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Mount Vernon Democratic Banner October 7, 1862

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REMEMBER,
That the Cincinnati Commercial has the candor to admit that "ULTRA ANTI-SLAVERY MEN IN CONGRESS, have, during the late Session, DAMAGED THE UNION CAUSE, by the unseemly urgency of partisan measures."
REMEMBER,
That Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, who has all his

Drafting Immoral.
There is a man in Loraine county, Ohio, who, having been examined by the drafting surgeons for various diseases, and pronounced sound as to all of them, fell back upon the morals of the question, and declared a draft to be immoral and unconstitutional, *because it was a game of chance.*

which they shed in subscribing with their faithful hands to abolition petitions, may prove but the prelude to the shedding of the blood of their brethren. I adjure all the inhabitants of this free State to rebuke and discontinue by their opinion and example, measures which inevitably lead to the most calamitous consequences. And let all, as countrymen, friends, and as brothers, cherish an un fading memory the motto which bore our ancestors triumphantly through all the trials of the revolution, and if adhered to, will conduct their posterity through all that may, in the Providence of God, be reserved for them."

Mr. Charles Sumner has no chance of going to the Senate again. Mr. Fremont, who has been interviewed for the Presidency, has been viewed by the President and an outrage on McClellan, to the great indignation of the people. I intend to give him such a reception here in Boston. We want no fighting men, he said, who part their hair in the middle. I intend to stump the State of Massachusetts this fall, and I challenge Charles Sumner and all his party to discuss political questions with me. Do you want to see Sumner? Do you want to see McClellan? Do not vote for Charles Sumner. Do not want high wages, protection to home industry, do not vote for Charles Sumner. Irishmen! unless you want the negroes to come in competition with your labor, do not vote for Charles Sumner. I respect Mr. Sumner's abilities

Col. Mills arrived at 3 P. M., yesterday, and his men arrived here last night. It was no doubt the galling fight of Col. Banning which caused the rebels to continue the shelling at night. The appearance of the white flags and of white smoke from the rebel guns was a sure sign that the appearance of the surrender was at hand. It should be proved, the officers being allowed to retain their side arms and private property. All men were allowed two days' rations. This was complied with by the Union forces, eight thousand in number after stacking arms, and was taken out by train yesterday. On our camp we were to meet at the pontoon bridge. We were delayed by them thirty hours and rebels were shot. We all arrived safely in Frederick yesterday. We all were glad to see this country again, and the whole

the rights of the white man are to be curtailed and the rights of the negro enlarged, their cowardly hearts shrink from an avowal of their true objects, and the endeavor to shield themselves from the indignation by loud protestations of patriotism and charges of disloyalty against their political opponents. They are scared at the enormity of the crime they contemplate, and their patriots are posted in every point to guard against anticipated danger. They see an enemy in every bush, a ghost in every tombstone. They have become the most arrant cowards, terrified with the foolish conceit that the Democrats are yet to be blown to a place where they will not yet quite be prepared to go. But death! Crime carries with it its own punishment.—HARRISBURG, (Pa.) Patriot.

made for partisan purposes, that *party* would be ignored. But aside from this, it has always been a cardinal rule, under Democratic management of the Postoffice Department, never to allow a *party* to be ignored. At this time, and again here we know of members of Congress being promptly refused upon making such request. But here we have a removal such as ought to disgrace any party even in the midst of the hottest partisan struggle.

Of all the mean dirty tricks that politicians are occasionally guilty of, this caps the climax of anything ever saw, heard or read of.

It is a monstrous insult to the *Postoffice*, the Mail Messenger, afforded a *senary* living to this family. Both are now taken from them and given to the Plummer family, consisting of a father and ten sons—most of whom are

The Democratic Banner

EDITED BY L. HARPER.

MOUNT VERNON, OHIO:
TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 7 1862

OUR MOTTO:
THE UNION AS IT WAS,
AND
THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS!

Democratic State Ticket.

Judge of the Supreme Court,
RUFUS P. RANNEY, of Cuyahoga,
Secretary of State,
WILLIAM W. ARMSTRONG, of Seneca,
Attorney General,
LYMAN R. CRITCHFIELD, of Holmes,
School Commissioner,
CHAS. W. H. CATHART, of Montgomery,
Member of the Board of Public Works,
JAMES GAMBLE, of Coshocton.

FOR CONGRESS,
JOHN O'NEILL, of Muskingum.

Democratic County Nominations.

FOR AUDITOR,
JOHN D. THOMPSON,
FOR SHERIFF,
ALLAN J. BEACH,
FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
FRANK H. HURD,
FOR COMMISSIONER,
JOHN S. McCAMMENT,
FOR RECORDER,
ELIJAH HARBOD,
FOR CORONER,
DR. M. S. SHAW,
FOR INFIRMARY DIRECTOR,
JAMES SCOTT.

The Democratic County Ticket.

A better county ticket was never nominated than this. Every man on it is "honest and capable," and each is admirably qualified for the position to which he is designated. It would be highly creditable to the people of the county to reject such a ticket, and we are confident they will not. Let it be elected by a large majority. The Republican ticket is made up of Ben. Wade men; for the Convention which nominated them instructed Wait Whitney, its Chairman, to vote for Wade for U. S. Senator. The election of the Republican county ticket would, therefore, be the endorsement of that Convention and of Ben. Wade by the people of this county.

N. B.—The official proceedings of the bogus "Union" county convention, which nominated the Republican ticket, have never yet seen the light, although the Convention expressly instructed its Secretaries to prepare and give them to the Republican papers for publication! The people can easily guess the reason why they have not appeared.

The Democratic State Ticket.

The Democratic or true Union State ticket—headed by RUFUS P. RANNEY, one of the ablest jurists that ever occupied the bench for Judge of the Supreme Court—is remarkably superior to the Republican or bogus Union concern. It is a ticket which every true lover of his country and State may be glad and proud to vote, especially at this time.

Major O'Neill.

Maj. JOHN O'NEILL, our popular and eloquent candidate for Congress, addressed a series of Democratic meetings in Coshocton County, last week, which were numerously attended, and very enthusiastic. He makes friends wherever he goes, not only with the Democrats, but amongst conservative Union-loving men, of all parties. His election is regarded by all as a certainty, while many place his majority at over 1000. Let every friend of the Union and the Constitution, assist in electing a Democratic Congress, and putting the Abolitionists down at the polls. This is the only hope left for the country.

"Not That Man, But Another Man." The "Gen. Wright" who is the Radical Republican (otherwise Abolition) candidate for Congress in this district, is not Major-General Wright, commanding the Department of the Ohio, but Quartermaster-General Wright, who has held and now holds that snug office in the State House at Columbus, with a fat salary attached. He was formerly a railroad and canal manager, and a few of our Knox county citizens have a lasting remembrance of some of his operations while in those lines of business, which is not of a nature to brighten his political prospects.

When Gen. Morgan was asked by the bogus Unionists to be their candidate for Congress, he replied that he had no desire to engage in politics, and that he believed he could serve his country better in the field with the army. Quartermaster-General Wright, however, has no such patriotic scruples, but was solicited for the nomination; and now he absents himself from the duties of his office in Columbus, and travels over this district, using all the low arts of the demagogue to electioneer himself into a seat in Congress—a position for which, we believe, he does not possess the requisite qualification. At this terrible juncture, it behooves the people to select an able and proper man to represent them in Congress—and eminently such a man is the conservative Democratic candidate, JOHN O'NEILL, in whom his constituents will have a talented eloquent and efficient Representative, and of whom they will never have cause to feel ashamed.

Gen. Morgan's Command.

General GEORGE W. MORGAN was reported at West Liberty, Ky., Sept. 26th, marching for the Ohio river, where he was expected to reach on the 1st inst. He brought all his field guns. His siege guns were destroyed. He left in the hospitals five hundred men unable to travel, with medical stores and a small guard. These will of course be captured. There are several thousand East Tennesseans in Morgan's command, a few hundred unarmed.

A Weighty Remark.

Hon. H. J. JEWETT was invited to be present and address an immense Democratic meeting in Clark county, on the 27th ult., at which 15,000 people were present. Being unable to attend, he sent the following dispatch:

"It will be hardly possible for me to join you tomorrow and can not be necessary. The developments of the last few days are not sufficient to stimulate the people to active duty, no arguments I might make would avail anything."

H. J. JEWETT.

Benj. F. Wade.

The late Black Republican County Convention passed a resolution declaring the rank-disunion Abolitionist, BEN. WADE, to be their choice for U. S. Senator, and instructed their Representative, Mr. WHITNEY, to vote for his re-election. Now, we again call attention to the vile sentiments of this man Wade, as expressed in his public speeches, so that every voter can see the kind of man the Knox County Republicans set up as their leader and idol. Read! Read!

As long as 1855, at a mass meeting in Maine, Mr. WADE uttered the following sentiments: "There was no freedom at the South for either black or white; and he would strive to protect the free soil of the North from the same blighting curse. There was really no Union between the North and South; and he believed no two nations upon the earth entertained feelings of more bitter rancor toward each other than the two sections of the Republic. The only salvation of the Union, therefore, was to be found in divesting it entirely from all taint of slavery. There was no Union with the South. Let us have a Union, or let us sweep away this remnant which we call a Union. I go for a Union, where ALL MEN ARE EQUAL, OR FOR NO UNION AT ALL, and I go for it."

In a speech in the United States Senate, June 25, 1862, Mr. WADE said: "I would reduce these aristocratic slaveholders to utter poverty. I know they are conceded; I know they are essentially aristocratic. I am fully persuaded that their ruin, and the ruin of all who are so antagonistic to republican democratic doctrines that it is impossible to reconcile them, and we shall never have peace until we have reduced the leaders to utter poverty and taken thereby their influence away. I am for doing it. It ought to be done."

Hon. John J. Crittenden for the Election of Democratic Congressmen.

Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, the illustrious whig statesman of Kentucky, the colleague and friend of HENRY CLAY, has written a letter dated Louisville, Sept. 26th, 1862, in favor of the election of Hon. S. Cox, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the 12th district. We extract the conclusion of it:

"I beseeched, also, to give to Mr. Cox my heartiest and best wishes for his re-election to Congress. I have had my prejudices against him, but he overcame them entirely by his conduct and course in the present Congress. His course, in my opinion, was judicious, intelligent and patriotic, opposing steadily that Abolition policy which sought to convert this holy war for the defense of the Government and the Union, into a mere anti-slavery party war; a policy calculated to prolong and embitter this bloody war—without doing any good to the white or to the black man."

It is for the country to decide whether such a policy shall prevail. It is for his opponent to do that I feel a solicitude for the election of Mr. Cox. I am, very respectfully, yours, etc., J. J. CRITTENDEN.

WM. REED, Esq. Of course the same patriotic observations are applicable to all other Democratic candidates for Congress. Will the people heed and act upon the significant words of such a tried and true Union man as the noble Crittenden? We shall soon see.

A Monster.

A negro is confined in jail in this city for having outraged the person of a German girl one morning last week not far from Venice. The young woman in the company with two others, were on their way to market in the early morning, when they were assaulted by the monster. Two of them succeeded in making their escape, while the other fell a victim to him. The negro belonged to the propeller *Exultate*, which was then lying at the dock, or warehouse of the Venice Mills; he was promptly arrested and committed to await his trial. By some means, until yesterday the affair had hardly become known to but few. We trust the brutal monster will get the full benefit of the legal penalty—that being all too light for such an outrage.—*Saturday Register*, (Republican) Sept. 20.

Outrages by black villains, such as that mentioned above, are becoming very frequent, and are well calculated to excite alarm. This is only the beginning of the end. After the North is overrun by the four million of ignorant, degraded, vicious negroes, set free by Abraham Lincoln's Proclamation, we shall have a horrible state of society. The freemen of the North, if they would put a stop to the flood of demoralization and crime that is about to sweep us into destruction, must rise in all their strength, and put down the Abolition, negro equality party at the polls. This is the only remedy now left. Whitemen, awake! arouse!

Gen. Nelson Shot by Gen. Davis.

An account of the shooting of Gen. Nelson by Gen. Davis, at Louisville, Ky., will be found elsewhere in this paper. If the facts as reported are true, we think public opinion will fully acquit Davis. Nelson proved himself to be a tyrant and a brute. He richly deserved his fate.

Now that the Quartermaster-General has taken to electioneering for himself as a candidate for Congress, why does he not propose to discuss publicly the very important questions at issue between himself and Mr. O'NEILL, or even address the people in public meetings, instead of going about from town to town, and from village to village, in the petty style of a peddler of small wares?

Notwithstanding HORACE GREELLY's promise of 100,000 Wide-Awakes for the army in case LINCOLN were to issue a Proclamation abolishing negro slavery, no one has heard of any accessions to the army in consequence thereof; but, immediately afterward, drafting takes place in nearly all the loyal States. So much for Abolition promises!

As the Abolitionists are all delighted with Old Abe's Proclamation, giving universal "freedom" to the entire negro population of the South, of course they will no longer hesitate about going to war, to carry their principles into practical operation. We expect to see them taking the place of Democrats who have been drafted, at once! Now is their chance to show their love for Sambo!

JOHN A. BINGHAM, the Black Republican Congressman from the Harrison district (and now a candidate for re-election), has declared in the presence of witnesses, that he helped to bring on this war for the purpose of abolishing slavery.

Is Quartermaster-General WRIGHT, the Republican candidate for Congress, at present a citizen of this district? We thought he had been long enough in office at Columbus to change his residence to that place.

General BUELL's army has moved from Louisville into the interior of Kentucky, in several columns, by different roads.

Republican Record on the Question of Coercion Before the War Began.

The *Mr. Vernon Republican* having raked up an old Address for a Democratic county meeting, and also a Resolution of the Democratic State Convention, both held in January, 1861, three months before the breaking out of hostilities, and used them as political capital, for impugning the loyalty of Democrats, because said Address and Resolutions disapproved of coercion as a means of restoring and perpetuating the Union: in order to prove conclusively that, if opinions on the policy of coercion be a test of loyalty, the Republican party is thoroughly saturated with treason, in this as well as in all other respects, we here present the record of Republican opinions and declarations on this question. By this record, it will be seen how the Republican authorities, after goading the people of the Southern States to desperation, encouraged them to secede from the Union by telling them that they might go in peace; and how, after most of the Southern States had followed and acted upon their insidious suggestions, they broke faith with the people they had thus deluded, and cried mightily for war, carnage and destruction to utterly exterminate them. In this way they lured their Southern dupes to ruin. They are now making their utmost efforts to do as much for their Northern dupes. Our first documentary witness shall be Hon. BEN. STANTON, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio, who was elected to that position last fall, on the so-called "Union" ticket. He was a prominent member of Congress, and in that body, on the 28th of February, 1861, he made a speech, from which we take the following interesting and instructive passages:

"But, Mr. Chairman, there are some things that gentlemen ought to understand. * * * I grant you very freely and frankly, that I do not believe the Government can permanently be held together by military force. I do not believe that any section of this Confederacy will ultimately subjugate and overrun the other, and hold it as a conquered province. I have no idea of any such thing. It is against the genius and spirit of the age. Nobody would undertake such a thing, regard a civil war as really settling the question of secession, or ultimately a separate confederacy. I have no idea that such a war could end otherwise than in a separation of this Union, and the organization of separate confederacies. I am perfectly satisfied of that. Anybody who supposes that, in seven or eight years, or even seven or eight, the States can be held as subjugated or conquered provinces, makes a great mistake. But, whether they can or not, they ought not to do it. It is against the spirit and genius of the age; and no man ought to seek to do it."

"Seven or eight States now deny their allegiance to this Government; have organized a separate confederacy, and have declared their independence of this Government. I declare that independence is to be maintained or not is with the future. If they shall maintain their position, and if public opinion in the seceded States shall sustain the authorities there for a year or two to come, so as to show that nothing but a war of subjugation and conquest can bring them back, I, for one, am disposed to recognize that independence."

On the evening of the 19th of March, 1861, Mr. STANTON, then a candidate for United States Senator, made a speech in Columbus, O. In the course of his speech, as reported for the *Cincinnati Commercial*, he said, among other things:

"Let the beauties and the blessings of secession fully develop themselves, and let the people of those States have ample time and opportunity to determine whether they will permanently abide by and sustain the Southern Confederacy, and submit to the rule of the men who are now controlling their destinies. If, then, in my judgment, measures should be taken to call a national convention in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, with full power to determine the question of recognizing their separation and independence. And if it shall be clearly demonstrated, upon full and fair trial, that the people of the seceded States are determined to maintain a separate nation, existing in fact, and claiming a right of subjugation and conquest, and that the authority of the Federal Government in those States, we then ought to acquiesce in the necessity which compels the separation. For it must be obvious to every man who will do his own thinking, that a permanent conquest and subjugation of seven States, and holding them as conquered provinces, is an impossibility. But any attempt to subjugate the seceded States, necessarily rallies to their support the whole of the Border Slave States; so that, instead of seven, we shall certainly have fourteen, and probably fifteen States to conquer. Any attempt of the free States to conquer the slaveholding States, must fail, and result in final separation or in a servile war, which must result in the Africanization of the Southern slaveholding States."

Such were the publicly expressed views of the Republican candidate for the highest office in the State—(next to Governor, which was given to David Tod, because he was a renegade Democrat)—last fall, and which office he now holds.

Our next quotations shall be from the Republican bible, the *New York Daily Tribune* of several dates:

If the cotton States have become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace. The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but it exists nevertheless. * * *

We must ever resist the right of any State to remain in the Union and nullify or defy the laws thereof. To withdraw from the Union is quite another matter; and whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in. We hope never to live in a republic whereof one section is pinned to another by bayonets.—*New York Tribune*, November 9, 1860.

If the cotton States unite and earnestly wish to withdraw peacefully from the Union, we think they should and would be allowed to do so. Any attempt to compel them by force to remain would be contrary to the principles enunciated in the immortal Declaration of Independence, contrary to the fundamental ideas on which human liberty is based.—*New York Tribune*, November 26, 1860.

If it [the Declaration of Independence] justified the secession from the British Empire of three million colonists in 1776, we do not see why it would not justify the secession of five million southerners from the Union in 1861.—*New York Tribune*, December 17, 1860.

We have repeatedly said, and we once more insist, that the great principle embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of American Independence, that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, is sound and just; and that, if the slave States, the cotton States, or the Gulf States only, choose to form an independent nation, they have a clear moral right to do so.

Whenever it shall be clear that the great body of the southern people have become conclusively alienated from the Union, and anxious to escape from it, we will do our best to forward their views.—*New York Tribune*, February 23, 1861.

The *Ohio State Journal*, the central organ of Republicanism in Ohio, which is read every morning, hereabouts, with devout political enthusiasm, speaks (or, rather, did speak) for itself as follows, in its issue of March 27, 1861:

"It is a heterogeneous Union which has gone to the country to be passed on, and which, falling to further subside, the idea of secession, is about to be cast aside, like the body which an immortal soul has worn out and thrown off, to seek a new and more lasting tenement."

"Politicians and dotards may gabble and weep tears of imbecility over the breaking up of an unnatural compact, but reason, justice and humanity will gladly accept it as one of those clearing evidences that Providence is working good to the creatures of earth throughout the process of events."

"The Africanized people of the South have precipitated a work which we believe advancing civilization and the teachings of Christianity would have, ere long, demanded at the hands of the free people of the North. The complicity with the barbarism of slavery, which the latter have had forced upon them by the Union, has become more burdensome every year, and must have been thrown off long since before the lapse of many years. The Union is not a nation, but a collection of Free States. Its legislation has all been in favor of slavery, when required to decide differences between those antipodes. Then, why should freemen deplore the loss of the Union? Separate peaceful existences of the sections are preferable to a Union which is dissatisfactory to one or which retards the progress of the other."

"At different dates shortly previous to the commencement of hostilities, that Republican guerrilla the *Cincinnati Commercial*, delivered itself in this wise:

"War for the subjugation of the Seceders would be unwise and deplorable. There is no province in the world, conquered and held by military force, that is not a weakness to its master."

"The history of the world certainly proves that it is not profitable to govern a people without their consent."

"The logical lesson of this fact in this country is that if there are not a dozen States in the Union, there should be, for the benefit of one or both, be separated."

"The dream of an ocean bound republic, which has been so grateful to Young America, we hope to see realized; but in the meantime there is no other policy than that of taking for the benefit of the people of the United States now in possession of the seceders. We would recognize the existence of a Government formed of all the seceding States, and attempt to cultivate amicable relations with it."

The *State Organ of Republicanism* in Indiana, the *Indianapolis Journal*, chimed in with these sweet notes:

"Secession is revolution. We, who have established our Government by revolution, on the right of the people at any time to change their form of government, and to oppose, if we can, not deny that right to those who deliberately declare our Government oppressive. What we claimed as our right, we can not deny to those who claim it of us, and helped to assert our claim at the outset. They may be mistaken. In our judgment they are fatally mistaken. But if any State in this Union feels that the Federal Government is too oppressive to endure any more than England could justify for us. We know how eloquently may be urged the 'glory of this great country,' and 'the Union cemented by the blood of our fathers,' but it is all wasted by the side of the simple declaration of fact, that the people of the Union won't change her opinion; in fact it is not calculated to change it, and she will not stay in the Union, it would be cheaper and kinder to let her go. The argument that secession is unconstitutional, and involves ever so many violations of law and equity, is beside the point. Better not trifling with so serious a subject. Men do not treat a revolution as they would a trespass; and urging the enforcement of the Constitution as a remedy for secession, is just as wise as urging a man whose house is on fire to keep it in good repair."

"Of what value will an Union be that needs links of iron and bayonets to hold it together? If any State will go from us, let it go."

We might fill column after column with similar stuff from Republican sources before the war commenced, but we deem the foregoing sufficient for our purpose—which is, to show that while the Democracy were advocating conciliation and constitutional compromise to restore and preserve the Union, the Republicans were, on the contrary, instigating the people of the Southern States to secede from the Union, assuring them that they might do so with perfect safety and impunity, and even insisting upon their right to withdraw from the Union. Thus stands the record.

Immense Meeting in Clark County.

The Democrats and Old Line Whigs of parts of Clark, Greene, Miami, Madison, Champaign and Logan counties, held an immense meeting at Bowlinville, in Clark county, on Saturday week, at which from 15,000 to 20,000 persons were present. The entire day was devoted to the good cause. Speeches were made by Hon. S. S. Cox, and several other distinguished speakers. There was a great barbecue on the occasion. The tables were a quarter of a mile long. Three thousand pounds of meat were eaten, and other things in proportion. Cox's election is considered certain.

Crittenden for Cox.

Hon. John J. Crittenden of Kentucky, has written a letter to Wm. Reed, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee for Clark county, in which he fully indorses the political course of Hon. S. S. Cox, in the present Congress, and expresses an ardent desire that he may be re-elected. He says that the course of the Abolition party in Congress has been calculated to "prolong AND EMBITTER THIS BLOODY WAR—WITHOUT DOING ANY GOOD TO THE WHITE OR THE BLACK MAN!"

A Legal Opinion.

Ex-Governor, now Judge Dutton, of Connecticut, says: "Neither the President nor Congress can emancipate slaves any more than they can grant bills of divorce. They can not unmake a slave, because they never made one. They can free slaves by confiscation, but this power should not be used to benefit slaves, but only to crush the rebellion."

By This Sign We Conquer!

"THE UNION AS IT WAS, AND THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS!"

"I hold that this Government was made on the WHITE BASIS, BY WHITE MEN, FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHITE MEN, and their POSTERITY forever."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS.

"The people should brand the infamous gerrymandering of the last Legislature, in attempting to divide the State into such Congressional districts as would ensure the defeat of Democratic and the election of Republican candidates for Congress."

EDITORIAL BRIEVITIES.

There are rumors at Washington that Mr. Seward is about to resign the office of Secretary of State, and that Mr. Everett will take his place.

The report that Gen. Baell has been dismissed from the service, don't appear to be confirmed.

Again there are reports of terms of peace being offered by the South to the North.

Col. Tom. Ford is at Washington, under arrest for the surrender of Harper's Ferry. He is to be tried by Court Martial.

The stupendous humbug, Eli Thayer, is reported to be getting up a free nigger colony for settlement in Florida. It will be about as successful as Old Abe's scheme of colonizing Central America.

It is reported that Jeff. Davis is about to send 50,000 of his choice troops to Wheeling, and from thence to Pittsburgh. Doubtless this another scare.

It is denied that the Northern Governors, who recently met at Harrisburg, demanded the removal of Gen. McClellan.

Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, who shot Gen. Nelson at the Galt House, in Louisville is under arrest, and will be tried by a Court Martial.

Every Border State politician and newspaper, of the least reputation, is opposed to the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln.

Col. Banning's Regiment has been ordered from Camp Delaware to Camp Mansfield.

The *Cincinnati Gazette's* Washington correspondent, "Agate," states that Gen. Halleck publicly denounced Gen. Sigel as a coward!

The band that lately serenaded Secretary Chase at Washington, was hired by the clerks in Mr. Chase's office!

The *Cincinnati Gazette* declares that the Democratic party is "in rebellion." The Editor of that paper is either a knave or a fool—perhaps both.

The *Cincinnati Commercial* wants a "fighting Democrat" as a candidate for Congress. The Democrats are all "fighting men," and they mean to give the Union-sliding Abolitionists a good "trouncing" this fall.

Col. Cantwell's remains arrived at Mansfield last week, and were interred with military honors.

It is said that Cassius M. Clay is about to return to Russia, and that Simon Cameron will come back home. "The devil and Tom Walker."

Isaac Shoegrass of Menard, Illinois, has nine sons in the army. He is a Virginia by birth.

No Democrat has been appointed either Collector or Assessor by this "no party" Administration.

The guerrillas at Randolph, Tennessee, fired into the steamer *Eugene* a few days since, in retaliation for which, our men burned the town, leaving not a building standing.

The Democrats of the First Congressional District of Wisconsin have nominated Hon. JAMES S. BROWN for Congress.

A notorious counterfeit, burglar and thief named James Ryan has been arrested in Chicago by detective Bradley.

The Oregon Legislature has memorialized Congress for arms and munitions to defend the State and iron-clad vessels at the mouth of the Columbia.

A fund is being raised in Washington to test the power of the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. Some fifty thousand dollars have already been subscribed.

Brig. Gen. Rodman died on Monday, near Hagerstown, of wounds received in the battle of Antietam.

There is but one way to oppose Abolitionism, and that is in the ranks of the Democracy. They alone are opposed to both Secession and Abolitionism.

Seventy-five persons, who were employed in the Allegheny arsenal at the time of its explosion, are known to have been killed.

Elect a conservative Congress, and the country is safe. Allow the Radicals to again hold the power in Congress, and the country is lost.

The streets of Charleston are defended by rifle pits, and the bay obstructed by piles, fire rafts, &c. There are three gunboats in the harbor.

Everybody seems to think that Charleston will be attacked soon, and that Gen. Mitchell is maturing plans.

James River was never lower than it is now. In the neighborhood of Lynchburg persons can walk across on the rocks without wetting their feet.

Professing to cure, the medical quack kills his patients; professing to save, the political quack ruins his country.

There is intelligence from England that 15,000 tons of iron to be used for plating vessels is on the way to the South.

A Louisville dispatch states that military officers of the Southern Confederacy are rigidly enforcing the conscription act around Lexington and other points in Kentucky, occupied by the rebels.

On Saturday night, Sept. 27, some rebel cavalry captured Augusta, Ky., on the Ohio river, forty miles above Cincinnati. It is stated that after robbing the houses, they destroyed the place. The citizens fled to the Ohio side.

The *Charleston Mercury* of the 25th, says there are grounds for believing that the enemy are sending large reinforcements to Hilton Head and along the shores of Broad River. Pinckney Island is now occupied by a large body.

The *Richmond Examiner* of the 26th says that Bragg with ten thousand men is at Glasgow Junction, and that Rosecan has gone to meet him.

McClellan's Report of the Battles of South Mountain and Antietam.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.
The following report of the victory of Antietam has been forwarded to headquarters of the army by General McClellan.
NEAR SHARPSBURG, Sept. 19 1:30 P. M.
H. W. Halleck General-in-Chief:

I have the honor to report the following as some of the results of the battles of South Mountain and Antietam:

At South Mountain our loss was 443 killed, 1,800 wounded and 76 missing; total, 2,319. At Antietam our loss was 2,010 killed, 9,416 wounded, and 1,003 missing; total, 12,429. Total loss in the two battles, 14,749.

The loss of the rebels in the two battles, as near as can be ascertained from the number of the action, and as a much greater number of data, will not fall short of the following estimate: Major Davis, Assistant Inspector General who superintended the burial of the dead, reports about three thousand rebels buried upon the field of Antietam by our troops. Previous to this, however, the rebels had buried many of their own dead upon the distant portion of the battle-field, which they occupied after the battle, probably at least five hundred.

The loss of the rebels at South Mountain should not be ascertained with accuracy, but as our troops drove them from the commencement of the action, and as a much greater number of their dead was seen on the field than of our men, it is not unreasonable to suppose that their loss was greater than ours. Estimating their killed at five hundred, the total rebels killed in the two battles would be four thousand. According to the ratio of our own killed and wounded, it would make their loss in wounded 18,742.

As nearly as can be determined at this time, the number of prisoners taken by our troops in the two battles will at the lowest estimate amount to five thousand. The full returns will not doubt show a larger number of these. About twelve hundred are wounded. This gives us a rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, of 25,542. It will be observed that this does not include their stragglers, the number of whom is said to be, by citizens, very large.

It may be safely concluded, therefore, that the rebel army lost at least thirty thousand of their best troops.

From the time our troops first encountered the enemy in Maryland until he was driven back into Virginia, we captured thirteen guns, seven caissons, and a large number of wagons, two caisson loads, thirty-nine caissons and one signal flag. We have not lost a single gun or a color.

On the battle field of Antietam fourteen thousand small arms were collected, besides the large number carried off by citizens and seven caissons, and the ground was strewn with other unarmen men arriving immediately after the battle. At South Mountain, no collection of small arms were made, owing to the haste of the pursuit from that point. Four hundred were taken from the opposite side of the Potomac.

(Signed)
GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

The Quartermaster-General Out Electioneering.

We find the following paragraph in the *Ohio State Journal* of Monday morning:

Gen. Wright, of the Quartermaster Department, went to Newark, on Saturday, for a few days. His wily competitor, O'Neill, in the 13th, needs a little attention just now. In the election of the General, the business of the office will be directed by Major Bliss.

The Abolition papers are daily denouncing Democratic candidates for electing the best of the people, in going before them to discuss public men and public measures, and in giving expression to their own views of public policy. But office holders who are paid by the people the salaries, are permitted to leave their positions in charge of others, and go on electioneering excursions, to labor for their own success, and to excite partisan feeling, bitterness and animosity during this time of public danger, when, according to their logic, there should be no party divisions among the people. And yet, the Abolitionists of the country are the chief offenders in this respect. Let the officeholder who leaves his public duties (while his salary goes on), to make political speeches to keep up division among the people, and, if possible, induce them to elect him to Congress! But Gen. WRIGHT's efforts will all be vain. Our advice from the Thirteenth District is, to elect the General, and let Major O'Neill and his double-faced, hypocritical, and traitorous, and selfish, and then cry secession! and "traitor" with such vehemence at the polls as to prevent Democrats and other loyal men from voting. But they have failed.

On yesterday we wrote a letter to Mr. Hayward directed to the Mansion House, dated it "Tues. Sept. 24," asked him to go to Maryland, and report on the military condition of the State, and then cry secession! and "traitor" with such vehemence at the polls as to prevent Democrats and other loyal men from voting. But they have failed.

We have a man to invite Hayward to go to a public meeting at the "Concord School" to counsel the Democrats, or arrest a few Democrats, and then cry secession! and "traitor" with such vehemence at the polls as to prevent Democrats and other loyal men from voting. But they have failed.

We have discovered this base electioneering plot to defeat the Democracy at the October election, and made it public, that the people of this country, and the whole of the North, know what base, low and damnable conspiracies the Republican party will concoct against their honest neighbors. No crime, from falsehood to moral treason and treachery, is too mean for the Republican leaders to commit.

They endeavored to entrap their neighbors into a treasonable conspiracy against their Government for party purposes. Was greater villainy ever attempted to be perpetrated upon an honest community?

We believe all the above to be true, and different parties we know to be true.

W. M. SCOTT,
WM. LOREY,
WM. LOREY.

P. S.—Wm. Lorey is the editor of the *Marion Democrat*, and a member of the Democratic Central Committee. W. L. Greenhill and

THE BANNER.

MOUNT VERNON, OHIO, OCT. 7, 1862.

S. M. PETERSON & Co., No. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St., Boston, are our agents for the DEMOCRATIC BANNER in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

Wood Wanted.
We want TWENTY CORDS OF WOOD immediately. Our subscribers who have contracted to pay their subscriptions in that article will please bring it in now.

The Ladies' Aid Society.
—Report that they forwarded on the 24th inst., the following articles to the Sanitary Commission at Cincinnati valued by eighty dollars and ten cents:

10 new hospital shirts, 6 pair new hospital drawers, 6 sheets, 12 part worn shirts, 42 pillow cases, 20 pillows and cases, 50 towels, 1 comfort, 24 pads, 3 pair part worn drawers, 51 hks, 4 pair cotton socks, 1 pair woolen do, 50 package cottons, 200 roll bandages, 1 bed tick, 20 packages firm lint, 2 boxes skim lint, 2 quilts, 1 pair linen pants, 3 neck ties.

Mrs. J. E. WOODBRIDGE, Pres't.
Mrs. W. MITCHELL, Sec'y.

Tax on Printing Paper.

We last week paid the first tax of 5 per cent. on our month's supply of Printing Paper, for the support of this delightful Government. We paid the Tax willingly, cheerfully, as Democrats always do, when they can't help it! Although the manufacturer pays this tax directly to the Government, yet he does not lose a cent thereby, as he collects the amount back from his customers—the poor Printer! We shall not increase the price of our paper, in consequence of this tax, but we make another earnest appeal to our subscribers, especially those who have been blessed with beautiful crops, to pay up arrears, and thus keep their faithful organ, the DEMOCRATIC BANNER, from falling a victim to Old Abe's tax-gatherers. Shell out, friends, shell out!

The Draft.

According to announcement the draft throughout the State of Ohio commenced on Wednesday last, Oct. 1st. In some counties rapid work was made of it—the job being finished in a single day! Here in Knox county, however, the business was conducted in a more quiet, orderly and dignified manner; and of course greater satisfaction was given. Maj. Sarr, the Commissioner, took extraordinary pains to manage this business in such manner as to prevent the slightest cause of complaint; and we must say, in justice to that gentleman, that his conduct throughout has been of the most unexceptionable character. He has acted fairly and honestly, in every particular.

—The draft was concluded on Saturday afternoon. We shall endeavor to give the names of the drafted men in our next issue.

Capt. Miller Moody's Company.

By a letter from our friend L. M. McFadden we learn that Capt. Miller Moody's Company, from Belleville, suffered a severe loss in the late battles in Maryland. The Company went into battle with 45 men, and came out with only 10 who escaped harm! Capt. Moody was severely wounded in the knee, which rendered amputation necessary. Lieut. McFadden escaped unhurt, although the bullets flew around him like hail. He is now in command of the company.

Capt. M. Moody a Prisoner.

We regret to learn that Capt. M. MOODY, of Belleville, in the 59th New York, was taken prisoner at the battle of Sharpsburg. Capt. M. behaved himself gallantly, and had two fingers shot off; as well as wounded in the knee. His 1st Lieutenant, Extra. of New London, Huron county, was killed in the same battle. There were other casualties in the company, but we have not received the names.

New Stock.

Mr. G. W. STAHL, at his new Boot and Shoe Store, on Main street, has just received a large and elegant stock of new goods. Mr. Stahl, we are pleased to learn, is doing a fine business, which may be accounted for by the fact, that, like a sensible man, he commenced right by advertising in the BANNER. May prosperity ever attend him!

A Love Story.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.]
Fair Sallie and her lover, Mat, close by the fire in silence sat, a dish of apples, rose faced, was 'tween them on the table placed. Sallie, slicing one in twain, passed it to the bashful avain: Mat looked confused then old did look, and said as he the apple he took, "Now, dearest Sallie, unto me, as kind as to this 'wine-ship' be, you've halved the apple pray have me."

Now, Sallie seeing Mat so cute, said "Mat go get your wedding suit, at Leonard's Clothing Store. (Sallie isn't sentimental), and since an apple brought this about, other fruits there'll be no doubt; while gazing joys and losing cares, apples may give place to pears."

Cadrell's Improved Spectacles.

Which are universally conceded to be among the finest the world produces, are again in town, to remain a few days. Those wishing to obtain a superior article, and have them accurately suited to the Eye by an Optician, who makes that a special and exclusive business, now have an opportunity such as is seldom offered. Rooms at the Kenyon House.

The draft operates very hard on several families in the county, who have already contributed largely to swell the Union Army.

For instance, in Morris township, two sons of our old and valued friend, JAMES S. BANNING, Esq., were drafted last week; while he has already two other sons in the army—HENRY, who is a Colonel, and BLACKSTON, who is a captain. All the BANNING boys will now be in the army.

The draft in many of the Townships caught some of the most incorrigible Abolitionists in the county. "Good as old wheat." These are the very kind of men should be compelled to go to war, so that they may have an opportunity to carry out their darling principles—giving "freedom" to the nigger!

Hon. Jacob W. Miller, Ex-U.S. Senator, died at his residence in Morristown, N. J., Sept. 30.

A Dollar that Pays Well.

One of the best seasonal enterprises, now before the public, is that of the Publisher of the *American Agriculturist*. He has secured for his Subscribers colored editions of two splendid Maps of localities of great interest. One of these covering a space of more than ten square feet, shows the entire State of VIRGINIA so completely that every county, town, city, village, river, brook, mountain, hill, and principal road, is readily found. It also embraces the principal parts of Maryland and Pennsylvania. The other Map, covering about 15 square feet, gives all the Southern or Slave States, including Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and all south of them. Though not so minute as the Map of Virginia, this shows all of the counties, principal towns, rivers, etc., of the Southern States. Any person subscribing now for the *Agriculturist*, is presented with a choice of the above two Maps. In addition to this, every new subscriber for 1863, (Vol. 22,) receives the *Agriculturist* for the rest of this year without charge. We have long received the *Agriculturist*, and can testify to its real merits. Every number is well illustrated, and contains a very large amount of really useful, practical, reliable information for the Farm, the Garden, and the Household, including a very interesting department for the little ones. No one can fail to get many dollars worth of useful hints from a volume of the *Agriculturist*, while the maps now are so much extra. We have sent for two copies of the paper so as to get both maps.—Send for the paper on our recommendation, or if you prefer, send a dime for a single copy, and enclose it for yourself. The address of the Publisher is ORANGE JUDD, 41 Park Row, New-York.

Lint a Humbug.

A writer in the Boston Post says of lint: "Every ounce of lint sent to the army does mischief. Its only use is to cover up the blunders of bad surgery. It is seldom used by the best surgeons here. In the army it is crowded into wounds by men who know no other way to stop hemorrhage, and there it remains till it becomes filled with filth and maggots. It retains the discharges till they putrefy, and produces intolerable stench. The termination of its work is the death of the patient."

The "A-ams Sewing Machine," which is flooding the whole West, is said by those who have used it to be a very excellent family machine. Address, for particulars, C. Rogers, Detroit, Mich. See advertisement.

Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment.

MORE TESTIMONY.
It cures Cholera, when first taken, in a few hours; Dysentery in half an hour; Toothache in five minutes. It is perfectly innocuous, and is recommended by the most eminent Physicians in the United States. Price 25 and 50 cts.
TOMAS, N. Y. Aug. 6, 1859.
Dr. S. I. Tobias, New York: Dear Sir—I have used your Venetian Liniment with great success, both as a remedy for cholera, and as an external medicine in cases of Bilious Colic and Cholera Morbus. I regard it as a sovereign remedy. Your Venetian Liniment stands unrivaled as a home medicine amongst all the remedies of the kind.

WM. LEWIS, Sold by all Druggists. Office, No. 36 Cortland St., New York.

Coughs, Bronchial Complaints, &c.—Rev. Dr. P. Livermore, Editor of the Chicago News, writes: "I have had occasion to test the efficacy of Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment, and have invariably found them to answer the purpose for which they are recommended.—From my own personal experience and observation, we know them to be a superior remedy for colds, coughs, and bronchial complaints."
Note.—We publish the above statement as reading matter, because we have confidence in the *Troches*, having tried them frequently, and always with success.—Cincinnati Cincinnati Herald.

Dr. Roback's Remedies.

We publish in another column of to-day's paper, an article copied from the Cincinnati Times, descriptive of Dr. Roback's Extensive Medical Establishment in that city. By the way, Dr. Roback's Remedies have obtained a great and deserved popularity with all classes. It has been but a short time since the Remedies introduced into our section of country yet, from our own personal experience and observation, we know them to be a superior remedy for colds, coughs, and bronchial complaints.
Note.—We publish the above statement as reading matter, because we have confidence in the *Troches*, having tried them frequently, and always with success.—Cincinnati Cincinnati Herald.

Master Commissioner's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an order of sale, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas within and for the Co. of Knox and State of Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale, at the Court House of the County of Knox, in the City of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, on Saturday, the 8th day of November, 1862, Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described Real Estate, viz: Lot No. 472, and the house thereon, in Thomas' addition to Mt. Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, as sold by order of said court, in the case of George Hadley vs. Edward Taylor et al. Appraised at \$600.00.
D. C. MONTGOMERY, Master Com. Knox Co. P.

To Consumptives.

THE advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple and safe method, is suffering several years with a severe lung affection and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *Very Good* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.—The only object of the advertiser is to relieve suffering. Prescription is to be sent to the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may save them a life.

Parties wishing the prescription with please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Oct. 7th, 1862, Williamsburgh, Kings county, N. Y.

FORWARD, MARCH!

Everybody who requires

BOOTS AND SHOES!

TO THE RENOWNED

BOOT AND SHOE STORE

OF

G. W. STAHL,

Who has received an immense stock

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Having purchased his Stock

Direct from the Manufacturers,

He is enabled to sell a better article, and at a less price than can be obtained at any other establishment in this City.

SITOMAKERS

Will find it to their interest to examine his stock of

LEATHER & FINDINGS.

BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

Oct 7

G. W. STAHL.

JUSTICE'S BLANKS, handsomely printed, for sale at the Banner Office.

"The Old Flag."

There are those who swear by the *Tribune*, who read of it by day and dream of it by night, who are loud in their charges of treason against the Democracy. All along their politics has been regulated by GREELEY. Whatever the *Tribune* said they believed. Now, if their memories are not bad, these people know that no paper outside of Rebeldom, if we except the Cincinnati Commercial and Ohio State Journal, has talked as plain secession as the *Tribune*.—For instance, the following not patriotic poetical address to the "Old Flag" to which it is now so devoted, is from the *Tribune*; and we commend it to those persons who read that paper and call Democrats traitors:

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

All hail to the flagging Lie!
The stars grew pale and dim.
The stripes were bloody scars,
A Lie the vanishing sign.
I shields a pirate deck!
It binds a man in chains,
It deep sink it in the waves!
It bears a fellow man
To groan with fellow slaves.
Furl the boasted Lie!
Till freedom lives again.
To rule more in truth
Untrammelled men,
Rejoice in the stars and stripes,
Conceal its bloody stains,
For in its folds are seen
The stamp of rusting chains!

A Grand Advance Ordered.

The Philadelphia Press makes use of the following significant language: "The armies of the Republic are marching for the last time in the history of the great rebellion. The organization which exists now must remain to the end of this war. Soon an advance will be made very generally, in every direction and by every corps of the army. The day has been fixed—the leaders have been chosen and assigned to their positions, and the necessary orders have been written."

General Halleck and General Sigel.

We find the following paragraph in the New York Express: "A correspondence is said to be in progress between Generals Halleck and Sigel, occasioned by statements of the former that there are serious charges against the personal courage of the latter. The difficulty is unfortunate."

The New York Express and its Correspondents.

The New York Express says: "COMMUNICATIONS." "J. P. H. writes some things very sensibly—and such articles might be printed in English or French, perhaps, safely, but not in this country just now." "W. L. R. also writes law and sense, but they are unfitted for the times. This is not the era for law, nor are these the dominions of sense."

The Rebel Congress.

In the Rebel Congress, at Richmond, on the 29th ult., a resolution was offered, which elicited an exciting debate, declaring that such as President Lincoln has issued a Proclamation freeing the slaves of the South, the Southern people will adopt the most rigid retaliatory measures. All the members who spoke were in favor of exhibiting the black flag for the future. The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Visiting the Battle Fields.

President Lincoln visited the battle fields in Maryland on Wednesday last, and afterwards visited Harper's Ferry, and reviewed the troops on Loudon and Maryland Heights. He was accompanied by Gens. McClellan, Sumner, McClelland and others. He was well pleased with the good condition of the troops.

Good News

We hear of many gentlemen in this county who have heretofore acted with the Republican party, now proclaim to the world that they will henceforward go with the Democracy, and only true Union party—both in practice and theory. No wonder these men are sick and disgusted with those in power after being promised so much and now derving so little benefit at their hands.—Hamilton True Telegraph.

From Harper's Ferry.

Two car loads of Negroes arrived in this city yesterday, by the Central Railroad direct from Harper's Ferry. Included in the number were men, women and children. They are property of citizens of Virginia, living in the vicinity of the Ferry, are part of those found with the Yankees after their capitulation to the forces of General Jackson. Their masters propose to offer them for sale in Richmond, not denouncing their desirable servants after having associated with the Yankees.—Richmond Dispatch 24th ult.

The N. Y. Tribune and other disunion Abolition papers.

are fearful that the "Peace Democrats" will elect a majority of Congressmen at the approaching elections! That would be awful, surely!

Com. Vanderbilt is converting the steamer Vanderbilt, which he lately gave to the U. S. Government, in a man-of-war. She will carry some twelve guns of heavy calibre and will be the fastest war vessel afloat.

Let all conservatives consider that the Rebel leaders could desire nothing better from the North after Lincoln's Abolition Proclamation than the election of an Abolition Congress.

The rebels admit their loss to be 20,000 at Antietam, and 30,000 since they entered Maryland.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

State of Ohio, qualified electors of the said county of Knox are hereby notified that a general election will be held at the proper places, in the several Townships as required by law on Tuesday the 11th day of October, A. D. 1862, at which time will be chosen by ballot:
One person for Supreme Judge.
One person for Secretary of State.
One person for Attorney General.
One person for Board of Public Works.
One person for Secretary of the Board of Public Works.
One person for Congress.
One person for Auditor.
One person for Sheriff.
One person for Prosecuting Attorney.
One person for Recorder.
One person for Commissioner.
One person for Coroner.
And the Trustees of the several Townships of said county will furnish to the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas the following number of Jurors for the respective Townships, to-wit: Jackson 2; Butler 2; Union 4; Jefferson 3; Brown 4; Howard 3; Harrison 3; Pike 6; Berlin 2; Morris 2; Clinton 14; Miller 3; Milford 3; Liberty 4; Wayne 4; Hillsbury 3; Hilliar 4. Township Trustees will please be particular to return their full number of Jurors.
Sept. 30, 1862.

Mrs. J. K. Norton.

Four old rooms, on the corner of the Public Square, opposite the Kenyon House, is now receiving a full supply of

FALL MILLINERY GOODS.

and is prepared to offer her friends and customers any article in her line at the most reasonable prices.
Sept. 30.

For any Job Work call at the Banner Office.

NOTICE TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF KNOX COUNTY.

In pursuance of law, I, H. H. GREER, Treasurer of Knox County, Ohio, do hereby give notice, that the rates of taxation in the several Townships, Towns and Cities, on each dollar's value of property on the Tax Duplicate of said County, for the year 1862, is expressed in mills, in the annexed Table of Rates:

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS AND CITIES.	RATES LEVIED BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY.					RATES LEVIED BY COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.					RATES LEVIED BY TOWNSHIP AUTHORITIES.					TOTAL FOR ALL PURPOSES.
	State Debt or Sinking Fund.	War Purposes.	General Revenue.	School Fund.	Relief of Families and Voluntary.	County Tax.	Door Tax.	Bridge Tax and Debt on Bridges.	Building Fund.	Road Tax.	Railroad Tax.	Township Tax.	Tr. and Sinking Fund on School and S. House Tax.	Corporation Tax.	Other.	
1. Jackson,	1.40	0.35	1.00	1.30	0.60	4.65	1.25	0.20	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.40	3.10	0.22	0.13	8.10
2. Butler,	1.40	0.35	1.00	1.30	0.60	4.65	1.25	0.20	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.40	3.10	0.00	0.00	7.75
3. Union,	1.40	0.35	1.00	1.30	0.60	4.65	1.25	0.20	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.40	3.10	0.28	0.70	8.75
4. Jefferson,	1.40	0.35	1.00	1.30	0.60	4.65	1.25	0.20	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.40	3.10	0.27	0.58	8.59
5. Brown,	1.40	0.35	1.00	1.30	0.60	4.65	1.25	0.20	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.40	3.10	0.02	0.48	8.15
6. Howard,	1.40	0.35	1.00	1.30	0.60	4.65	1.25	0.20	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.40	3.10	0.22	0.18	8.30
7. Harrison,	1.40	0.35	1.00	1.30	0.60	4.65	1.25	0.20	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.40	3.10	0.04	0.25	8.00
8. Clay,	1.40	0.35	1.00	1.30	0.60	4.65	1.25	0.20	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.40	3.10	0.11	1.09	9.00
9. Morgan,	1.40	0.35	1.00	1.30	0.60	4.65	1.25	0.20	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.40	3.10	0.23	0.62	8.60
10. Pleasant,	1.40	0.35	1.00	1.30	0.60	4.65	1.25	0.20	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.40	3.10	0.23	0.75	8.75
11. College,	1.40	0.35	1.00	1.30	0.60	4.65	1.25	0.20	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.40	3.10	0.04	0.35	8.10
12. Monroe,	1.40	0.35	1.00	1.30	0.60	4.65	1.25	0.20	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.40	3.10	0.02	0.25	8.20
13. Pike,	1.40	0.35	1.00	1.30	0.60	4.65	1.25	0.20	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.40	3.10	0.02	0.50	8.40
14. Berlin,	1.40	0.35	1.00	1.30	0.60	4.65	1.25	0.20	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.40	3.10	0.23	1.50	9.50
15. Morris,	1.40	0.35	1.00	1.30	0.60	4.65	1.25	0.20	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.40	3.10	0.15	0.60	8.50
16. Morris attached to Union School	1.40	0.35	1.00	1.30	0.60	4.65	1.25	0.20	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.40	3.10	0.15	3.75	11.65
17. Clinton,	1.40	0.35	1.00	1.30	0.60	4.65	1.25	0.20	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.40	3.10	0.75	1.80	10.30
18. Mount Vernon City,	1.40	0.35	1.00	1.30	0.60	4.65	1.25	0.20	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.40	3.10	0.75	3.75	2.00 14.25
19. Miller,	1.40	0.35	1.00	1.30	0.60	4.65	1.25	0.20	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.40	3.10	0.23	0.75	8.75
20. Liberty,	1.40	0.35	1.00	1.30	0.60	4.65	1.25	0.20	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.40	3.10	0.23	0.92	8.75
21. Wayne,	1.40	0.35	1.00	1.30	0.60	4.65	1.25	0.20	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.40	3.10	0.00	0.35	8.10
22. Wayne attached to Union School	1.40	0.35	1.00	1.30	0.60	4.65	1.25	0.20	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.40	3.10	0.00	3.75	11.50
Fredericktown,	1.40	0.35	1.00	1.30	0.60	4.65	1.25	0.20	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.40	3.10	0.00	3.75	12.50
21. Middlebury,	1.40	0.35	1.00	1.30	0.60	4.65	1.25	0.20	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.40	3.10	0.13	0.22	8.10
22. Hilliar,	1.40	0.35	1.00	1.30	0.60	4.65	1.25	0.20	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.40	3.10	0.13	0.00	7.90

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all of the Road Tax, and one half of the balance of the Taxes charged on the duplicate of 1862, in said County, are required to be paid before the 20th of December next, after which time a penalty of six per cent. is chargeable thereon, and that the balance of said Taxes are required to be paid before the 20th of June, 1863, after which time a like penalty of 5 per cent is chargeable on the balance of said taxes then remaining unpaid.

The Treasurer of said County or his Deputy will attend at this office from and after the first day of October, to receive said Taxes.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, September 29, 1862.

