IMMENSE REDUCTION IN THE

DRY GOODS.

JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

727 CHESTNUT STREET,

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

ALPACAS AND MOHAIRS.

SHAWLS, GLOVES,

BLACK AND FANOY SILKS,

AT EXTREMELY LOW RATES.

We beg leave to assure the public that we have

RARE BARGAINS.

OOPER & CONARD,

NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

HAVE FULL ASSORTMENTS OF

COATINGS AND OVERCOATINGS,

LADIES' ULOAKINGS,

FANOY CASSIMERES,

FLANNEL SHIRTINGS,

SHAWLS AND MAUDS,

LADIES' FALL CLOAKS.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS,

SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,

LMORAL SKIRTS \$4.

SUPERIOR GOODS,

RWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

AT THE ABOVE LOW PRICE.

450, 452, and 454 NORTH SECOND ST.;

LINEN GOODS.

STRAWBRIDGE & Co.,

HTH AND MARKET STREETS,

Liberal inducements to Hotels, Boarding Schools

E MADE REDUCTIONS ON THEIR WHOLE

NS AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

ROIDERED TABLE, PIANO, AND ME-

ERY, CAMBRIC HOKES., EMBROIDERIES.

ANKETS, FLANNELS,

ESTIC SHIRTING AND SHEETING

and Muslin Curtains and Cornices,

PHOLSTERY GOODS,

PARD, VAN HARLINGEN, AND ARRISON.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

LACES,

WHITE GOODS,

VEILS,

EMBROIDERIES.

which have just come from the New York

N MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERING,

EXTENSIVE STOCK

AND OF

LODEON COVERS,

WHITE GOODS GENERALLY.

MUSLINS,

ON THEIR SPLENDID STOCK OF

AND ALSO

Have always in stock a full line of

ISH TABLE LINENS, Damask and Spot.
ARNSLEY TABLE LINENS, extra heavy.

WELS, NAPKINS, and DOYLIES.

EETING and PILLOW LINENS.

hasers of large lots.

DUCED PRICES.

OTCH TABLE LINENS, Damask and Spot.

HE PLACE TO BUY

FROM THE PANIC AUCTION SALES.

rked down every article in our stock, and now have

LINENS, WHITE GOODS.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS,

LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS, REPELLANTS AND

CLOAKING CLOTHS,

PRICES

OF

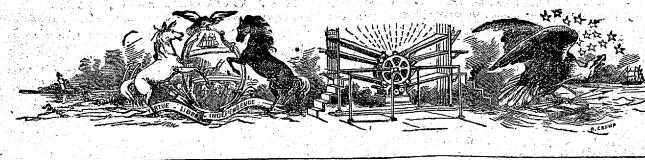
OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

POPLINS AND REPS,

EPINGLINES.

in our power to offer

MERINOES,



NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Philadelphia.

REPRESENTATIVE.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

HENRY C. HOWELL.

REGISTER OF WILLS,

FREDERICK M. ADAMS.

CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT. EDWIN A. MERRICK.

CITY OFFICERS.

RECEIVER OF TAXES. CHARLES O'NEILL.

CITY COMMISSIONER, THOMAS DICKSON.

CONGRESS.

ond District-CHARLES O'NEILL.

Fourth District-WILLIAM D. KELLEY

Fifth District-M. RUSSELL THAYER.

SENATOR-Third District.

First District-JOHN M. BUTLER.

Third District-LEONARD MYERS.

13. Elias W. Hale, 14. Charles H. Shriner, 15. John Wister, 16. David McConaughy, 17. David W. Woods,

18. Is ac Benson,
19. John Patton,
20. Samuel B. Dick,
21. Everard Bierer,
22. John P. Penney,
23. Benezer McJunkin,
24. John W. Blanchard,

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.

T. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver County.

By order of the State Central Committee.

G. Morrison Coates, Henry Bumm, William H. Kern, Barton H. Jenks, Charles M. Runk, Robert Parke, William Taylor, John A. Hiestand, Eichard H. Coryell, Edward Holliday, Charles F. Read,

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1864.

IA Word for October. Halloa! Old friends!
Oak Hall extends
Its hand, and utters "Go it!"
For, without doubt,
Oak Hall's about
Again to start its poet. And now, good friends, To make amends For being leng asunder, We'll eing and hawl About Oak HALL,

SEWING MACHINES.

THE FLORENCE THE FLORENCE THE FLORENCE THE FLORENCE THE FLORENCE

> SEWING MACHINES, SEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES SEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES. 630 CHESTNUT STREET.

630 CHESTNUT STREET. CURTAIN GOODS.

> ISAAC A. SHEPPARD.
> REPRESENTATIVES. First District—WILLIAM FOSTER. Third District-RICHARD BUTLER. Fourth District-W. W. WATT. Sixth District—JAMES FREEBORN. Seventh District—THOMAS COCHRAN. Eighth District-JAMES N. KERNS. Ninth District-CHARLES FOSTER. Tenth District-SAMUEL S. PANCOAST. Eleventh District-FRANKLIN D. STERNER. Twelfth District-LUKE V. SUTPHIN, SR. Thirteenth District-ENOS C. RENNER. Fourteenth District-FRANCIS HOOD.

Seventeenth District—EDWARD G. LEE. Eighteenth District—JAMES MILLER. THIRTEENTH WARD NATIONAL UNION TICKET. STATE OFFICERS. LEONARD MYEES.

Fifteenth District-GEORGE DE HAVEN, JR.

Sixteenth District-WILLIAM F. SMITH.

ASSEMBLY. WARD OFFICERS. ALEXANDER M. FOX. JOHN B GREEN JOHN FRY, HENRY H. HAYS.

THIRD QUARTERLY REPORT
OF FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

 Legal-tender Notes
 \$173,747 00

 Bille of other Banks
 15,633 00

 Due from National Banks
 14,087 23

 Due from other Banks
 233,164 35

 Cash Items
 15,935 94

 Forniture and Fixtures..... Expenses
Premiums paid U. S. Bond
Taxes paid \$809,653 9

LIABILITIES. SAMUEL J. MAC MULLAN, Cashier. FIFTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILA-

LIABILITIES.

RESOURCES. OCTOBER 3, 1364. U. S. Bonds and other U. S. Securities on hand....... 1,554,139 79 500,000 00 FIRST WARD.—THOSE WHO
wish to contribute to the FIRST WARD BOUNTY FUND, or assist by furnishing recruits. will address
Chas. Humphreys, chairman of the First Ward Bonnty
Committee, from 9 to 12 o'clock, at the U.S. Assistant
Assersor's office, 216 South Twelfth street, residence 1318
South. Tenth street, or THOMAS A. BARLOW, Treasurer, 1332 South FIFTH Street, 063-61\* | Specie and Legal-tender Notes, | 1,399,534 82 |
Bills of this Bank on hand ...	570 00
Bills of other Banks ...	45,293 00
Due from National Banks ...	598,670 97
Due from State Banks and Bankers ...	374,131 30

2,391,159 S 93,252 S 37,703 5

orice, and no assessment. oc6-7t SAMUEL ALLEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS
COAL COMPANY, 205 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1, 1894.
At a meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY a quarterly dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of the company was declared payable on and after October.
10. Transfer books will be closed from the fifth to the tenth inclusive:

C. F. SHOENER,
oct 5t

ber 3, 1884

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., and an Extra Dividend of TEN PER CENT, was declared on the Capital Stock, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the lith instant.

[J. W. McALLISTER, oc4 113

Secretary protem.

SECRETARY PROTEINS.

STOCK HOLDERS' MEETING.

PARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK,

PHILLADRIPHIA, Sept. 20, 1864

A general meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philladelphia will be held at their Banking House on THURSDAY, the twentisth day of October next, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and deciding on the question whether or not the said Bank shall become an Association for carrying on the business of Banking under the Laws of the United States, and of exercising the powers conferred by the Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled 'An act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become a sociations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States, 'approved the 22d day of August, 1864; and to take such action in regard thereto as may be necessary and proper.

By order of the Board of Directors,

sell:toc20 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

THIRTEENTH WARD, AROUSE.

POLITICAL. speeches of Governor Andrew Johnson and General John A. Logan-Letters from Hous. Edward Everett and Alexander Long-Spirit of the Press, &c.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1864.

GREAT SPEECH OF GOVERNOR ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE. The Union candidate for the Vice Presidency made a remarkable speech at the monster meeting in Logansport, Indiana, on the 4th inst. These extracts are suggestive of its general power and appli-

Where do we stand to-day, and where did the Democratic party stand a few years ago? I stand now precisely where it did; and if there is a Democrat here to-day, I have a few words to say to him [Several voices, "Here we are."] I am glad we are here to-day. Here stands the Senator of a great sister State, with whom we differed in years gone by; but when the question comes up, "Shall the nation live or die?" we find that we are standing upon the same platform, struggling for the life of upon the same platform, struggling for the life of the nation. Thank God, there are some men who can lift themselves above party prejudices and party associations. Thank God, there is some patriotism still left in the country—[cheers]—that when the nation is endangered they can come up and stand by the stars and stripes. " THE BOORISH TAILOR."

"THE BOORISH TAILOR."

I hold in my hands, from which I wish to read, an extract or two, for the benefit of some old Democrats, and young ones, too, a letter written by General Jackson himself, in his own handwriting; and, in handling this relic, my mind goes back to the times of 1832. When it was written and published I was a young man, or boy, at work in my shop, and heard it read. And this memory of being in my shop calls to mind what was said when Mr. Lincoln was first nominated. He was called the rail-splitter, and I saw to day you were making good use of the idea; while the Butternut party was being split to pieces, you said the Union never could be split. When the recent nominations were made at Baltimore, the tory papers of the country said, They have a the tory papers of the country said. They have a rail splitter and a buffoon for the head of the ticket, and "upon the tall they have a boorish tailor." The idea at the bottom of all this opposition is, that the and "upon the tail they have a boorish tailor." The idea at the bottom of all this opposition is, that the man who rises up from the mass of the people; the man who advocates the doctrine that man is capable of self-government, has virtue and intelligence to govern himself, should be repudlated. I have nothing to regret that my early lile was spent in the thop. I never boast of it in my canvasses, but when it is brought up as a reproach I have met it in the way it should be met, and he who fights with such weapons is not entitled to the respect of anybody. Yes, the "boorish tailor" is put upon the tail of the ticket. What an insult to the aristocracy, who want reputation without merit and without worth! Yes, I am a tailor, but I learned long since, that if a man does not disgrace his profession it never disgraces him. [Cheers ] And I may be permitted to say that, when I was a tailor, I made some pretty close fits. [Laughter.] My garments used to be right well proportioned; but I have seen tailors, at their cwn expense, too, make a man out of very scant material. I used to be considered a very good tailor, and got my work done according to promise. [Laughter and cheers.] So much for the "boorish tailor." One of the fundamental principles of my Democracy is, and it is republicanism, too, that men should be rewarded according to merit. It is worth that makes the man, and the want of it the fellow.

JACKSON ON THE CAUSE OF THE REBELLION. JACKSON ON THE CAUSE OF THE REBELLION.
And now in reference to the letter of General Jackson. I am free to confess that it was not with mere admiration that I regarded him; it was almost veneration. I looked upon him as one of the purest of patriots; and when I handle this letter, written thirty years ago, and associate it with him who lies slumbering in the tomb, I feel that I am touching a sacred thing. It is a letter to Rev. A. J. Crawford, of Georgia, dated May, 1833. What should prevent you and I, and every other man, who loves his country, from coming forward and shaking hands over the letter, and repeating the game noble sentiment, that "the Union must be preserved!" The old hero and patriot thus speaks:

"I have had a laborious task here; but nullification is dead, and its actors and courtiers will only be remembered by the people, to be execrated for their wicked designs to sever and destroy the only good Government on the globe, and that prosperity

and happiness we enjoy over every other portion of the world. Haman's gallows ought to be the fate of all such ambitious men who would involve the country in civil war, and all the evils in its train, that they might reign and ride on its whirlwinds, and direct the storm. The free people of the United States have spoken and consigned these demagogues to their proper doom. Take care of your nullifiers you have amongst you. Let them meet the indignant frowns of every man who loves his country. The tariff, it is now known, was a mere pretext. Its burdens were on your coarse woolens; by the law of July, 1832, coarse woolens were reduced to five per cent. for the benefit of the South. Mr. Olay's bill takes, it up, and closes it with woolens at 50 per cent., reduces it gradually down to 22 per cent., and there it is to remain; and Mr. Calhoun and all the nullifiers agree to the principle. The cash duty and home valuation will be equal to fitteen per cent. more; after the year 1842, you payon coarse woolens ry in civil war, and all the evils in its train, that

more; after the year 1842, you pay on coarse woolens after the year 1842, you pay on coarse woolens 35 per cent. If this is not protection, I cannot understand. Therefore, the tariff was only the pretext, and distunion and a Southern Confederacy the real object. The next pretext will be the negro or the slavery SLAVERY NOT WORTH BAVING. I am free to say for myself, that though I was born and have resided all my life in a slave State, yet I have been disposed to tolerate rather than advocate and sustain it. But "the time has come," and the and sustain it. But "the time has come," and the question has to be settled, whether the Government can stand having an institution in it which can raise itself above the Government and defy it? This is a great proposition, lying alongside the doctrine of free government, that no nation can exist long while an institution exists within it that rises above the power of the nation itself. Slavery, under its arrogant supporters, has for years substantially controlled the legislation of this country. The institution has undertaken to control the Government, and now what is the Government to do? Will it yield to slavery and acknowledge this institution paramount? Are the thirty millions of free white people to be controlled by four millions of blacks, and their three hundred and forty thousand owners? [Many voices, "No," "no."] Then the question comes up, which shall go down, the institution of slavery or this Government? [Voices, "Slavery."]

BNANCIPATION OF WHITE MEN. While on this subject of emancipation, a word that is often on the lips of our opposers, let me say to you that in the emancipation of slaves in the South you emancipate more white men than you do black ones. [Cheers.] And while I advocate the policy as a principle, I am now for making a fair and full experiment; that is, let all be free, and let them have a fair start and equal chance in the race of life. While I am for this, and while I believe the time will come when they can enjoy free government, still I am for "a white man's government." But if we are white men, and men of principle and humanity ought we not be disposed to give the black man a chance? [Voices, "Yes; yes."] Take the narrowest view of the matter you can, without reference to colonization beyond the United While on this subject of emancipation, a word

without reference to colonization beyond the United States; if they are to remain there, their labor can be made more productive to the State and nation by their freedom than underslavery. The negro has been hitched on to the white man, who has kept him in a kind of negative position; his labor has been com-paratively unproductive; he has been without in-centive, and has worked only as he has been driven NEGRO EQUALITY.

I know it is said by the Copperheads, and others perhaps, you want negro equality; but you can't expect the negro to be fit to enjoy freedom after having been kept in slavery for a hundred years. Slavery disqualities him for freedom, they say; and then they insist on keeping him in slavery, to disqualify him a few years longer by way of qualifying him for being a freeman. [Laughter and cheers.] It is all wrong, and now is the time for cutting up the whole thing, root and branch, and letting the black people take their chances with all other human beings. [Cheers.]

COMPROMISE WITH THE DEVIL.

But we were talking about peace. Don't everybody know that there can be no peace as long as rebels know that there can be no peace as long as rebels are encouraged here, and can hold out there? You talk about compromise. Would you have right to compromise with wrong? [Voices, "No, never."] Would you have truth to compromise with false-hood? Virtue to compromise with vice? Would you have Deity in heaven, when Beelzebub, his Satanic Majesty, made war with Michael when he rebelled against heaven, would you have had Deity hold a parley and ask an armistice? [Great and continued cheers.] All we angels and heavenly note a pariety and ask an armistice! [Great and continued cheers.] All ye angels and heavenly hosts, stand aside! Fall back from the throne of power; we will seek an armistice with his Satanic Majesty. Oh! infamy too base to be thought of [Cheers.] SPEECH OF MAJ. GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN. At his home in Carbondale, Illinois, last week this brave Western corps commander made a speech on the Presidential question. It will be remembered that General Logan was the especial friend, confidential adviser, and "right-hand man" of the great Senator Douglas. This fact gives force to his views of the present Democracy: THE REBEL CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENT. There is such a thing, you know, as a President dying. If the Union end of this ticket should die, the treason end would take its place. If they should elect McClellan, and his election should surprise him so much as to kill him—which is not unlikely—

elect McClellan, and his election should surprise him so much as to kill him—which is not unlikely—then Pendleton would take his place and run the concern according to his own ideas.

They ask me to vote for George B. McClellan on such a platform as this. I say I won't do it. [Applause.] They ask me to vote for George H. Pendleton, and I say I should not vote for him on that or any other platform, for Vice President, or any other office, if the devil were a candidate against him. Why do I say so! I served with him in Congress, and I have been forced and compelled to denounce him as a traitor, and I have a good right to do so to-day. I have heard from his lips in the halls of Congress, before he was ever thought of as a candidate, words of treason and disloyalty. He has denounced the war from the time it commenced. He has never voted a solitary dollar, nor a single cent in favor of prosecuting the war, no matter how the money was to be expended, whether for food for the soldiers or for anything else. Not one dollar has been voted that could be spent in any way against the rebellion and in favor of the Government. I defy his friends to-day to point me to one line or one syllable ever written or uttered by him in favor of restoring the Government by putting down the rebellion; not a word. But if you will read his speeches you will find that he has preached secession; you will find that he has advocated State Rights, and that he believed the people of the South had aright to seede, and the Government had no right to coerce them back into the Union. This is the doctrine he has advocated, and upon that record people ask me to vote for him. Again, I defy any man to show me his letter accent. Union. This is the doctrine he has advocated, and upon that record people ask me to vote for him. Again, I defy any man to show me his letter accepting his nomination on the Chicago platform. Where is it? Why is it that no man can find it?

He has never accepted that nomination except by simple acquiescence, and by his being put on the ticket. Why is this, I say? Because the Chicago Convention knew when they adopted that platform that McClellan would write a soft letter—sort of for war, saying that he knew the Convention was for war, but they forgot to say so. [Laughter.] They have prevented George H. Pendleton from writing a letter; and I. venture to say that he never will write one. Because, if they wanted a letter from him—unless they wrote it themselves—he has been so much in the habit of speaking treason that he could not write anything else. It would damn him before the people, and they know it.

Now, as to General McClellan, I have nought against him personally. As a soldier I respect him; as a gentleman I respect him; but upon that platform, as a politician, I have no respect for him, [Applause.] If General McClellan had been a civillan when nominated—if he had been taken from the walks of private life—I could have excused him. I could have said that he was simply mistaken, deceived, perhaps; but having been a soldier, having fought under the flag of the American Union, having heard the soul stirring sounds of battle in the Union cause, there is no excuse for him—none whatever on the top of God's earth—except that he is so craving and anxious for a little power that he is willing to accept it even from traitors. HIS OPINION OF MICLELLAN.

LETTER FROM EDWARD EVERETT—WEST VIRGINIA.

The Wheeling Intelligencer publishes the following otter from Edward Everett: "Boston, September 28, 1864. A. W. Campbell, Wheeling, W. Va .:

FOUR CENTS.

"A. W. Campbell, Wheeling, W. Va.:

"My Dear Sir: The loyal people of the country have ever taken a deep interest in the fortunes of West Virginia. You may depend upon it that when the names of the States are inserted on our banners and arches, that of West Virginia will not be omitted. We are shocked at the manner in which you were treated by the dictators at Richmond at the cutbreak of the rebellien. The last utterance of Mr. Jefferson Davis which has come before the public is; that the Confederates seeded to get rid of the rule of the majority. In the most flagrant contradiction to this profession, before the ordinance of secession had been submitted to the people of Virginia, regiments of troops were brought up from the Guif States to overawe your citizens at the polls; and in a published letter of Mr. Senator Mason to the editor of the Winchester Virginian, of May 16th, 1861. after a significant allusion to the presence 'at Harper's Ferry and Norfolk in face of the common foe,' (meaning the forces of the United States assembled under the star-spangled banner) 'of several thousand of the gallant sons of South Carolina, of Alabama, of Louisiana, of Georgia and Mississippl,' he writes as follows: 'If'it be asked what are those to do, who, in their consciences, cannot vote to separate Virginia from the United States, the answer is simple and plain: bonor and duty allke require that they should not vote on the question; if they retain such opinions they must leave the State! What followed after this atrocus sentence of banishment against one third of the population of Virginia, you do not need to be informed. That you instantly 'seceded,' when the treason was consummated at Richmond, though not exactly in the direction prescribed by the military despotism there, did not surprise us. In one of his last political speeches Mr. Webster exclaimed:

"Ye men of Western Virginia, who occupy the slope from the top of the Alleghenies to the Onio

"'Ye men of Western Virginia, who occupy the slope from the top of the Aliephenies to the Ohio and Kentucky, what benefit do you propose to yourselves by disunion? If you seede, what do you seede from and what do you seede to? Do you look for the current of the Ohio to change and to bring you and your commerce to the tidewater of the Eastern rivers? What man in his senses can suppose that you would remain part and parcel of Virginia a month after Virginia should have ceased to be part and parcel of the United States?" States?

"There is no part of our beloved country that occuples a more interesting position than Western Virginia, and its loyal inhabitants may be sure that they have the warmest sympathy of their brethren at the North.

FAILURE OF THE PEACE CAMPAIGN-A LETTER FROM HON. ALEXANDER LONG. The Ohio State Journal furnishes the following authentic letter of Hon. Alexander Long, the notoririous Copperhead member of Congress from the Second Oblo district. This letter affords a mournful disclosure of the intrigues, griefs, and keen disappointments of the Democratic leaders. The concluding paragraph will not be disputed:

cluding paragraph will not be disputed:

OINCHMATI, Sept. 29, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 22d was duly received, and should have had an earlier answer. Want of time is my excuse, however, for not doing so. I did not go to New York. Amos Green, of Illinois, who was one of the conferees, and present at all the meetings at the St. Nicholas Hotel, was here and gave me a full detail of all they did.

They had passed a resolution to hold a convention in this city during the present week, for the purpose of making an independent nomination, but on the receipt of my despatch of Tuesday night, which was not received by General Singleton until Wednesday, they then rescinded the resolution, concluding that if Ohio would do nothing they would do likewise. And wyon the rescinding of the resolution, the Metropolitan Record and Freeman's Journal caved in, but Ben. Wood determined to stand out alone, and is doing so manfully, at a loss of from \$1,000 to \$1,200 a week.

Singleton is in Washington now, and has not been home since the Convention. His whole soul is in the cause, and he is at this time operating through a channel you would not suspect, but which has been confided to me in confidence.

There is no enthusiasm in the Democracy here, and the election is almost going by default, and I see nothing but defeat; others see it differently. But a short time will determine it now. I hope to see you at the proposed Peace Convention, in this city, on the 18th of next month.

Very truly, yours,

at the proposed rether 18th of next month.

Very truly, yours,

ALEXANDER LONG. SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

There is one major general in the service of the United States who does not believe in an immediate cessation of hostilities. There is one general who did not give the rebels a day to escape up the Shenandoah Valley—a general who is never late—one of the early birds that catches all the worms. [Applause.] There is another major general in the service of the United States whose words of heroic loyalty rang like a bugle call through the ranks of rebellion and secession: "If any man hauls down rebellion and secession: "If any man hauls down the American flag shoot him on the spot!" [Cheers.] My friends, there is another major general in the service of the United States, and he says: "If any man hauls down the American flag, let us all go at once into convention; and 'exhaust all the resources of statesmanship known to the civilized world' in order to contrive some means by which we can coax him to haul it un scaln."

him to haul it up again." -The McClellanites of Missouri have proved their identity with the rebels now advancing under Price and others by nominating a State ticket the principal candidates upon which sustained all the most treasonable measures of the Secession Legislature that met at the outbreak of the rebellion. Among their acts of treason, they voted to put all the railroads into the hands of that arch rebel, Claiborne Jackson, who burned the Osage bridge to prevent Captan Lyon from selzing their secession plotters at Jefferson City. The Missouri Secessionists were foiled in their purpose of taking the State out of the Union, owing to the vigilance and energy of the United States authorities. But it is a little singular one of the foremost men engaged in this disloyal scheme should be nominated

dianapolis shows that two thirds of Vallandigham's order were armed; that the number enrolled in the lodges of Illinois was 40,000, in Missouri 40,000, in St. Louis alone 20,000; (it was already in testimony that Indiana had from 40,000 to 60,000 enrolled; that Ohio was to be invaded at three points by John Morgan or Wheeler; that Indiana was to be invaded by Longstrect, and Missouri by Price and Marmaduke; that the invading rebels, with Vallandigham's Sons of Liberty, were, in all these States, "to shake hands and be friends;" that the invasion of Missouri was posted in the order for October, and that it was understood in the lodges that Price's (now progressing) would stay in Missouri at least until after the election. Vallandig-ham's chief staff officer seems to have been one Captain Hines, formerly of John Morgan's staff, to whom was committed the duty of releasing the prisoners on Johnson's Island.

- The Chicago Tribune has a word of good advice to our Irish fellow-citizens. Whatever an Irishman has which he would not have had if he had remained in Ireland, or if he had migrated to the Southern States, and worked among the poor white trash in competition with slaves-in whatever degree his home is more comfortable, his children better educated, or his future prospect brightened, tions of Northern freedom of which Abraham Lincoln is the political representative. Let every Irishman, therefore, read the letter of Dariel O'Connell on the duty of Irishmen to support emancipation in America; let him reflect on the interest old Ireland has in the preservation of the Union, and let him vote for Lincoln and liberty, and repudiate that faction of undemocratic traitors which is supported by every aristocrat and enemy of Ireland in Great Britain. -Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, made one of his magnetic speeches in Sandusky last week, to a

that man Abraham Lincoln. Some say he is an imbecile, but he not only held his own in his debates with Douglas, whose power is admitted, and whom I considered the ablest intellect in the United States Senate, but got a little the better of him. He has been deliberate and slow, but when he puts his foot down it is with the determination and certainty with which our generals take their steps, and like them, when he takes a city, he never gives it up. This firm old man is noble and kind-hearted, is a child of the people. Go to him with a stery of wee, and he will weep like a child. This man, so condemned, works more hours than any other President that ever occupied the chair. His solicitude for the public welfare is never-ceasing. I differed from him at first mytelf, but at last felt and believed that he was right, and shall vote for this brave, true, patriotic, kind-hearted man. All his faults and mistakes you have seen. All his virtues you never can know. His patience in labor is wonderful. He works far harder than any man in Erie county. At the head of this great nation, look at it; he has all the bills to sign passed by Congress. No one can be appointed to any office without his approval; no one can be punished without the judgment receives his signature, and no one pardoned without his hand. This man, always right, always just, we propose now to re-elect to the Presidency. To swap off such a man as this, my countrymen; for MeClellan, idle, incompetent, and unwilling, would, in my opinion, be a devilish poor trade." - Elect "Little Mac," and what then? Look out for the opening of the Sixth Seal, for then you

Elect "Little Mac," and have your national currency superseded by localized bank trash, and add \$500,000,000 to your debt to achieve this feat. - The Boston Post, having observed that the present Administration has abolished one hundred and fifty two sinecure offices in the New York Custom House, remarks that " under a just and economical Government they would never have existed." The Bangor Whig responds: "Very true. They existed

- Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, reputed inventor of the reaping machine, is vaunted as one of the eminent gentlemen who support the cause of McClellan and Disunion. The Chicago Tribune proves, however, that Mr. McCormick is neither a good patriot nor a genuine inventor. It seems that Mr. McCormick took the most valuable part of the reaping machine from Obed Hussey, and that the United States Circuit Court ordered him to pay for it, and enjoined him from robbing Mr. Hussey thereTo the getter-up of the Club of ten ortwenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given. Jeff Davis' Speech at Macon. THE CONFEDERACY IN ADVERSITY-TWO-THIRDS OF THE REBEL ARMY AT HOME-MOST OF THEM ARSENT WITHOUT LEAVE-BICHMOND'S SAFETY DEPENDENT ENTIRELY ON EARLY-APPEAL FOR REINFORGEMENTS.

The following melancholy speech, made by Jef-

erson Davis at Macon, Ga., Sept. 23, 1864, is ex

racted from the columns of the Daily Macon Tele

graph and Confederate of Sept. 24:

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of paper.

Postmasters are requested to ast as agents for THE WAR PRESS,

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by mail (per annum in advance) at...... \$2 00

rate. \$1.50 per copy.

The state of sept. 2:

The contraints of the property instead of adversity. But Highds are drawn together in adversity. The son of a Georgian who fought through the first revolution, I would be untrue to myself if I should forget the State in her day of peril. What though misiortunc has befallen our arms from Decatur to Jonesbore, our cause is not lost. Sherman cannot keep up his long line of communication and retreat. Sooner or later he muse; and when that day comes, the fate that betel the army of the French Empire in its retreat from Moscow will be reacted. Our cavalry and our people will harass and destroy his army as did the Cossacist that of Napoleon; and the Yankoe General, like him, will escape with only a body guard. How can eath the was the most speedily effected? By the absenters of Hood's army returning to their posts; and will they not: Can they see the banished exiles; can they hear the wail of their suffering country women and children and not come! By what influences they are made to stay away it is not necessary to speak. If there is one who will stay away at this hour, he is unworthy of the name of Georgian. To the women no appeal is necessary. They are like the Spartan mothers of old. I know of one who has lost all her sons, except one, of eight years. She wrote that the was characteristic of her; but I will not weary you by turning aside to relate the various incidents of giving up the last son to the cause of our country, known to me. Wherever we go we find the hearts and hands of our noble women enlisted. They are seen wherever the eye may fall or the step turn. They have one duty to perform—to buoy up the hearts of our people. I know the deep disprace left by Georgia at our army falling back from Dalton to the interior of the State. But I was not a flavour of the way would the property of the step turn. They have one duty to perform—to buoy up the hearts of our people. I know the deep disprace left by Georgia at our army falling back from lating the normal stay of the stay of the people. ceded everything, to effect an exchange, but to no purpose. Butler, the beast, with whom no commissioner of exchange would held intercourse, had published in the newspapers that if we would consent to the exchange of negroes, all difficulties might be removed. This is reported as an effort of his to get himself whitewashed by holding intercourse with gentlemen. If an exchange could be effected, I don't know but that I might be induced to recognize Butler. But in the future every effort will be given, as far as possible, to effect the end. We want our soldiers in the field, and we want the sick and wounded to return home. It is not proper for me to speak of the number of men in the field, but this I will say, that two-thirds of our men are absent, some sick, some wounded, but most of them absent without leave. The man who repents and goes back to his commander voluntarily, appeals strongly to Executive clemency. But suppose he stays away until the war is over, and his comrades return home, and when every man's history will be told, where will he shield himself? It is upon these reflections that I rely to make men return to their duty, but after conferring with our generals at headquarters, if there be any other remedy it shall be applied. I love my friends, and I forgive my enemies. I have been asked to send reinforcements from Virginia to Georgia. In Virginia the disparity in numbers is just as great as it is in Georgia. Then I have been asked why the army sent to the Shenandoah Valley was not sent here. It was because an army of the enemy had penetrated that valley to the very gates of Lynchburg, and General Early was sent to drive them back. This he not only successfully did, but, crossing the Potomac, came well nigh capturing Washington itself, and forced Grant to send two corps of his army to protect it. This the enemy denominated a raid. If so, Sherman's march into Georgia is a raid. What would prevent them now, if Early was withdrawn, from taking Lynchburg and putting a raid. What would preven them now, i

n regard to the piteous howling of the "Chief Magistrate:" We make no comments upon this speech, but we cannot refrain from expressing our profound regret that such a speech should have been said to have been delivered by the Chief Magistrate of the Confederate States, for we cannot make up our minds that he delivered it. We hope speedily to be able to deny its exthemicity. leny its authenticity.

The Charleston Mercury gives vent to the follow-

ing expression of mingled incredulity and disgust

General Hooker's Order on Assuming Command of the Northern Department. The following order has been issued by General

Hooker in assuming command of this Department: "HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT, "HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, October 1, 1864.
"General Orders, No. 71.—In conformity with
special orders 263, dated War Department, September 28th, 1864, the undersigned assumes command of the Northern Department, embracing the
States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana; and Illinois.
Cincipnati being the most convenient and central
point for the despatch of business, the department
headquarters will be removed to that city on
the 6th instant. To promote uniformity in organizing, the department is subdivided into
four districts, each State forming one district. The
headquarters of the district in Nichigan will be
at Detroit, and that of Ohio at Columbus. Officers
of suitable rank will be assigned to these commands at Detroit, and that of Ohio at Columbus. Officers of suitable rank will be assigned to these commands as soon as practicable. Until such assignments are made, the official duties of the district will be transacted as heretofore. The districts of Indiana and Illinois will remain under their present commanders. The Commanding General requires energy, earnestness, and fidelity in the performance of duty on the part of every officer and soldier in the department. The trust and responsibility reposed in each and all will be carefully and fully extended. each and all will be carefully and fully extended.
No one will consider the day as ended until the duties it brings have been discharged. Commanders of districts will uniformly hold their troops in readiness for service as regards instructions, ammunition, and clothing, either in or out of the department, at an hour's notice. The utmost diligence and vigor are enjoined on the part of efficers upon whom the drafting now in progress has devolved, and also upon the officers engaged in forwarding the men to the field. The immediate reinforcement of our armies is a necessity to the full reglization of the hopes and expectations of the nation. Officers entrusted with the safe keeping of the prisoners in the department will exercise unceasing vigilance in the performance of their duties. Those having the department of public property in charge will look well to its protection.

"Major General of Volunteers."

CAPTURE OF A GANG OF INDIANA GUERILLAS AND THREE OF THE LAKE ERRE PIRATES.—Our readers will recollect the recent attack on a gang of laborers on the Ohio and Misssippi Railroad, with readers will recollect the recent attack on a gang of laborers on the Ohio and Misissippi Railroad, with the design of robbing the paymaster's car, and the plundering of several depots and stores along the line of the above named road in Southern Indiana. Satisfied that there was an organized gang of desperadoes at work, the directors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad entrusted the task of ferreting out the villains to the well known Jesse Worley, of this city, who executed his mission with much success, as the sequel will show. On Friday last, assisted by Officer W. S. Henkie, of Sullivan, Sullivan county, Indiana, he arrested, in the vicinity of the last named place, sixteen of the band who attacked the train. One of them was killed in attempting to escape the hands of the law, while the others were safely lodged in jail. They are all residents of the neighborhood of Sullivan, with the exception of their leader, one Captain Vandyle, formerly connected with John Morgan. He is also in custody. Large amounts of stolen goods have been found in their possession, and of their guilt there is no doubt, as each is desirous of turning State's evidence against his accompliess. The capture of these freebooters led to even more important arrests. While in Sullivan on Saturday, Mr. Worley observed three suspicious characters, whom he at once had arrested and searched. From papers found on their persons it appeared that they were officers in the rebel army—a Captain Clay Wilson, of Tennessee, and two lieutemants, named Murray and Damon. The papers also showed that they were connected with the late piratical demonstration on lake Erie, and that they were plotting the destruction of Government arsenals and other public buildings. Among their effects were recipes for making Greek fire, and a quantity of the chemicals which euter into its composition. They were lodged in jail, and the authorities at Indianapolis notified of the facts.—Cincinnati Gazette, Oct. 4.

REWARD OF A CORPORAL FOR CAPTURING A BATTLE-FLAG.—A correspondent of the New York Times says: A pleasing incident of Friday's battle came to my notice to-day. I have informed you that five battle-flags were captured by the 18th Corps. I put the number one too little. There were siz, and they all belonged to Clingman's North Carolina brigade, whom prisoners subsequently taken assert to have been completely smashed and obliterated. One of the flags was captured by a corporal of the 18th New York Regiment, named Joseph Thomas, who took it at great risk and without help from any one. General Butler heard of his bravery, and offered him a commission by way of reward. The modest corporal said that he was too young for such an honor and responsibility. Thereupon the General issued an order recommending him as a proper soldier to receive a medal for gallant service, and in addition gave him a furlough of twenty days, requested the paymaster to settle up his arrears of pay, and from his private purse presented \$25 to the young man for the purpose of paying his travelling expenses home and back. This merited recognition of brayery will have the effect of preventing a heretofore common practice of soldiers who have captured similar trophies. It has often happened that the man who secured a flag would happened that the man who secured a flag would happened that the man who secured a flag would hear it from the staff and conceal it under his bloms to surreptitiously send home to his friends or sweetheart, instead of handing it over to his commanding officer, that his comrades might share in the glory of the achievement on which they have an undoubted claim.

VOL. 8.-NO. 60. RETAIL DRY GOODS. PUBLIC NOTICE. Language State Carlo <u> منتعدی</u> پیماد کا میا

26 S. SECOND STREET,

will now offer their magnificent stock of

SILKS,

DRESS GOODS. SHAWLS, CLOTHS,

CLOAKS

FAR BELOW THE PRESENT GOLD PRICES.

N. B. -We respectfully solicit from the Ladies and others an examination of our stock before purchasing,

convinced, as we are, that we have ONE OF THE BEST STOCKS IN THIS CITY,

and will be sold as low, if not lower, than any other house will sell the same

QUALITY AND STYLE.

OURTAIN WAREHOUSE. ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS

RICH CURTAIN MATERIALS AT LOW PRICES.

FINEST GOODS IMPORTED SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON, 1008 CHESTNUT Street. SILK & DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

M. L. HALLOWELL & CO.,

OFFER TO THE TRADE PLAIN MERINOS. PRINTED MERINOS, PLAIN POPLINS,

PLAID POPLINS MOUS DE LAINES. WOOL PLAIDS

COLORED SILKS, FANCY SILKS, BLACK ALPACAS, PARIS DUCHESSE, TOIL-DU-NORD, AND A VARIETY OF OTHER

FANCY DRESS STUFFS, ALL PURCHASED SINCE THE RECENT HEAVY DECLINE IN GOLD, And will be sold at a

SMALL ADVANCE ON COST. ALSO, AN ASSORTMENT OF

CLOTH CLOAKS AND SACQUES.

FALL, STOCK SFALL. 1864. NOW IN STORE. (1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO., gos. 617 Chestnut and 614 Jayne Streets. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

BILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS, SHAWLS, LINENS, AND WHITE GOODS. A LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF DRESS GOODS.

FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC BALMORALS, INCLUDING BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES.

CHEAP GOODS FROM AUCTION. EDMUND YARD & CO.,

617 CHESTNUT AND 614 JAYNE STREETS. Have in store a full line of MERINOES,

POPLINS. DE LAINES,

BALMORALS, cought at the late auction sales, which they offer at a COMMISSION HOUSES.

Hazard & Hutchinson, No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF

[jy1-5m] PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. WALL PAPERS. PHILADELPHIA

WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE, N. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS, Manufacturers of

PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS, LINEN SHADES AND HOLLANDS, SOLID GREEN AND BUFF, CHOCOLATE GROUNDS, FIGURED, AND PLAIN

SHADES, To which we invite the attention of STOREKEEPERS. sel2-mws 2m DRUGS.

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE. WRIGHT & SIDDALL,

No. 119 MARKET STREET. Between PRONT and SECOND Streets. F. H. SIDDALL. s. W. WRIGHT. DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GE-

Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, etc., at as low prices as genuine, first-class goods can be sold. FINE ESSENTIAL OILS. or Confectioners, in full variety and of the best quality.
Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash,
Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c.,
FOR DYERS USE,
Always on hand at lowest net cash prices.

NERAL STOREKEEPERS

SULPHITE OF LIME, for keeping cider sweet; a perfectly harmless preparation, put up, with full directions for use, in packages containing sufficient for one barrel.

Orders by mail or city post will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested. WRIGHT & SIDDALL,

WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE.

No. 119 MARKET Street, above FRONT.

In voice as loud as thunder. We dip our pen,

It's growing cold,
And young and old
Will surely grow much colder,
Unless they call
At Great OAK HALL
Before they grow much older.

NOTICE.—The public are invited to examine the stock of goods in the various establishments, and then call at Oak Hall and see the finest assortment of Readymade Clothing in Philadelphia, and buy cheapar than anywhere else.

Popular Clothing House, 1t S. E. cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

THE FLORENCE BEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES.

(ARD.

MY ENTIRE STOCK

OF

FORTY PER CENT.

LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN, SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL, MASONIC HALL,

719 CHESTNUT STREET. LACE CURTAINS! FRENCH LACE CURTAINS. SWISS LACE CURTAINS.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS. APPLICATION LACE OURTAINS. LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.

KELTY, CARRINGTON, & CO., 723 CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS CLOSING OUT LATE IMPORTATIONS 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN PRESENT GOLD RATES. FRENCH AND ENGLISH AXMINSTERS.

With a large assortment of THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS. NEW VENETIANS, PALATINE, AND DAMASK. DRUGGETTS. WELL-SEASONED OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c.

626 CHESTNUT STREET, sel7-stuth2m

GLENECHO MILLS, GERMANTOWN. McCALLUM & CO., CARPET WAREHOUSE,

509 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUM & CO.,

519 CHESTNUT STREET. sel7-3m OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

ARCH STREET.

G. A. HOFFMAN, MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S

TO THE NEW STORE, 825 ARCH STREET. 825

WARRANTED TO FIT AND GIVE SATISFACTION: MADE BY JOHN C. ARRISON, Nos. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET. MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURNISHING GOODS. CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE

FIREWORKS. The undersigned, at their FIREWORK DEPOT, 110 SOUTH WHARVES, BELOW CHESTAUT ST.

FIREWORKS.

They have had also prepared a number of TORCH-LIGHTS. EXPRESSLY FOR NIGHT PARADES, Which will burn for several hours, and may be

DEALERS IN FIREWORKS. CHARLES MIDDLETON, BECOND AND WILLOW STREETS. Berap Iron purshased and for sale. juf-5m.

State of Pennsylvania,
County of Philadelphia. ss:
I. MORTON MoMICHAEL, Jr., Cashier of FIRST
NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, do solemnly
sdirm that the above statement is true, to the best of
my knowledge and belief.
MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr., Cashier.
Affirmed to and subscribed before me, this third day
of October, 1864.

EDMUND WILGOX,
oct-6t
Notary Public.

GOL ST RIGHTS.—The National Union Associations of the various wards, the Union Campaign Club, Republican Invincibles, the Union Campaign Club, Republican Invincibles, the Union League, and all other organized bodies of loyal citizans of this city and our neighboring towns, friends of the honest and patrictic LINCOLN and JUHP SON, are invited to join in the Grand UNION MEETING and TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION, on SATURDAY EVENING; the Sth of October, 1884. Let all come with their Banners, Transparencies, their Lanterns and their Torches.

By order of the National Union City Executive Committee.

Chairman Committee on Meetings,

COMMISSION OF THE UNITED

STATES AND ECUADOR.

Notice is hereby given that the Commission provided for by the Convention of November 25, 1892, between the United States and Ecuador, for the mutual adjustment of claims, was duly organized at the city of Guayaquil, on the 18th day of August last, and that the said Commission will continue in session for the Period of twelve months from that date.

All citizens of the United States having claims upon Ecuador are, therefore notified, to appear in person, or by attorney, and present the proofs in support of their claims to said Commission, or to file their claims and proofs with the Secretary of the Commission, "Senor Crisanto Medina," in Guayaquil, in the Republic of Ecuador. Ecuador.
Claims, which shall not be presented to the Commission within the twelve months it remains in existence, will be disregarded by both Governments and considered invalid.
FREDERICK HASSANREK,
Minister Resident and Commissioner of the United

States. Washington City, October 1, 1864. 003-1m WASHINGTON CITY, OCCORDED I, 1894.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF
THE ROCK OIL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, NO. 409 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, September 30, 1834.

The Beard of Directors have this day declared their
Third Monthly Dividend of TWO PER CENT. (Twenty
Cente per Share) on the Ganital Stock, payable on and
after MONDAY, October 10th, free of State Tax. The
Transfer Bocks will be closed on Tuesday, October 4th,
at 3 P. M., and opened on the 10th.

JNO. F. GRAFF,
ocl-7t Secretary and Treascrer.

Secretary and Treasdrer.

OFFICE SOMERSET IRON AND
COAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, 61
CEDAR Street, New York, September 27, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the Beard of Directors, passed this day, an instalment of TWENTY PER CENT. on the subscription to the Capital Stock of the SOMERSET IRON AND COAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA be and is hereby made, payable to JAMES WADSWORTH, Treasurer of said Company, on or before November 1st, 1884.

Attest

T. M. TYNG, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 28, 1864. Notice is hereby given that an instalment of One Dollar per share on each and every share of the capital stock of the GIRARD MINING GOMPANY has this day been called in, payable on or before the 12th day of October, 1864, at the office of the company, No. 324 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. By order of the Directors.

B. A. HOOPES, Treasurer. SOUTHWARK BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8, 1864.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Banking House on SATURDAY, October Sth. 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., to decide on the expediency of converting the Bank into a National Association, agreeably to an act of Congress approved June 8, 1864, and to take such other action as may be agreessary.

By order of the Board of Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA. September 29, 1864.

NOTICE TO THE OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.
The BOARD OF REVISION AND APPEALS will sit at the Office of the City Commissioners. No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW, to hear Owners of Real Estate desirous of appealing as to the Assessors' Returns of the Valuation of Real Estate in the City of Philadelphia for the triennial year 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 10 clock P. M., on the following days:

Let and 26th Wards, Monday, October 3.
2d and 3d do. Tuesday, do. 4.
4th and 5th do. Wednesday, do. 5.
6th and 7th do. Thursday, do. 6.
8th and 9th do. Friday, do. 7.
10th and 11th do. Monday, do. 18.
14th and 18th do. Wednesday, do. 19.
16th and 17th do. Thursday, do. 20.
16th and 19th do. Friday, do. 20.
16th and 19th do. Friday, do. 21.
20th and 21th do. Monday, do. 24.
22d and 23d do. Tuesday, do. 25.
24th and 25th do. Wednesday, do. 25.
24th snd 25th Clerk City Commissioners. CITY COMMISSIONERS OFFICE.

Clerk City Commissi sociation.

O. W. LUNCE,
JOHN B. WALLACE, Secretary. TENTH WARD.
INDEPENDENT CAMPIDATE
FOR COMMON COUNCIL,

004-71\* SAMUEL J. CRESWELL.

NOW READY,

COAL AT \$7.50 PER TON.

THE CONSUMERS' MUTUAL COAL COMPANY following rates: To Subscribers, per ton.....

whole term of the lease.
The present capacity of the Mine is 50,000 tons per year, or one ton per share: This will soon be increased. to 160,000 tons, which will give the Company 100,000 tons to sell to outsiders, at the highest market prices, THE PROFITS FROM WHICH WILL BE DIVIDED AMONG THE STOCKHOLDERS. criptions to the stock (which may still be made at \$10 per share) will be received at the Office of the Company, 5% South SIXTH Street, second story.

JAMES LYND, No. 5½ South Sixth street.

LIFE AT CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESTNUT STREET,
Corner of Seventh.

NATIONAL SAILORS' FAIR. NATIONAL SAILORS' FAIR.—
An, effort is about to be made to establish a HOMK, free to Seamen and Marines disabled in our Naval service. It is proposed to raise funds for the purpose by a GREAT NATIONAL SAILORS' FAIR, to be held in BOSTON, Mass., in the early part of November next. The work has, been commenced with vigor and earnestness, and the Committee of Managers appeal to Philadelphians to aid them in creating a National Sailors' Fair worthy of the important object in view. In view of this appeal the ladies connected with the Soldiers' Home in this city propose that the citizens of Philadelphia should co-operate in this good work. They, therefore, confidently apply to every class of their fellow-citizens to aid them by contributions of money, or of articles of taste and utility, in order that Philadelphia may be well represented in so patriotic

AINTH WARD! NINTH WARD!

All Loyal Men of Ninth Ward are invited to assemble at the HALL of the LINGOLN ASSOCIATION, Northwest corner of MARKET and MERRICK Streets, on SATURDAY EVENIAG, Oct. 8th, at 7 o'clock, to join in the Grand Torchlight Procession:

Torches, Transparencies, and Fireworks in readiness, Also, a full Band of Alusic oct-2.\*

FIRST WARD-ATTENTION!

HINCOLN, JOHNSON, AND VICTORY.

The Citizens of the Ward will assemble in their respective Divisions on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, to proceed to the 'General Headquarters (SIXTH and DICKERSON) to form at half past six o'clock, and from themes to their position in line. The Division Marshals will be prompt in bringing their commands into time, By order

SAMUEL LUTZ,

OCT-21\*

Chief Marshal.

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES BROAD and LOCUST.

Lanterns, transparencies, and flags, with a full band
of music, will be provided.

By order of the Ward Executive Committee.

oc7 3t

ALEX. P. COLESSERRY, Sec.

OCE-71 SAMUEL ALLEN, Secretary.

WINGN BANK

A general meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Bank of Philadelphia will be held at their Banking House, on TUESDAY, Nov. 1st, at 4 oclock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding on the question whether or not the said Bank shall become an Association for carrying on the business of Banking under the Laws of the United States, and of exercising the powers conferred by the Act of General Assembly of this Commonwealth entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States, "approved the 22d day of August, 1854, and to take such action in regard thereto as may be necessary and proper.

By crider of the Board of Directors.

CONSOLIDATION BANK. PRILADELPHIA, September 19, 1864.
At a meeting of the Directors, held 17th instant, it was resolved to distribute to the stockholders pro rata at PAR our own stock owned by this Bank.
All stockholders of this date are entitled to claim their proportion, upon the terms of the resolution, at any time provious to the 21st day of October, 1864.

se21. inthstoch JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL. Cashier.

THE TARR FARMOIL COMPANY, No. 431/2
WALNUT, Street.—PHILADELFRIA, October 3d, 1864.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CEMT on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 10th inst, free of State tax. The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 7th inst, and opened on the 11th.

J. FREDK. LIST, oct-tnibs3t

Secretary and Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE MINERAL COAL COMPANY, 524 WAL-NUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, October 1, 1864. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quar-terly Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital terly Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, parable at their office on and after the 10th instant, clear of State tax.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 4th instant and he opened on the 10th.

ocd-5t\*

THOS, R. SEARLE, Secretary. OFFICE OF THE BRIGGS OIL
COMPANY, No. 147 South FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, October 1, 1861.
The Board of Directors have declared the Fourth monthly dividend of ONE PER CENT on the Capital Stock, rayable on the Sth inst. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 5th, 6th, 2nd 7th inst.
CHAS. A. DAY, Treasurer.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, FILBERT Street, above Eleventh.—Introductory by C. HEERMANN, MONDAY, 10th inst., at
S P. M.
LECTURES begin on TUESDAY, 11th inst.
007 St\* C. HEERMANN, Dean, 90G SPRUCE St.

"'Ye men of Western Virginia, who occupy the

"I remain, dear sir, with great respect, very truly vours.

EDWARD EVERETT."

-Gec. William Curtis, the distinguished author. nominated for Congress in one of the New York districts, made the following happy opening to one of

for Governor, just when the traitors have again in. vaded the State in large force. - The evidence adduced in the Dodd trial at In-

he is indebted for it all to those ideas and institu.

vast audience that inclined to every word of his oratory. In the midst of his powerful argumentation he threw off a personal sketch of Abraham Lincoin, which will be recognized everywhere as life-"I know Old Abe, and I tell you there is not at this hour a more patriotic or truer man living than that man Abraham Lincoln. Some say he is an imbecile, but he not only held his own in his debates

may expect the assumption of the rebel war debt, \$2,000,000,000, making, with our own, a total of nearly 84,000,000,000. Elect "Little Mac," for then you may expect to pay the rebels for spoliations, losses, confiscations, as much more, making your national debt \$6,000,-000.000. Elect "Little Mac," and compromise your troubles by paying pensions to wounded rebel soldiers for fighting your own brethren, thousands of whom have been denied burial by these rebel braves. Elect "Little Mac," and have Lee, Beauregard Bragg, &c., come back into the service which they have left in dishonor, and pay them from your treasury the same salaries you pay to the patriot generals of the Union armies.

under Polk, Pierce, and Buchanan. Under Lincoln they have been abolished."

HANDKERCHIEFS. E. M. NEEDLES. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET NOES, POPLINS, Reps, Epinglines, Clau Piaids, Alpacas, Mobairs, and other Dress Goods JAS, B. CAMPBELL & CO.'S, 727 GHESTNUT Street. SHAWLS, JAS. L. CAMPBELL & CO.'S, 727 CHESTNUT Street. NELS, BLANKETS, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S, 727 CHESTNUT Street. WHO WANT GOOD DRY JAS. R CAMPRELIA & CO. 'S, 727 CHESTNUT Street. GOODS REDUCED. Merinoes at \$1.62%. Poplins at \$1.37%. Ins at \$1, \$1.26, \$1.62%, and \$1.75, Poplican De Laines at 50c. Insut of Calicoes from \$5 to 55c. mine. No trouble to show them at JOHN H. STOKES'. ET8. American made.
large "Premium Rochdales."
fine "Merrimack."
known "Hollands."
do 11:4 low-priced Blankets.
and Horse Blankets.
and Horse Blankets.
labols and Yamilies supplied with any grade.
let in finest, of any size, from smallest crade.
bed, at lowest wholesale or retail rade.

E. B. COOPER & CONARD.

S. E. corner MINTH and MARKET.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

VELVETS, &c.,

630 **GHESTNUT STREET.** 630 CHESTNITT STREET 630 CHESTNUT STREET. 630 CHESTNUT STRRET.

I WILL OFFER

LACE CURTAINS

AT

LACE CURTAINS! 723.

WILTONS OF ENTIRE NEW PATTERNS VELVETS AND TAPESTRIES, Wide Goods.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. REMOVAL.

FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT AND WRAPPER FURNISHING EMPORIUM. REMOVED FROM 605 ARCH STREET

THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

LINEN, MUSLIN, and FLANNEL SHIRTS, and DRAWERS. COLLARS, STOCKS, TRAVELLING SHIRTS, TIES, WEAPPERS, &c., &c., HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
SCARFS,
BUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
EHOULDER BRACES, &c., &c.

Have now on hand a great variety of WORKS, prepared expressly for Exhibitions, including ROCKETS, BENGOLA LIGHTS, &c., &c.

JOSEPH B. BUSSIER & CO.,

se30-toc26 THIRD DIVISION, TWENTIPTH WARD.—ATTENTION.—The UNION
Citizens will assemble, punctually, on SATURDAY
EVENING Oct. Sth, at 6% o'clock, at SEVENTH and
OXFORD Streets, for the purpose of organizing in procession to join the Ward. By order of the Precinct Association.

O.W. LUNCE, President.

JOHN B. WALLACE, Secretary;

OCT. 21\*

LINCOLN, JOHNSON, AND VICTORY. The loyal citizens of the Thirteenth ward will assemble at the
HALL OF THE UNION LEAGUE,
Northwest corner FRANKLIN and BUTTONWOOD ON SATURDAY EVENING, Oct 8. to participate in the Grand Union Torchlight Process

to participate in the Grand Union Torchlight Procession.

The line will be formed at 6½ o'clock, precisely. Flags. Transparencies, Lanterns, &c., will be distributed by the marshals.

It is requested that as many citizens as possible appearmounted; they will be assigned position on reporting to the chief marshal.

The First Assistant Marshals and Aids to the Chief will appear mounted.

N. J. Nickerson, Richard Mason, Daniel K. Grim, Philip Frazer, M. M. Coppuck, James P. Witkinson, Jonathan Bullock, A. J. Kayser, Jos. H. Collins, Jassubers, Jas. S. Mason and Charles N. Carpenter, have been appointed Aids to the Chief Marshal; they will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Special Aids—Jos. H. Collins, James Subers, James S. Mason, Charles N. Carpenter.

By command of WILLIAM PALMER, oct-214.

are now delivering Coal from their Oakland Colliery, on the celebrated Skidmore and Mammoth Veius, at the stock, in all probability, of at least SIX DOLLARS PER SHARE, so that after the first year Stockholders will not only get their Coal for nothing, but will also probably receive a small dividend on their Stock. The lease runs, at the present low royalty, for Sixteen Years. The ten dollars per share paid now, is for the

PRESIDENT. JAMES LYND.

EDWARD E. JONES, No. 631 Arch street. HENRY S. PAUL, No. 419 Walnut street. THOMAS R. GARSED, No. 106 Chestnut srteet. YOUNG MEN PREPARED FOR

Practical instituction in BOOK-KEEPING PENMANSHIP,
Plain and Ornamental.
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS
In the shortest and most approved methods
TELEGRAPHING
By sound and on paper, taught by a first-class operator, also Commercial Law, Business Forms, Detecting Counterfeit Notes, Mathematics, &c.
Students instructed separately, and received at any time. In all its branches. time.

Continue from September 15th to April 15th, thus giving to those engaged during the day an opportunity to become qualified for holding desirable positions in business its less life.
Catalogues containing terms, &c., and the names of carly five hundred students, may be obtained gratis on os8 8t\*

Philadelphia may be well represented in so particular an enterprise.

Contributions may be left at the SOLDIERS' HOME, corner RACE and CROWN Streets, in care of Mrs. D. HADDOCK, Jr., Treasurer, or will be received by either of the following gentlemen:

E. A. SOUDER, Esq., Dock-street Wharf.
Capt. JOHN GALLAGHER, No. 140 Walnut street.
D. HADDOCK, Jr., No. 433 Market street.
H. R. WARRINER, No. 16 North Seventh street.
E. S. HALL, Seventh National Bank, 216 Market street.

TWELFTH WARD.—THE LOYAL CITIZENS of the Ward will meet on SATUR-DAY EVENING, October 8, at 70 clock, at the House of C. FAUVRE, A ORK Avenue, above GREEN, to join in the GRAND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

WM. ANDRESS, 0c7-2t\*.

Harshal.

UNION CAMPAIGN CLUB BADGES
And new LINCOLN MEDALS, just out. Agents and
Boys wanted.

0c7-6t\*
521 CB EST NUT Street. ATTENTION, EIGHTH WARD,
Rally once more for your country. The Union
Gitizens of the Eighth Ward, favorable to the election
of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JONNEON, are earnestly requested to assemble for PARADE on SATURDAY EVENING, 8th instant., at 7 o clock, at BROAD and LOCUST.

STAR OIL COMPANY, OF PHILA-DELPHIA.

DIRECTORS.

HON. WILLIAM MILLWARD,
SAMUEL R. PHILLIPS.

JOHN H. MICHENER.

JAMES M. ABRISON,
H. N. FITZGER ALD,
ISRAEL MICHENER.

THOMAS ALLEN.

The Subscription Book to the above Company is now ready, at the banking house of Michael Jacobs. No. 40 South THIRD Street; Philadelphia; where Directors made and be bappy to give any information to the public concerning the lands and Company.

Sabscription ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE, original price, and no assessment.

By, and to take such action in regard thereto as may be necessary and proper.

By crder of the Board of Directors,

By crder of the Board of Directors,

BY CRDEY BROOK COAL COM
HONEY BROOK COAL COM
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY, held at their office, No. 209 WAINUT Street, Philadelphia, on the 5th of October, 1864, a dividend of FOUR AND ONE HAIF PER CENT. on capital stock of three millions dollars, clear of all taxes, was declared from the earnings of the Company for the quarter ending on the 1st of October, payable on the 20th inst.

J. B. MCCREARY, october. President.

LEGE.—The General INTRODUCTORY will be delivered on MONDAY NEXT, at 7% P. M., by Prof. B. HOWARD RAND The regular Lectures will begin the day after, at 10 A. M. Oc5-5t ROBLEY DUNGLISON, Dean. OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN PIRE INSURANCE CO., PHILADELPHIA, Octo-

VANIA-MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The Lectures will begin on MONDAY, October 10. The general Introductory will be delivered by Dr. ALFRED STILLE, at 12 M. Dean of Faculty.

Dean of Faculty.