Auditor's Office

The Weekly Perrysburg Journal.

VOL. IX. PERRYSBURG, O., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1861. NO. 20

MISCELLANEOUS.

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE

—:o:—

Low Prices and Ready Pay

—:o:—

Having purchased the entire stock of GROCERIES formerly owned by Geo. W. Hollenbeck, I will continue business

AT THE OLD STAND,

Where, having replenished the Stock with a large and

ENTIRE NEW ASSORTMENT,

I am now prepared to supply the citizens of Perrysburg, and surrounding country with

Groceries and Provisions,

Of the choicest kinds and at the cheapest possible prices. Those wishing to purchase anything in my line will find it to their advantage to give me a call, as everything I sell will be

SOLD AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES

I have on hand, also, a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

which I warrant to give satisfaction or no sale.

Ice! Ice! Ice!—I have on hand a large supply of choice Lake Ice, which may be obtained at all times on reasonable terms.

☞All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods. J. B. WEBB.

Perrysburg, Nov. 29, 1860—tf

NEW GOODS AT NEW WESTFIELD!

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

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

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

and numerous other articles on hand, to be sold

FOR READY PAY ONLY!

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

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

will be purchased or taken for Goods.

A. E. JEROME.

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

May, 1861—ly.

FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!

GRAIN DRILLS!
GRAIN DRILLS!
GRAIN DRILLS!

The subscriber is now ready to furnish Farmers with either of the two best Grain Drills in use, and will warrant them to give entire satisfaction. They will sow Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Buckwheat, Flax, Hemp, Timothy, Clover, Millet-seed; also, Corn, Peas and Beans equally well

It is, perhaps, the only machine a Farmer can use that

WILL PAY FOR ITSELF!

in the increase of yield, over and over again, in a year or two.

I have abundance of testimony showing that the increase of Drilling over broad-cast sowing, is on an average from three to five bushels per acre, and the difference is often much greater. But taking the lowest estimate, (3 bushels) if you put out 40 acres, it will give you increase of 120 bushels, which would pay for two Drills. Call on me if you want a Drill, in preference to buying of a stranger that you may never see again, and if the Drill don't prove good, it will cost you all it is worth to get your money back.

In addition, I keep the very best makes of

Steel Plows, Subsoil Plows,
Harrows, Road Scrapers,
Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters,
Clover Hullers, Horse Rakes,
Horse Pitchfork, Fanning Mills,
Sewing Machines, Sugar Evaporators,
Cider Mills, Thermom'r Churns,
Cider Presses, Threshing Machines,

of Pitt's Celebrated Manufacture, and in short everything a Farmer needs on his farm to help him through with his work and put money into his pocket. D. KREPS.

P. S.—I have just received Gibbs & Bro.'s Celebrated Cylinder Plow. This is undoubtedly the best plow in this county or any other. It has received the First Premium at every State and County Fair where it has been exhibited, for its good work and easy draught.

Call and see it. No charge for showing goods. D. KREPS.

Perrysburg, August, 6th, 1861—8m3.

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines in Wood county.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar street, N. Y.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

April, 1861—40ly.

TO THE LADIES.

Mrs. M. A. Carpenter would respectfully announce to the ladies of Perrysburg and vicinity that she has removed her Millinary Store to the house formerly occupied by Eliza P. Jones, on Front street, where there will be found a beautiful assortment of millinery goods. Mrs. C. will keep constantly on hand a large variety of

Bonnets, Ribbons,
Flowers, Ruches,
Hats, Caps and Flats,

In fact everything pertaining to the millinery line. She is also prepared to Cut, Fit and make Dresses, Capes, Cloaks, Talmas and Children's Clothing.—Bleaching and Pressing done to order.

Ladies will find it much to their advantage by giving me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

April 24, 1861—51—Mrs. M. D. CARPENTER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOURNAL PRINTING OFFICE.

Having replenished our office with new types throughout, we are now prepared to execute Job Work, such as Posters, Sale Bills, Programmes, Invitations, Cards, Labels, Pamphlets, all kinds Blanks, &c. in the most satisfactory manner. Orders filled at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Advertising,	1w	1m	3m	6m	12m
One square	.50	1.25	2.75	4.00	6.00
¼ column	2.50	6.00	8.50	11.25	15.00
½ column	4.50	10.00	15.00	22.00	30.00
One column	8.50	15.00	30.00	45.00	60.00

A deduction of 5 per cent. from the above rates 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 Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance to insure publication.

Advertisements inserted with the mark "tf," will be charged for until ordered out.

When yearly advertisements are inserted four or more changes will be allowed.

J. W. BAILEY, 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. tf

D. W. H. DAY. T. W. HUTCHINSON. J. P. PILLARS.

DAY, HUTCHINSON & PILLARS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Collecting and Real Estate Agents.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care.—Office over W. J. Hitchcock's store, Perrysburg, Wood County, Ohio. '61-40tf.

JAMES MURRAY. P. S. SLEVIN.

MURRAY & SLEVIN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

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

H. H. DODGE. J. R. TYLER.

DODGE & TYLER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Perrysburg, Ohio.

Particular attention paid to Conveyancing and Notorial Business. Also, for sale, large quantities of Land in Wood and adjoining counties. '60-tf

ASHER COOK. J. F. PRICE. S. W. JOHNSON.

COOK, PRICE & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Perrysburg, Ohio.

Will promptly attend to all Law Business entrusted to their care. Have for sale large quantities of Land, including well improved farms, which will be sold on easy terms. '60-1tf

GEORGE STRAIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Perrysburg, Ohio.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in the several Courts of Ohio.—Office with John Bates, 2nd street. '60-1tf

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

H. H. POE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Napoleon, Henry County, Ohio.

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Wood and adjoining counties.

Office in Haly and Johnson's brick, Perry street. August 14th, 1861—15y1.

DR. J. HOWELLS,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
1-tf Bowling Green, Ohio.

DR. J. B. SMITH,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BOWLING GREEN, Wood County, Ohio.

All calls will be promptly attended to, both day and night. '60-1tf

BAIRD HOUSE,
C. C. BAIRD, PROPRIETOR,
1-tf Perrysburg, Ohio.

PERRYSBURG PLANING MILL, and SASH FACTORY,
DANIEL LINDSEY, PROPRIETOR.

Manufactures to order, and keeps constantly on hand, a general supply of

Doors, Sash, Blinds and Window Shades;
Pine, Whitewood and Ash Flooring;
Pine and Whitewood Doors.

All kinds of PLANING done to order. Orders promptly filled at Toledo prices, or, in some cases, below the m. '60-tf

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

and

JEWELRY!

Carefully repaired by

W. F. POMEROY,

At PERRYSBURG BANK BUILDING. '60-1tf

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!

ROBERTSON

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!

CALL EARLY.

WM. ROBERTSON.

Maumee City, O., May 8, 1861.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS AND OILS.

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, FURNITURE, COACH, DEMAR, and JAPAN VARNISH.

PAINT, VARNISH, SASH, WHITEWASH, SCRUBBING and LAMP BRUSHES.

DYE STUFFS, like Joseph's coat, of many colors.

GLASS of all Sizes, PUTTY, SAND and EMERY PAPER, TURPENTINE, ALCOHOL, CASTOR and SWEET OILS, English Currants, Prunes, Tamarinds, and Raisens, Spice, Pepper, Cinnamon by the lb. or mat. Ginger, Cloves, Ground and Extract of Coffee, Chocolate and Cocoa. Starch by the lb. or box.

A fine assortment of PERFUMERY SOAPS and flavoring extracts.

A large assortment of PURE MEDICINES and CHEMICALS, and Tilden's celebrated Medicines for Physicians use.

We are selling a fine article of COAL OIL, free from smoke or smell, at 75c per gallon.

Lamp from five shillings to two dollars.

We believe in the principles of POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY and PAY AS YOU GO, and shall hold our Stock strictly for CASH or READY PAY, and will take all kinds of Grain and Produce in exchange.

PATENT MEDICINES OF EVERY KIND.

Gilead, May 9, 1861—tf.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have been duly appointed administrator and administratrix of Jacob T Wyckoff, late of Wood county, Ohio, deceased. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated, to the undersigned for allowance. JOHN R. APGER,

17w3* MATILDA WYCKOFF.

Perrysburg Journal.

CULTIVATE THE MIND.

A HOME TRUTH—ORIGINAL.

The capacities of the human mind are so great, so vast is the amount of knowledge it may require, that we pause in wonder and ask, "Why is it that we find the mass of mankind so ignorant and besotted, grovelling in the dust as it were, scarce caring to let their eyes look over the vast fields of light and knowledge, in which they might be reapers, scarce knowing a thought, save that which relates to what they may eat, drink and wear?" For them no stars gleam in the intellectual sky; for them no peans of triumphant music are borne upon the breeze. They seem to know but little of inner life, of the hidden germ of greatness which lies within them, and to care less. They hear not, they care not, for the still small voice within, which is urging them to holier and better things. Hear not, did I say? Ah, yes! there is a time in every human being's life when the higher nature will gain the ascendency; but alas! it is often like the flitting gleam of the sun-beams upon the water—a ripple upon the ocean—a moment, and they are gone.

How beautiful, how cheering the thought that we are not *all* of earth, that the mind (a gem so delicate in its texture, so brilliant in its emanations,) will live forever! Gladly the immortal spirit grasps at this tho't; hopefully it presses forward for a touch of inspiration from a higher world—gives strength to its wings, and on the soul-propelling breeze voices are borne: "Sister, brother, be of good cheer, press forward with indomnitable courage, thou art not working alone for earth, but for heaven." We are oft-times conscious of a something existing within us which will not be bounded by earth, which at all times threatens to penetrate the vail above us, and search in to hidden misteries.

How far our powers and capacities may extend, it may not be ours to know, so much depends upon cultivation. The mind, which will at first resemble the humble acorn, may in time grow and expand like the majestic oak, budding and branching, still yielding fruit for time and eternity. If it be true that the mind is to live forever, and that the body is to pass away, crumble to dust in its mother earth, why exalt the wants of the body over those of the mind, and consider them of the first importance? True, the wants of the body must be attended to, yet we create for ourselves many artificial wants, to the detriment of both our minds and bodies. This is not well; we are thus prostituting our higher natures to our lower.

We have much to encourage us. The past has shown us what mind can do; the present has many discoveries and inventions; but the future; the glorious future (that pure unsullied page, on which we should strive to impress our mark) may, if we *will* it, unfold thoughts which are struggling for a ray of light amidst darkness and obscurity—thoughts soon giving place to deeds which will tell forever.

In the mansions of the human mind there are many chambers; here and there, the windows are open, admitting the sunlight; but many more are in the darkness, and almost hidden by piles of rubbish which have been accumulating for years. Open! oh, open! dusky halls, and let in the sunbeams! No sound, no light—all is darkness, and the weary owner lifts his earth-clouded eyes, and murmurs: "The key will not turn in the lock; it matters little, there is nothing therein." But the quickening angel replies:—"Not so, it is only the unskillfulness of the hand which uses it. Arouse thee from thy slothful ignorance, and reward will repay thy exertions." But alas! many hearts make no response, so the late-low tones of the spirit-voice are hushed, and he passes on to another door, perhaps to meet with the same repulse.

It is wisely ordered that we must till the soil of our minds ourselves; assistance we may receive from others, but without our own exertions nothing will be accomplished. We must work with our own heads, hearts, and hands, if we expect to get through the world honorably and nobly—if we expect to write our names in proud characters on the scroll of the future. Yes, we must till the ground, plant the seed, and wait patiently—no, I mean *work* patiently, for results. "Ah, we have not time to cultivate the mind," say many. What an assertion! *Take* time; steal a few moments from your other occupations; if you have *not* time, it is because you have wasted so much of it in your past life.

Yes, the mind must have something to feed upon. If the beautiful flowers, whose seed God hath planted, are not cultivated, rank weeds will spring up, and the waters of bitterness will overflow the soul. No time! brother? Yet you can find time to spend in useless games, in quarreling over politics and worldly affairs, and too often (to your shame be it said) in abusing the other sex, to whom you owe a debt of gratitude, and whose errors you are in many ways helping to perpetuate, by not encouraging those who are under your immediate influence and protection to lead a purer and more intellectual life.

Woman, as she now is, needs a great deal of encouragement. Thousands for the want of it, have sunk far below what they might have been. The mass need more ambition properly directed. Cultivate your reasoning faculties, sister; study cause and effect, and you will avoid many rocks on which you are now in danger of being stranded. Woman is too often taught that she is an inferior being; that is, in mental capacity; and we all know what effect education has upon the human mind. Once impress persons with their inferiority, teach them they are inferior beings, and you destroy their ambition, make them mere tools to work good or evil, just as the influences are around them.

The bright-eyed, light-hearted little girl dreams not of inferiority, hence we find her in so many cases eclipsing and bearing away the palm from those of the opposite sex, who are even older than herself. But, alas! too often, here at this important period in her intellectual struggle, a strange system of education is commenced; the child is taught to consider herself a woman, before she is one, either physically or mentally—before she knows scarcely anything of woman's duties. At a period when her mind is just preparing to reason and philosophise, she thinks of other things. If the daughter does not think of marriage, father and mother will be pretty sure to think of it for her; a chance presents itself—"better take it!" (so reasons half the world,) "you may never get another, and perhaps live and die an old maid, and oh! that would be horrible!"

Ah, fond parents, could your daughter's future life pass in panoramic view before your eyes, you would think there were some conditions even worse than that of being an old maid! The fretful, peevish wife, with overtasked energies and half-performed duties, is very often the result of these early marriages. Even if her home education has not been neglected, there are many duties of which she knows nothing. The beautiful blossoms of early promise are choked up with the weeds of vexation and discontent, and in time such minds are very apt not to ascend much higher than the smoke of the cooking-stove.

There are exceptions to this rule, among those who make early marriages, and they show the natural strength of woman's character. Some have been surrounded by favorable circumstances, and had but few cares; others are possessed of so much intellectuality and energy of character that the mind will unfold itself in spite of adverse circumstances; yet in many cases their physical strength gives way, and they sink into early graves.

As we mark the evanescent rays of such aspiring genius, we form some idea of what rich legacies of thought such women would have bequeathed to the world, what bright stars they might have gleamed in the intellectual sky, if they had only waited till their minds were better matured before they took upon themselves so many new duties.

This subject is universally acknowledged to be one of the greatest importance, affecting, as it does, in a great measure, not only the mind of woman, but of man—not only the present, but coming generations. In reading the lives of great men, we find that in most cases, if not all, they have possessed mothers with superior minds. The genius which they have transmitted to their sons shadow forth what the mother might have been had she possessed the same privileges.

Then let us cultivate our minds. True, we have many barriers to oppose, many obstructions to overcome, yet we should use all the means which lie in our power, and press firmly onward. If our efforts are ever so weak at first—if our spirit-wings are just able to ascend an inch in the world of light and knowledge—still we have made a beginning, and have gained something by the struggle; and through all the succeeding ages of eternity we will have cause to rejoice that those efforts were made.

Far, far up the hill of science, lights are gleaming, and forms of beauty meet our view. Sweet fountains are gushing from the rocks, whose waters have a soul-inspiring power, and bid us drink again. Steep and toilsome is the way up the rugged cliffs, but far, far up above, their summits are crowned with laurel-wreaths; let us press forward; snatch from their rocky hights, and twine them round our brows. And there will be a time, when the freed spirit will have burst its earthly chains; when on the banks of the river of death our little bark shall be moored, and we shall pass over the dark waters, and enter into a sphere of more extended fulness. Ah! *then* we shall drink from the fountain of eternal knowledge, and search into hidden misteries.

Oh! how many reasons there are for not neglecting the mind. Remember, we all possess talents; they must not remain idle; we are called to a great work; we must be up and doing; we all have our mission—God help us fill them! STELLA R——.

MAUMEE CITY, Sept. 12, 1861.

Address From Hon. David Tod.

His Acceptance of the Nomination for Governor.

The following official notice of his nomination for Governor has been sent to Hon. David Tod:

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 6, 1861.

Hon. David Tod—Dear Sir: I have the honor to inform you that you were unanimously and most enthusiastically nominated as a candidate for Governor, at the People's Union Convention, held in this city yesterday, and it is to be hoped that you will speedily signify your acceptance of the position in such manner as may be consonant with your judgement.

With sentiments of high regard, &c.,

THOMAS EWING, President.

J. M. COFFINBERRY, Secretary.

To this Mr. Tod replies in the following patriotic Address.

To the People of Ohio.

In responding to my nomination by your representatives in Convention at Columbus on the 6th inst., intelligence of which has this day been officially communicated to me, and in the acceptance of the same, it is meet that I should express to you my sense of the obligation which this high honor confers. Language fails me in this attempt, as I can conceive of no more distinguished mark of your confidence at this critical juncture, through so intelligent and patriotic a Convention of representatives assembled from all parts of the State, reflecting the sentiments of all political parties, as well as of the highest interest and most important concerns involved in what may with truth be termed a struggle for our national existence.

Believe me when I assure you I fully appreciate the vast responsibility attached to the position of Chief Magistrate of our State at this critical period in its affairs, and duly sensible of my own demerits, and were it not that I rely upon your generous forbearance I should hesitate to accept what your distinguished impartiality with such unparalleled unanimity has assigned me.

Without going into a discussion of the circumstances and events which have brought about the present alarming and unhappy condition of our national affairs, as these must now be apparent to all, I will content myself by saying that the issue presented to us as a people in the sanguinary struggle forced upon us by the ambitious and designing leaders of the Southern rebellion, is, that of man's capacity for self government. The whole question to be tried and settled—settled in such a way that nothing in human power can ever disturb or change it again, is, then, "Whether man is capable of governing himself." Should it not be shown when every resource and sacrifice has been made—and I would exhaust every means in our power first ere yielding—then in order that we might have our rights protected and our liberties preserved in some degree approaching the perfection of our hitherto supposed impregnable system of free government, I would consent to be taken under the protection of our once so called Mother Country, or of any other power capable of maintaining for us the respect of the nations of the globe.

That we shall eventually succeed in settling this question to the satisfaction of all the world beyond the hitherto expressed doubts and suspicions of foreign potentates, statesmen and presses, I have not the remotest doubt; but that we shall be required to exercise all of those higher attributes of which man is capable; patient and persevering purpose, inflexible will, unshaken fortitude and undrinking courage, the already written experience of the past few months have indicated. And it is the source of the heartiest congratulation that we can already point to the brave deeds and daring actions of our noble volunteers thus early, and feel within our hearts that the number of these invincible soldiers are only to be increased and their welfare and comfort considered and cared for to the utmost of our resources, to have abundant evidence of the success which, though it may be temporarily interrupted, must eventually perch upon our banners.

It is the duty of every man who can bear arms at this juncture, imperative necessity alone preventing—when his efforts should be given in another direction towards strengthening the cause and aiding the Government—to rally to the standard of his country, and be contented among the heroes of the greatest as it will be the most extraordinary revolution since the world began. The struggle of our ancestors was for self-government, our struggle is to maintain it, and under the blessings of the same God who smiled upon Washington and his barefooted half starved comrades, *we will do it!*

Those who cannot aid the cause in the field may yet do much while pursuing their ordinary avocations; the sinews of war are needed, and these they may help to contribute, every man as far as his means will warrant, and there should scarcely be a limit to this when it is considered that if our government is destroyed, property will have lost whatever value its free institutions and enlightened laws confessed. In this view, the National Loan, based upon such security as underlies the existence of the Federal Government and the value of all property, and to which no other species of security can at all approximate in value, should be as liberally subscribed to as so much of a lien on life, for what is life worth without liberty? And is not liberty to be purchased and secured at every cost? The character of the National Loan is such that nearly all classes may participate in its subscription, and it is better that ten men should subscribe to a $1,000 of its notes, than that the honor and profit should fall to one.

Our system of taxation may require revision; as it now operates some camps who should be found, while others suffer whose burthens should be lightened. Equality, that, like the dews of heaven, each may bear in proportion his just share, is what is required and what it should be our aim to secure.

The unprepared state in which the opening of the war found our State Government naturally created many obstacles, no little confusion, much delay, and many trying and peculiarly annoying difficulties to both the Executive and the people. I am happy to believe that these obstacles are now mainly removed.

It shall be my aim to give the utmost support to the National Government, conceiving the doctrine of Secession to be entirely destructive of our national existence, without which it will be impossible to govern ourselves, regarding the original compact of the Federal Union not one of States, but of people, and adhering to the never to be shaken belief that they—the people—and by this I mean the people of all the States, or their representatives fairly elected and delegated and assembled in National Convention have alone the right, after the most liberal and enlarged debate, to determine its future destiny. Believing that the masses of the South still love the Union and world, were they left untrammeled and unforced, declare to morrow their will for its continuance, I utterly repudiate the monstrous and wicked plea and petition of the ringleaders of this conspiracy, and would argue for war eternally until they were brought to condign punishment, and their misguided fellowers restored to reason and brought back to a recognition of the true purposes and intentions of the Federal Government, from which, by artful, cunning and gross misrepresentations, they have been misled and blinded. I pray the time may not be long in its approach when our deceived Southern brethern shall be restored to their allegiance, and the more effectually the war is prosecuted to this end the speedier the honor will come, when we shall behold the Union as it was—as it was intended to be—as it must and shall be—not a pillar withdrawn from its magnificent temple, not a star erased from its glorious constellation.

I recognize the full spirit and endorsed in every word, sentence, and as a whole, the platform, simple, pure and honest as it is, upon which I am placed, and with the best energies with which I am endowed, and am capable, shall aim to carry out its just and righteous principles, and that our brethern at the South may see in it and in this my endorsement—having hitherto been counted among those who were their warmest and most devoted friends—the sincerity and truthfulness of our purpose in our war for the Union—*for the sake of the Union*, I shall go forward if elected, of which I can have no manner of doubt—and elected by such an unparallelled majority, as shall convince the world how Ohio can act when the Union is in danger and its existence threatened—burying all party passions and prejudices, yielding up all political predilections, believing in the dying words of the great Illinois Statesman, that "Whoever is not prepared to sacrifice party organizations and platforms on the altar of his country, does not deserve the support of honest people." I shall go forth to the discharge of my responsible duties strengthened by the justice of our cause, and relying upon the charity of all good people who, aware of the infirmities to which all men are subject, will not expect too much from any one, or such a thing as perfection; and with a single purpose to maintain the honor, dignity, reputation, and if it please Heaven, to add to these, so that Ohio may rank second to none in her loyalty, her liberality, her courage and undying devotion to the Government of our fathers—the Union, one inseparable, now and forever!

DAVID TOD.

Cleveland, September 9, 1861.

TRUE DEMOCRACY.

Speech of Daniel S. Dickinson, in Courtland County, N. Y. Sept. 2.

We came here not as Democrats, not as Republicans, not as Abolitionists, not as Americans, but we came here as people. Seeing that the enemy are at the gates of the citadel, seeing that armed rebellion is threatening us, we come together to stay up the hands of the Constitution and cling to the pillars, swearing in our faith if these institutions fall, as the people we fall with them. (Cheers.) The question is not "Who is at the head of this administration?" and I shall not inquire whether his name be Abraham Lincoln or Andrew Jackson. He is the people's representative of the government, and, for those who like him and confide in him, it is their duty to do all they can to sustain him, and those who do not, it is their duty to do much more. (Cheers.) Those who believe that he and his administration are adequate, can rejoice in the pride of their strength; and those who believe he is not adequate, should come forward and whip their horses and call upon their Hercules and put their shoulder to the wheel. I shall not adopt your political principles, if you are an opponent of mine, as many of you are, and I don't ask you to adopt mine; but I ask you to go with me in a great and common duty, which concerns us all alike; to shield the government first from rebellion and destruction; then, if there is a question who shall govern it afterwards we will discuss that on another day.—(Cheers.) I go for the preservation of this government, and I go to clove him down, as Saul did Agag, who undertakes to destroy it; and it is of little consequence to me whether the enemy of the government is in arms, or whether he is aiding the armed; whether he is a rebel or an aid to rebellion; whether he points the fatal weapon at the bosom of his fellow-men, or whether he aids and encourages another to do it, whether he applies the torch to the capital of our country, and attempt to burn it to ashes and destroy its archives, or whether he is an apologist, and connives and encourages it under the tongue of peace. I have earned what little reputation I enjoy before the public by standing by the Constitution and I intend to stand by it as long as there is one single shred of the Constitution left, and whether it is assailed by opinions or arms, by North or by South, by one class or by another, I care not. He is the foe to the government who assails it, and my foe and I dare him to a trial of the strength of the Constitution and the Union before the people.

The very existence of the institutions under which we live are threatened, and there are but two sides to this question. One is in favor and the other is against it. There can be no doubt of the result of this matter if properly prosecuted; and we are embarrassed more to day by attempts to connive at the rebellion within than we are by the rebellion itself. For there is strength enough and power enough of men, and money, and determination, to crush this rebellion to the very earth, where it deserves to be crushed. There is no other way to deal with it. The administration has unquestionably put forth it's best efforts. I am not the chosen defender of the administration. I am its political opponent when I act politically; but in emergencies of this kind I intend to rise above political considerations entirely. (Loud cheering.)

THE UNION BEFORE POLITICS.

I change no political opinions. I say political opinions have nothing to do with the question one way or the other. It is not "Who shall tenant and govern the capital?" It is not, who shall govern this great state and nation? It is, "Shall it be preserved for any party to govern?" (Cheers.) Now none shall escape from that issue. There are no slippery and filthy stepstones by which political office seekers can crawl away from that, up or down. It is a question of existence—our existence—and he who is not for maintaining that existence is for destroying it. The administration has come in with a thousand embarrassments around them—corruption and treason in every department to the very lips; military officers betraying their command—navy officers stealing their ships—officers in the mint and in the custom houses, and in every department, stealing its property, or turning it to the enemy; and a new administration with a new cabinet coming in as a party administration, having only the confidence of a part of the people, had all kinds of embarrassment on its hands. But so far as they have done what I commend, I commend them for it. If they have not all I would myself have done in like circumstances, if they have been remiss, it is the province of the people to call them to account, and ask them to administer the Government so as to put down the rebellion at the earliest moment. Now, the sin which most easily besets the American people, is politics. Everything is politics in this country. Like the frogs, and lice, and locusts of Egypt, it comes up in the bread and kneading trough. Politics is what ale is to Boniface; we eat and drink and sleep on politics. [Laughter and applause.] And if I wish to find a traitor to heaven and earth, and find a name to curse the knave, I would call him a mean managing, grog shop politician. [Laughter and applause.] Even in the matter of this great crisis, which threatens our very country and existence, there is an attempt going forward to raise a political party upon it.—"Why don't you rally up to sustain this government?" "Why, those abolitionists kindled this fire." "Well, what difference does that make? Does it burn any more than if the Democrats had kindled it?" The question is, how can we arrest the flame; not who kindled it? Your church is on fire, and you are summoned to save it. The house is on fire and burning, and threatening the destruction of the building beside it, so that

"The blackness of ashes shall mark where it stood,
And a wild mother scream o'er her famishing brood."

But the Baptists say the Methodists set it, and the Presbyterians say the Baptists set it, and the Methodists say that both of the others set it, or might have prevented it, and no one will endeavor to extinguish the flames! What a spectacle for a Christian people! We hear the cry of "fire," and the engines rattling, and the cry of alarm arises from all, but the great majority hang say, "I didn't set it on fire. I told them that the building would get on fire if they didn't look out, and I shan't help put it out." But I hold it is of no consequence how the fire came—it is burning. It is not Mr. Lincoln's house, but it belongs to the American people—not only to the present generation, but to generations to come throughout the long track of future time.

THE MAD CUNNINGHAM PARTY.

But there is an attempt going on now in order that scurvy politicians may ride into office upon it, or have an organization that they can manage. It is not the Democratic party. I repudiate it for Democracy up and down, and round about and diagonally, and in every other sense; but it is a set of self-constituted mediocrats; *the Mrs. Cunningham of the Democratic party*, who are in labor with their bogus baby that they may claim the Democratic inheritance. They expect to inaugurate a party because the President of the United States is not conducting this war according to the Constitution. They have laid out a constitutional chart, upon which they ask him to travel, turning his toes to the true constitutional angle, and making every step according to the constitution. I expect those administering the government to go according to the Convention, but have my own views of what is the Constitution and what the rebellion, and what the duty of the administration in putting down the rebellion, and I have an idea of what I would do in putting it down, if I had charge of it

The Constitution is a great landmark, and not a bill of particulars. (Cheers.) Every power given by the Constitution directing a thing to be done, always implies the power to do it. If the Constitution erects a government, it presupposes the maintenance of that government by all the usual and ordinary means within the reach of that government, and in times of war, and in times of peace, there is a power arising from the very necessity of the case that controls the whole question.

Now, it is supposed that there is no war power except that which arises out of and is prescribed by the Constitution. There is a power upon which the Constitution stands, that lies beneath the Constitution and rises above the Constitution, and is on and under the Constitution—it is the great law of self-preservation, for communities, nations and States, as well as individuals.—It is older than this government. It is as old as civilization. It had no rise in the Constitution. It arises in the very necessity of the existence of civil government.

DUTY OF DEMOCRATS.

Any Democrat that undertakes to embarrass the administration; whether he loves or hates it, in such a crisis as this, is no Democrat and no good citizen, and ought to be put up as a monument for scorn to point her slow, unmoving finger at. His genuineness is about equal to that of the old revolutionary soldier I have heard of in the interior of Pennsylvania. The inhabitants of the place had determined on having a 4th of July celebration, of the old fashioned spread-eagle kind, and looked for a man for a revolutionary soldier, to give interest to the occasion, and finally succeeded in finding one, an old German. He was brought a great distance and placed upon the platform near the orator, who waxed grandly eloquent upon the patriotic deeds of the surviving hero, and at the close of the oration he was desired to give some of his personal recollections of the war. "You," said the President, "must have known Washington.—"Yes, I knew him." "Where did you meet him?" "At Trenton." "Were you in the battle?" "Yes, I surrender to Washington." "You surrender to Washington! How was that?" "*I vos von Hessian!*" (Great laughter.)

THE "BLACK REPUBLICANS."

They are distressed for fear I am going to turn Black Republican, or Abolitionist, or something—particularly these gentlemen that were not in Buffalo in '48. They are so much afraid of Black Republicans and Abolitionists now that they cannot be with us in arresting rebellion. These very men, some of them, had my name published so long in black letters for standing by the Constitution, that I am not so much afraid of what is black as they seem to be. I think it will be well for them to review their own history. I have fought Republicans all my days, and will again when I please; but when they will go with me to put down rebellion in arms, I will go with them. I do not regard my political virtue so weak that I am afraid to act it.

Senator Carlile on the Habeas Corpus Question.

Hon. John S. Carlile, Senator from Virginia, under the new state government, gives his opinion on the legality of the President's action in suspending the writ of habeas corpus, in following words:

"I believe the President acted not only within the strict line of constitutional duty, in refusing to acknowledge the command of the judiciary in the writs of habeas corpus directed to the military who had in charge the bodies of these accused of treasonable conduct, but if he had not done so, he would have been untrue to the Constitution and his oath of office. He is sworn to protect defend the Constitution, and to see that the laws are faithfully executed. If a conspiracy exists to destroy the Constitution and obstruct the due execution of the laws, it would be very strange indeed if he had not the right to arrest and detain the conspirators, but had the right to assemble armies, and upon the field of battle to shoot not only the conspirators themselves but thousands of others, the dupes and victims of the originators of rebellion. It would be a libel upon the illustrious authors of the Constitution, to suppose they would require of the President under the solemnities of an oath, the performence of a duty and not to clothe him with full and ample powers to keep his oath. The maxim interarmis silent leges, is as old as the law itself, and was as well known to the founders of our government, as it is to their descendants."

McClellan's Order Respecting the Observance of the Sabbath.

The following order has just been promulgated:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 7.—The Major General commanding desires and requests that in future there may be a more perfect reapect for the Sabbath on the part of his command. We are fighting in a holy cause, and should endeavor to deserve the benign favor of the Creator. Unless in case of an attack by the enemy or some other extreme military necessity, it is commanded to commanding officers that all work shall be suspended on the Sabbath; that no unnecessary movements shall be made on that day; that the men, as far as possible, shall be permitted to rest from their labors; that they shall attend Divine service after the customary morning inspection; and that officers and men alike, use their influence to insure the utmost decorum and quiet on that day. The General commanding regards this as no idle form. One day's rest is necessary for man and animals; more than this the observance of the holy day of the God of mercy and battles is our sacred duty.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

☞The Tiffin *Tribune* says Jac. Foster, editor of the 'Fostoria News,' has been chosen first Lieutenat in Capt. Chance's company, which goes into the 21st regiment.—Keep your "shooting stick" "double loaded," Jake.