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The Democratic Banner

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING BY

L. HARPER.

Office in Woodward Block, 3d Story.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance; \$2.50 within six months; \$3.00 after the expiration of the year.

SPEECH

OF

HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Before the Democratic State Convention,

at Albany, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1862.

On Receiving the Nomination for Governor.

Mr. President, having uniformly and

decidedly expressed my unwillingness

to hold any official position at this time,

I did not expect my name would be

brought before this Convention. The

nomination you have made subjects me

to great inconvenience, whatever may

be the result of this election. I came

to this Convention expecting to aid in

placing at the head of the ticket the

name of one whom I feel to be more fit

than myself for that honorable position.

But sir, whatever may be the in-

jury to myself, I cannot refuse a nomi-

nation made in a manner that touches

my heart and fills me with a still stron-

ger sense of my obligations to this

great and patriotic party. In addi-

tion to my debt of gratitude to partial

friends, I am impelled by the condi-

tion of our country to sacrifice my per-

sonal wishes and interests to its good.

Two years have not passed away

since a Convention remarkable for its

numbers, patriotism and intelligence,

assembled at this place to avert if pos-

sible the calamities which afflict our

people. In respectful terms, it im-

plored the leaders of the political party

which had triumphed at a recent elec-

tion to submit to the people of this

country some measure of conciliation

which would save them from civil war.

It asked that before we should be in-

involved in the evils and horrors of a

domestic bloodshed, those upon whom it

would bring bankruptcy and ruin, and

into whose homes it would carry deso-

lation and death, should be allowed to

speak. That prayer for the rights of

our people was decided and denounce,

and false assurances were given that

there was no danger. The storm came

upon us with all its fury—and the war

so constantly and clearly foretold, deso-

lated our land. It is said no compromise

would have satisfied the South. If we

had tried them it would not now be

a matter of discordant opinion. If

these offers had not satisfied the South,

they would have gratified loyal men at

the North, and would have united us

more perfectly.

Animated by devotion to our Con-

stitution and Union, our people rallied

to the support of Government, and one

year since showed an armed strength

that astonished the world. We again

appealed to those who wielded this

mighty material power, to use it for the

restoration of the Union and to uphold

the Constitution, and were told that he

who clamored for his Constitutional

rights was a traitor?

Congress assembled. Inexperienced

in the conduct of public affairs, drunk

with power, it began its course of agi-

tation, outrage and wrong. The defeat

of our arms at Manassas, for a time

filled it with terror. Under this influ-

ence it adopted the resolution of Mr.

Crittenden, declaring,

"That the present deplorable civil war

has been forced upon the country by the

and which now beleaguers the Capital

of our country. The acts of the Na-

tional Legislature have given pleasure

to the Abolitionists, victories to the se-

cessionists. But while treason rejoices

and triumphs, defeat and disgrace have

been brought upon the flag of our coun-

try and the defenders of our Constitu-

tion six months ago could see and

feel we were upon the verge of disaster.

Discord, jealousy, envy and strife per-

meled its atmosphere.

I went to the camp of our soldiers—

amid the hardships of an exhausting

campaign—and sufferings from expo-

sure and want—amid those languishing

upon beds of sickness, or those struck

down by the casualties of war, I heard

and saw only devotion to our Constitu-

tion, and love for our Country's Flag.

Each eye brightened as it looked upon

the National Standard with its glorious

emblazony of Stars and Stripes.—

From this scene of patriotic devotion

I went into our National Capitol. I

traversed its mosaic pavements; I gazed

upon its walls of polished marble; I

saw upon its ceilings all that wealth,

lavishly poured out, could do to make

them suggestive of our country's great-

ness and its wonderful wealth of varied

productions. Art had exhausted itself

in painting and sculpture to make every

aspect suggestive of high and noble

thought and purpose. Full of the as-

sociations which cluster about this vast

Temple which should be dedicated to

patriotism and truth, I entered its Leg-

islative Halls; I gazed at its walls and

gorgeous furniture did not contrast

more strongly with the rude scenes of

of martial life than did than the glis-

tening putrescence and thin lacquer of

Congressional virtue contrast with the

sterling loyalty and noble self sacrifice

of our country's defenders. I listened

to debates full of bitterness and strife.

I saw in the camp a heartfelt homage

to our national flag—a stern defiance

of those who dared to touch its sacred

folds with hostile hands. I heard in

the Capitol threats of mutilation of its

emblazony—by striking down the life

of States. He who would rend our Na-

tional standard by dividing our Union

is a traitor. He who would put out one

glittering star from its azure field, is a

Traitor, too.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF OUR COUN-

TRY

Let us now confront the facts of our

condition, and they shall be stated in

the language of those who brought this

administration into power, and who now

are politically opposed to the members

of this Convention. After the expendi-

ture of nearly one thousand millions

of dollars, and the sacrifice of more

than one hundred thousand Northern

lives, in the language of the *Evening*

Post:

"What has been the result? Our ar-

mies of the West, the noble victors of

Fort Donelson and Shiloh, are scatter-

ed so that no man knows their where-

abouts, while the foe they were sent to

disperse is a hundred miles in their

rear, threatening the cities of Tennes-

see and Kentucky, and even advancing

toward one of the principal commercial

cities of the free States. There is no

leadership, no unity of command, ap-

parently no plan or concert of action

in the entire region we have under-

taken to hold and defend. At the same

time, our army of the East, numbering

of the patriot faints and his arm with-

ers. The organ of the Secretary of

State admits:

"There have been mistakes. There have

been speculations. Weak men have de-

graded, and bad men have betrayed the

Government. Contractors have fattened

on fat jobs. Adventurers have found the

war a source of private gain. Moral desper-

ates have flocked about the National

Capitol and aim in vain for power.

The scene of the land has gathered about

the sources of power and defiled them by

its reek and offensive odor. There has

been a mismanagement in the depart-

ment; wherever great labor has been per-

formed great responsibilities devolving.

Men—seven Presidents and Cabinet officers and Com-

manding Generals—have erred because they

could not grasp the full significance of the

crisis, and because they were compelled to

strike out untried paths."—*Exc. Journal*.

Hear the voice of a leading Republi-

can orator:—

"I declare it upon my responsibility as a

Senator of the United States, and John P.

Hale, that the liberties of this country are

in greater danger to-day than the corrup-

tions and the profligacy practiced in the

various departments of the Government than

they are from the open enemy in the field."

The *New York Times* explains in an

agony of remorse:

"It is with dismay and unspeakable

shame that we, who have supported the

administration from the beginning, observe

its abuse of its power of arrest. There is no

such thing as either justifying or extenuating

this in this particular. Every principle of

liberty, every regard for the loyal cause,

every sentiment of justice, every impulse

of manhood, cries out against it. The men

who think that it is absolutely necessary

that these things be done. They seem like

hideous dreams. One can almost fancy that

Mephistopheles himself, in the guise of a

friend to the Government, and by some

deceit from the pit, had diverted its en-

ergies from the repression of rebellion to

the suppression of liberty.

The *New York Times* demands a

change in the Administration, and in

the conduct of affairs.

I have thus carefully set forth the

declarations and named the witnesses to

this awful indictment against our rulers,

for we mean to proceed with all the

care and candor, and all the solemnity

of a Judicial Tribunal.

It is with a sorrowful heart I point

to these dark pictures, not drawn by

journals of the Democratic party.—

God knows that as a member of that

patriotic organization, as an American

citizen, I would gladly efface them if I

could. But, alas, they are grounded upon

truths that cannot be gainsaid.—

Once more, then, our Republican fel-

low-citizens, in this day of our common

humiliation and disgrace, we implore you,

as respectfully as in the hour of your

political triumph, listen to our sug-

gestions. We do not come with reproaches,

but with entreaties. Follow the

pathways marked out by the Constitu-

tion, and we shall be extricated from

our perilous position. On the other

hand, if you will still be governed by

those who brought us into our present

condition, you will learn too late that

there are yet deeper depths of degrada-

tion before us, and greater miseries to

be borne than those which now oppress

us. Nay, more, the President of the

United States appeals to us all, in his

communication with the loyal men of

money present unusual temptations to

the corrupt and selfish.

For another reason we cannot disband

our organization. The Union men of

the Border and more Southern States,

without distinction of party, implore us

not to do so. They tell us a triumph

of our party now would be worth more

than victories upon the battle field.—

It would re-assure their friends, it

would weaken their opponents. Every

advantage gained over abolitionism

puts down the rebellion. While they

and we know there are many just

and patriotic men in the Republican

party, it is still true that its success gives

power and influence to the violent and

fanatical, and that their party action

always goes beyond their party plat-

form.

Every fair man admits there is no

way of correcting abuses but by a change

of political leaders. The Republican

party demanded this when they charged

abuses upon Democratic administrations.

They should concede the principle

now.

Experience shows that frauds prac-

tised by political friends are not pun-

ished by men in power. It is conceded

that gross frauds have been committed

in different departments of government;

that they have brought distress upon

our soldiers, defeat upon our arms, and

disgrace upon our people. But not one

man has been punished, or made to feel

the power of that prerogative which is

claimed to be an incident of war—cor-

ruption that has done more to destroy

the National power than armed rebel-

lion, has gone unscathed. The sentinel

who slept upon his post has been sen-

tenced to death—the official who closed

his eyes to frauds, which destroyed ar-

mies, is

The Democratic Banner

EDITED BY L. HARPER.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHO THE TRUTH MAKES FREE."

MOUNT VERNON, OHIO.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 30, 1862

OUR MOTTO:

THE UNION AS IT WAS,

AND

THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS!

Democratic 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,

ALAN J. BEACH.

FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,

FRANK H. HURD.

FOR COMMISSIONER,

JOHN S. McCAMMENT.

FOR RECORDER,

ELIJAH HARBO.

FOR CORONER,

DR. M. M. SHAW.

FOR INFIRMARY DIRECTOR,

JAMES SCOTT.

MARTIAL LAW.

Our readers will find, on the second page of this paper a Proclamation signed by ABRAHAM LINCOLN as President, and WM. H. SEWARD as Secretary of State, declaring Martial Law and suspending the writ of Habeas Corpus throughout the United States.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The deed is done! The radicals have triumphed! President LINCOLN has given way to the Abolition "PRESSURE!" They demanded that he should issue a Proclamation freeing the slaves of the South; and after boring, importuning and dogging him for a year past, he has at length yielded to their insolent and dictatorial behests. This Proclamation, (which we publish elsewhere), declares that the slaves in all the States in rebellion shall be "FOREVER FREE" after the first of January next!

Doubtless there are many persons in this country who believe that this proclamation will "cripple the rebellion," restore peace, and bring about the millennium. But such hopes are idle and delusive. We honestly believe that the proclamation will have the very opposite effect; that it will unite the South; divide the North; and prolong and increase the violence and bitterness of the rebellion. That a single negro will be ever freed by the operation of this Proclamation we do not believe. It will have about as much effect as to attempt to stop a hurricane with a blast of breath!

As the overthrow of slavery is hereafter to be the radical programme, no Abolitionist can longer hesitate to enlist in the army, to carry out his darling principles. Come, gentlemen, walk up to the Captain's office, and give in your names as volunteers. Go and fight for negro freedom! Go at once!—Nor stop on the order of your going!

The Abolitionists are wild with joy at this exercise of the One Man Power. But at the second Tuesday of October the PEOPLE WILL SPEAK IN A VOICE OF THUNDER, that will make these haters and maligners of the Union and the Constitution tremble in their boots, like Belshazzar!

There is a weapon surer yet, And better than the bayonet, A weapon that comes down as still As more dikes fall upon the sod, And executes a Freeman's will, As lightning does the will of God; And from its force no bolts nor locks Can shield them—"TIS THE BALLOT BOX!"

Convention of Governors.

A number of the Governors of Northern States assembled at Altoona, Pa., on Wednesday last, and from the report of their proceedings as furnished by the telegraph, their object appears to be to compel the President to dismiss Gen. McCLELLAN from the head of the Army. This movement was opposed by Gov. Tod, of this State, who took the ground that it would demoralize the army, and increase the violence of the rebellion. Gov. Sprague, of R. I. has gone over to the Union sliding rails. These evil spirits appear determined to drive the country to destruction. Let the People put a veto upon their destructive acts on the second Tuesday of October.

The "No Party" Party.

"There should be no party now," cry the administration organs. "Democrats should drop their party organizations," say they.—Let us see how the Republicans act; wherever they have the power to elect, they nominate straight backed old abolitionists for every office; and whenever the administration has appointments to make, it does "nothing shorter"! Run your eye over all the long lists of appointments as Tax Collectors and Assessors, and when you see the abolitionists, old and hoary, you will be able to discern what "no party" means with them. It means regular old dyed-in-the-wool abolitionists of the Sambo stripe, and nothing else. They alone are fit to have the offices, and it is rank heresy and treason to think of elevating a Democrat to any position. Neither the Assessor nor Collector appointed in this District could come within 2,000 votes of being chosen by the people.—By that much majority in this Congressional District let the Wade-Guthrie-Phillips abolitionists be repudiated on the second Tuesday of October.

More Party Work.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Welster has been nominated for Congress in the Western District, and E. R. Bokley, Esq., in the Carroll District, by the Black Republicans. These men are bitter and uncompromising party men, of the ultra Republican cast; but yet we hear the men who nominated them declare that "this is no time for party nominations!" Oh, ye hypocrites!

Our Local Abolitionists in the Throes of Despair.

The clique of malignant political fanatics who lately held an Abolition Convention in this city, under the pretense that it was a "Union Convention," which instructed the Representative from this county in the Legislature to vote for Ben. Wade for U. S. Senator, and experienced the deserved rebuff of having its insidious advances spurned by such true Union Democrats as it attempted to hook with its poisonous bait—this same clique, feeling their hold on the honest people growing "beautifully less," are in a state of excited desperation. The idea of any of the County Officers escaping their clutch is entirely too much for the little equanimity their souls possess. In proportion as they apprehend the imminent danger of defeat, their wrath waxeth violent and ferocious. "Tis said that 'a driving man will catch at a straw,' and the present action of the aforesaid clique is an instance of the truth of the proverb.

Their organ No. 1, the *Mt. Vernon Republican*, devotes one-third of the inside reading columns of its last issue to the republication, and editorial remarks thereon, of an "Address to the Democracy of Knox County," signed by JOHN ADAMS, M. H. MITCHELL, and FRANK H. HURD, requesting the Democracy of this county to assemble at the Court House, on Saturday, January 19th, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., to "consult together in regard to the present troubles of the nation." This meeting was accordingly held. The time was six weeks previous to Lincoln's inauguration, and nearly three months prior to the bombardment of Fort Sumter,—before which extremely disastrous and memorable events (the unhappy election on the preceding 6th of November being the precursor thereof), freedom of speech and of the press, of person, and of the people to peaceably assemble and fearlessly express their sentiments on all subjects, subsisted in undisturbed vitality, as the State and United States Constitutions ordained they should; but the Abolitionists abused and employed them for the instigation of sedition and treason; and, when they attained the power, denied these Constitutional rights to all but themselves, for the consummation of their own vile purposes. Conscious of their own abuse of them, they were fearful that others might imitate their example; and, therefore, they throttled all sorts of freedom but their own to do as they please and the prospective freedom of the negroes.

But to the "Address," and meeting, which the aforesaid clique hope will kill the Democracy, and save the Abolition "patriots" (1) from destruction—and with which they seem as proud as a hen with one chick. Putting out of view, as mere surplusage, the invidious Abolition slang and abuse in which the *Republican* editorial abounds, and the animus with which it was written, let us consider what the clique depend upon for political capital, in the Address and Resolutions consequent thereto. The *Republican* admits that, more than three months prior to the breaking out of hostilities, and when all true patriots and Union men, North and South, were using their influence to avert civil war, and deprecating it as the greatest calamity that could befall the Union, it (the *Republican*) "called upon the people to form military organizations; and hence the Address to the Committee." The *Republican* was always an Abolition sheet, opposed to the U. S. Constitution and every compromise of sectional troubles by which the Union could be preserved, but in favor of John Brown raids and civil war to abolish negro slavery, utterly regardless of all other evils that might thereby be entailed upon the country. The gentleman who signed the Address it pounces upon as obnoxious, was the very opposite of the *Republican* on these questions, and they have not the slightest reason to be ashamed of the fact. To have longed for and assisted in bringing about civil war and disunion, is not a thing to be proud of, and no Democrat, or other true Union man, envies the wretch who is guilty of having done so and who glories in his shame.

The *Republican* quotes two of the Resolutions passed by the Democratic meeting, which appear very wicked in its purport. It is quite gratifying to us to see Democratic resolutions receive as much circulation and consideration as possible. We also copy these resolutions, as we find them reprinted in the *Republican*:

Resolved, That the Democracy here assembled, be fully persuaded that their Southern brethren really are in the institution of slavery as right, and that there are any religious scruples in the North against the institution, they are the dictators of a fanatical pulp and in view of this we give it as our deliberate opinion, that the people to which our country is now exposed, are the result, in a large degree, of the fanatical teachings of a time-serving clergy; that it is the duty of the Democracy everywhere to discountenance such fanatical teachings, whether disseminated by the pulpit or the press, and wherever persisted in to punish the aggressors by withholding their supplies.

"Resolved, That this Government is a compact between the people of the several States, that each State separately and of its own accord as a sovereignty ratified said compact, and that a State has no constitutional right to secede therefrom, yet that the General Government has no power to coerce or subjugate a seceding State by making war upon it, and that we are opposed to using force in any case except where the execution of the laws is impeded, and then only when demanded by the officer resisted."

The first one we still regard as eminently true and proper, and hope the Democracy and other patriots will act upon it with respect to the fanatical clergy and all their followers.—We have no objections to the second, as we understand it, even now. The General Government did not pretend "to coerce or subjugate a seceding State, by making war upon it," (the State,) but to execute the laws, wherever impeded. See Lincoln's first proclamation and several of Seward's documents.

The meeting appointed delegates to the Democratic State Convention, held at Columbus, on the 23d of January, 1861. The *Republican* copies one of the Resolutions passed by the State Convention, for which we are also indebted to it:

"Resolved, That the two hundred thousand Democrats of Ohio send to the people of the United States of North and South, greeting: And when the people of the North shall have fulfilled their duties to the Constitution and the South—then, and not till then, will it appear proper for them to take into consideration the question of the right and propriety of coercion."

Republican opponents longed for war, and have gloated over its prosecution and continuance. G. VOLNEY DORSEY was a member of the Convention which passed this Resolution; and, notwithstanding he never recanted it, the Republicans regarded him as just the man for them to take up and make State Treasurer!

We have neither time nor space, this week, to exhibit the record of the *Republican* party upon the question of coercion before the war began, but we promise to present such overwhelming Republican evidence against that policy, next week, as will convince them of the wisdom and applicability of the well-known adage that "people who live in glass houses should not throw stones."

The great DOUGLASS strenuously opposed the bringing about of our civil war, and as strenuously upheld it after it was begun. So did all the millions of Democrats, and so also did thousands of Republicans. In the joint debates of Douglas and Lincoln in Illinois in 1858, Mr. Douglas, in exposing Lincoln's treasonable course in Congress during the Mexican war, made the following remarks, which are extracted from the published debates:

"When the Mexican war was being waged, and the American army was surrounded by the enemy in Mexico, he (Lincoln) thought that war unconstitutional, unnecessary and unjust; [that is, 'you've got him,' he voted against it.] 'I thought it was not begun on the right spot.' [Laughter.]

"He voted that the war was wrong, that our country was in the wrong, and consequently that the Mexicans were in the right."

"When he got into the House, being opposed to the war, and not being able to stop the supplies, because they had all gone forward, all he could do was to follow the lead of Corwin, and vote that the war was not begun on the right spot, and that it was unconstitutional, unnecessary, and wrong. Remember, too, that he did this after the war had begun. It is one thing to be opposed to the declaration of a war, another and very different thing to take sides in the war against your country after that war has been commenced. 'Good, and cheers.'"

Such was the conduct of the opponents of the Democracy in all our wars with foreign enemies, when the Democracy conducted the Government, and conducted it successfully and triumphantly. The only war the opponents of the Democracy have ever been in favor of is the present civil war, and even in this the Democrats have to do most of the fighting. Good God! what a record our political enemies have made and are making for the muse of History to spread upon her pages, and for the present and future ages to contemplate. And yet they now revile all Democrats as traitors to their country!

We are under obligations to the *Republican* for favoring us with a chance for some thing like a controversy. It has been intensely stupid and dull for some months past. We beg it to continue saying something—at least until the election.

FRANK H. HURD ASSAILED.

The Republican candidate for Prosecuting Attorney has some indiscreet partisan friends. If he himself thinks proper to go around making disparaging remarks in private or public conversations relative to his competitor, he should counsel his friends against the abominable expedient of retailing these remarks in the public prints of his own party, behind the mask of the anonymous, and after the manner of the assassin. Such a course will injure himself more than it will detract from the reputation and honor of Mr. HURD. Modesty and patriotism had better be manifested in some other way. Mr. HURD has said nothing against him. What, indeed, is there to say concerning him at all, good, bad or indifferent? Neither have Mr. HURD's friends said anything about the young gentleman who is his opponent on the other ticket; but their silence was by no means because they feared a comparison of candidates. Having a clear, indubitable case, they were content to let the people decide it without unnecessary argument. If Mr. SIMONS wishes to compare notes as to whether he or Mr. HURD is the purer patriot, we think Mr. HURD will cheerfully accommodate him, provided the examination be open and manly.—We are not aware that Mr. S. has done anything whatever to sustain the war—even to the extent of making a single speech. Mr. HURD's talents and eloquence have been very largely drawn upon and very freely exerted in behalf of voluntary enlistments for the Constitutional prosecution of the war. He has probably been thus more instrumental in raising recruits than any other speaker in the county—certainly more so than any other young speaker. And even in other States he has responded to calls for his patriotic appeals, with successful results. When so engaged, then he was all right in the estimation of those who, now, when he is a candidate for a County office and likely to be elected, attempt to defame him, in order, if possible, to excite prejudice and prevent his election. But Mr. HURD, his character and abilities, are tolerably well and very favorably known to a large majority of the people of the County; and will, without doubt, be appreciated at the ballot-box—irrespective of all the slanders and libels in the community.

As to the evasive dancer who wrote the communication signed "A Unionist," in the last *Republican*, we have a few words to say. The anonymous is the proper character for him in which to traduce a rising young man who is otherwise beyond his reach. We imagine if Mr. HURD entertains toward him any feeling whatever, it is that of supreme contempt.—An evasive man is the most unenviable of mortals.

"It is his earnest work and daily toil, With lying tongue, to make the noble seem Mean as himself."

This one strikes at the object of his envy from behind a screen. He takes this position for relating reports of conversational remarks made several years ago, if ever made at all.—There we leave him, "a viper gnawing a file." If he ever unmask himself, we shall inquire how he has been "A Unionist," what his antecedents are, and what he has done to serve his country, if anything.

We have more hypocrites and traitors already in the army and in the civil offices, than bodes us any good. Let no more doubtful men be elevated—keep them in the ranks until they prove their loyalty.

The above most insulting language, in the leading editorial of the last *Republican*, is there directed against the Democrats. Why don't the Republicans enter the army, and fill its ranks, if they think there are too many Democrats in it? Ah! it is the "civil offices" about which they have such great anxiety and zeal. They would keep all Democrats "in the ranks," if anything.

Hon. John Pettit, formerly United States Senator from Indiana, has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the 8th, or Lafayette District. He is a true Union Democrat.

The Circleville Democrat says: It is a significant sign of the times, that the various pretended Union meetings, called for the benefit of the Abolition Trimble, have been perfect failures.

Gen. MEAGHER was not killed in the late battle in Maryland. His horse was shot from under him, which gave rise to the report He was slightly, but not fatally wounded.

Vote the Whole Democratic Ticket.

The Black Republicans, in their late County Convention, in passing a resolution endorsing the disunion Abolitionist, Ben. Wade, make that a direct issue in the approaching October election. That is the platform on which they stand, and on which they have placed their candidates for county offices. The Democrats, in their County Convention, have most willingly accepted the issue thus presented by their political opponents. The sovereign people of Knox county are the judge and jury to try the issue. We therefore have no hesitation in calling not only upon every Democrat, but upon every conservative, loyal, patriotic man in the county, it matters not to what political party he has acted with heretofore, if he only opposed to the re-election of the pestilent Abolitionist, Ben. Wade, to VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET!

Vote for John O'Neill.

We say to every true friend of the Union—the Union as it was—to vote for Major JOHN O'NEILL, the Democratic candidate for Congress in this District. He is a true and unfaltering Union man, a sterling Democrat, and an honest citizen. It is now perfectly obvious that we will have neither peace nor a restoration of the Union until the Democratic party is restored to power. Give us a Democratic Congress—composed of men like John O'Neill, instead of your Lovejoys, Bingham, Riddles, Wades, Burlingames, Ashleys, and such disunion Abolitionists, and our national troubles will soon come to an end.

Vote for John O'Neill.

Opposed to the Election of Bingham.

Maj. D. W. Stambaugh, Prosecuting Attorney of Tuscarawas county, and Secretary of the late bogus Union State Convention, is out in a long and able letter, assigning his reasons for opposing the re-election of the disunion Abolitionist, John A. Bingham, to Congress. Every patriot, who wishes to see the Union restored, should fire a ballot against Bingham. This is the way to kill off such rebels as the author of the following most infamous declaration:

"Who, in the name of Heaven, wants the cotton States, or any other States, this side of perdition, to remain in the Union, if slavery is to continue."—John A. Bingham.

Our Loss at Harper's Ferry 11,500 Prisoners.

The special Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette states our loss at Harper's Ferry at 11,500 prisoners, together with 47 pieces of cannon, and a proportionate amount of small stores. This is one of the severest calamities we have experienced during the war. It is Fort Donelson on the other side. All evidence goes to show that the responsibility of this most disgraceful and criminal surrender, belongs to high priest of Abolitionism and Know Nothingism, Colonel Tom Ford! Thank God, no Democrat has been guilty of such an act of prostration!

The White House Again in Mourning.

The Presidential mansion at Washington is again in mourning, in consequence of the recent death of Col. Todd, of the rebel army, who was a brother of Mrs. Lincoln. He commanded one of the regiments under General Breckinridge, and was killed at the battle of Baton Rouge. Such is the character of the present war. The wife of the President mourns the death of a rebel brother, killed while leading a rebel regiment against the Union troops. The propriety of turning the Presidential mansion into a "house of mourning," in consequence of such an event, we will leave for the discussion of the political clergy, and the pious editors of the Abolition newspaper.

Our Prospects.

The utmost confidence is expressed by the Democracy throughout the County as to our prospects this fall. It is admitted on all hands that we have a most excellent county ticket—composed of men of high moral and political standing, who are eminently qualified to fill the various offices for which they have been nominated. The Democracy never had a better ticket than the one they now present to the people of Knox county for their suffrages. Let every friend of the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, vote the Democratic ticket, and it will be triumphantly elected.

"A Knave and a Traitor."

The Athens Messenger, a violent and radical Abolition print, thus speaks of the Hon. R. B. Horton, the member of Congress from the Fairfield District:

"No other Congressional District is represented by so arrant a knave and SO BLACK A TRAITOR!"

The Enquirer says, Mr. Horton's crime is that he won't be an Abolitionist, and accordingly he is put by the Republicans in the same category with Mr. Vallandigham and other Democrats, and denounced as a "traitor!"—People now understand all this.

Niggers as Soldiers.

Keep it before the People, that the Republican Supreme Court of Ohio has decided that negroes can vote!

Keep it before the People, that a Republican Legislature has decided that soldiers can not vote!

According to the Republicans, therefore, a nigger is better than a soldier fighting for his country!

Fremont.

Immediately succeeding the Proclamation of President Lincoln, freeing the negroes of the South, we see it announced that John C. Fremont has been restored to his command in the army. That is just what might be expected. Abolitionism now rule at Washington supreme. Fremont and free niggers will now be the watchwords of the Black Republican party.

Hon. John Pettit.

Hon. John Pettit, formerly United States Senator from Indiana, has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the 8th, or Lafayette District. He is a true Union Democrat.

The Circleville Democrat says: It is a significant sign of the times, that the various pretended Union meetings, called for the benefit of the Abolition Trimble, have been perfect failures.

Gen. MEAGHER was not killed in the late battle in Maryland. His horse was shot from under him, which gave rise to the report He was slightly, but not fatally wounded.

Abolition Conspiracy to Overthrow the Government.

For some time past rumors have been afloat that the Abolitionists were concocting a conspiracy to overthrow the Government, by placing Fremont at the head of a large military column, to march to Washington, and assume control of civil and military affairs.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, gives the following disclosures in regard to this most infamous conspiracy:

Most astonishing disclosures have been made here to-day, by letters and verbal communications from prominent politicians, showing that a vast conspiracy has been set on foot by the radicals of the Fremont faction to depose the present Administration, and place Fremont at the head of a Provisional Government; in other words, to make him Military Dictator.—One of those letters asserts that one feature of this conspiracy is the proposed meeting of Governors of the Northern States to request President Lincoln to resign, to enable them to carry out their scheme. The writer, in conclusion, says Governor Andrew and Senator Wilson are at work, and they are probably at the bottom of the movement. From other well informed sources it is learned that the 50,000 under the auspices of the New York National Union Defense Committee were intended to be a nucleus for the organization of this Fremont conspiracy. It was the purpose of those engaged in this movement to have this force organized and armed by the Government, and placed under the independent command of their leader, and then to call upon all sympathizers to unite with them, and overthrow the present Administration and establish in its stead a Military Dictatorship, to carry out the peculiar policy they desire the Government should execute. Failing in this, it is stated that a secret organization has been organized, the members of which are known by the name of Roundheads. It is intended that this organization shall number 200,000 men in arms, who shall raise the standard of the conspirators and call General Fremont to the command. They expect to be joined by two-thirds of the Army of the Union now in the field, and that eventually 1,000,000 of armed men will be gathered around their standard. This startling disclosure is vouched for by men of high repute in New York and other Northern States. It is the last card of those who have been vainly attempting to drive the President into the adoption of their own peculiar policy.

The authority of the Herald, we are aware, is not always considered of the highest character; but that some scheme, such as that paper exposes, was on foot, there cannot be a doubt. In proof of this fact, we give the following dispatch from Washington, which comes to us over the Government telegraphic wires:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.

Cassius M. Clay published a card to-day denying that he has ever said a word to the President about Governor Morgan, or in favor of making him the commander of the Western Grand division of troops. He (Clay) has never proposed any way of overthrowing the war by the constituted authority. Nor has he desired the overthrow of President Lincoln, or the establishment of a dictatorship of Fremont or any other man. He (Clay) calls upon the country to pronounce the President as he himself does. He pronounces all the assertions concerning him calumnious.

Note well the words we have placed in italics. By denying that he was a party to the scheme to "overthrow President Lincoln," and "establish a dictatorship," with Fremont at its head, he virtually admits that such a conspiracy was in existence!

But we think an attempt to establish a Fremont Dictatorship at Washington will not now be made. Mr. LINCOLN has given way to the Abolition "PRESSURE," and obeyed their dictatorial and tyrannical order to free the slaves of the South! Not only this, but he has restored Fremont to his command!

The Abolitionists have now complete control of the Government. Dark, sad and hopeless does everything look at present. Ruin and desolation are around us on every side. The war has only begun!

Our Position.

We shall succeed in this war when we shall absolutely banish all considerations of the negro from the management of it, says the Chicago Times, and shall as absolutely exclude all partisan influences from interfering with it, and not until then. Let every citizen make up his mind to that. There is no more doubt than that the sun shines at high-noon on a cloudless day, that had not the South been pushed to desperation by the negro legislation of Congress and had not Gen. McCLELLAN's plans been broken by partisan interference, Richmond would have been captured and the rebellion substantially suppressed, months ago. If the negro, and if partisan interference, shall not be banished from the management of the war, not only will not the Government suppress the rebellion, but the rebellion will suppress the Government.

Another Negro Story.

A negro captured by our troops at Frederick, some sixty years of age, who attended at the table of Gen. Jackson, at Richmond, states that he had heard it said there that if General McClellan had remained on the Peninsula one week longer, the rebel army would have been obliged to surrender; that they were reduced to the extremest want, and that starvation stared the men in the face.

STILL ANOTHER.—A dispatch from the battle-field in Maryland says: We captured a negro who knows Jackson well. He states that he saw him with his arm in a sling on Friday upon the battle-field. Gen. Stark was killed.

Abuse of General McClellan.

The reverend editor of the Pike County Republican, speaking of McClellan's new command, says:

"We may be very much deceived in McClellan, but we think he is no more fit to be Commander-in-Chief, than the Devil is to superintend the affairs of Heaven."

The impious and traitorous wretch who utters this wicked slander, is a leader of the Republican party; and although his remarks are well calculated to prevent enlistments, and give aid and comfort to the enemy, yet there is not a particle of danger of the scamp being arrested and sent to prison.

"Stonewall" Jackson has been made a life-member of the C. S. A. Bible Society. In acknowledgment he sends a check for \$150, and signs himself, "very truly, your friend and brother in Christ, T. J. JACKSON."

Gen. McDowell has written a letter to the President asking for court of inquiry into his operations.

A prisoner states that Gen. Jo. Johnson died recently at Richmond from wounds received at Fair Oaks.

Keep it before the People, what the Union Party say of the Old Union.

Listen to the talk of the Chicago Tribune, a leading Republican paper of Illinois. The following is the Republican Union sentiments:

"What means this talk about restoring the Union as it was? There can be no 'Union as it was' until the Secession Act is erased from the statute books. 'THE UNION AS IT WAS' WILL NEVER BLESS THE VISION OF ANY PRO-SLAVERY FANATIC OR SECESSION SYMPATHIZER, AND IT NEVER OUGHT TO. IT IS A THING OF THE PAST, HATED OF EVERY PATRIOT, AND DESTINED NEVER TO CURSE AN HONEST PEOPLE, OR BLOT THE PAGES OF HISTORY AGAIN. The act confiscating the property and freeing the slaves of traitors will not be repealed!"

Who ever heard a Democrat express himself thus against our glorious Union?

Here we have some more of the same kind from C. M. Clay, a high Republican functionary, even a minister representing our country at the Court of Petersburg. He makes a speech in the streets of Washington, and talks as follows of the old Union:

"As for myself never, so help me God, I will never draw a sword to keep the chains upon another fellow-being. Suppose gentlemen, that you succeed upon the present policy, what have you gained? BETTER RECOGNIZE THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY AT ONCE, AND STOP THIS EFFUSION OF BLOOD, THAN TO CONTINUE IN THE RUINOUS POLICY, OR HAVE EVEN A RESTORATION OF THE UNION AS IT WAS."

Greeley, Governor Andrews, Wendell Phillips, Pillsbury, Conway, Bingham, and all the leading Republicans in high places say the same thing. They are not favor of restoring the Union.

The Treachery at Harper's Ferry.

Thomas Humber Ford has published a card wherein he declares that the cowardly surrender at Harper's Ferry was done in pursuance of positive orders to that effect, which he is prepared to show. Ford's attempt to shove the responsibility on other shoulders is characteristic of the man. In vindication of Col. Miles, (now deceased,) his friends have published the following order to prove that he did not order the surrender at Harper's Ferry:

HARPER'S FERRY, Sept. 13, 1862.

Col. Ford, Commanding Maryland Heights:

Since I returned to this side, on close inspection, I find your position more defensible than I supposed when at your camp, as it is as all points, by the cannon of Camp Hill. You will hold on, and can hold on, until the cows' tails drop off.

Yours,

D. S. MILES,

Colonel 2d Infantry.

Probably about the time Tom Ford saw the Seesh coming he concluded that the cows' tails had dropped off!

Oregon U. S. Senator.

The newly elected Senator from Oregon, Benj. F. Harding, was formerly, United States District Attorney for the Territory, and the first Speaker of the House in the Oregon Legislature. He is about forty years of age, a lawyer by profession, and has always been a Democrat.

Cumberland Gap Not Evacuated.

The statement that Gen. Morgan had evacuated Cumberland Gap, and was marching North with his army, is positively contradicted. It is stated that Gen. Morgan made a fierce and brilliant attack on Stevens' Georgia Brigade a few days ago, and after routing the rebels, took sufficient rations to last his little force for fifty days. This relieves his little force from the immediate prospect of starvation.

Defeat of Bull Run Riddle.

The notorious A. G. Riddle, of Bull Run memory, has been defeated in his aspirations for a re-nomination for Congress,

