Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

FUTURE OF THE WADE-DAVIS MANIFESTO—THE PEOPLE AND THE COMING ELECTION.

From the Times

Senator Wade was recently censured in a formal resolution by the Union Convention of his own county in Ohio, for his recent joint manifesto with Winter Davis. His Congressional district now follows in a similar expression of sentiment.—The Union Convention resolving that the recent attempt upon the President by Wade and Davis is in bad taste, ill-timed, ill-tempered and ill-advised, carrying great and unlimited power to the South and Rebel sympathy to the North, and productive of evil, and only evil, to the Union cause; and that we hold it a duty, more imperative than ever before, to pronounce upon that disorganizing manifesto our unqualified disapproval and condemnation."

This is the voice of the people. It is a manifestation from that power which made Senator Wade all that he is in life. The reason is all the more signal, because it is directed against one who has hitherto been an especial favorite in his county, one of his district, and whose long and valuable public service had made him strong in the admiration and confidence of his party everywhere. Probably, but the question two weeks six months ago who of all the men in Congress would have been least likely to receive a reprimand in his constituents, for damaging the Union cause and giving aid and comfort to the rebels, the reply everywhere would have been "Henry Ben Wade, of Ashtabula." Yet here is what is that imputation upon him, planted by his own constituents in the most emphatic form.

How comes this? Nobody pretends that Senator Wade has gone over to the Rebels, or to the Copperheads. Undoubtedly he hates both with a fierce intensity as ever. It is incredible that he ever deliberately undertook to further the interests of either. Yet it is just as certain that the practical effect of his manifesto was just that, and nothing else—just exactly as much so as would be the wounding of a general-in-chief by a surgeon on the eve of battle. President Lincoln is the regularly appointed candidate of the Union party for the approaching Presidential election. If he is defeated, the Union party is defeated; the Copperheads will take power, and Rebellion will triumph. Messrs. Wade and Davis, in giving Mr. Lincoln "that stab under the fifth rib," as a Rebel paper exultingly styles it, gave the cause itself, so far as was in their power to do so, a mortal blow. Had the Union nomination not yet been settled, it might have been different. That manifesto, overwrought and in many respects unjust as it was, would, we think, have been reasonable enough before the Baltimore Convention.

When the selection of a candidate is yet open, it is always legitimate to make argument or appeal against any one proposed. This may be prompted by the very purest concern for the good of the party. But after their candidate has been elected, all such opposition becomes unfaithfulness to the party. Most of all is this so when the convention of the party has made its selection with a unanimity like that displayed at Baltimore.

But the present contest is not a mere party one. We are in a war for the life of the nation. The substantiation of that war to its only safe issue depends on the election of the nominee of the Union party. Whatever or whatever hinders that election is injurious not simply the Union party, but the Union itself. The attempt to generate discord in that party is an offense as much graver than ordinary treason of the kind as the cause with which the party is identified is beyond all ordinary party issues.

But all such attempts will only recoil upon those who make them. It is a prodigious mistake in our public men to imagine that they now have any power to sway the people on the vital question of this crisis. In ordinary political campaigns the people are to a certain extent managed by adroit politicians, who have their own feelings to gratify and their own ends to serve. It will be discovered before the canvass closes that this is an election which the people intend to decide for themselves, and that the popular will can no more be diverted by politicians than the sweep of Niagara. This is the people's war. It started in their uprising; it is maintained by their unfaltering purpose.

In the field and at the ballot-box alike, the war lives in the people alone. We talk of the skill of our Generals. It is not great generalship that has given us our military progress, but the indomitable courage and endurance of our common soldiers, who are only the people in uniform. We have had no military leader, we shall have none whose continuance in the service was essential to its success. There is not one of them whose withdrawal, or whose death, might not be made good, substantially, by some other man. Within the last six weeks McPherson has been killed, and Hooker and "Baldy" Smith have left the field. There were hardly three better leaders in our armies; yet, for all that, these armies are to-day as indomitable as ever. Just so in civil life.

There is no public man, or set of public men, necessary to the cause. President Lincoln himself has not been made a candidate for re-election from any feeling that the success of the war depended upon him. Many excellent considerations dictated his renomination, but not even his strongest supporters deny that there are not many other public men equally competent for his responsibilities. His defeat would be disastrous, not at all because he would be sent to private life, but because the cause which has linked his name with it, would be prostrated. His personal importance to the nation is, comparatively speaking, nothing. If this be so with Abraham Lincoln, it is so with every other public man.

No individual is necessary to this war; and the great question whether the war shall be carried through or not will be determined with very little reference to individual actions or opinions. Political scheming, either for or against the war, will amount to little or nothing. The deep, stern spirit of the people, which when once aroused is always the movement of the political world, will have its free course. We have an unshaken faith that when the time comes for its action, it will overwhelmingly sustain the war. Those politicians who now presume so much upon their importance, and seek to make trouble, will find themselves, we think, but as chaff in the storm.

McCLELLAN NOMINATED.

From the Tribune.

Although the ceremonial of nomination has not yet been consummated, the proceedings at Chicago leave no room for doubt that George B. McClellan will to-day be formally presented to the people as the "Democratic" candidate for President of the United States—as the candidate of that "Democracy" which consists in the denial of the fundamental proposition of our fathers' immortal Declaration of Independence—of that "Democracy" which maintains that the weak, ignorant, and simple are, because of their weakness, the rightful as well as natural prey of the cunning and the strong—of that "Democracy" whereof Jefferson Davis has ever hitherto been, and in principle still is, a chief apostle, and whereof Bishop Hopkins ably officiates as theological and moral expositor.

In a single aspect, this nomination is gratifying. Hostility to the war for the Union, as at once unwarranted and needless, is the cardinal impulse of a decided majority of those who are expected to vote this fall the Democratic ticket. That the Union has no right to "coerce a State," however much that State may endeavor to coerce the Union, has been the first article of their creed ever since it became evident that such coercion of States might work the downfall of human slavery. Yet here is their chosen standard-bearer fully on record as a volunteer agent in that coercion which they denounce as unconstitutional, and which they hold to be condemned by those famous Kentucky and Virginia resolves of 1798-'99, which they affect to hold in at least equal reverence with the Ten Commandments. And McClellan has not only been a volunteer agent of "Federal coercion;" he is distinctly on record as recommending Federal conscription in aid of its prosecution, and as having ordered the arrest of the Maryland Legislature to preclude their attempting or pretending to take their State out of the Union. To an earnest and honest believer in "State sovereignty," the support of McClellan for President must be a bitter dose, only to be swallowed under inexorable compulsion.

It *will* be swallowed, however; for, though McClellan has not evinced a consistent and logical adhesion to the Democratic dogma of "State Rights," he has never faltered in his devotion to the Slave Power; and that is the real touchstone of Democratic orthodoxy. True, he volunteered for the war; but he did so to save slavery from the effects of its own suicidal madness, not to punish it for its treason. True, he commanded for a time the Union Grand Army; but no Rebel slaveholder ever justly complained that his chattel was invited by this General to exchange the service of treason for that of his country; and no outnumbered Rebel force ever justly complained that its retreat was hurried or seriously annoyed by McClellan or any one under his command.

True, he made war on the Rebels; but he made it so gently, so considerately, so languidly, that they habitually praised his generalship while it lasted, and regretted it when it was no more. There were thousands of Rebels and Rebel sympathizers then among us, every one of whom was loud in his praises, and ninety-nine hundredths of whom will vote—whenever they can vote at all—to make him President. He will get a good many votes in this city and elsewhere but not of those who fled the cost by men who chuckled over his defeats, and would now much rather vote directly for Lee, or even Jeff. Davis, than for him.

They will vote for McClellan, because that is the nearest practical approach to voting that the Rebellion is right and that she opposition to it ought to be put down; but they would much rather go straight to their mark. Hypocrisy, says the apothegm, is the homage the vice pays to virtue; and the fact that the anti-war party is obliged to nominate for President a candidate who has a war varnish upon him, hoping thereby to catch a portion of the soldiers' vote, is a forcible tribute to the loyalty and patriotic institutions of the American people. He is not a Union General enough to hurt him with the Rebels, who will help him all they can in the canvass, even though it be necessary for that purpose to make a show of denouncing and decrying him; but he is general enough to catch a number of votes from soldiers who served under him and liked his ease-compelling and retrieval-be-wary, and who would shiver at the idea of voting for Vallandigham or Fernando Wood. The more intense and more pronounced Copperhead can fall back to him, while the rear-guard could not be pricked on to the position of T. H. Seymour or Alexander Long; so the nomination is, in the obvious sense, a wise one, and will poll the full party vote. And it will, after a little private whispering and nodding, be not merely acquiesced in, but heartily approved, even by Vallandigham himself; for the slave power has never had a more docile tool.

He was selected by it to lead one of the brigades of the army of filibusters wherewith General Quitman was on the point of invading Cuba, expecting to revolutionize it in the interest of American slavery, and he accepted the position. He was the first of our generals to issue a manifesto threatening to crush any insurrection of slaves against their Rebel masters. The Rebel journals have charged, and we have seen no denial on his part, that he offered his sword to the Confederacy before he did to the Union. He never even pretended to do anything against the Rebels after the President issued his premonitory proclamation of freedom, though his army was twice as strong as theirs which confronted it, and which has just been driven out of Maryland, and though he had a shorter and easier road to their base than they had. We have heard that he has claimed credit for this in a Grand Convention of one of the Copperhead secret orders. In short, he is as devoted to the propping up and perpetuation of the tottering fabric of human bondage as Jeff. Davis himself, and a "peace" Copperhead who affects hesitation or coyness as to his support, ought forthwith to be kicked out of the party and ordered to stay out.

Yet there is one aspect of his nomination which is saddening. Believing that the Democratic party has a very considerable chance of success this fall, in case their Rebel friends shall have good luck heretofore to the election, we could wish that they had presented a strong, positive, original, capable man as their candidate for the highest position on this continent, if not on the globe. All reflecting men must realize that our high trusts, and especially this one, have not been so ably filled of late as they were in the early days of the Republic. Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison; compare these with Polk, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan—the falling off is depressibly manifest, though Mr. Buchanan is a politician of respectable, and Mr. Fillmore one of more than average abilities.

Now we do not regard Mr. Lincoln as a great man; yet no candid observer who knows both, will pretend that General McClellan is his equal in ability, though Lincoln had scarcely any schooling in his youth, while McClellan received a liberal education at the public expense. Timid, hesitating, negative, he is a plaything in the hands of some of the worst and most dangerous men in the Republic, who hope to achieve power through his assumed popularity with the ignorant and thoughtless, and then to lay the country at the feet of Jeff. Davis, begging him to indicate the constitutional and other changes that will reconcile him to the task of governing the whole Union instead of a part of it, and thus to place the heel of Slave Power on the neck of prostrate Freedom and the indefensible Rights of Man.

They must be baffled and beaten or the New World is surrendered to the ominous spirit of caste—to the iron rule of those who believe hard hands a badge of servitude, and at once dread and detest the education of the children of the poor. Unionists of every State! we adjure you to shake off your apathy, and rally for the imperiled liberty and life of the nation!

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, August 17, 1864.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, held on the 6th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—

Whereas, The great advance in the cost of living imposed an imperative duty on the Trustees to advance the wages of their employees; and whereas, the cost of coal and all other materials consumed in the manufacture of Gas have so much increased in price that compels the Trustees, in order to fulfil the important trust committed to their charge from serious loss, and to make the annual addition to the Sinking Fund required by law, to advance the price of Gas fifty cents per thousand cubic feet:

The Trustees are aware that the increased price will prove a burden to many consumers, and they greatly regret the necessity that constrains it; but when the consumer reflects that nearly every article we purchase has advanced from 50 to 100 per cent., and we propose an advance of but 18¾ per cent. on the main article upon which we rely for revenue, its necessity must be apparent, particularly when the operations of the past year are known to have resulted in a large loss to the Trust, notwithstanding our then existing cost was enabled us to purchase coal and retorts at very moderate prices; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be directed to give public notice, that on and after the first day of September next the price of gas to private consumers shall be three dollars per thousand cubic feet, less a discount of 5 per cent. for prompt payment, and subject to the United States tax.

THOMAS S. STEWART, Chief Engineer.

aug15 16t

THE UNDERSIGNED, A COMmittee appointed by the Health Fund Convention of the several Wards for the purpose of recruiting for the benefit of Concious Wards, in anticipation of the coming draft, impressed with the importance of the subject, desire their fellow-citizens to unite with them in an effort to fill the city's quota by obtaining volunteer recruits.

To do this before the 5th of September will require the most earnest and vigorous exertions, and the Committee appeal to the patriotic and philanthropic to aid them by their influence and by contributions of the necessary means to offer inducements equal to those offered by other communities. The Committee have appointed a sufficient number of recruiting businesses in various quarters of the city, and all recruits obtained will be distributed pro rata among the Wards, and, of course, will benefit most largely those that are most deficient.

By united and continued effort the committee hope to be able to avoid the draft altogether, at least to reduce it to inconsiderable proportions.

The whole number required to free the city from the draft was, on the 1st of August, about nine thousand. From this number is to be deducted those who have been received since that date, and such credits as the city may be entitled to, from persons enlisting in the navy from the city, and who have not been credited to us; also, from persons enlisting in the navy from the State at large, and not credited to any particular district, of which the city will have her proportion.

Efforts are being made to ascertain these credits. The committee also expect to obtain recruits from veterans re-enlisting, from the Southern States now occupied by our forces, and from other quarters. They do not deem it imprudent, therefore, by proper exertions, to fill the city's quota.

Money is necessary, and can only be obtained by the voluntary subscriptions of citizens. Such subscriptions may be sent to the addresses of any members of the committee, as below given, or to the headquarters of the committee, No. 142 S. FOURTH Street.

JAMES L. CLAGHORN, No. 207 CHURCH Alley.
JAMES B. ORNE, No. 826 CHESNUT Street.
A. H. FRANCISCUS, No. 313 MARKET Street.
JOSHUA SPERING, No. 402 S. FOURTH Street.
WM. M. UHLER, FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL.
N. B. BROWNE, No. 1124 S. FIFTH Street.
JOHN W. FRAZIER, No. 549 S. SIXTH Street.

aug2-tf

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENger Railway Company.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22, 1864.

The third instalment of five dollars on each share of the stock of the Union Passenger Railway Company will be due and payable at the office of the Company, No. 418 WALNUT Street, on September 5, 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. H. KEMBLE, Treasurer.

aug23-12t

TAKE NOTICE.—THE BOOKS OF "The West Virginia Oil Company" are now open for subscriptions to its Capital, at the office, No. 434 WALNUT Street. Call or Prospectus.

Ladies can hold Stock in their own name and right.

aug15-12t JOHN S. HOFFMAN, secretary.

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD, THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH.

These who suffer from these maladies have now the very best opportunity for finding relief. The apparatus constructed by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER is undoubtedly the most perfectly effective agent ever used for reaching the seat of the disease to which it is directed, and eradicating it with wonderful rapidity. The application is painless. Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

TESTIMONIALS.

To the Deaf.—T. Von Moschzisker, Aurist, No. 1027 Walnut street, operated most successfully on my ears, restoring me to perfect hearing. I suffered from what the physicians called a thickening of the drum of the ear.

WILLIAM CRANE, Builder, Residence, No. 1813 S. Second street.

Philadelphia, August 7, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA, 26th June, 1864.—This is to certify, that for four years I was troubled with an offensive discharge, accompanied with deafness. I have been treated by numerous physicians without receiving any benefit. Some months ago I applied to Dr. Von Moschzisker, who has accomplished a perfect cure.

JOSEPH SHOEMAKER, Of the firm of Shoemaker & Tisdal, Merchants, No. 244 N. Broad street.

Private residence, No. 722 Green street.

EYE.—Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER can be consulted on all maladies of the Eye. The SURGICAL operations to restore SIGHT skillfully performed.

Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

Where hundreds of similar testimonials as the above can be examined. aug-tf

WANTS.

WANTED TO RENT.—A FURNISHED House in a private family. Address J. G. D., Post Office, Box 2,056. aug25-tf

RECRUITS WANTED FOR COMPANY B, 26th Regiment Militia, Capt. BEN. W. ALLEN. Bounties will be paid to each recruit in cash, as soon as mustered into service.

H. HAWKINS, Recruiting Officer for Eighth Ward.

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY HORSES wanted.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Germantown, PHILADELPHIA, August 22, 1864.

Horses suitable for the Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased by the undersigned, during market, at a fair price, when presented in good condition (eight (8) years old preferred), and shod, at the stable of the Camp Guard, on Broad street, opposite Germantown Depot.

Horses to be delivered in the United States to receiving officer, at Camden, opposite Philadelphia.

By order of Captain Jacob E. Comly, Assistant Quartermaster General U. S. A.

GEORGE R. DRUM, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

aug22,10t

TEAMSTERS WANTED.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 24, 1864.

Wanted, at once FIVE HUNDRED (500) TEAMSTERS AND TWO HUNDRED TEAMSTERS with teams of double work stock (five and mule teams) in order to.

To such who are competent to perform the duty, the pay per month will be thirty-five dollars, with the rations per day, and hospital attendance, including the best medical attendance when sick.

Men enlisted as Wagon Masters will receive such pay, which brings to this point twenty five (25) good Teamsters.

Apply to Captain CHARLES TOWNSEND, A. Q. M. U. S. A., corner of TWENTY-SECOND and G streets, Washington, D. C.

D. H. RUGGER, Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

aug25 2t

HOUSE WANTED IN GERMANTOWN or Chestnut Hill.—To rent for a year, or to purchase. Address, with location and price, box 132, Post Office, Philadelphia. aug25-3t

CITY POINT, Va., August 7, 1864.

GEORGE DUFFY, Esq., Boston, Mass.

WANTED,

300 Teamsters,
50 Wheelwrights,
50 Blacksmiths, and
20 Carriage Trimmers.

Who will receive the highest rates of Government pay, rations, and medical attendance.

Transportation furnished by applying at

No. 221 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

E. J. STRANG, Cap ain, A. Q. M.

JAMES M. KELLY, Quartermaster's Agent.

aug15-3m

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE—A PROPERTY, CONsisting of 34 acres of ground, located in the First Ward, between Grays Ferry Bridge and United States Arsenal, having a front of about 1500 feet on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore, and Grays Ferry Passenger Railroad, extending back to low-water mark upon the Schuylkill river, with a river front of several hundred feet. There are three ice houses upon the property, a large portion of the upland is reserved for agricultural purposes. There can be no better location in the city for public works or private residences.

For further information, apply to

WM. H. KEICHLINE, No. 425 FRANKLIN Street.

FOR SALE.—THAT SPLENDID FARM and Country Seat, late the estate of Dr. W. Tonna, in the Borough of Chester, Delaware county, containing 135 Acres of LAND, in a high state of cultivation, together with the large Mansion House, Out Houses, Greenhouses, Farm House, Barn and other outbuildings. The lawns are extensive and beautifully laid out, with choice Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, Statuary, Fountains, &c., &c. Spring water is introduced into all the adjacent buildings. The improvements are upon the most extensive scale, with all the modern conveniences. The situation is a delightful one. The purchaser, if be desired, could sell a large portion of the land for building purposes. For further information apply to

WM. H. KEICHLINE, No. 425 FRANKLIN Street.

au 18-tfatu 2w

FOR SALE.—$50,000 WORTH IN GOOD Houses, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, either with or without improvements, for cash and good trade. Inquire of, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.,

THOS. M. FLOWMAN, No. 697 S. FOURTH Street.

CAUTION.

ORIENTAL DETERSIVE SOAP.

This favorite Soap is now over seven years in use by at least

One Hundred Thousand Families

In Pennsylvania alone.

It is made upon entirely new principles, of perfectly pure materials, and always in the same way. It does away with the use of a Wash-board, and will wash twice as much clothes with two-thirds less labor than any other Soap made in the United States.

ITS GREAT POPULARITY

Has induced several brainless soap-makers to imitate it in appearance only, and, by offering great in-ducements to unprincipled dealers, put their spurious article on the market on the just reputation acquired by our Detersive.

Those desiring to purchase our Soap should examine and see that

OUR NAME AND TRADE-MARK

Is stamped upon EVERY POUND of the Soap before they take it.

VAN HAGEN & McKEONE, PHILADELPHIA.

aug29-1m

GEORGE STITES, JR., MANUFACTURING MACHINIST AND ENGINEER, No. 121 N. SECOND ST., Philadelphia.

COFFEE AND RASPBERRY.—ALEX. MILLER & CO., Proprietors of the Old Government PREPARED JAVA COFFEE, have removed their place of business from No 218 S. Second street to No 243 ARCH Street, where they are prepared to fill all orders at the shortest notice which the public may favor them with. Their Coffee is, as usual, the best in the market. They also have the best RASPBERRY SYRUP that is manufactured in the city. All at lowest prices, considering the high prices of material. Please give them a call before purchasing elsewhere. Do not forget the Number, No. 243 ARCH Street.

au18-1m

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York auction sales, slightly wet;—Magnificent Brussels, ¾ wide, $1 62½, $1 75, $1 90 and $1 75; Imitation Brussels, (painted,) ¾ wide, 70, 80 and 90 cents; 5-4, 9-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Ingrains, $1 37½ to $1 75 per yard; Ingrains, from 50 cents to $1 12½; Venetian, Rag, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Mattings, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Stidham's,) No. 417 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange.

jy7-3m

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTAblished in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors, Choice Havana Cigars, Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces, English and Scotch Ale and Porter, Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c. Navy Messes put up with care. At No. 116 S. SECOND Street.

JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

jn26 1y

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER-HEATING APPARATUS. For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences. Manufactured by the UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES P. WOOD, No. 41 S. FOURTH Street.

B. M. PELTWELL, Superintendent.

mh29-6m

FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furlough, needing

SWORDS,

AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, ARE INVITED TO THE EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT OF

GEORGE W. SIMONS & BRO. SANSOM STREET HALL, SANSOM Street, above Sixth.

PRESENTATION SWORDS

Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. jn4

MILITARY NOTICES.

SIXTH WARD.

GRAND MASS MEETING

TO AVOID THE DRAFT.

The Citizens of the SIXTH WARD will meet at

NATIONAL GUARDS' HALL,

EACH STREET, BELOW SIXTH,

On TUESDAY EVENING, August 30,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Every man is requested to come and make this his last "one cent and stamp call to arms," and

"THE OLD SIXTH"

Will again lead the van out of the draft.

Come with united hands and determined hearts, ready to be directed with the Ward Committees, who have labored hard and hence shall fill the quota of volunteers, and the work will be complete.

Come and show that you feel an interest and a spirit of patriotism, which will encourage the several committees, that while they are working to fill up, the citizens will stand by them.

The Committees ask your aid to reimburse those who have advanced funds to free you from draft.

Let no man stay away who may think himself too poor to contribute largely. Come, we are holding you.

"Rally round the Flag." Strengthen the armies and fill the quota.

The meeting will be addressed by Professor E. D. SANDERS, THEODORE CUYLER, DANIEL DOUGHERTY, JOHN E. LATTA, Esqs., and other distinguished speakers.

By order of Committee.

D. C. A. CLARK, SECRETARY.

aug29 2t

THE DRAFT!

FELLOW-CITIZENS

OF THE TENTH WARD,

AROUSE!

If you would escape the Draft you must be up and doing. No time should be lost. Give us the men and we can get the men.

We want yet over 300 men to fill our quota! Your Executive Committee has lost before you a plan of action in their circular, by which you may avoid the hardships of the draft, but you must act energetically, and at once. Each one must hand in his subscription without delay, and induce his neighbors to do likewise. Twenty-five dollars from each enrolled citizen will doubtless clear the ward. Who will not give it? Other wards and the country citizens are getting the men by their energy and liberality. You need not wait to be called on, as there is not time to canvass the ward, but come forward with the money to the gentlemen appointed to receive it. There is no other way of escape from the draft, as there will be no postponement, and no commutation. The following named parties are authorized to receive subscriptions:—

First Precinct, J. R. Townsend, No. 412 Arch street.
Second Precinct, Sterling Bonsall, No. 116 N. Ninth street.
Third Precinct, Thomas L. Potts, No. 1014 Race street.
Fourth Precinct, George T. Barker, M. D., No. 1111 Arch street.
Fifth Precinct, Wm. M. Wanamaker, No. 122 N. Thirteenth street.
Sixth Precinct, A. H. Franciscus, No. 1529 Arch street.
Seventh Precinct, Cassé E. Keener, N. W. corner Area and Sixteenth streets.
Eighth Precinct, L. W. Ballington, M. D., No. 2028 Arch street.
Ninth Precinct, H. A. Lippincott, N. W. corner Twentieth and Cherry streets.

JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, President.
A. H. FRANCISCUS, Treasurer, No. 1529 ARCH Street, or No. 313 MARKET Street.
DAVID WEATHERLY, Secretary.

N. B.—Fifty Dollars Bounty for Volunteers. au27-6t

SUBSTITUTES AND ENROLLED CITIZENS

Are informed that the firm of

JOSEPH & CO.

Have taken the Rooms

No. 422 WALNUT STREET,

Lately occupied by the

CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER SUBSTITUTE COMMITTEE,

Where they will be pleased to furnish ALIENS, VETERANS, or CONTRABANDS as substitutes for ENROLLED CITIZENS, and will pay to Substitutes the HIGHEST PRICE au24-6t

109th REGIMENT PA. VOLS.,

COL. A. A. LECHLER.

$525 BOUNTY.

Men Mustered and Paid $525 immediately. $525 more before leaving camp, balance in instalments.

Pay $16 Per Month—Clothing and Subsistence.

The Regiment is encamped at CAMP CADWALADER, in comfortable quarters.

DON'T WAIT TO BE DRAFTED, but join this Regiment, and leave your families well provided for.

NO DELAY IN PAYING THE BOUNTY!

VETERAN OFFICERS.

HEADQUARTERS, No. 611 CHESNUT ST.

BIRNEY'S SHARPSHOOTERS.

AVOID THE DRAFT,

and enlist in a Corps of some standing,

Authorized by the General and State Governments.

MAJOR J. W. MOORE,

OF THE

NINETY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,

Is recruiting to fill up five Companies in this city.

THE HIGHEST BOUNTIES GIVEN

For One, Two, or Three Years' Men.

Call at once, at

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