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Democratic Era

L. HARPER, Editor and Proprietor.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO POLITICS, NEWS, AGRICULTURE, LITERATURE, THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, EDUCATION, THE MARKETS, AMUSEMENT, &c.

\$2.50 Per Annum, in Advance.

VOLUME XXXII.

MOUNT VERNON, OHIO: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1868.

NUMBER 19.

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BY L. HARPER.

Office in Rogers' Hall, Vine St.

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\$3.00 if payment be delayed.
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The cheapest, most thorough and practical
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BRYAN & TOMLINSON.

J. LOAR, M.D.

NEW SCHOOL
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

SEVENTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

227 Office and Residence—On Gambier
street, near the corner of 10th St.
Mt. Vernon, June 1, 1868.

Errors of Youth.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers from the effects of youthful indiscretion, or who can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, to
JOHN B. GORDEN,
No. 11-13, 12 Centre St., New York.

Eclectic Medical College of Penna.

THIS COLLEGE holds three sessions each year. The first session commences October 1st and continues until the end of January; the second session commences February 1st, and continues until the beginning of May; the third session commences June 1st, and continues until the end of August. It has an able corps of twelve Professors, and every department of Medicine and Surgery is thoroughly taught.

Every facility in the way of illustration, model specimens, herbarium, chemical and philosophical apparatus, microscopes, instruments, of the latest invention for the practical examination and diagnosis will be provided.

Splendid Hospital and Clinical Instruction are afforded free to all who attend. City Magistrate are provided; Dissecting Material abundant at a nominal cost.

Parasitic and Salivary Glands, and all the latest and most improved methods of treatment in the U.S. Splendid inducements to the student of the College.

Illustrated pamphlets, valued at \$5, given to every subscriber.

Specimen copy sent free on application.

Address: L. HARPER, 227 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Poland's Magic Bilious Powders.

THIS preparation is the discovery of the Rev. J. W. Poland, of the Church, in Grafton, N. H., and is a remedy for all the ailments of the stomach and bowels. It is the most powerful and most effective of modern times. It is the only remedy that cures the most obstinate cases of Biliousness, and it is the only remedy that cures the most obstinate cases of Biliousness.

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Mt. Vernon Banner.

EDITED BY L. HARPER.
THIS IS A PAPER IN WHICH THE TRUTH MAKES FREE.
MOUNT VERNON, OHIO:
FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 4, 1868.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT.



HORATIO SEYMOUR
VICE PRESIDENT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
HON. WM. E. FINK, of Perry.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
THOMAS HUBBARD, of Logan.
FOR CLERK OF SUPREME COURT,
JOHN M. WEBB, of Mahoning.
FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
S. J. KIRKWOOD, of Seneca.
FOR DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS,
ARTHUR HUGHES, of Cuyahoga.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.

GEN. GEO. W. MORGAN.

Knox County Democratic Ticket.

ADDRESSES—LEWIS BRITTON,
SHERIFF—ALLEN J. BEACH,
Recorder—ELLIAH HARROD,
Prosecuting Attorney—ABEL HART,
County Auditor—JAMES H. DAVENPORT,
Influencing Director—JAMES SCOTT,
Clerk—Dr. GEO. A. WELKER.

Morgan and Cooper.

Morgan was a poor printer boy, and earned his living by setting types. When he came to Mount Vernon, he had but fifty cents in his pockets, and as he is free from any other business, he has remained poor. He is now about because he had enough to qualify himself for the important trusts of the community to him by the people. And would the aristocrats never forgive a poor boy for rising from obscurity?

Cooper, the pretended friend of the workingman.

Cooper, the pretended friend of the workingman, has fattened upon their sweat and become rich from their toil. He is about as much a friend of the workingman as a wolf is a friend of the sheep he devours.

We again say that Mr. Cooper is the representative of capital, and capital has ever been the enemy, although it is the child, of labor.

Morgan is a man of the people, and though he has held high positions of trust both in civil and military life he has always risen from humble positions to high ones. In 1830, he volunteered as a private soldier, and carried a musket and knapsack in the army of Texas. He was then only fifteen, and successively became sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and at eighteen he was made captain. When he was with Mexico broke out, he again volunteered as a private soldier, but was unanimously elected captain, and then colonel of the 2nd Ohio; and upon the report of Gen. Taylor he was made Colonel of the 15th Infantry, a regular regiment, and was breveted Brigadier General for services at Contreras and Churubusco.

The Ninth Congressional District.

We have heretofore refrained from making any remarks in regard to the unfortunate split in the Democratic ranks in the Ninth District, which has resulted in the nomination of two candidates for Congress, and which will, we are very much afraid, bring about the election of Wm. H. Gibson, the defaulter, unless it is speedily healed. The facts of the case, as we understand them, are about as follows:

Before the regular Democratic Congressional Convention assembled at Mount Vernon, the delegates from Crawford county refused to take part in the proceedings unless Crawford county should have the candidate, which they claimed, was the understanding when the last Convention met. The other counties in the district, Seneca, Itasca, Erie, Ottawa, and Sandusky, refused to do so, and they accordingly met in Convention and nominated Hon. Wm. P. Noble by acclamation, as their candidate for Congress. A new Convention was called by the Democracy of Crawford county, which assembled at Crestline, Aug. 20th, and Judge Lee, of Crestline, was placed in nomination. Mr. Noble sent in a letter to this second Convention, offering to withdraw from the field, and proposed that a new Convention should be called to meet at Clyde at a time hereafter to be agreed upon. This proposition was rejected, and here the matter ended.

The Democracy of Ohio and of the whole country, will deeply regret this split in the Ninth district. It should be, and can be healed, if the proper spirit animates the Democracy of every county in the district. This difficulty, unless it is soon settled, may not only result in the election of the notorious and infamous Gibson, but may be the means of the Democracy losing the great state of Ohio. We beg of our friends in the Ninth district to settle the difficulty at once, in a satisfactory and honorable manner, and all will be well.

General Gary.

The Workingmen's candidate for Congress in Cincinnati, is making a gallant fight in opposition to Job Stevenson, the Radical Bondholder's nominee. He will undoubtedly be elected, as he is a true representative and advocate of the workingmen's interests. General Gary earnestly desires the election of General Morgan, and is of course opposed to the election of Charles Cooper.

Morrow County Nominations.

Editor—George K. Foster,
Treasurer—Samuel Shaffer,
Sheriff—Thomas B. Reynolds,
Commissioner—John M. Davis,
Coroner—James McCune.

Mr. Shaffer is one of the editors of the Mt. Vernon Union Register.

Gov. Swann of Maryland who has until recently acted with the Republican party, made a speech at the Democratic meeting in York, Pa. on Monday evening when he took occasion to say:

"We have submitted too long already to the usurpations of this radical party. The power of the people must not be felt through the ballot box. The time is at hand when the country expects every man to do his duty. If the Democratic candidates succeed, the country will be redeemed from the hell of anarchy and confusion. We put our trust in the wisdom, intelligence and virtue of the people."

Repeal of Radical Legislation for Colonizing Voters.

One of the many infamous measures brought forth by the Radical party while controlling legislation in Ohio, was that for colonizing voters in the Dayton district upon the pretense of extending special favors to disabled soldiers. When the soldiers' Home was removed from Columbus where it was impossible to overcome the immense Democratic majority by importing voters, to Dayton, which is in a close county and in a close congressional district, a scheme was devised for securing that institution the instrument for securing a Radical majority in the county and district to which it was removed. Partisan legislators were found sufficiently depraved to seek to prostitute an enterprise which should have been regarded as sacred; to the basest of political purposes; nor did they hesitate, in the prosecution of their plans, to openly violate an express provision of the Constitution of the State.

The constitution provides, (Art. V, § 1), that "every white male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county, township, or ward in which he resides, such time as may be provided by law, shall have the qualifications of an elector and be entitled to vote at all elections."

Here is a plain constitutional requirement that a residence of one year in the state shall be necessary to entitle a person to vote; but notwithstanding this, the Radical legislature of 1867 passed a law declaring that the inmates of the Asylum "who may be citizens of the United States, shall be deemed to have their lawful residence in the county and township in which said Asylum is for the time being, or may hereafter be located; and shall be entitled to vote in such township and county, subject to the provisions of existing laws as to the time such residence shall have continued prior to the exercise of the elective franchise."

That is to say, any man from the State of Maine, or from any other state, so that he was a citizen of the United States, if he were received into the Asylum thirty days before the election, would, under this statute, be allowed to vote, even though he had not been in the State to exceed a month.

A nice arrangement, for, for colonizing voters from Vermont or Maine, after their state elections which take place in September or from New York, which does not vote until in November, and thus, under the guise of friendship to disabled soldiers, the constitution was disregarded, and a plan provided for perpetrating the grossest fraud upon the honest electors of the State.

Nor did these high-minded and virtuous legislators stop here. Another door to fraud must be opened. In the act ceding to the United States jurisdiction over the lands connected with the Asylum, it was provided, that nothing therein contained should "be construed to prevent the officers, employees and inmates of said Asylum, who are qualified voters of this State, from exercising the right of suffrage at all township, county, and state elections, in the township in which said national Asylum shall be located." (Ohio Laws, vol. 64, p. 149). Mark well this language! Observe that no prior residence in the township or county is required. The Radical wireworkers of Montgomery county are permitted to send out to the counties upon the Reserve for any number of their surplus voters, and it is only necessary that they should be inmates of the Asylum on the day of the election, to entitle them to vote. Nor should the fact be overlooked that this privilege is not limited to soldiers or inmates of the institution. The gentleman who framed the law was too sharp to allow their political action to be circumscribed in that way; and so they extended this privilege of voting without previous residence in the township or county, to the employees and officers of the Asylum. It is not required that the officers or employees shall be soldiers. Hence, a day or two before the election, one or two hundred voters who could be spared from other counties, would readily find employment for a few days upon the premises of the Soldiers' Home.

It might be supposed by persons who have not examined the subject, that the laws in force when the above act was passed inflicted penalties in all cases where an individual voted without having resided in the township twenty days, or in the county thirty days, next preceding the election. A statute passed in 1857 did provide such penalties. (Ohio Laws, vol. 54, p. 136). But the Radical legislature took good care to have that part of the business satisfactorily arranged. In 1864, they repealed the act of 1857, and passed a new law by which it was made criminal for a person to vote in any township or ward in which he had not resided for twenty days next preceding the election, or in any county in which he had not resided thirty days next preceding the election, "unless authorized to do so by law." (Ohio Laws, vol. 61, p. 83).

Having thus prepared the way, they then proceeded to "authorize by law," the inmates, employees and officers of the Soldiers' Asylum, to vote in the township and county in which the Asylum is located, without any previous residence.

Unquestionably, here is developed one of the most scandalous schemes for violating the Constitution and laws of the State and corrupting the purity of the ballot-box, ever concocted by unprincipled men.

Each enactment bears upon its face the clearest evidence that it was part of a systematic plan formed for controlling, by illegal votes, the election in Montgomery county and in the district to which that county is attached. And what adds immeasurably to the injury of the offense is, that it was committed in the sacred name of patriotism, and upon the pretext of love for the soldier. Honest and honorable men of all parties will not hesitate to condemn, in the strongest language, conduct so shameful.

Upon the assembling of the legislature last winter, attention was directed to this infamous and speciously contrived plan of the Radicals for colonizing voters, and it was speedily demolished. The act permitting citizens of other states to vote in Montgomery county after a residence of thirty days in the state, was repealed. The law withholding penalties for voting without the required residence of twenty days in the township and thirty days in the county, met a like fate. The statute which attempted to legalize voting by the inmates, officers, and employees of the Soldiers' Home, without any previous residence in the county, was amended to read as follows: "The officers, employees, and inmates of said Asylum who are equalized voters of this state, by complying with the requirements of the laws that now are in operation, or that hereafter may be enacted, regulating State, county, and township elections in this State, shall have the right of suffrage at all township, county and

state elections in the township in which said National Asylum shall be located." (Ohio Laws, vol. 65, p. 208).

By this provision the inmates, officers and employees of the Soldiers' Home are placed upon precisely the same footing as other electors. When they shall have resided one year in the state, as required by the constitution, and in the Asylum for twenty days, they may vote at a township election; and when they shall have resided there for thirty days, they may vote at a county and state election. Thus, their rights are regulated by the same laws that apply to other electors of the state.

This is one of the measures of reform for which the Democratic Legislature have the thanks of the people.

Seymour's Election Admitted.

The Round Table, an independent weekly journal published in New York, until recently predicted the election of Grant by a large majority; but in its issue of August 22d, after surveying the political field, it admits that there is a "powerful under-current of popular dissatisfaction with Radical rule and Radical measures, which is gaining rather than losing strength with the passage of time, and that, consequently, the chances, which, at present we estimate as nearly equal may incline in November in a victorious degree, to the Democratic side." It says that "the remarkable unpopularity of Gen. Grant appears to increase from day to day," and adds: "From present indications, we are led to believe that the three great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio will throw themselves into the scale for Seymour and Blair; and should they do so, not all the hosts of New England, backed as they may be by the West and South, by voters black or white, constitutional or unconstitutional, will avail to prevent the Republican forces from kicking the beam."

Why Cooper Wants to go to Congress.

It is known to our citizens that Mr. Charles Cooper is heavily interested as a contractor, in the construction of a Canal to connect the Mississippi river with the Lakes. And it is said that if successful, he will make a princely fortune. Of late years such fortunes are made out of the public treasury, without much regard to the benefit derived by the people. At the last session of Congress there was a bill reported to give a mining company, five millions of money to construct a mining tunnel. This money was to be wrung from the pockets of the people, to give Cooper the splendid fortune which he failed to make by his canal project. If the people want to vote Mr. Cooper a fortune, they had better do so without sending him to Congress, and thereby they will save money.

The Workingmen of Zanesville.

The attempts of the Radical Bondocracy to force the workingmen of Zanesville into the support of Charles Cooper, the bogus workingmen's candidate for Congress, have proven a signal failure. The real workingmen of Zanesville and vicinity will support Seymour, Morgan and the entire Democratic ticket, as the following resolutions, passed at one of their recent meetings, of which James S. Ward was Chairman, and Geo. W. Tarrance Secretary, will clearly show:

Resolved, That we, the workingmen of Zanesville and vicinity, cannot consistently with our interests, regard Charles Cooper as a proper representative of labor.

Resolved, That of the two great political parties of the day, we look upon the Democratic as the one, whose success will guard our own and our children's liberty and prosperity.

Resolved, That we hereby endorse the platform principles adopted by the New York National Convention, and pledge our hearty support to all Democratic candidates.

A dispatch from Washington states that the President, in an interview with a committee of Tennesseeans on Saturday last, indicated clearly Brownlow would not be allowed to ruthlessly trample down the rights of the helpless minority of Tennessee in the Presidential election. The President pointedly referred to the claimants of the Constitution forbidding States to maintain an army in time of peace, as well as the action of Congress disbanding military organizations in the South, and assured the Tennesseeans that all legitimate powers would be used by him to secure an impartial election in that and other Southern States.

Good News from Indiana.

The editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer is in receipt of a letter from Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees which contains such cheering information as to the political prospects of Indiana, although no doubt has existed that that State will give a handsome majority for Seymour and Blair. He says the Democratic party there is full of courage and confidence, and is waging a bold, aggressive warfare. They are confident of success, and all signs point to a brilliant victory.

Cooper is Responsible.

The conduct of Mr. Cooper in having the columns of his Zanesville paper filled with low abuse against General Morgan and his family, is construed by good citizens of all parties. Mr. Cooper traveled through the country, distributing these disgraceful falsehoods, and he is therefore responsible for their utterance. And when the election day comes around, he will find that he has lost instead of made votes, by his persecution of General Morgan.

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"The Workingman"

Mr. Charles Cooper has established a paper in Zanesville under the above title, and pays a fellow named Greiner to fill it with falsehoods and abuse of General Morgan. In one article of five sentences, we detected five lies; but as the people of this district know Morgan it is unnecessary to contradict the ridiculous stories which Cooper pays Greiner to fabricate.

Meeting at Bladensburg.

The Democracy had a large and spirited meeting at Bladensburg, on Wednesday evening, which was addressed by J. M. Rowe and F. H. Hund, Esqs. in a most effective manner. This was Mr. Rowe's first political effort, and we are pleased to learn that he acquitted himself very creditably.

The Issue in a Nutshell.

The leading issue involved in this campaign, as presented by the Radicals themselves, is whether the black man shall have political power over the white people at the North, and whether capital shall live in luxury at the expense of labor at the North.

Vermont Election.

The Monarchs are rejoicing because they have carried the little blue-tinted Abolition State of Vermont by the usual majority of 20,000. No one expected any other result. The State may be counted as certain for the mule rider.

Democratic Victory in Idaho—The Whole Ticket Elected.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 29.—Idaho intelligence of August 15 reports that the official election returns had not been received, but it is certain that the whole Democratic ticket is elected.

Up in Mt. Vernon, Mr. Charles Cooper speaks of the fugleman, alias Workman, as "My Paper."

As he bought its type, ink and paper, hired its editor, and pays the expenses of its eight week publication, of course he should call it "My Paper."

A more indecent and scurrilous campaign paper than this same bogus "Workman," was never issued; and yet, Mr. Charles Cooper, who professes to be a respectable citizen, is engaged in peddling the paper among the voters of the district. All decent people will hold him responsible for its utterances. Shame upon you, Charles!

John Greiner, the editor of Cooper's organ, is an old Federal Abolitionist, who edited the Columbus Journal during the days of Know Nothingism, and was bitter and unkind in his assaults upon our adopted countrymen. He is ready to do any sort of low party work, provided he will be paid for it. He will bleed Cooper well before his eight week's service is ended. But his abuse will only make votes for Gen. Morgan.

The Newark American says that the La Crosse Democrat has the "largest circulation of any Democratic paper in the United States," and then adds that it "outrages common decency by its blasphemous utterances." The American and the Newark American have done a good amount of gratuitous advertising for the La Crosse paper to aid in giving it the immense circulation alluded to.

The Radical papers assert that "the election of Seymour means war." Not a bit of it, unless the Radicals try to prevent his inauguration by force and arms. When Seymour is elected President, the Democracy will see that he is peacefully inaugurated. All hell, backed by the Radical party, will not prevent it.

A Mt. Vernon correspondent of the Cincinnati Chronicle (Rad.) makes boast over the fact that Charles Cooper "mortgaged his old one-horse power foundry years ago, for half its value, to take stock in an underground railroad," a corporation that was organized by the Abolitionists of the South and run them off to Canada.

Greely publishes in the Independent a long article under the caption of "The Danger of Grant's Defeat—How to Avert It." Any person of ordinary intelligence, after a perusal of the article, can come to no other conclusion than that Seymour will be elected President in November.

Senator Sherman in his great speech at Hillsborough, Highland county, a few days ago, admitted that the Democracy were right on the Greenback question. This speech has been published in but two Republican papers in the State. These papers do not publish Sherman's speech, for fear it will hurt their sinking and corrupt party.

Hon. Thomas Spenser, of Cincinnati, contradicts the statement of the Commercial of that city, that he has come out for Grant and Colfax. He will support Seymour and Blair, and the entire Democratic ticket.

George H. Pendleton says an exchange, desires to keep the political contest in the field of personal discussion, and to avoid the coarse personalities with which it is so often degraded.

Gov. Joe Brown, of Georgia, the founder of the Andersonville prison, is now a shining light in the Radical party. How do the soldiers like this?

Chas. Peck, a wealthy business man of Chicago, who resides at Waukegan, has just been arrested in that town on the charge of attempting to poison his wife with arsenic. He is a man of no small wealth, and he wished to get rid of, to make way for a handsome servant girl that he was in love with. Mr. Peck is sixty years of age, and has hitherto borne an excellent character.

The Indian assassin of Bill Comstock, the famous scout, lately murdered near Fort Hayes, Kansas, was subsequently shot and killed by the comrade of Comstock, who, however, was badly wounded at the time of the latter's death.

Commercial Record.

MT. VERNON MARKETS.
CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE BANNER.

MT. VERNON, SEPT. 3, 1868.

BUTTER—Choice table, 27c to 32c.

EGGS—Fresh, per doz, 15c.

MILK—Western Reserve, 16c; Factory, 15c.

APPLES—Green, 5c; bushel, 17c; dried, 7c.

PEACHES—New and bright, 15c; bushel, 15c.

PEARS—Prime white, 25c to 30c; bushel, 25c.

FEATHERS—Prime live geese, 60c to 65c per lb.

BEEF—Yellow, 30c to 35c; per lb.

LARD—Choice, 15c to 18c; per lb.

POULTRY—Clovered, 75c to 80c; bushel, 75c.

WHEAT—No. 1, 25c to 28c; per bushel, 25c.

WHEAT—No. 2, 20c to 23c; per bushel, 20c.

WHEAT—No. 3, 15c to 18c; per bushel, 15c.

WHEAT—No. 4, 10c to 13c; per bushel, 10c.

WHEAT—No. 5, 5c to 8c; per bushel, 5c.

WHEAT—No. 6, 3c to 6c; per bushel, 3c.

WHEAT—No. 7, 2c to 5c; per bushel, 2c.

WHEAT—No. 8, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 9, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 10, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 11, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 12, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 13, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 14, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 15, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 16, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 17, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 18, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 19, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 20, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 21, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 22, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 23, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 24, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 25, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 26, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 27, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 28, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 29, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 30, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 31, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 32, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 33, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 34, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 35, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 36, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 37, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 38, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 39, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 40, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 41, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 42, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 43, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 44, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 45, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 46, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 47, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

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WHEAT—No. 49, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 50, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 51, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 52, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 53, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

WHEAT—No. 54, 1c to 4c; per bushel, 1c.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Hon. George H. Pendleton has returned from his stumping tour in New England. He spoke in Concord, N.H., on Monday.

Hon. C. L. Vallandigham has returned home from New York, and has commenced the campaign for Congress in earnest.

A letter has been received in Washington from Governor Seymour, in which he speaks with great confidence of the success of the National Democracy in November.

General Grant has concluded his tour to the Rocky Mountains, and returned to Washington. His next trip will be to Salt River.

Bob Schenck has been re-nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Dayton district, in opposition to Mr. Vallandigham. The race will be a close one. Thurman's majority in the District was 478.

General Ewing will speak for Seymour and Blair at Lancaster on the 26th of September, and at other places in Ohio until the 3d of October.

Colonel George W. McCook is stumping through the Southern counties in Ohio for Seymour and Blair. His speeches are very effective. Great enthusiasm prevails among the Democracy there.

General Rosecrans is said to be intensely opposed to the election of General Grant and will support Seymour and Blair.

The New York Herald has changed its tune. It admits that the swelling tide of Democratic

