and the United States, though preferring a quie Union, will ever be deemed evidences of in- uniform obedience to the laws, are ready and abundantly able to enforce compliance loyalty to the organization and creed of the and to inflict, if necessary, the extreme pen alty on all active and known traiters,

> Secessionists in Congress. Colonel Forney writes from Washington

o the Philadelphia Press: Have you ever thought what would become en traitors, should rise and denounce the olicy of Jefferson Davis, and avow his degress men are to be found who not only is "temporarily (?) absent from the State;" tions for the defence of the government and that after the 12th of May, dissenting from the constitution and to refuse to sanction the tions for the defence of the government and

It is a startling commentary upon such conduct that the accessionists in the present Congress insist upon being permitted to cess, but does not deem it prudent to state more specifically what he has done! He thinks the conduct of the secesionists of that body who had taken ground against secession, State is sufficient evidence of the desire of and were standing forth in Western Virginia, What reason and forbearance have failed to the Excountive, if will be but the work of a few months. Men and money with a brief Congressional sestion can alone satisfy the public mind, who had taken ground against secession, and were standing forth in Western Virginia, what reason and forbearance have failed to the excountive. If the Richmond Convention expelled almost unanimously every member of that body who had taken ground against secession, and were standing forth in Western Virginia, what reason and forbearance have failed to the people to withdraw from the Union and and in other parts of the state, as the chamoin the Contheiveracy, and intimates that pion of the stars and stripes. That there are patriotic, unconditional Union men from the will assume the Governorship himself, and South in the present Congress, is true. I trust in Divine Providence for the result .- do not believe that Mr. Crittenden is willing until every rebel lays down his arms and ferred to the less tenacious grasp of civil He urges the people to quietly arm them- to endorse Mr. Burnett's course, and I am selves, and embrace the first practicable op- quite sure that such representatives as Jack- crat. son and Dunlap, from the same state, will We venture the prediction that Rey- be found unreservedly in favor of maintainnolds will continue to keep at safe distance. ing the government at all hadzards. So with the entire delegation from Virginia, The rebel Executive and Legislature and so of all the members but one from of Missouri are said to have an ordinance of Maryland and one from Missouri. You will

What are we Fighting for!

In answer to the question of a sympathizwith Southern treason, who enquires Senator Douglas' Last Letter, trip to Colorado, of which Territory he is whether we are "for the subjugation of the The following patriotic letter from Sems the Surveyor General. We make the fol- South," the Illinois Journal responds in an subsequently visited many of the free States, emphatic no, and says:

> Washington, and who respect and would enforce the laws of the country-we cherish to show the world that we are not unworsthy of the priceless treasure won for us in the dark days of the Revolution. What are we fighting for? Why, for everything the human heart holds dear. In the womb of time

> that King whose throne covers a whole land and whose scentre is swaved by each and every one composing the nation. We fight right to elect our own rulers, make our own laws, and in every respect to govern our-

We fight that the poor victims of oppres

despots with the heart-crushing remark: We light that chains may not everysuit of happiness," may not be closed by traitorous, tyrant hands against opprossed We fight for the only ment on earth that tolerates and protects freedom of conscience, thought, speech and press. We light that the constitutionally expressed will of the people shall be regarded and obeyed: that the world may know that America, while the freest, the most sufficiently arbitrary and strong to compel obedience to its laws and punish its enenies, whether foreign or to the 'manor born. We fight that rebellion may be crushedthe hopes of the liberty-loving the wide-world over, may be realized. We fight for ourselves, for our children, for the world. We attempt to blot out the United States from

coln took the oath of office as President of number held by Mr. Scott. the United States, yet, in that short space

successiul.

ble hope of success. No other president ever entered upon the rebels with ordinance and arms from to his master, and a conversation of this Northern arsenals. Toucey had sent the kind would take place. navy to remote seas, to cripple the government in its means of immediate defence: while Jake Thompson was corresponding which they had sworn to protect. In addition to this, Mr. Lincoin found the various departments filled with spies and traitors. sir, to pay ferriages and other expenses. Even the army had not escaped the infection. Men educated at the expense of the government, and who had even been the

ecipients of its bounty, threw up their commissions and enlisted in the rebel cause, Such was the condition of things upon hess and come back sooner. Take Roger; the advent of the new administraton, yet in and as he must be fed, too, here is as much Such was the condition of things upon the short period of four months, the public departments have been freed from their filth and pollution . the army purgod of its traitors and the world is now witnessing the sublime spectacle of a hundred thousand patriotic soldiers driving back the rebel orces. If all this has been accomplished in four menths, under obstacles that seemed almost insurmountable, have we not a right to anticipate, from a continuance of a like energetic policy, that before the close of the year, the rebellion will be found gasp-ing for breath, and its chief instigators hanging at the end of a rope suspended. from a cross beam. That the rebellion is on the wane is an admitted fact, while the Government is just beginning to manifest its power and vigor. The resources of the secoded States for war are already exhausted, and the possibility of being replenished, either by foreign or demestic aid, is foo remote to be thought of. Such, indeed, has been and always will be the fate of rewaged for no other purpose than to gratify three-forths of the home patronage has been them left him. and the statute of limitations, the privilege hensions that many people entertain. of representing us at every foreign court. f any man who in the convention of south- | These are Southern rights, and an adminis- | had their throats cut, tration that does not represent them becomes termination to embarrass the operation of |coln held out to them any hope of receiving | the country as idle vagahonds, the fraiters' army? How long would such | their accustomed annuities, who doubts but | 3. They were content with moderate was ndependence be tolerated, or be permitted that they would have remained to this day ges. They all supported themselves, and to go unpunished? In the American Con- true and loyal citizens, for it is a matter of some were enterprising and prosperous. little moment to them who is President, or sympathize with secession, but boidly avow what party is in power, so they can run stred by those in bonds, since these people their determination to resist the preparation to their arms to the elbow in the public treastook much trouble to obtain it, though they prive them of this, and they become callous master on the same terms they had been

o every feeling of loyality and patriotism. That the government will succeed in pution, of no doubt. It is a mere question of ginia, as c time, and if Congress shall cordially respond Virginia. attack the Union, even when they know that to the recommendation of the Executive, it accomplish must be the work of bullets and bayonets, The day for compromise has passed. The war must be prosecuted with vigor and energy, and let no man cry peace, returns to his allegiance,-St. Louis Demo- authority. The course of trial and appeal

Gen. Garnett is R. S. Garnett, late a Major in the U. S. army, and not the member of Conget at the law and the testimony—N. P. grees, as first reported. Times, and assembly allowed perfective Carl trees to the best by and the assessment and best seemed in

NO. 12

Reminiscence of Gen. Scott. In 1835, James G. Birney, Esq., District Attorney in Alabama, afterward resident in Kentucky, emancipated all his slaves, and lecturing as he went, to prove that slavery We, the true and loyal men of the Union | was a bad system, unjust and inhuman to-we, who love and venerate the old flag of | ward the colored race, and injurious to the prosperity of the States. In the course of this lecturing tour, in the spring of 1839, he

wrote to the editor of the Emaneipator, as

follows: Coming from New York to Boston, I fell with Gen. Scott, who was on his way Maine, in consequence of the border difficulties there. He is among the most interesting men with whom it has been my fortune at any time to meet. His views are large and comprehensive, such as we find only in statesmen of a superior stamp. He hears patiently and impartially, answers without aste and apparently without prejudice. In the course of our conversation, I saw that be rightly understood the influence of the religious principle with men; that he had clear preceptions of justice and of right, as ules of action, and that he considered trem binding upon governments as well as upon individuals. Since the anti-slavery movement has attracted public attention, not had leisure to give his mind to its examination. But should be at any time hereafter, be called to act in relation to it. I should rely with strong confidence on his giving to the subject the impartial considcration its importance demands, and his arsion in foreign lands may not be taunted by riving at the prices combinions, to which, with such a temper, the spirit of truth would induct him. While he cannot be called an Abolitionist neither can be be called a slave-

holder. He told me a pleasant ancedote about tho nancipation of a large number of slaves in Virginia, of which State you know he is a ative. The substance of the story was as

When the General was a lad, there was still living an old Indian woman, named Hannah, reputed to be a slave. She was almost a centenarian. She had been unusually prolific, and her descendants, now numbered by the hundred, were all held as slaves. More than thirty of them were held by Mr. Scott, brother of the General. How they come into his possession was not mentioned.

It began to be whispered round in the neighborhood that Hannah's posterity could not be held in bondage, according to the laws of Virginia, because she was a free Indian woman, who had "taken up" with the plantation for permission to remain the map of Cristendom" may not prove there. The slaves concerned instituted a suit for their freedom, and the necessary counsel was employed. The chief manage-Progress of the Administration. ment devolved upon Frank, an active, in-Four months have elapsed since Mr. Lin- telligent and faithful servant-one of the

Winfield Scott, now General, became of time, he has accomplished what few men warmly interested for Frank and his cowould have undertaken with any reasona- plaintiffs. He made memoranda for him on paper, filled up his blank subpomas, and did all that a young, unprofessional scribe could duties of his office under such adverse cir- do to assist him in preparing the cause for cumstances. He found a portion of the a hearing. It was a difficult matter to secountry in open rebellion against the gov- cure the attendance of witnesses, many of ermnent, a rebellion deriving most of its them being old and scattered about the counpower from aid furnished by the administration of Mr. Buchanan. Cobb had bank- ed through several terms. A short time berupted the Treasury. Floyd supplied the fore the Court was to be held, Frank would go

"Master, I came to ask leave to go and serve my subpoenas." "Certainly, Frank; you can go if you with the rebels as a spy. These men were think it is true. With so much at stake, deep in the conspiracy, and using their for yourself and others, you ought to be official stations to destroy a government deligent to secure the attendance of your deligent to secure the attendance of your

"I may stand in need of a little money,

"Very true Frank. Here are five dollars for you. But how are you going?" "You had better take a horse, Frank: you will be able to get through your busi-

willnesses.

more money to pay the charges." "Thankee, master." Old Hammh was finally proved never to have been legally a slave; and as partus sequitor ventrem, all her offspring were declared free. Frank came home from the seene of triumph, and exclaimed "Well, mas-

er, we've gained our 'case!" "Have you, Frank? Well, what are you that are with me going to do with your-"As for us, master, we can't leave you."

"But I cannot afford to pay the wages you will expect. Frank,' There won't be much in the way as to that, sir. We have thought that, take us all together, old and young, big and little, we should be worth to you what we have been used to

receiving all along." "But that will never do, Frank. I cannot agree to that. You must have wages for

Mr. Scott accordingly made an estimate bellions predicated upon no just cause, and of what he ought to pay them, ranging from one dollar to six dollars a month, These disappointed political ambition. For the last half century, with now and then a short interregrams, the Southern States (though numerically far inferior to the Northern) by his industry and enterprise, he would have enjoyed three-forths of the patronage advise him to seek other employment; and of the government. No administration has they bore such good character, that there been able to withstand the chance of those was no difficulty in their procuring situapoliticians for office, and hence it is that froms. It was only in this way that any of

conceded to them; while they claim as a This instance of immediate emancipation matter of right, founded upon long usage ought to put to flight the gloomy appre-

1. Neither Mr. Scott nor any of his family 2. The emancipated slaves did not leave aggressive and intolerable. Had Mr. Lin- the service of their master, and roam around

4. It proves that freedom is eagerly de ury, and enjoy the honors of station. De- were perfectly willing to remain with their

accustomed to as slaves. This anecdote is also pleasant as illustrating down the rebellion admits, in our opan- ing the feeling that prevailed in old Virginia, as contrasted with the fury of modern

tranquilized, Mr. John Merryman, is no longer a prisoner in desance of a writ of hapeas corpus; but having been indicted for sundry acts of treason, flagrant in character, by a jury of his fellow citizens, is transmay in due time carry the cause for a rehearing before the venerable Chief Justice For The United States will save \$3,000,000 himself, when we may expect to have some a year by withholding the mails from the as edifying and satisfactory views of the law of treason as we have received from the same authority in regard to the rights of