Buckland & Everett,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery, will attend to professional business and Land Agency in Sandusky and adjoining counties. Office, 2nd story Buckland's Block, Fremont.

R. P. BUCKLAND. HOMER EVERETT.

J. R. BARTLETT,

(Successor of B. J. Bartlett & Son.)

Attorney at Law and Notary,

WILL give strict attention to all Legal Business entrusted to his care, in Sandusky and adjoining counties. Particular attention paid to collections.

OFFICE—Old Office of B. J. Bartlett & Son.

Fremont, O., April 16, 1859.

J. L. GREENE & SON.

Attorneys at Law; will attend to all business entrusted to their care. Office—In Tyler's Block, Corner of Croghan and Front streets, Fremont, Ohio.

C. W. PAGE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

INSURANCE AND GENERAL AGENT,

And Notary Public,

CLYDE, SANDUSKY COUNTY, O.

All business intrusted to his care, faithfully and promptly executed. 48

MORRIS E. TYLER,

Attorney at Law and Notary Public.

And Justice of the Peace.

OFFICE—Second Story Tyler's Block,

FREMONT, OHIO.

Particular attention paid to Collections.

Fremont, January 14, 1859.

Homœopathy.

Dr. J. W. FAILING, having established himself for the purpose of practicing Homœopathy in this place and vicinity, would respectfully announce to the public that his present arrangements will enable those desirous of availing themselves of Homœopathic treatment, to rely with certainty upon prompt attention to their calls, whether in or out of town.

☞ Office at his residence, on the Turnpike, the first house east of the Old Catholic Church.

N. B. Dr. F. pays particular attention to all forms of chronic diseases. Fremont, April 10, 1855.

ROBERT S. RICE. JOHN B. RICE.

R. S. RICE & SON,

Physicians & Surgeons,

FREMONT, O.

OFFICE and RESIDENCE on Arch Street, near the Rail road Embankment.

May 15, 1857. 16tf

PREMIUM DENISTRY!

CONGER & SHAW.

DRS. E. J. CONGER and H. M. SHAW, having formed a copartnership, for the practice of Dentistry, are prepared to do all work in their line with promptness and satisfaction to all who may need their services. They are prepared to set from a single tooth, to forming complete sets for upper and lower jaws. Teeth inserted on pivot or gold or silver plate.

They would say that a set of their Teeth took the premium at the late County Fair.

☞ OFFICE in Buckland's Block, up-stairs.

Fremont, Oct. 22, 1858.

SURGEON DENTIST.

L. BEILHARZ,

OF Tiffin, has permanently located in Fremont. After having had nine years experience, he considers himself competent to carry on the profession, in all its various forms and guarantees satisfaction in every case.

Office in Shome's block, formerly occupied by Dr. B. R. Taber. All operations warranted.

Fremont, March 18, 1859.

CHAS. G. EATON,

Physician and Surgeon,

CLYDE, O.

C. R. McCULLOCH,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Medicine, Dye-Stuffs, Glass, Paints, Oils, Books, Stationery, Glass Ware, &c., &c.

No. 3, Buckland Block, FREMONT.

S. BUCKLAND,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Burning Fluid, Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Fancy Goods, Toys, Cigars, Chewing Tobacco, &c., &c., &c. No. 1, Buckland Block,

FREMONT, OHIO.

Roberts & Sheldon.

Manufacturers of Copper, Tin, and Sheet-Iron Ware, and Dealers in Stoves, Agricultural Implements, Stoves, Rags, Wool, Hides, Sheep-pelts, Old Copper, Old Stoves, &c.—All sorts of genuine Yankee Notions. Pease's Brick Block, No. 1, Fremont, Ohio. May 29, 1854.

Beery Hotel.

(FORMERLY THE OHIO HOUSE.)

A. J. BEERY, Proprietor.

THIS HOUSE, so long kept by David Deal, has been taken by the subscriber and recently refitted, &c., and no pains will be spared to make guests comfortable while staying with us. Good yard for teams. Corner of Front and Garrison streets.

A. J. BEERY.

Fremont, June 28, 1860.—25y1.

CROGHAN HOUSE,

FREMONT, O.

FRANK N. GURNEY, RROPRIETOR.

The CROGHAN has been put in order and is now ready for guests.

Guests of the House conveyed to and from the Depot free of charge. March 9, 1860.

KESSLER'S HOTEL,

(Formerly the Fremont House.)

WM. KESSLER, Proprietor,

CORNER OF PIKE AND FRONT STREETS,

FREMONT, OHIO.

Passengers carried to and from the House free of charge

February 26, 1858.

JOHN BRIGHTWELL,

House and Sign Painter, Gilder,

Grainer and Paper Hanger; Kalsomining done to order, on short notice.

SHOP in BUCKEYE BLOCK, up-stairs, opposite Roberts & Sheldon's tin shop, **FREMONT, O.** Apr27'59.

Fruit Trees, Grape Vines,

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS,

Evergreens, Roses, Dahlias, &c.

D. W. SMITH, Agent of the

Toledo Nurseries,

who has sold trees, &c., in this county for the past three seasons, will be here in time to receive orders for any description of Fruit Trees and Shrubbery for Fall Setting, at as low rates as can be furnished by any other Nursery.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL,

May 3, 1861. 17m3 D. W. SMITH.

COAL, COAL.

NOW IS THE TIME to lay in your Winter's Coal. Come to the Furnace, Canfield and Brother, or Roberts and Sheldon, where can be had **Stone Coal** of the first quality, at Cleveland prices.

All kinds of Castings, Mill-Gearing, and Sleigh Shoes of all patterns kept on hand.

Engines Manufactured,

and repairing of all descriptions done on short notice.—The highest price paid for old Cast or Scrap Iron, and Copper.

DAVID JUNE,

Fremont, Oct. 28th, '59. Successor to June & Gelpin.

FIRE!

And Inland Navigation Insurance.

Home Insurance Company,

of New York, with a Capital and Surplus of **$1,500,000**

J. MILTON SMITH, *Sec'y.* | CHAS. J. MARTIN, *Pres't.*
JOHN MCGEE, *Ass't Sec'y.* | A. F. WILLMARTH, *V. Pres't.*

WHILE the above Company has only been in existence about seven years, yet it ranks as one of THE BEST INSURANCE COMPANIES IN THE LAND. With a large Capital, *securely invested*, and a strong Board of Officers, who are devoted to its interest, and a reputation for the PROMPT PAYMENT OF ITS LOSSES, it commends itself to the confidence of the public.

Applications received, and policies issued by

R. W. B. McLELLAN,

Agent for Sandusky County, O.

Fremont, June 8, 1860.

ALE. ALE.

QUINN'S CELEBRATED KENNETT

Stock and present use Ale,

at Cleveland prices, with addition of freight. By the barrel or half barrel. Also, ON DRAFT, at

Fremont, May 24, 1861. THEO CLAPP'S.

AMBROTYPES.

M. W. FITCH,

takes pleasure in saying to his numerous patrons and friends, that he is still *MAKING PICTURES* in the BEST STYLE, and on as reasonable terms as any artist in town. He has

Lately added a large Camera,

to his apparatus capable of taking ambrotypes *direct from the sitter*, nearly or quite the size of life. ☞ Oil Paintings made from daguerreotypes or from life and *warranted satisfactory*. Instructions given in the business.

ROOMS—Over the Bank of Fremont, corner of Front and Croghan streets. M. W. FITCH.

Fremont, March 30, 1860.

Fremont Journal.

VOL. IX. FREMONT, SANDUSKY COUNTY, OHIO, AUGUST 16, 1861. NO. 32.

LEATHER IS KING.

BOOTS & SHOES

Are Servants of the People.

IN these times of "much talk and little cider," about the affairs of our country, while many people are turning away from the old and well-beaten path of our fathers, setting up strange kings and running after strange gods. I say while all these things are going on throughout the land, the

MAMMOTH

BOOT AND SHOE

STORE

OF

H. LESHER

has been kept in full blast, supplying the wants of the good people of the surrounding country at LOW PRICES, as usual. In view of the near approach of spring and the muddy time which is "a dead certainty," I propose to give my friends and customers a

SPECIAL BENEFIT,

by closing off my winter goods at barely enough to pay for handling them, for the READY CASH, for herein is my particular weakness, to yield when I see the money.—Come, then and "try me on," and see it be not true. I must sell them to make room for a large stock in the Spring. Don't fail to come around before you buy.

No. 4, BUCKLAND BLOCK. No. 4.

HENRY LESHER.

Fremont, Feb. 15, 1861.

CLOTHING.

BENJAMIN COLWELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR, and Dealer in CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and Gentlemen's FURNISHING GOODS

Ready Made Clothing,

of my own manufacture, of the Latest Styles, always on hand.

Or made to order on short notice.

Cutting done when wanted,

and every garment warranted to fit if properly made up.

Hats, Caps, Traveling Bags,

Umbrellas, Trunks, &c.—Cheap.

Clyde, Oct. 26, 1860.

GUST, & YOUNKMAN,

DEALERS IN

Foreign and American Marble!

Croghan Street, one door west of the Tyler Brick Block, Fremont, Ohio.

MONUMENTS, MANTLE-PIECES, and all kinds of Marble work executed in the neatest, and most tasteful manner.

Orders are respectfully solicited, and all work warranted to satisfy.

Fremont, November 25, 1859.

G. B. HELLER. D. LEBCHER.

HELLER & LEBCHER,

(Successors to Smith & Heller.)

DEALERS IN

Foreign and American MARBLE:

Monuments, Gravestones,

MANTLES, &c., &c.

☞ We guarntee to please or no charge.

Shop at the old stand on Croghan Street.

Fremont, O. May 30, 1861.

New Carriage and Wagon Shop.

GREINER & KESSLER,

Opposite the American House, on the corner of Pike and Oak Streets.

☞ WE ARE PREPARED to make Carriages and Wagons of all descriptions and on short notice. Our work is WARRANTED to be of the best materials, and manufactured by as good workmen as the county can afford

We are prepared to do Repairing at all times, and on reasonable terms.

BLACK-SMITHING of all kinds done when wanted. Particular attention given to HORSE SHOEING.

GEORGE GREINER,

Fremont, May 4th, 1860.—17y1. NOAH KESSLER.

FURNITURE!

THE subscriber has and will constantly keep the best assortment of FURNITURE, to be found in Sandusky County, which he will sell cheap and WARRANT to be of

Superior Workmanship.

He also has and will continue to keep on hand a number of Ready-made

COFFINS,

Of different sizes; varying in price and quality to suit the tastes of rich or poor. He also has a splendid HEARSE that will accompany his Coffins at Funerals.

His Shop and Ware Rooms are situated in Ballville nearly opposite the Ballville Factory.

Ballville, May 11, 1855.—16y1 JOHN G. SIMON.

BLADE BINDERY,

TOLEDO, O.

BLANK BOOKS, for Bankers, Merchants, Produce Dealers, and Business men generally, made of the best stock and in the best manner, at

THE BLADE BINDERY.

MAGAZINES,

Bound Neatly and Cheap, at

THE BLADE BINDERY.

ORDERS

Left with C. R. McCULLOCH will be promptly attended to.

PELTON, & WAGGONER, Proprietors.

Toledo, O., December 30, 1859.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Hartford, Connecticut.—Acquired Capital of over ..... **$3,500,000.**

HOME FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York. With a capital and surplus of ..... **$1,500,000.**

CONWAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Conway, Massachusetts. With a capital and surplus of over ..... **$250,000.**

The above are reliable Companies, well worthy the confidence of all persons desiring first class insurance on their lives or property.

Losses promptly paid.

R. W. B. McLELLAN, Agent.

Fremont, June 8, 1860.

Dr. E. DILLON & SON,

Wholesale and Retail

DRUGGISTS,

Buckland's NEW BLOCK,

FREMONT, O.

Call and See Us.

We have nearly EVERY THING in our line of Trade, which we offer at as LOW RATES as any house in the country. We invite especial attention to the following articles, viz:

PAINTS.—WHITE LEAD, ZINC, and COLORED PAINTS.

OILS.—LINSEED, BURNING, MACHINERY, WHALE, FISH, and No. 1, CASTOR OIL.

We claim that our Lubricating Oil is the best and cheapest manufactured.

SPIRITS—ALCOHOL, TURPENTINE, BURNING FLUID and CAMPHENE.

WINDOW GLASS.

DRUGGISTS' AND PHYSICIAN'S GLASS WARE.

PUTTY.

RED LEAD.

Nearly every variety of

VARNISH AND JAPAN.

DYE STUFFS.

PERFUMERIES and FANCY GOODS.

Our Perfumeries, Hair Oils and Soaps are the purest quality, and will fully satisfy the best judges of this class of goods.

BRUSHES.—PAINT and VARNISH, CLOTHES and TOOTH BRUSHES. WHITE-WASH BRUSHES. ARTISTS' BRUSHES, Artists' Tube Paints, all Colors.

A. M. Bininger & Co's

BRANDIES, WINES, and LIQUORS.

For Medical use, and believed to be the purest and most reliable in the market.

MEDER SWAN GIN.

This is superior to any Gin now in use and we confidently recommend all the above to physicians and others who desire a pure article for medicinal purposes.

STATIONERY.

A nice assortment of the latest and finest styles, of writing paper, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Envelops, pens, inks, Copy Books, Pencils, Slates, Memorandum Books, &c., &c.

CARBON OIL, and KEROSENE LAMPS.

Latest Styles.

STONE-WARE JUGS, FRUIT JUGS.

CORKS and SEALING WAX,

Very nice and cheap, for Fruit Jugs, &c.

TOBACCO and CIGARS.

A very fine and complete Assortment of

PATENT and FAMILY MEDICINES,

Including about all that is valuable in this department.

BARRELL'S WORM CANDY.

Decidedly the best and most palatable remedy ever in use. Children are quite as fond of this as any other candy.

BARRELL'S INDIAN LINIMENT, AND INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

We confidently recommend and ask for a trial of these justly celebrated remedies.

BOOT and SHOE BLACKING.

Prof. L. Miller's

HAIR DYES, and HAIR RESTORATIVES.

Very superior, and offered lower than any others of equal merit.

STEWART'S FINE CANDIES.

Known all over the United States as the finest and best manufactured.

The quality and prices of our goods warranted satisfactory.

The senior partner of this firm having spent 28 years as physician, surgeon and apothecary feels authorized to most respectfully ask for a liberal patronage.

Orders carefully filled at the lowest cash prices.

E. DILLON & SON.

Buckland's New Block.

Feb 75—6m.

THE NEW REVENUE ACTS.

The Direct Tax—Taxation of Incomes—The Amended Tariff.

We annex a careful abstract of the new revenue act, which provides for the assessment and collection of an annual tax of $20.0000,000, and which was passed by Congress on Friday. A large proportion of the bill is devoted to details respecting the duties of assessors, the mode of collection, and the penalties for a non-compliance with the provisions of the act. The sections relative to the income tax are of general interest, and the entire text is given below.

APPORTIONMENT.

Maine	$420,826	Indiana	$904,875
New Hampshire	218,406	Illinois	1,146,551
Vermont	211,098	Missouri	761,127
Massachusetts	824,581	Kansas	71,743
Rhode Island	116,963	Arkansas	261,886
Connecticut	308,214	Michigan	501,763
New York	2,003,918	Florida	77,522
New Jersey	450,154	Texas	355,106
Pennsylvania	1,946,719	Iowa	452,088
Delaware	74,681	Wisconsin	519,688
Maryland	436,823	California	254,538
Virginia	937,550	Minnesota	168,524
North Carolina	676,194	Oregon	35,140
South Carolina	383,570	New Mexico	62,648
Georgia	584,367	Utah	25,982
Alabama	529,313	Washington	7,785
Mississippi	413,054	Nebraska	19,327
Louisiana	385,846	Nevada	4,393
Ohio	1,567,089	Colorado	22,905
Kentucky	713,695	Dakota	3,341
Tennessee	669,498	District Columbia	49,437

ASSESSORS AND COLLECTORS.

Sections 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the bill declare the mode of appointing assessors and collectors, and their duties. The Secretary of the Treasury will divide the States, Territories and District into convenient districts, and appoint an assessor and collector, who must be freeholders and residents in each district. They must give suitable bonds, and take oath to execute their offices faithfully.

MODE OF ASSESSMENT.

Sections 6, 7, 8 and 9 enact the mode of assessment. The direct tax laid by the act is to be assessed and laid on the value of all lands and lots of ground, with their improvements) and dwelling-houses, which several articles subject to taxation, shall be enumerated and valued by the respective assessors at the rate each of them is worth in money on the first day of April 1862; Provided however, that all property of whatever kind, coming within any of the foregoing descriptions, and belonging to the United States or any State, or permanently or specially exempted from taxation by the laws of the State wherein the same may be situated at the time of the passage of this act, together with such property belonging to any individual who actually resides thereon, as shall be worth the sum of five hundred dollars, shall be exempted from the aforesaid enumeration and valuation, and from the direct tax aforesaid. And provided, further, That, in making such assessment, due regard shall be had to any valuation that may have been made under the authority of the State or Territory at any period nearest to said first day of April.

Persons will be required to give written lists of lots and dwellings liable to direct tax, in default of which, or in case of fraudulent return, the assessor will make such lists; and in case of fraud, the person offending may also be convicted before any court having competent jurisdiction and fined $500.

ABSENTEE PROPERTY OWNERS.

In case of the absence of property owners the assessor must leave a note requiring the owner to present the list within ten days. If he refuses, the assessor may enter the premises and make the list. Owners may make out the lists of property situated in districts in which they do not reside, and the said lists shall be valid and sufficient for the purposes of this act, and on the delivery of every such list the person making and delivering the same shall pay to the assessor one dollar which he shall retain to his own use.

PUBLICATION OF TAX LISTS AND RECTIFICATIONS.

After valuations are assessed, lists must be published by the assessor in each district, and for twenty-five days after publication appeals will be received and determined, relative to excessive valuations or enumerations. No valuation shall be increased without a previous notice of at least five days.

The Board of Assessors must carefully examine the lists of valuation, and they may revise, adjust, and equalize the valuation of property in any county or State district, by adding thereto, or deducting therefrom, such a rate per centum as shall, under the valuation of the several counties and State districts be just and equitable. Provided, The relative valuation of property in the same county shall not be changed, unless manifest error or imperfection shall appear in any of the lists of valuation, in which case they have power to correct the same, as to them shall appear just and right. And if, in consequence of any revisal, change and alteration of the said valuation, any inequality shall be produced in the apportionment of the direct tax to the several states, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to report the same to Congress to the intent that provision may be made by law for rectifying such inequality.

When the assessors have completed the adjustment and equalization, the proper quota of a direct tax to each county and district of a state shall be apportioned.

UNPAID TAXES.

Section 31 provides that when any tax shall remain unpaid for the term of one year, the collector in the state where the property lies, having first advertised the same for sixty days in at least one newspaper in the state, shall proceed to sell, at public sale, so much of the said property as may be necessary to satisfy the taxes due thereon; together with an addition of twenty per centum thereon; or if such property is not divisible, as aforesaid, the whole thereof shall be sold, and accounted for in the manner hereinbefore provided.—If the property advertised for sale cannot be sold for the amount of the tax due thereon, with the said addition thereon, the collector shall purchase the same in behalf of the United States for such amount and addition.

INTERNAL DUTIES—THE EXCISE TAX.

After the 1st of April, 1862, a duty of five cents per gallon must be paid on distilled liquors—distillers must keep a record of the number of gallons they distill; the duty must be paid at the time of rendering the account; liquors distilled upon which the duty has not been paid may be seized and sold; and a refusal to allow the proper officer to inspect the accounts shall subject the refuser to a penalty of $500.—Fermented liquors pay a tax of two cents per gallon, and brewers must keep an account of the quantity brewed. Penalties are attached for a non-compliance with the law.

TAX ON CARRIAGES AND WATCHES.

Section 57 provides that there shall be paid yearlp upon every carriage, the body of which rests upon springs of any description, which may be kept for, and which shall not be exclusively employed in the transportation of merchandise, according to the following valuation, including the harness used therewith:

Not exceeding fifty dollars	$1
If above fifty and not exceeding one hundred dollars	4
If one hundred and not exceeding two hundred dollars	8
If above two hundred and not exceeding four hundred dollars	16
If above four hundred, and not exceeding six hundred dollars	22
If above six hundred and not exceeding eight hundred dollars	30
If above eight hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars	40
If above one thousand dollars	60

Which valuations shall be made agreeably to the existing condition of the carriage and harness at the time of making the entry threof each year, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and that there shall be, and hereby is, likewise imposed an annual duty of one dollar on every gold watch kept for use, and of fifty cents on every silver watch kept for use, which duty shall be paid by the owner thereof.

These articles must be registered and a cettificate granted.

THE INCOME TAX.

Section 64. And be it further enacted, That persons earning or having profits, gains and incomes, in their own right or in trust, and all companies, institutions, associations, corporate or not corporate, and corporatons, earning or having profits, gains and incomes, which profits, gains and incomes are or shall be derived from sources other than the property by this act subjected to a direct tax, for the year preceding the first day of April, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and each year thereafter, beyond the sum of eight hundred dollars, derived from any source of business, trade or vocation, dividends of stocks, interest of money or debts, salaries, interest on legacies, annuities, or derived from any other source, within or beyond the boundaries of the United States, shall be subject to and pay a tax of three per centum on the first day of April in each year, from and after the passage of this act; and in computing such profits, gains and incomes, there shall be deducted, besides the sum of eight hundred dollars as aforesaid, all local or state taxes, the wages paid for labor, and other charges incident to such profits gains and incomes, not including personal and family expenses, in such manner as to leave the annual net income of each and every person, excepting the deductions heretofore and hereafter mentioned, subject to taxation under the provisions of this act: Provided, That no person, member or corporator of any company, institution, association or corporation, charged or chargeable with a tax under this act, shall be required or subjected individually to taxation for his or her share of the profits, gains or incomes of such company, institution, association or corporation; but where the income tax is derived from persons residing abroad, but drawing money from their property in this country, the rate shall be five per cent. per annum.

Section 65. And be it further enacted, That each and every person company, institution, association, corporate or not corporate, and corporator, as mentioned in the preceding section, shall, on the first day of April next, and each year thereafter, cause a statement to be prepared and verified by the oath of such person, or by the oath of the principal manager of such company, institution, association, corporate or not corporate, which statement shall exhibit the amount of profits, gains and incomes of said person, company, institution, association, corporate, or not corporate, for the year ending on the said first day of April, be lodged with the collector of the excise or internal taxes for the district in which the principal place of business of such person or persons, company, association, institution, corporate or not corporate is situated; and it shall be the duty of such collector to give public notice that he will attend at convenient places to receive such statement and the amount of tax and duty payable thereon, and shall give a receipt or receipts for the amount paid; and if any person or persons owning or having profits, gains or incomes in his own right or in trust, above the sum of eight hundred dollars, as hereinbefore mentioned, or any company, institution, association, corporate or not corporate, earning or having profits, gains or incomes above the sum of eight hundred dollars, as hereinbefore mentioned, shall neglect or refuse to cause such statement to be made, lodged with the collector and verified, as aforesaid, the amount of tax or duty may and shall be fixed by the collector, and after ten days notice of the amount so fixed, if not paid, such amount may be levied by distraint in the manner prescribed in other cases of delinquency by this act.

Well Done California.

At the close of the short but eventful extra session of Congress, in which there has been so much to commend, we feel that special honor is due to the patriotic Senators from California, and particularly to Gen. McDougall, of whom we had expected much, but who has more than realized the best expectations of his friends and of the country. He has, throughout the session, maintained a foremost position in the front rank of the defenders of the Union, the Constitution and the Government. He has actively and unflinchingly supported every measure designed to vigorously prosecute the war and suppress the rebellion, and has been unsparing in his denunciation of those professed Unionists who "palter in a double sense," and talk of compromise and concession while they pretend to oppose Southern usurpation. As the successor of the miserable doughface Gwin, the patriotism of McDougall is doubly admirable. Though one of the youngest in the sisterhood of States, California rivals even Massachusetts in devotion to the Union.—*Sun.*

From the Chicago Tribune.

Gen. Banks' Plan.

Since Gen. Scott has made known his plan for the subjugation of the rebels to the editor of the New York *Times*, and through him to the country, it may not be improper to lay before the public the plan of one of the ablest men in the nation, now a Major General in the service of the Union.

Early in May last, Hon. N. P. Banks, then residing in this city, came into the *Tribune* sanctum to see our night dispatches. In the course of conversation, which turned on the rebellion, Mr. Banks expressed himself substantially as follows:—This rebellion cannot be put down by the force which the Government has now called out. Seventy-five thousand militia will prove wholly inadequate to restore peace to the country.

The Government, and, he feared, the people of the loyal States immensely underrated the strength and means which the rebel chiefs can command. This a rebellion of the Slave Power against a Republican form of Government. That political element which has been strong enough to rule this nation for fifty years, cannot be reduced to subjection to the Constitution by a few regiments of militia. Before this gigantic slaveholders' conspiracy can be crushed, it will tax to the utmost the power and endurance of the nation. The people will have to put forth an effort which has no parallel in modern times. He regarded this as the most formidable as well as the most atrocious rebellion which has occurred since the Middle Ages. The Sepoy insurrection, as no circumstance to it, either in strength or wickedness. The Sepoys did not revolt for the purpose of strangling free government and setting up a slave despotism, as the authors of the secession rebellion have done. The Sepoys were reduced to obedience in a few months by less than 80,000 British troops. Four times that many will not suffice to crush out the slaveholders' rebellion against the Union, If he was at the head of public affairs, he would call out 500,000 men for the war. He would charter every merchant steamer and ship fit for the naval service. As soon as the army was equipped and ready to march he would start one column of 150,000 men from Washington to Richmond. Simultaneously he would move another column of 100,000 Western men down the Mississippi to reach Memphis by the time the Eastern army got to Richmond. He would send a division of 50,000 men from Louisville to support and protect the Union men of Central and Eastern Tennessee and the mountain country of Georgia, Alabama and North Carolina. Before these columns moved he would fit out an expedition by sea, and place 50,000 soldiers aboard the fleet, to hover along the Southern coast from Charleston to Galveston.—This would keep the rebels at home in the coast States as they would be in constant dread of a visit at every port, not knowing where the fleet might land the army. This force on shipboard, Mr. Banks thought, would compel them to retain in their own States, four times the men in the expedition. It would be a movable column which, by the aid of wind and steam might be off Charleston to-day, and land at Savannah to-morrow. Hence its power and efficiency.

The remaining 150,000 he would distribute in divisions at Washington, New York, St. Louis, Baltimore and other points, to act as reserves and supports wherever the exigencies of the campaign might most need them. He would keep recruiting offices open wherever a regiment had been raised, to fill up the vacancies in the ranks caused by battle or sickness. He would call on the people to organize a National Home Guard of half a million of men, to take care of traitors in their midst, and to put their shoulders to the wheel for a final effort, if it were found that the first half million were not able to crush out the foul rebellion.

When asked how he would procure the money necessary to equip and support so vast an army, he promptly replied: "Open a National loan as the Emperor Napoleon did, and appeal to the patriotism of the whole people; take all sums offered, from the widow's mite up to Astor's millions.—The Treasury would be abundantly supplied by the subscriptions of the masses. Only let the people see that the Government is in real earnest in its purpose to put down rebellion, and it will not call on Hercules for help in vain.

Such is a brief outline of the plan suggested in our hearing by Major General N. P. Banks, for the suppression of the slaveholders' rebellion.

We are glad to know that the Government is now acting on substantially the very programme presented to us by Gen. Banks, last May. The President, in his recent message asked Congress for authority to call into the field 400,000 men, and Congress responded by directing him to summon 500,000 men, and voted $500,000,000 for their support. Young blood has been infused into the army. Gen. McClellan has been placed at the head of the Eastern column, and Gen. Fremont of the Western. There is no longer any difficulty in procuring the acceptance of regiments at the War Department. Cavalry and artilley, so sternly tabooed at first, are now being received and organized without stint.—The evidence is accumulating, on every hand that President Lincoln is exercising his prerogatives in the light of his own sterling common sense, and that he is gathering the willing resources of the country into a thunderbolt which nothing can withstand.

One of the Fire Zouaves, who had been in the battle of Bull Run and vamoused very soon thereafter, was recognized near Washington Market, New York, a day or two ago. "What are you doing here?"—asked the acquaintance when he recognized him; "got leave of absence?" "No!" replied the Zouave. "I got the word to 'fall back' at Bull Run, and nobody has told me to 'halt!' so I have kept on retreating ever since, and got way here!" Who says *that* Fire Zouave is not under thorough discipline?—*Tribune.*

From Georgia and Virginia.

A physician from Macon, Georgia, Dr. Blaisdell, is now in this city, having been driven from Macon, on twenty-four hours' notice, for no reason except that he was of Northern birth, and was known to be familiar with Southern defenses, troops, arms, &c. Dr. Blaisdell has resided for many years in Georgia, and all his interests were identified with the South. He owned a plantation, with some forty slaves, all of which, with a large amount of other property, was declared confiscated to the State; and men to whom he had loaned considerable sums of money but a few days before, absolutely refused to pay back to him enough to defray his traveling expenses.—He had just returned from a two weeks' visit to Richmond and Manassas, when he was ordered to leave, and some of his statements concerning the battle are of special interest.

He pronounces the whole story of Jeff Davis' having taken command in person in the afternoon, or having been with the troops at all during the fight, a pure fiction. So of the other story about the undermining around Manassas, which he says the rebels would not dare to do, for the simple reason that they have too many disaffected in their own ranks, who would be only too glad of the opportunities that would thus be afforded. A more important fact, and one which we commend to the attention of the military authorities having control of the movements in Westerm Virginia, is that, as Dr. B. was coming through Atlanta, Ga., last Sunday, on his way North, five thousand volunteers were leaving there for Staunton and Western Virginia, to wipe out the disgrace of Col. Ramsay's crack Georgia troops, incurred at Cheat River. They were without arms, but Davis has telegraphed to send them on, as he had taken a large lot of Northern arms, and could supply them, on their arrival in Virginia.

Dr. B. says that the Southern supplies of arms are almost exhausted—a statement which the proclamation of the Governor of Georgia, published in our colums a few days ago, amply confirms. There were ten thousand soldiers in Virginia, two weeks ago, entirely without arms. Very few of the soldiers have improved weapons; there are not more than 5,000 Minie rifles in the whole Southern army, and the rest have only the stolen U. S. musket. In Georgia, workshops were being opened for changing the country rifles to a uniform bore, and for fixing bayonets to them and to the double-barreled shot guns. Attempts are being made, in accordance with the Governor's proclamation, to get these private arms brought in for the use of the troops, but the planters were afraid to give them up for fear of the negroes.

He estimates the number of troops now in Virginia at about 175,000. Some are finely drilled, but most of them are disposed to be insubordinate. But a short time since there had been an actual rebellion in the Third Georgia Regiment, stationed at Gosport Navy Yard, caused by dissatisfaction with the rations furnished; and the troops had been on the point of returning home. Disaffection for this or other reasons is general in the army in Virginia, and troubles like that at the Gosport Navy Yard are constantly occurring.

Before the battle at Bull Run, the people in Virginia had been quite despondent, and the better class—Dr. B. thinks even a majority—still hope for a restoration of the Union. The death of Garnett had been severely felt, but they lamented the loss of Col. Bartow, (to whom they attributed their recent victory,) more than any of their other officers Next to Beauregard and Lee, they look upon Magruder with the most confidence.

Georgia has 25,000 men now in the field. Of these the regiments from the First to the Ninth are enlisted for twelve months, the rest for the war.

Throughout Georgia and some of the other Southern States the people were very much discouraged with the operations of their new Government, and especially dissatisfied at having no chance to vote for members of Congress or any other of their officers. Davis was far from popular, and the continued drunkenness of Tooms, Cobb and others did not diminish the dissatisfaction with the self-elected officers.

The heavy taxes, in some cases *six times* those of last year, were also producing great discontent. Alexander H. Stephens and others were constantly traversing the State, endeavoring by their speeches to keep up the excitement against the North, and thereby divert their attention from their own sufferings.

The statements in the Southern papers about the excellence of the crops were sheer falsehoods. In Georgia the corn crop was very bad; and the yield of cotton was not an average. They all hoped that the blockade would soon be raised, so far at least as cotton was concerned.

It was a mistake to suppose that the negroes did not comprehend the present crisis. They were maturing their plans, and a negro insurrection was regarded as ultimately inevitable. The people themselves expected it, and their only hope seemed to be that they could keep it back until the North would be compelled to give up the war.—*Cin. Gazette.*

Adventures of an Urbana Boy.

The Urbana *Citizen & Gazette* relates the following good one:

While the fight was going on at Bull Run, Lieut. Berryhill, of company K, Second Regiment O. V. M., was sent out scouting, to discover concealed batteries in the vicinity; a most dangerous as well as important duty. Taking with him a squad of Urbana and Springfield boys, he had proceeded cautiously some distance, when they became separated, and each had to look out for himself. Shortly afterwards, Lieut. B. found himself, unpleasantly, in the presence of some rebel horsemen. They questioned him rather closely, but his presence of mind out witted them. Being asked where he was from, he replied "over there," pointing to the Manassas side of the Run. Seeing his belt with O. V. M. on it, they inquired what that was for: "*Old Virginia Militia.*" replied he. As soon as the rebels were satisfied that he was a Virginian, they commenced telling him exactly what he came there to find out. "By G—d," said the leader, "we've got 'em. Just see that battery," said he, pointing to some thick underbrush, within *twenty feet* of him; "and there is one, and there is another," continued the rebel, until he had described a half dozen, so concealed as to defy detection.—O. V. M. was getting rather warm about this time, when a red-capped Springfield Zouave made his appearance in the distance, after whom the rebels charged, and Lieut. Berryhill made his way to headquarters, and gave an accurate description of those important batteries. The Zoo-zoo took to the woods, slept all night and returned to camp next morning."