Local Matters.

TIME TABLE---Dayton & Michigan R.

GOING SOUTH.		GOING NORTH.	
Night Exp--	10:25 P. M.	Night Exp.----	3:30 A. M
Mail--------	10:49 A. M.	Mail --------	2:38 P. M.
Freight-----	5:13 A. M.	Freight ------	7:22 P. M.

The Union Convention at Bowling Green.

THE PEOPLE AROUSED.

Nomination of County Officers.

Full Proceedings---Harmonious Action.

The prospects for a large turn out, on Saturday last, were anything but flattering.—About six o'clock in the morning it commenced pouring down rain and continued without intermission until eight. However, we, in common with "the rest of mankind, feeling an interest in the welfare of our "beloved country," harnessed our "one-horse locomotive" and started in the rain. On going up town we were not long in finding a fellow passenger to "share our fate" with us, when we set out for Bowling Green.—After it stopped raining, the sun soon came out gloriously. The people, too, began to turn out in large numbers—about one hundred and twenty going out from Perrysburg town and township. Every township in the county was largely represented; and, though not quite so large as one year ago, the Convention was respectable in size.

Promptly at the appointed hour, the Convention was called to order by the Chairman of the Central Union Committee by appointing Capt. Asher Cook as temporary President. For this mark of honor, the Captain tendered the Convention his unqualified thanks. If ever there was a time for unity, a time when we should come up like men, that time was now; and our action today would be a leaf in the pages of future history. About eight hundred of our friends were now gone to sustain the flag of our country—to stand shoulder to shoulder in defense of the best government the sun ever shone on. Let us then with the same unanimity join in solid column to cheer and sustain them. When the rebels of South Carolina made the assault on Sumpter, Stephen A. Douglas called upon the President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, and there pledged himself to give his Administration his undivided support, until every State in rebellion should be compelled to acknowledge the supremacy of the Federal Constitution. That was a glorious event in the history of our national troubles—worthy the great heads of this Government, and a fit example for us to be governed by to-day.

Upon motion Daniel Barton, Esq., was elected Vice President, and J. W. Bailey and E. A. Higgins, Secretaries.

Mr. Price moved the appointment of a committee of six to report rules and regulations for this convention—carried. The President appointed upon that committee the following gentlemen: J. F. Price, John Bates, Jas. W. Ross, L. F. Dubbs, S. L. Sargent and John Ried.

Mr. Dodge moved the appointment of a committee of six upon apportionment of offices—carried. The following gentlemen were appointed said committee: Henry H. Dodge, S. L. Boughton, Dr. Wm. Bell, Wm. Houston, W. R. Carothers and E. Graham.

Mr. Chance moved the appointment of a committee of six to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting—carried. Mahlon Chance, S. D. Wescott, Thos. Gorrell, S. Baldwin, E. Tuller and L. Borden were appointed said committee.

The convention then took a recess till after dinner, to give the committees time to make their reports.

Immediately upon the adjournment of the convention, Mr. Ried mounted the stand and commenced pouring out a tirade of abuse against the Perrysburgers because they wouldn't sanction a movement in convention by which that gentleman could ride into the prosecutorship.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After dinner the attention of the convention was occupied in hearing an able and patriotic address by Judge Whiteley, a note of which will be found elsewhere.

The convention was called to order at 2 o'clock, when Mr. Price from the committee on rules and regulations made the following report:

For President, Asher Coook.
Vice " Daniel Barton.
Secretaries, J. W. Bailey & E. A. Higgins.

The committee further recommended the following apportionment, to-wit: That each township be entitled to one vote for every twenty votes cast for the Supreme Judges Brinkerhoof and Smith, in 1860, and one for every fraction of over ten, which gives the following votes:

Perrysburg, 24; Middleton, 7; Washington, 9; Troy, 7; Lake, 3; Plain, 11; Montgomery, 13; Liberty, 5; Perry, 11; Henry, 4; Bloom, 11; Jackson, 2; Freedom, 8; Milton, 7; Portage, 6; Weston, 13; Center, 7; Webster, 6. Total number of votes, 153.

That a majority of all the votes cast shall nominate, and that ever voter present in Convention shall be entitled to be a delegate; that each delegate may cast a fractional vote in any township which he may represent for any candidate he may deem proper.—The report was adopted.

Mr. Dodge from the apportionment committee, reported as follows:

That there are four county offices to be filled by the nominees of this Convention, to-wit: One Auditor, one Treasurer, one Prosecuting Attorney and one Commissioner. Your committee are unanimously of the opinion that the following would be a fair apportionment and division of offices:

1st; for Auditor, a Republican.
2d; for Treasurer, a Democrat.
3d; for Prosecuting Attorney, a Repub'n.
4th; for Commission, a Democrat.

Mr. Ried moved as an amendment to the foregoing as follows:

First to vote for Auditor, second for Treasurer, third for Commissioner and fourth for Attorney.

The amendment was laid on the table and the report of the committee adopted.

The committee on resolutions, thro' Mr. Chance, reported as follows:

Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the Disunionists in the Southern States, now in revolt against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capitol; that in this national emergency we, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only our duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States; but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and right of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as those objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

Resolved, In the language of Hon. Joe Holt, we are for this Union without conditions—one and indivisible, now and forever—for its preservation at any or every cost of blood and treasure against all its assailants, and against any and every compromise that may be proposed to be made under the guns of the rebels.

There was another resolution relative to giving a hearty support to the nominees of the Convention, which we did not get.

The President then announced the next business in order to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Auditor, which resulted as follows:

Addison Smith, 125; Robert Minton, 16; Edwin Tuller, 9. Necessary to a choice, 77. Mr. Smith was then declared duly nominated.

Three votes were next taken on the Treasuryship with the following result:

	1st bal	2d bal	3d bal
John Wooster,	53	70	77
Henry Thornton,	61	68	67
John Bates,	18	5½	

On the announcement of the result of the third ballot, Mr. Thornton proposed three cheers for Wooster, which were given with a will, and in turn three cheers given to Thornton.

The vote for Prosecuting Attorney was next in order which resulted as follows:

D. W. H. Day 8, J. R. Tyler 16, P. S. Slevin 24, J. E. McGowen 96.

The vote was then taken for Commissioner with the following result:

Osman Diver 11, John Weaver 23, Henry Carroll 38, Addison Lansdale 78.

Mr. Price moved the successful nominees be declared the unanimous choice of this Convention—carried unanimously.

On motion M. C. Whiteley was declared to be the unanimous choice of this Convention for Common Pleas Judge.

On motion Capt. Cook was declared to be the unanimous choice of this Convention for Representative in the State Legislature.

Mr. Dodge moved that the proceedings of this convention be published in the Perrysburg papers—carried. The convention then adjourned.

The Horse for Col. Norton.

The horse tendered to Col. Norton by Hon. George Laskey was forwarded to this place last week, together with the following letter, which we have been permitted to publish:

GILEAD, Sept. 10th, 1861.

Col. J. S. Norton, 21st Reg't, O V U S A,

Dear Sir:—I send you the horse which you saw when up here. I have taken much pains to try to find one that I thought would suit you better, but have failed in so doing. I think with a little care this will answer your purpose. Hoping and trusting that he will make you a good, serviceable horse, I remain very truly,

Your Obedient Servant, GEO. LASKEY.

The following is the Colonel's reply:

PERRYSBURG, Sept. 12, 1861.

Hon. Geo. Laskey—Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 10th inst., was handed to me by the young man who delivered the horse, with which you present me; and now, my dear sir, what can I do more than to express my warmest thanks for this manifestation of your friendship for me, and for your zeal in the cause of Constitutional Liberty, now in jeopardy through this unnatural rebellion. I know you expect me to do my duty wherever placed, and that you believe I will is manifest from this and kindred acts, unmistakable in character, extending through the entire time. Since the commencement of this unholy war, I can make no promises, nor do you expect them. What I have been I propose to be still; true to the cause in which all honest patriots are laboring, and that we shall, in the end triumph I do not permit myself to doubt. I go to camp on Monday. Truly your friend, J. S. NORTON,
Col. 21st Regiment.

Proceedings of the Wood County Teachers Association.

The association convened at the Presbyterian church, in Tontogany on Saturday, September 7th, and was called to order by the President.

On motion, J. B. Newton was chosen Secretary pro tem. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Elocutionary exercises were then engaged in, conducted by the President. The selections read were as follows: "Flowers," by the President; "Life is a Treadmill," by W. H. Wood; "Daniel Webster," by W. A. Benchoter; "Speak Kindly," by Miss A. A. Wood, and "Female Education," by Miss P. P. Tracy.

Mr. Cornell, of the Perrysburg Union School, was introduced to the association and made some very interesting remarks. Mr. Hollenbeck was then called for, and made some remarks relative to the art of reading, which were not only interesting, but highly instructive; after which he read "Rienzi's Address to the Romans," in a manner that could not well be surpassed.

On motion of W. S. Thurstin, the association adjourned to meet at 1½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The exercises commenced with a discussion of the merits of the various systems of Grammar, in which Messrs. J. W. Woodbury, S. A. Cornell, J. M. Cunning and C. F. Swigert partook with a lively interest, each recommending his favorite authors and pointing out the particulars in which he thought they were entitled to claims of superiority over other authors.

The discussion having closed, the Society proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted in the following named persons: President, Seymour A. Cornell; Vice Presidents, D. A. Avery, C. F. Swigert and J. M. Cunning; Secretary, L. Black; Treasurer, Miss F. M. Guinness.

W. H. Gorrill—the acting President—then delivered a highly interesting and feeling address on the occasion of his resignation; and Mr. Cornell, President elect, took the chair with very appropriate and well timed remarks.

The committee on programme for the next meeting of the association, submitted the following programme for Teachers' Association, first Saturday in January, 1862:

FORENOON SESSION.—1st, Prayer, Music. 2nd, Class in elocution, conducted by C. F. Swigert, and music. 3d, Essay by Miss E. L. Bassett.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—1st, Discussion of following question:—Resolved, that Teachers should not introduce partizan influence in school. 2d, Class in parsing, chosen and conducted by J. W. Woodbury, music. 3d, Experience of D. A. Avery as Teacher, music. 4th, Composition by Miss Kate Black. 5th, Declamation by L. Borden, alternate J. H. Whitehead. 6th, Address by F. Hollenbeck, music.

Committee recommended that the next meeting of the association be held at Gilead, first Saturday in January, 1862.

On motion of W. H. Gorrill the foregoing programme was adopted. The association was then entertained by the choir singing, "Wise Welcome." Owing to the lateness of the hour, the exercises in mental arithmetic were omitted. The association then listened to an address by Mr. W. S. Thurstin, which to be heard could not but be appreciated.—The President being compelled at this hour to return to Perrysburg, the chair was filled by Mr. Swigert, one of the Vice Presidents.

On motion of W. H. Wood it was decided that the music for each session of the association be procured in the vicinity where the meeting is held.

On motion D. A. Avery was appointed a committee to procure music for the next session. A vote of thanks was tendered to W. S. Thurstin and the choir for the extra manner in which they entertained those present; also to the citizens of Tontogany for the hospitality extended to those attending the association. The choir sung a piece entitled 'Home,' after which the association adjourned to meet as recommended by the committee.

This session, notwithstanding the anxiety existing in every mind, relative to our national difficulties, was well attended and a deep interest manifested by every one present.

SEYMOUR A. CORNELL, President.
L. BLACK, Secretary.

☞ Wood county is well represented in the army. As near as we can learn there are about 800 men now in the service; or nearly ⅛ of the voting population.

☞ We understand that S. M. Chilcote, Esq., presented Col. Gibson with a horse, last week. He has a son in his regiment.

☞ Read the new advertisements.

Patriotic Speech of Mr. Whiteley at Bowling Green.

A Malicious Lie Refuted.

Immediately after dinner the people began to gather in large numbers at the grove at Bowling Green for the re-organization of the Convention. Judge Whiteley, being present, was loudly called for to make a speech. We were not present at the opening of his remaks, but we understand they savered with the genuine Union sentiments. In his allusion to the partizan bickering now going on by one party, was to be attributed one great drawback to the grand Union movement in rallying to the support of the Government, to the suppression of this great rebellion. He felt to say this was all wrong. Why should this be? Why the necessity? The protection, peace and happiness the Constitution has afforded us surely was enough to cause us to rally to its support. In times of peace he had engaged in partizan issues, but now when the enemy are thundering at the very gates of our Capital, the bickerings of party spirit could only be indulged in by the enemy of his country's good. He therefore warned all friends of the Government not to be deceived by supporting those who were giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Now, he said there were a class of people who were inclined to be continually finding fault with the Government. They have much to say about the unconstitutional acts of the President, but do we ever hear from them one word of reprobation for Jeff. Davis and his crew? One of the great cries of this party is, "Peace, peace!" Up to the 22d of last February, he himself was a peace man—that is to say he was in favor of an equitable compromise—a compromise between both sections if that could have been brought about. But after that time his hopes began to wane, till the rebels declared they wanted no compromise, but a dissolution of this glorious Union. With whom would we compromise? Suppose we were to go to work and call State Conventions and elect delegates to go down South and offer them compromise, as a settlement of our troubles. Why they could take our delegates and hang them, and you may rest assured, delegates from that section wouldn't serve much better fare were they to be sent north of Mason and Dixon's line. The talk about peace and compromise is all useless—mere pasttime. All they ask is separation, and I know my friends here will never grant that—will you? [Several hundred voices with an emphatic "No!"] Another argument of this peace compromising party is what they call the Lincoln war for the subjugation of the South. Now my good Union Democrats and Union friends, do you suppose this war was waged by Abe Lincoln for the subjugation of the South. Democrats, Republicans and every lover of this glorious Union, have not stopped to inquire as to the particular politics of one or the other, but as one man rushed forward to sustain the glorious stars and stripes. Mr. Lincoln is nothing more nor less than the representative of the Constitution, and as such must necessarily have the support of all loyal men, or else it must be trampled under foot. Are you ready to surrender your birthright handed down to you by your fathers and substitute therefor the wicked schemes of Jeff. Davis? ['No, never," said many voices.] This wicked rebellion must be put down, and put down by force of arms, and to this end he was willing to lend his time and aid, and if need be, his life. Now was no time for the discussion of the causes of the war, but after the war was over, he had no doubt but that people would have their views on that subject. For his own part he thought it would be disposed of as was a question which occurred some years ago in Philadelphia, which has never yet been settled, and which never would be. He alluded to the celebrated question, "Who struck Billy Patterson?" He thought there would be much discussion on the subject, but like the man who struck Billy Patterson, it would never find a satisfactory solution. Another point in the argument of those who are disposed to cripple the efforts to sustain the Government was that the President had suspended the writ of habeas corpus. Now he was not prepared to say whether the President had violated his constitutional obligations in that act or not. But one thing he would say, were he President he would have suspended the traitors instead of the habeas corpus. [Loud cheering.] These partizans also have much to say about the liberty of the press. Now those of his friends who were acquainted with him, and who had heard him speak upon the stump before, well knew that he had been an earnest supporter of the rights and freedom of the press, in which was bound up the safety of our free institutions. But when a great domestic rebellion is threatening our government with destruction, and there were presses engaged in giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and discouraging the efforts of the Government in putting down the rebellion, he felt like doing with the editors as the President has done with the writ of habeas corpus, or, as he said in reference to that writ, suspend the editors instead of the press. These partizan papers had much to say about what the war was being carried on for, and some of them tell us that it is for the purpose of freeing the negroes. Now for his own part he did not think that any loyal friend of the Union need be frightened upon that score. The Government had guaranteed protection to the lives and property of all loyal men, and those who were not loyal did not deserve the protection of the Government.—These men seem to think they have a right to do all in their power to cripple the Government, and then if they are called to account, cry out lustily for protection—cry for the protection of the very Government they are trying to destroy. Our sons are going into this war by thousands; these negroes are being used to build fortifications for their destruction, and while he had all his life been opposed to liberating the slaves, yet if it became an incident necessary for the suppression of the rebellion and restore peace to this country, he would say let them go. Since April last he had spent his entire time to the encouragement of this grand Union army, and he hoped every true friend of his country would drop, until the Constitution is acknowledged throughout the length and breadth of the land, the discussion of partizan issues, and cease this partizan strife and partizan bickerings. If you keep these up how can you make your sons believe they are fighting in a righteous cause? You tell them you are opposed to the administration; you are opposed to the representative of our very existence as a nation, and you will discourage them in joining in this grand army. The whole truth of the matter is dissolution—dissolution. Jeff. Davis says let us have separation and there will be peace. Are we prepared for this? [Many voices, "No."] Jackson said, this Union, it must and shall be preserved. I stand right by that Jacksonian doctrine to-day. [Cheers.] He said anything looking to the extending of the boundaries of this country he was willing to submit to; but that any party may rise up and attempt to cut off a great portion of that we already have, he said put them down. Better that the life blood of the whole people be drawn and the whole nation be repeopled, than to submit to such tyranny.—He begged to be excused for occupying so much of the time of the people, but said he felt it necessary to state his position clearly and unequivocally, as he had been charged in this county as being a secessionist—that he was opposed to this Union movement.—He was glad to see the people come up in such large numbers to make their county nominations. It was evidence of that burning and determined spirit to stand by the Constitution, the Union and the enforcement of the laws. He hoped they would take an example in the doings of the State Union Convention, that they would take the best Union men, that their action would be harmonious, that they would join in one united front, determined to stand by the Constitution. He had been charged by men in this county as having controlled the action of the Democratic party in Hancock county.—He would simply say that statement was false, that a greater part of the time he was not in Hancock county at all, but away attending to his official business. It was said that he worked the thing to suit his own figure; had them to make their regular nominations, and merely to recommend him for Judge. That was equally false, for the nominations of the Democratic party were made last April, and he could have had no control had he have wanted to. But there was another party sweeping over Hancock county, the grand Union party, the true, unflinching supporters of the Administration in the suppression of the rebellion. In the matter of canvassing for volunteers he had been pretty well over the county, and what he stated he knew from personal observation. He thought the Union party would sweep that county with such a vote as had never been cast before. It is true that a party issue is being waged in that county, but then it was dying—dying—dying—fast dying out, and by the October election, those who held party as the first object of preservation, would find about two hundred votes on their side of the house, all told. He came here to-day to see and talk to the friends of the Union. He had heard that the Union cause here was even greater than in Hancock; and the many Democratic faces he saw taking part in this Convention, carried out this conviction. It was evident that they came here not opposed to the Administration, but as unconditional supporters of the Government—ready to join with Union men of whatever politics to save our country. Again thanking the Convention for its kind attention, Mr. Whiteley took his seat, amidst enthusiastic cheering.

The Senatorial Convention.

The Convention called to place in nomination a Union candidate for State Senator, for the District composed of the counties of Wood, Lucas, Henry, Fulton, Hancock and Putnum, met pursuant to public notice at Ottawa, on Thursday the 12th inst., and was organized at 12 M. by calling E. D. Nye, Esq., of Toledo, to the Chair, and Mr. Foster of Fulton was elected Secretary.

On motion a committee of five, composed of one delegate from each county, was appointed by the Chairman to report upon the permanent organization of the Convention, the credentials of delegates, apportionment of votes in Convention to the several counties, rules, &c. The committee consisted of Messrs. Ross of Wood, Hall of Lucas, Palmer of Hancock, Howard of Fulton and —— of Putnum. Henry county was not represented. The Convention then took a recess for an hour to enable the committee to make its report. On re-assembling the report of the committee was received and adopted.

A motion was made to lay the rule requiring each candidate to pledge himself to support the nominee of the Convention on the table, and elicited considerable discussion. The motion was lost by a large majority, and each candidate was required either in person or, if absent, by his friends to pledge his honor to support the nominee of the Convention. Thereupon the Convention proceeded to choose by ballot its nominee for Senator.

The candidates were Israel Green and C. M. O'Neal of Hancock and Dr. Godfrey of Putnam. The latter receiving a majority of all the votes cast, upon the first ballot, was declared unanimously nominated.

His name being loudly called, the Doctor took the stand and made a brief but most happy and patriotic speech. His platform is "no compromise or peace until the Constitution is vindicated, the laws executed, and the flag of the Union floats upon every fortress in the country." To accomplish this he pledged himself ready to vote every dollar of the treasure, and every drop of the blood of his constituents if necessary. His speech was loudly applauded.

On motion of Judge Palmer the Convention adopted as its sentiments the resolutions of the Union State Convention, and pledged itself to support the candidates of that Convention.

The Chairman was authorized to appoint a Union Executive Senatorial Committee to consist of one member from each county, and announce their names at an early day in the Toledo *Times* and *Blade*.

The Convention they adjourned. Its proceedings were characterized by great unanimity, friendliness and a conciliatory spirit. Regret was expressed that no Democrat appeared as a candidate before the Convention. Some of the delegations had expected and hoped to put a Democrat in nomination.

Dr. Godfrey is a man of remarkably frank and winning manners, yet possessing at the same time a good deal of natural dignity which commands respect. Of late years he has had very little to do with politics, but up to the fall of 1856 he was an active, unflinching and outspoken Democrat. Disgusted, however, with the conduct of Pierce in relation to Kansas matters, and knowing well the capricious, truckling, treacherous, heartless, unprincipled character of that old Pennsylvania dotard, James Buchanan, with a discernment which did him honor, he gave his influence to the truely Democratic young hero of the west, John C. Fremont.—Since that time he has been regarded as a Republican of the conservative school. He preaches no "irrepressible conflict" sermons, but plants himself fair and square upon the Constitution, the Union and the enforcement of the laws. Such men are demanded by the present crisis, and his election will be hailed with delight by all loyal men. H. H. D.

Caution.

It is a very common thing to see mothers and servant girls, pushing along the sidewalks the little carriages in which they are giving infants an airing on pleasant days. An exchange remarks: "The practice is a very dengerous one, and is liable to do great and permanent injury to the child. The position of a child riding backward instead of forward, is unatural one, and directly affects the brain. Some grown persons even cannot ride backward in a railroad car without experiencing a sense of faintness, and to expect a child to do what a strong adult cannot, is unreasonable, to say the least. It is believed by medical writers that infants have died from disease produced by riding backward.

☞ Hardin county has about four hundred men in the county's service.

☞ Williams county has over six hundred men in the field.

☞ Lucas county has about one thousand men in the army.

☞ The Kalida *Sentinel* exhibits fears of a mob.

Hard Times.

The times are as hard as they can very well be—in fact we don't see how it is possible for matters to get any worse. We have an abiding faith that there will be from this time out an improvement. The sudden plunging of the nation into war deranged everything—business left its accustomed channels, and it has taken time for men to adapt themselves to the new circumstances with which they have found themselves surrounded. We believe the time has arrived when men are on a war footing, and are prepared to sail easy. Men have begun to discover that business must be done, war or no war, and the panic once off, we shall go on as good as ever. So says the *Bucyrus Journal*.

A Family Blessing.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire it caught and scalded my hands and person very severely—one almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. It was an awful sight. * * * The Mustang Liniment appeared to abstract the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly and left no scar of account. Charles Foster, 420 Broad Street, Philadelphia." It is truly a wonderful article. It will heal any case of swelling, burns, stiff joints, eruptions or rheumatism. For horses it should never be dispensed with. One Dollar's worth of Mustang has frequently saved a valuable horse. It cures galls, sprains, ringbone, spavins and founders. Beware of imitation and counterfeits. A counterfeit was put in circulation from St. Louis and duly suppressed. All genuine will hereafter bear the signatures of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and D. S. Barnes, Proprietor, with the words "Trade" "Mark," in two Medallions of the Federal currency. Three sizes. Sold everywhere.
15w9 D. S. BARNES, New York.

Mothers, read this.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the pastor of a Baptist church to the "Journal and Messenger," Cincinnati, Ohio, and speaks volumes in favor of that world-renowned medicine—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING:

"We see an advertisement in your columns of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Now we never said a word in favor of a patent medicine before in our life, but we feel compelled to say to our readers, that this is no humbug—WE HAVE TRIED IT AND KNOW IT TO BE ALL IT CLAIMS. It is, probably, one of the most successful medicines of the day, because it is one of the best; and those of your readers who have babies can't do better than tolay in a supply. 49-1y.

SHERRY WINE BITTERS.—It is the best medicine ever used for spring and summer complaints. It has been more liberally patronized than any other ever established in this country. It is the same Richardson's Bitters which has restored so many invalids to health throughout the north-eastern State during the past thirty years. Read the following:

VAN WERT, O., July 26th, 1858.

Dear Sir:—Having sold "Dr. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters" for the last two years, I most respectfully recommend it to the notice of Dyspeptic persons, and all persons: who require a stimulating medicine. D. K. GALLEHERS, M. D.
Sold by Peck & Hamilton, Perrysburg.

Who is Mrs. Winslow!

As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady, who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents, as a female physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, so generally overlooked, or carelessly treated by the faculty in too many instances; and as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as a nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do rise up and bless her; especially is this the case in this place. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. It has got to be a common remark, "I had rather depend on Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for my children, than to have the united advice of the medical faculty of the city." We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No MOTHER has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it, mothers—TRY IT NOW.—Ladies' Visitor, N.Y. City. 19m1

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—This article needs no comment from us, but the real worth of so valuable a compound compels us to give publicity to it in our Transcript. Mr. Perry Davis, the manufacturer and inventor, is a gentleman for whom we entertain the highest respect, and any article he may offer to the public we should have the highest confidence in. The Pain Killer we keep constantly at hand, and have done so for a number of years and have administered it for ails of all descriptions, both external and internal, and have ever found it to be the best remedy extant. We well recollect its first introduction for public patronage, it was then sold in a few shops in this city; look at it now—the world are its patrons. A few days since we published a certificate from Burmah, and we have often seen them from the most remote habitable regions of the globe.

Reader, if you have not a supply on hand (we trust you have, as it is almost indispensible,) procure it once, and never be without it again—it will save many a physician's bill.—Providence Daily Transcript. Sold by PECK & HAMILTON, Perrysburg.

LOUD IS THE PRAISE in favor of a valuable medicine, and Dr. S. A. Weaver's Syrup and Cerate is curing every case of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Tetter, Ulcerated Sores, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, and all diseases that are the result of impure blood. People suffering from these diseases can be cured by persevering in the use of Dr. Weaver's remedies. The Syrup will purify the blood and drive the disease to the surface of the skin, when, by applying to the Cerate, a cure is sure. It never fails. Try it.
Sold by Peck & Hamilton, Perrysburg. 19-4

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.
Prepared by Cornelius Cheeseman, M. D. New York City. The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise; head ache, pain the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arrise from interruption of nature.

To MARRIED LADIES.—Dr. Cheeseman's Pills are invaluable, as they will bring on the monthly period with regularity. Women who have been disappointed in the use of other Pills can place the utmost confidence in Dr. Cheeseman's Pills doing all they represent to do.

NOTICE.—There is one condition in the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing a PECULIAR RESULT. The condition referred to is PREGNANCY—and the result, MISCARRIAGE. Such is the irresistable tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it.

Warranted purely vegetable and free from anything injurious. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. Sent by mail on enclosing $1 to Dr. Cornelius L. Cheeseman, box 4,531, Post-office, New York City.

☞ Sold by one Druggist in every town in the U. S. R. B. HUTCHINS.
General Agent for the U. S., No. 14 Broadway, To whom all orders should be addressed.
For sale by PECK & HAMILTON, Perrysburg.
42-1y

P. P. P.
PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS.
They Impart Strength; they Annihilate Pain.

Park's Patent Porus Prickly Plasters Are Sold By all Dealers From 1 to 2½ Dimes.

These delightful plasters yield readily to the motion of the body, absorb perspiration and throw off all the offensive coagulated impurities of the system.—They should be used for all Chronic Pains, Faintness, Dyspepsia, Colds, Consumption, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, etc. They retain their active properties when other Plasters are useless, and where applied pain cannot exist. Every family should have them. One size on cloth, three sizes on leather. Sample sent by mail, on receipt of 25 cents.
D. S. BARNES, 13 & 15 Park Row N. Y.
April, 1861—49ly.

MARKETS.

Perrysburg Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY F. R. MILLER & CO.

Wheat ₱ bu	80@90	Flour ₱ brl	$5@5¼
Wool	20@27	Hams ₱ lb	9@10c
Tallow ₱ lb	8c	Shoulders ₱ lb	8c
Rye ₱ bu	37c	Poultry ₱ lb	5@6c
Corn ₱ bu	26@27c	Eggs ₱ doz	7@8c
Oats ₱ bu	16@20c	Feathers ₱ lb	44@50c
Potatoes ₱ bu	20@25c	Green Hides ₱ lb	3@4
Butter ₱ lb	8@10c	Salt ₱ brl	$1.75
Lard ₱ lb	8c	Clover Seed ₱ bu	$3.50

THE LATEST NEWS.

THE FIRST GRAND ARRIVAL

at the

The Great Dry Goods Bazaar!

COMPETITION DEFIED!

GOODS FOR THE MILLION!

F. R. MILLER & CO.,

would respectfully announce to the citizens of

PERRYSBURG AND VICINITY,

That they have just received direct from New York

a large and well selected assortment of new and

CHEAP DRY GOODS!

FOR THE

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE,

Comprising all the leading styles of Fancy, Staple

and Domestic Dry Goods.

NEW STYLES OF

CAPES AND MANTILLAS,

Ladies' Goods,

HOOP SKIRTS,

SHAWLS, HOSIERY, ETC., ETC.,

VERY CHEAP.

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Ready Made Clothing,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware,
Crockery, &c.,

And, in fact, everything usually kept in a

FIRST-CLASS STORE,

All of which will be sold at extraordinary LOW PRICES.

☞ Notice our Market reports in to-day's paper. We buy and sell in accordance with the prices given.

☞ Remember the place, F. R. Miller & Co., opposite the Perrysburg Bank Building.
Perrysburg, May 2d 1861.

MEDICINAL.

UNIVERSAL! UNIVERSAL!!

IN THE PRAISE OF
DR. O. S. RICHARDSON'S
SHERRY WINE BITTERS,
The Celebrated New England Remedy for
Habitual Constipation.

Jaundice, Fever and Ague, General Debility, and all other Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach, Liver, or Bowels.

They are used and recommended by the leading Physicians of the country, and all who try them pronounce them invaluable.

DR. JAMES L. LEPERE, writes from Navarre, Stark Co., Ohio, "the Bitters are highly praised by those suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia and liver complaint."

E. S. DAVIS, Postmaster at Wil lamsport, Ohio, says, "they give great satisfaction. I use them myself, having taken cold, become prostrate and lost my appetite. It relieved me, and I can recommend it with great assurance of its merits."

DR. WM. M. KERR, of Rogersville, Ind., writes us that they are the most valuable medicine offered. He has recommended them with great success, and with them made several cures of palpitation of the heart and general debility.

THOMAS STANSBURY, Esq., Bloomsville, Henry Co., Ind., writes a long letter, under date of May 4, 1860. He was much reduced, having been afflicted for three years with great nervious debility, palpitation of the heart of the most severe and prostrating character, "after using a few bottles I was completely restored, and am now in robust health."

J. W. HUNT writes from Delphos, Allen Co., Ohio, (a section where Fever and Ague prevails,) that he most cherfully recommends them of decided merit in all cases of FEVER AND AGUE, DYSPEPSIA, and GENERAL DEBILITY.

D. K. GALLAHERS, M. D., writes from Van Wert, Ohio, "I most respectfully recommend the Sherry Wine Bitters to the notice of Dyspeptic persons, and to all who require a stimulating medicine. SUCH NEWS WE ARE RECEIVING DAILY.

FULL DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANY EACH BOTTLE.
Sold by dealers in medicines generally.
Price 75 cents per bottle.
J. N. HARRIS, Cincinnati, Ohio.
General Agents for the Southern and Western States.
For sale by Peck & Hamilton, Perrysburg, Ohio; F. Roesinger, Freedom; S. L. Boughton, Bowling Green; H. Burrett, Maumee, D. H. Miner, Toledo; W. D. Moore, Sylvania; A. E. Jerome, New Westfield. 2wtye

EVERY BODY'S FRIEND,
Every body has it, Every body uses it,
PERRY DAVIS'
VEGEFABLE PAIN KILLER,
THE GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE.

Taken Internally, it cures sudden Colds, Coughs, &c., Weak Stomach, General Debility, Nursing Sore Mouth, Canker, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painter's Colic, Asiatic Cholera, Diarrhea and Dysentery.

Applied Externally, cures Felons, Boils, and Old Sores, Severe Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Swelling of the Joints, Ringworm and Tetter, Broken Breast, Frosted Feet and Chilblains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism. It is a sure remedy for Ague, and Chills and Fever.

Pain Killer, taken internally, should be adulterated with milk or water, or made into a syrup with molasses. For a Cough, a few drops on sugar eaten will be more effective than anything else.

See printed directions which accompany each bottle.

What stronger proof can be produced than the following letter received, unsolicited, from Rev. W. B. Jacobs:

Newark, N. J., June 6, 1860.

MESSRS. PERRY DAVIS & SON—Gentlemen—Allow me, unsolicited, to send you a word of commendation for your Pain Killer. I have used it in my family these several years, and found it all it claims to be. For Rheumatism, Coughs, Colds, Burns, Cholera tendencies and difficulties, as well as diseases generally that prevails in families, I regard the Pain Killer as beyond all price, and as efficacious beyond any medicine within my knowledge. We keep it as our chief family medicine, and find its use in ordinary cases worth more than any doctor. The testimony of others among my acquaintances and friends is equally favorable. Many clergymen have spoken of it in the highest terms as a family medicine. Missionaries in repeated instances have said to me in person and in their letters, that the Pain Killer was by far the best medicine used in heathen lands, and they use it for themselves and families, and administer it to others around them. Thus much I am inclined to say as an act of justice to yourselves, and as a benefit to others. You are at liberty to use this testamonial, if of any service. REV. W. JACOBS,
Late Editor Christian Chronicle.

BEWARE OF ALL IMITATIONS!

CAUTION.—The public will be cautious that they get the genuine Pain Killer as some unprincipled men, use that name for their own worthless compounds, in so doing they decieve the community, and infringe upon the "TRADE MARK" of Perry Davis.

Genuine Perry Davis' Pain Killer sold by all respectable Druggists.

Directions accompany each bottle.
Price 25c., 50c. and $1 per bottle.
J. N. HARRIS & CO.,
Cincinnati, O.
Proprietors for the Western and Southern States.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by Peck & Hamilton, Perrysburg; Frederick Roesinger, Freedom; S. L. Boughton, Bowling Green; N. Grahalman, Portage; D. H. Miner, Toledo; W. D. Moore, Sylvania; West & Truax, Toledo; A. E. Jerome, New Westfield, A. J. Gardner & Co., Gilead. 2wtye

ELM-GROVE INSTITUTE
AND
NORMAL SCHOOL,
MAUMEE CITY.....OHIO.

The Fall Term of the second year of this Institution will commence on

MONDAY, AUGUST 26.

The Institution is furnished with a full corpse of qualified and experienced Teachers. Arrangements are made for extensive and systematic courses of Classical and Scientific study. Classes will be formed for those who are preparing to teach the ensuing winter. A course of Lectures will be delivered on subjects of interest and import