other Islands, by the Evangelical Association and Board of Hawaii, is approved by the Committee. The churches in this country are reminded that the condition of the Christian community on the islands is still such as to demand earnest prayers in their behalf.

WAYS AND MEANS—HALF A MILLION ASKED.

Dr. Condit, of committee on Home Department, presented a report. He said that some facts called for serious and painful consideration. The want of men was first noticed. At the most, but four young men were under appointment for the missionary work this year, notwithstanding appeals for reinforcements. Perhaps there is a question of sustenance; perhaps the demands of our country hinder. Yet there may be the want of a right spirit.

Dr. C. referred to the finances of the Board, the debt being but little more than $6000. The demands of the Board have been met with increased liberality, but the means of the Board would have fallen far short if there had not been the most rigid economy in conducting the business. The church could not afford to subject missionaries to such restrictions in their work. There must be speedily an increase of men. The time had come for an advance. We cannot depend upon legacies, or an occasional large donation, but the churches must furnish the means in their regular annual contributions. The committee offered a series of resolutions, embodying these views, and expressing its conviction that at least $500,000 ought to be, and could be raised for the current year, and urging the church to recognize the privilege and the obligation to do it.

Another resolution acknowledges a contribution from the Free Church of Scotland in aid of the India and Turkish missions.

The committee also recommended the acceptance of the recent act of the Massachusetts Legislature, in addition to the act of incorporation, and the adoption of its provisions by the Board. This allows the Board to hold property of the yearly value of $30,000; and releases them from the obligation to expend a specific proportion of its income in translating the Scriptures.

Dr. Condit remarked: We have reached a point of intense interest. Looking back from a desirable eminence we can see that God sometimes has realized more than our hopes, and rebuked our want of faith. Ought we not to say with new emphasis: We are the Lord's for the cause of missions? The Board has reason to confide first of all in God. Will not our churches feel the importance of bringing up the missionary spirit to stamp on our young men an impress and sympathy with a dying world?

Mr. W. E. Dodge rose and was received with cheers. He came determined to open his mouth under no circumstances; but I cannot help saying something. I am ashamed when I come and see men stand here—our agents—virtually left in the field almost alone, and when I hear what those feeble, struggling heathen churches do; how they deny themselves; and then think of this land on which God has been pouring out his wealth. In the last 20 years we have scarcely made an advance, (we have advanced 130,000 in the last 10 years.) I said last year that there was wealth enough in our churches to raise $400,000; and I knew it. I have never known so many Christian men asking, What had I better do with my money? Where shall I invest it? Many a man is embarrassed to know where to place his surplus earnings.

Two entire generations have gone into eternity since we began the work. Shall we leave the present generation also to perish? In 2 or 3 weeks the Committee will be asking, How little can this or that field get along with? The churches ought to trust you with means to extend the area, and to appropriate as much as you can judiciously expend.—God has given us these wonderful and talented men, the missionaries, and they ought to be sustained.

Mr. Crane, of E. Turkey, said he came from the spot where Meriam fell, and from the dying bed of his widow. He made a strong appeal for men. Few of the speakers made better use of their time than Mr. C. made. His rapid and fervent utterances made a deep impression in behalf of the great needs of his field.

Dr. Anderson referred to the Madura field, where 18 missionaries are needed; one to each 100,000. The question may be asked, How could 18 supply this field? We answer, a great amount of labor is to be performed by native laborers who come forward by scores. Our object is not to supply a permanent foreign pastorate, but natives, and then send the missionaries to regions beyond. In India a great number of natives are being raised. We want means to send 18 men to this field.

Mr. Dougall, of Montreal, Canada, had wished to offer a word of sympathy. In this work there is neither American nor Briton. Many of us in Canada have received our first missionary impressions from your agents. He referred to the Secretary, Dr. Cannon's, labors in consequence of which the speaker had been led to start a paper, which he hoped had done good service for the cause, (the *Montreal Witness.*) We love the Board as a model in its working. This annual meeting is unique; combining business with addresses, and uniting the attention of a great audience. Your publications are better adapted than any we know for usefulness. Your missionaries and publications uniformly speak well of Britain.

It is true that of those to whom much is given much will be required. It is also true that to whom much is given much will be added.

DR. BACON'S REPORT AND REMARKS ON THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Dr. Eddy made some remarks, referring to the lessening of the resources of the Board by the withdrawal of the Dutch Church, the Southern churches, and the Old School. In view of these reductions, the Board's progress has been real.

Dr. Bacon of the Committee on Sandwich Islands and Micronesia Missions, to whom was referred the report of Dr. Anderson, presented a series of resolutions approving the action of the Prudential Committee in sending Dr. A. to the Sandwich Islands, and sanctioning the important recommendations embodied in his report. Dr. Bacon offered some interesting remarks in relation to the mission work in the Sandwich Islands. In noting the contrast between Dr. A.'s statements and those of other travelers and visitors, he was induced to ask if these travelers and visitors are liars. The question might be answered thus: The New York correspondent of the London *Times* writes to his employers that he has mingled with the people in the saloons and reading rooms of New York, and that he finds no patriotism and no expectations of success in this struggle. We know that the fact is otherwise, and must account for these mis-statements by reference to the company which he keeps, (applause). And so a man may go into Ann street, Boston, and report the peculiarities of that community as being characteristic of the people of Boston. But it only indicates what sort of a man *he* is, and what kind of company *he* keeps. So travellers in these islands of the Herman Melville type have portrayed the characteristics of the low and degraded class of the Islanders. But does that make Dr. Anderson a liar? (Laughter.) A people has been lifted from the lowest dregs of barbarism to a high order of civilization, a change greater even than the bringing of the Children of Israel out of the land of Egypt and making them victors in Canaan. Forty-three years ago they were naked, living in kennels; to-day clothed and living in houses; than they could make only canoes of bark and fish-hooks of bone, and understood distillation, the latter art having been introduced by escaped convicts from Botany Bay.

Dr. Bacon proceeded further to particularize the contrast between their present and former condition, referring to their laws, written languague, temperance, and church membership. In a population of 60,000 there are 20,000 church members in good standing. The discipline of these churches is far stricter than ours. Thousands of them have been gathered into the company of the redeemed, and thousands were on their way to the heavenly Zion and the church of the first-born; and it is over that change that we rejoice to-day; that the mission has performed its work, and henceforth the people of the Sandwich Islands are to support and carry on the work not only of home evangelization themselves, but take an aggressive step in mission labors abroad.

Ten years ago at Cincinnati we rejoiced that they had become a christian people, and to-day we rejoice that they are capable of bearing up the ark of God and sustaining and perpetuating the pure doctrines of God and the simple truth of Christ.

Rev. Mr. Bingham thanked the Board for having sent Mr. Thurston and himself to the Sandwich Islands forty-four years ago, spoke of an excellent friend to missions, although an unconverted man, who as a merchant there had rendered incalculable benefits to the cause, and given profusely of his means year by year to its support. This year his contributions amounted to $1,000 in cash and $4,000 in notes maturing the present year. His name was James Hunnewell of Charlestown, Mass.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Board met pursuant to adjornment, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Barstow of Keene, N. H.

Minutes of preceding meeting read.

Dr. Fisher of Hamilton College, of the Committee on China Mission, reported. Report adopted.

NEXT PLACE OF MEETING.

Chancellor Walworth, of Committee on Place and Preacher, recommended that the next annual meeting be held at Worcester, Mass.; that Rev. J. B. Condit, D. D., of Alburn, be the next preacher, and Rev. Edward N. Kirk of Boston alternate. Report adopted.

W. H. Brown of Chicago, of the committee on Treasurer's Accounts, presented a brief congratulatory report on the financial condition of the Board. He remarked that the Auditing Committee had left but little to be done, besides that there was not time sufficient for the Committee to examine the voluminous documents. The balance against the Board was stated at over $6,000. Adopted.

Dr. Fowler of Utica, of Committee on Eastern Turkey and Nestoria, and Dr. Palmer, of Committee on Tamil Mission, presented the usual reports.

Rev. Mr. Chandler of the Madura Mission, made some remarks respecting the extent of that field and of his own station. It contaned about 1,800,000 inhabitants. There had never been but twelve missionaries there. It was divided into 18 district, so that some had to superintend two. The district assigned to the speaker contained 250,000 people, and he wished he could have a helper to share his labors. It was a mission of great interest and needed one man to 100,000 people, and funds to erect dwellings near the center of each district. He had baptized and received into church communion over 50 adults, and the result was very encouraging. The plan of itinerating had been adopted, which compelled long periods of absence from their families, a severe privation. It was not considered a healthful place, comparatively, but he believed the climate of Madura was quite as healthful as any part of this country, and it was surprising that so few brethren should present themselves for the work. As he returned to India he should leave a portion of his family in this country. Two of his children had been born into the kingdom of Christ, two others had not, and he committed them to the prayers and sympathies of the Christian community, that he then might go back to India with joy. He met a young man the other day who expressed deep interest in the Board, and had always contributed to its support. The first silver dollar he ever earned when a boy, he carried in his pocket to the Monthly Concert, and hearing a Missionary address he could not resist the impulse to contribute his dollar, although it seemed as large as a cartwheel. But from that period to the present he had contributed regularly to the cause, and had been abundantly prospered. This year his donation was $1,000.

Dr. Dutton of committee on Gaboon Mission, said that the question had been raised whether they should not include within the provice of Africa missions the emancipated and enslaved of the African race in this country. The committee rejoiced in common with all in the glorious work of emancipation now going on in this country, and recognized gratefully the reason there is to hope for an increase of interest in the African race in this country. This interest had been produced by the great martial conflict here during the past two years, a conflict which was closely implicated with their entire emancipation.

But as the work of this Board was foreign mission, not home, the committee did not see that they could include the African race in this country within the sphere of their operations, otherwise than by employing, as they hoped to be able to do in great numbers in future years, missionaries who from the emancipated here, should be prepared by education and the renewing grace of God for preaching the gospel to their own race in Africa; and recommeded that measure to the consideration of the Prudential Committee.

Rev. Mr. McKinney of the Zulu Mission, was called upon, and said he appeared as Africa's representative. The heart of this nation had been laid upon the pulse of Africa, and he felt that her people were coming forth like the bondmen from Egypt; feeling that the hand of God was leading them.

He came from the colony of Natal numbering not over 200,000. Seventeen years ago he found three church members there, now there are perhaps 200 who have been washed in the blood of the Lamb, and we would praise Him, even for the first fruits. Now, in the country where he belonged, the natives are appropriating a liberal share of their earnings by the cultivation of sugar to building churches, and had already contributed $2,000 to that purpose and $300 toward the support of any one who should go forth as the speaker's colleague.

The congregation then united in singing the hymn:

Sovereign of worlds! display thy power;
Be this thy Zion's favored hour;
Bid the bright morning star arise,
And point the nations skies.

At the conclusion of the morning session, it was announced that thirty corporate and three hundred and thirty-five honorary members, and thirteen returned missionaries were present. A number of honorary members' names were afterwards handed in.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Rev. Dr. Beman took the chair.

The usual Communion services were held in three churches simultaneously, commencing at half-past 2. At four the Board assembled for business.

The Committee on the North American Indians reported, referring to the sad outbreak among the Dacotahs (Sioux) last winter. They object to the treatment visited upon the tribe in exiling them to an inhospitable and sterile tract, as unworthy of a civilized nation. They note the remarkable work of grace among the offending Indians, and express surprise at the refusal of our officers to allow the agents of the Board any further access to these men. They recommended approving the Prudential Committee's Report, which was done.

The Committee on the Missions to Central and Western Turkey reported, commending the wisdom of the Board in sending Dr. Wood to Constantinople; they notice the increase of native pastors and native liberality, and the urgent call for more missionaries. The difficulties in the Pera church, though perhaps diminished are lamentable and injurious. The usual recommendation was made and adopted.

The committee on new members and officers reported, recommending ten new persons for membership in the corporation. Among these were F. Starr, Esq., Rochester; Rev. O. E. Daggett, D. D., Canandaigua; Rev. R. R. Booth and Rev. George Prentiss, D. D., New York; Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn; Rev. Prest. Stearns of Amherst College; and Rev. E. A. Park, D. D., Andover.

Rev. Dr. Worcester wished to suggest another name. Dr. Anderson said we must adhere to the nominations of the committee, otherwise we should be at sea.

Dr. L. Bacon of New Haven, while moving the election of these persons, objected to the large increase of the corporation. The fact that there is no limit in the charter, he regarded as a misfortune. There is a constant tendency to increase our numbers, and so diminish the responsibility. Many members never attend. He referred to the number of aged members, and remarked that the members of this Board were of a class who have the promise of long life. He wished there was a limit to the size of the body, and said if we elected ten members there was no reason why we should not elect ten more. The case was as with the degree of doctor of divinity. The honor of it grows smaller every day and more think they ought to have it, and more persons think their friends ought to have it every day. Dr. Bacon asked: What is a Board? It means a body of men who can meet around a table. At this rate we shall cease to be a Board and become a Congregation *de Propaganda Fide.*

Rev. Dr. Cox replied with spirit. He represented that a few more pastors from his branch of the church would be for the interest of the Board. He protested against restrictions based on definitions of a board drawn from Webster. Old men do not necessarily grow effete: witness yourself! (turning to the chairman, Dr. Beman.) New York City feels that she is not fairly represented.

The voting was here proceded with and the ten mambers were unanimously elected.

The following persons were then proposed as new members in the Prudential Committee, Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., of New York city having resigned; Rev. R. R. Booth of New York; Rev. Albert Barnes of Philadelphia.

The nomination of a person living at such a distance as is Philadelphia from Boston, was an unusual step, and called forth inquiry in regard to the duty which would be required of Mr. Barnes and the probality of his acceptance of the position. It was explained by Dr. Anderson that the brethren at a distance were elected as members of the Presbyterian Church, to add to the interest of that church in the cause. Dr. Asa D. Smith having been elected to the Presidency of Dartmouth College, and having virtually left the Presbyterian Church, ought not to continue a member of the Committee. It was never understood that the brethren at a distance were to attend the meetings of the Prudential Committee every week. They were notified whenever matters of special imterest to them were under consideration. Their presence had been of very great service.

Mr. Griffith and Judge Strong spoke of the great advantage to the Board in Philadelphia and victnity, as well as throughout the church, which would result from the election of Mr. Barnes. No method could he adopted better fitted to secure this end.

The members were then elected and the Board adjourned to Friday morning.

CONCLUDING SERVICES—FRIDAY MORNING.

The usual votes of thanks were passed, including one to Messrs. Ellwanger and Barry, of the Mt. Hope nurseries, for the magnificent boquets with which they had adorned the platform.

On motion of W. E. Dodge, the Resolution proposing to raise five hundred thousand dollars, next year, was put to the vote of the assembly. Some stirring remarks were made, including a short address from the agent of the Board in Canada, when the whole audience rose to their feet to signify their cordial concurrence in the resolution. Mr. Hastings being on the platform led off with the verse—

"Shall we, whose souls are lighted"—

In which the vast congregation, still standing, heartily joined.

Rev. L. H. Gulick, M. D., Secretary of the Hawaiian Board, and Rev. Mr. Coan, of the Nestorian Mission, made farewell addresses.

The President, Dr. Hopkins, said a few parting words to the people of Rochester.

Rev. Dr. Shaw, of the Brick Church, responded in his happiest style, closing with a most thrilling account of the death of an Honorary member, who would have rejoiced to be with us to-day—Rev. Calvin Pease, D. D., late pastor of the First Church, Rochester. He said that, as death drew near, the dying man attempted to sing the Doxology, and got through the first two lines:

"Praise God, from whom all blessings flow,
Praise Him all creatures here below;"—

when his voice failed, and he passed away to conclude the song among the heavenly hosts. Dr. Shaw proposed that the congregation now join in singing this Doxology, which was done.

Several other items of business were then disposed of viz:—a report on the Syria Mission and Mission to Greece, with the usual recommendations, a Resolution raising a committee to inquire into the expediency of some limit to the size of the Corporation, and a lengthy minute on the State of the Country, offerred by Dr. Bacon, all of which were adopted without debate, and the Board finally adjourned to meet at Worcester, one year hence.

Closed with singing the hymn—

"Blest be the tie that binds"—

and the Benediction.

The Army of the Potomac has prabably seen itself depleted, within the last two weeks, for the sake of reinforcing Rosecrans, to an extent forbidding any active movements. Hence its quiescence. The rebels in front are probably quiet for analogous reasons. It is said the soldiers of our army there believe they have fought their last great battle in Virginia. Everything indicates a transfer of the great closing struggles with the rebellion to "the Switzerland of America," the grand military centre of our country, East Tennessee.

Recruiting for the veteran corps progresses very rapidly. In some instances entire regiments have re-enlisted, and applications are increasing.

Gen. Gilmore is very quiet on Morris Island. A late dispatch says:

On account of the sea washing too close to the encampment on Morris Island, and the presence of the men attracting sundry rebel shots, Gen. Gillmore has moved his force down to Folly Island, leaving, of course, sufficient garrison in forts Gregg and Wagner to guard against a surprize.

A rebel dispatch, Oct. 6th, says: An attack was made by us to-day on the frigate Ironsides, damaging the Ironsides and alarming the fleet. Two of our men including Lieut. Gassett, of the gunboat Chicora, are missing.

U. S. Stocks, Etc.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

WORK, McCOUCH & CO., BANKERS,

No. 36 S. Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13, 1863.

United States	7 3-10ths Treasury Notes	106⅝	@ 106⅞
"	6's 1881 Coupons,	108¾	@ 108¾
"	6's 5-20 "	103¾	@ 104
"	6's One Year Certificates,	102¼	@ 102½
"	6's " New do.	99⅝	@ 99¾
"	Gold and Demand Notes,	53¾	@ 53⅞

Special Notices.

Synod of Pennsylvania.—The Synod of Pennsylvania will hold its next stated meeting in the "Assembly's Church," Washington, D. C., beginning on the third Tuesday, the 20th of October, 1863, at 7½, P. M. WM. E. MOORE, *Stated Clerk.*

The next stated meeting of the Presbytery of Harrisburg was appointed to be in the English Presbyterian church in York on the Friday (Oct. 16th) preceeding the next meeting of Synod, at seven and a half o'clock, P. M., and to be opened with a sermon by Rev. Wm. R. Dewitt, D. D. Rev. Wm. Sterling was appointed to preach on Saturday evening, Rev. T. H. Robinson on Sabbath morning, and Rev. C. P. Wing on Sabbath evening. C. P. WING, *Stated Clerk.*

The Third Presbytery of Philadelphia stands adjourned to meet in the Clinton street Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, October 14th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The sermon of the Moderator, Rev. John McLeod, will be delivered in the evening of that day at 7½ o'clock. Pastors are requested to invite the attendance of their congregations upon this service. J. G BUTLER, *Stated Clerk.*

Philadelphia 4th Presbytery stands adjourned to meet in Germantown Market Square Church, Tuesday, 13th October, 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sermon by Rev. C. F. Diver, Moderator. T. J. SHEPHERD, Stated Clerk.

Members of Presbytery entitled to minutes of Assembly, can obtain them at the Presbyterian House. T. J. S.

The Chicago (Reformed) Presbytery will meet, if the Lord will, on the second Wednesday of October, at 10, A. M., in Mount Vernon, Iowa. ROBERT PATTERSON, Clerk.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED. NO DYE.
GRAY HAIR RESTORED. GRAY HAIR RESTORED.
BALDNESS PREVENTED. BALDNESS PREVENTED.
BALDNESS PREVENTED. BALDNESS PREVENTED.
LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING.
LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING.

This discovery for the preservation of the human hair is taking the lead of all hair preparations; besides restoring the color and making hair grow on bald heads, it is a beautiful dressing, keeps the hair soft, smooth and flexible, removes any eruptive disease, Itching Scurf, Dandruff, &c. Many who were bald and grey have had their hair permanently restored. Only one preparation. Large bottles, 50 cents; 6 bottles, $2.50. Sold wholesale and retail by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, No. 330 North Sixth Street.

Sudden Changes. To Avoid the Dangers

consequent upon what is termed a slight cold, use an effective remedy at once, one that, whilst it destroys the disease, strengthens the system and renders it less liable to a reattack. Such a medicine is

"DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY."

In thousands of cases it has proved a sovereign remedy for the following diseases:

SEVERE COUGHS,	CONSUMPTION,
ASTHMA,	BLOOD-SPITTING,
BRONCHITIS,	WHOOPING COUGH,
SORE THROAT,	WEAK NERVES,
PAINS SIDE, BREAST, &c.,	LIVER COMPLAINT,

AND ALL PULMONARY ATTACKS.

For thirty years it has been a standard remedy, curing the most obstinate cases, after all other remedies and treatment had failed. The original and only genuine "WILD CHERRY COMPOUND" is prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, No. 330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

DON'T fail to procure **Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.**

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost insantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,

And overcome Convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the Best and Surest Remedy in the World, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from Teething or from any other cause.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

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mar19 1y PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Advertisements.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF ESTEY & GREEN'S *MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,*

Upwards of twenty different kinds, some of which are entirely different from any other in the market. Also, Cottage Organs—a splendid instrument for churches. Every instrument warranted.

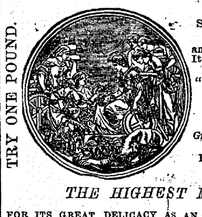
BRUCE & BISBEE,
Oct. 1y No. 18 North Seventh St., Philada.

DURYEA'S MAIZENA.

Received two "PRIZE MEDALS"

(From Juries 3 and 4,) at the

International Exhibition, London, 1862,



TRY ONE POUND.

BEING THE SOLE AWARDS GAINED BY anything of the kind. It also received the superlative report of "Exceeding Excellent for Food."

MAIZENA

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THE HIGHEST MEDAL

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Used for Puddings, Custards, Blanc Mange, &c., without Isinglass, with few or no eggs. It is excellent for thickening Sweet Sauces, Gravies for Fish, Meat, Soups, &c. For Ice Cream nothing can compare with it. A little boiled in Milk makes a rich Cream for Coffee, Chocolate, Tea, &c. A most delicious article of food for children and invalids. It is vastly superior to Arrow Root, and much more ecomical.

☞ Put up in one pound Packages, with full directions, and sold by all Grocers and Druggists.

WILLIAM DURYEA, *Wholesale Agent,* **166, Fulton St., N. Y.**

THE UNDERSIGNED INTENDS, IN A FEW days sending Agents to the various battle-fields, with Richardson's Premium Circular-ends Air-Tight Casket, for the purpose of bringing home the bodies of those who have fallen in their country's defense.

These Cask etscan be furnished at less than half the cost of the Metallic Coffin.

All orders intrusted to me will be carefully attended to, and bodies delivered to their friends free from any disagreeable odor, no matter how long interred, or no charge made for the Casket.

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1m.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

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My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, and embracing every variety that will be fashionable during the present season. All sold at the manufacturers' prices, for cash. Ladies, please give me a call. Oct14

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FINANCIAL.

5 20 **U. S.**

THE UNDERSIGNED
AS
GENERAL SUBSCRIPTION AGENT.

Is authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to continue the sale of this popular Loan, and TEN DAYS public notice will be given of discontinuance.

ABOUT TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS remain unsold, and this amount is scarcely sufficient to furnish a basis for the circulation of the National Banking Associations now being formed in every part of the country. But a short time must elapse before this Loan is wholly absorbed, the demand from Europe, Germany especially, being quite active.

As it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the duties on imports; internal revenues, and in the issue of interest-bearing Legal Tender Treasury Notes, it is nearly certain that it will not be necessary for him, for a long time to come, to issue further permanent loans, the interest and principal of which are payable in gold.

These considerations must lead to the prompt conclusion that the time is not far distant when these "Five-Twenties" will sell at a handsome premium, as was the result with the "Seven-Thirty" Loan, when it was all sold, and could no longer be subscribed at par.

This is a

SIX PER CENT. LOAN,

the interest and principal being payable in coin, thus yielding about EIGHT PER CENT. per annum at the present premium on gold.

It is called "Five-Twenty," from the fact that whilst the Bonds may run for TWENTY years, yet the Government has the right to pay them off IN GOLD, at par, at any time AFTER FIVE YEARS.

The interest is paid half-yearly, on the first days of November and May.

Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are payable to bearer, and issued for $50, $100, $500, and $1,000, or Registered Bonds at similar denominations, and, in addition, $5,000 and 10,000.

These "Five-Twenties" cannot be taxed by States, cities, towns or counties, and the Government tax on them is only one and a half per cent. on the amount of income, when the income exceeds six hundred dollars per annum. Income from all other investments, such as mortgages, railroad stocks, bonds, &c., must pay from three to five per cent, tax on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the country will continue to dispose of the Bonds, and all orders, by mail or otherwise, properly ar ended to.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
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Oct. 10—2m

WOOD & CARY,
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HATS,
AND LATEST STYLES OF
LADIES' WALKING HATS
OPENING DAILY,
LEATHER BONNETS,
In New Rich Shades of Color.
FELTEN BONNETS,
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SILK BONNETS,
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"NEW MOURNING STORE,"
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A large and well selected stock of Fall and Winter Dry Goods, suitable for EARLY and SECOND Mourning.
Always on hand an immense assortment of MOURNING BONNETS, of the latest Paris and New York Styles.
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PAPER! PAPER! PAPER!
INITIALS, INITIALS, INITIALS
Stamped Free of Charge,
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