

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT: ABRAHAM LINCOLN. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT: ANDREW JOHNSON.

- Presidential Electors. For District of Columbia, Missouri, Kansas and Oregon. 1st Dist. - Charles Brown, 2nd - J. T. Branch, 3rd - George Blair, 4th - Abraham J. Dinkshofer, 5th - William H. McKinstry, 6th - Thomas, 7th - Isaac T. Smith, 8th - George W. Taylor, 9th - Guy E. Patton, 10th - Alexander Davidson, 11th - James W. Taylor, 12th - Charles L. Beale, 13th - Theodore Hart, 14th - John Treadwell, 15th - Cornelius L. Allen, 16th - Almon W. Morgan, 17th - John H. Brown, 18th - Allan C. Churchill, 19th - Ebenezer Bleakley, 20th - John Clark, 21st - John J. Knox, 22nd - Thomas K. Stewart, 23rd - George W. Bradford, 24th - John E. Beale, 25th - Joseph H. Dewey, 26th - Myron H. Weaver, 27th - James Alley, 28th - John W. Robinson, 29th - William Bristol, 30th - Joseph Candee, 31st - John H. Kellogg.

UNION STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR: REUBEN E. FENTON. FOR LIUT.-GOVERNOR: THOMAS G. ALVORD. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER: FRANKLIN A. ALBERGER. FOR INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS: DAVID P. FORBENT. FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS: SIDNEY T. HOLMES.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

For County Clerk - BURNICE L. BOANE, of Richford. For Superintendent of the Poor - GEORGE W. SMITH, of Holdings. For Justice of the Peace - ALVIN OSBORN, of Onondaga. For Coroner - JOHN R. PIERCE, of Onondaga. RALPH O. BARNES, of Onondaga. JOHN M. WATSON, of Richford. For Members of Assembly - Second District - HAROLD K. SANFORD, of Volney. Third District - AVERY W. SEVERANCE, of New Haven. For School Committee - District - LEWIS F. STORMS, of Volney.

Wally of the Young Men.

By the notice, which is so numerously signed, in another column, it will be seen that the young Union men of this city are about to enter the field in earnest for the coming campaign. We are glad to see this move. If any class of citizens have an interest in the future welfare of the nation, it is the young men who have just entered upon the stage of action. We hope to see the meeting to-night fully attended by the young men of the city, and such action taken as shall ensure a thorough organization. "Old men for counsel and young men for war," is the old saying. The young Union men of this city we trust are prepared to do their whole duty from this time on to the close of the campaign.

Sherman's Letter to Hood.

Elsewhere will be found the letter of Major General SHERMAN, now in possession of Atlanta, in answer to the renunciation of General Hood, the rebel commander, against Sherman's order requiring all the women and non-combatants to go South or North, as their inclinations might dictate. To be out of harm's way whenever the "tug of war" should again come. In some respects it is one of the most remarkable letters of the war. It is really refreshing to find a General who is not afraid to speak of treason as it is, and when talking to rebels in arms to let them know how their acts are regarded by all honorable men. In the encounter with the pen the rebel General has not been less unfortunate than with the sword. He has found his match and his master in both instances.

How different this straight-forward talk of the sturdy soldier to the traitors—is from that mealy-mouthed, apologetic style adopted by the Democratic orators of the present day. The soldier is in the service of his country—the politician in the service of his party. The latter, "cap in hand," is ready to apologize for differing with his "deluded Southern brethren," at all. In their speeches, in their editorials, in all their sayings, they have few words of censure for the rebels or any of the enemies they have committed in the prosecution of the unholy war they have brought upon the country, while they are constantly pouring out their vials of wrath and venom upon the heads of the men who are laboring to save the Nation. The soldier fights the enemies of the Republic—the Democratic politician reserves all his blows for those who are trying to sustain and defend it.

These letters from the leaders of the army are having great weight with the people. Only a few days since the gallant Lieutenant-General spoke, briefly, it is true, as the true soldier always speaks, but his words fell like coals of fire, living and scorching, upon the heads of those who oppose the Government in this struggle for existence. For a brief space the letter was denounced as a forgery by the section sympathizers, but since its authenticity is established, they have become "mum" in relation to its contents. But the people have heard his words of truth coming from an honest heart. They know that he would not lie and cannot be mistaken. He has said that the opponents of

the administration are virtually allowing in the interest of the rebellion—and that the last hope of the traitors is centered in the success of the McClellan party. Treason and Democracy live or die together. It has come to this. The people have heard the words of the brave Lieutenant-General, and they have willed that the twin evils shall fall together, and fill a common grave.

Pot Names.

It has become fashionable in this country to bestow upon our candidates for the Presidency certain familiar names, growing out of some incident in their previous history or some conspicuous characteristic.

For instance, General Jackson was known familiarly as "Old Hickory," in honor of a great victory gained in a fight with the Indians at a place called the "Hickories." Gen. Harrison was sometimes called old "Tip," in honor of his victory at "Tippecanoe." Henry Clay was known as the "Mill Boy." Gen. Taylor as "Rough and Ready." Mr. Lincoln as "Honest Abe." Gen. Fremont as the "Pathfinder," and so on.

Now so doughty a hero as the democratic candidate of this fall should not have remained thus long without a "pet name." Surely his career has furnished incidents insufficient enough. Let us suggest a few. How would "Old Shovel" do, in honor of the weapons most used by him in his famous Peninsula campaign. "The hero of the Chickahominy" is quite poetic, and is suggestive of the admirable manner in which he did not lead his men to victory, but left them to die of misadventure, and dysentery, in the swamps of Virginia.

The above title might do for poetry, but for familiarity it might be shortened to "Old Chick" or "Old Muck," inasmuch as he stuck his army in the "mud." To be a little more explicit, "stick in the mud" might be used. He has already been dubbed by some admiring friends "The Great Healer," and by others the "Great Unready," but such "nick names" are more truthful than complimentary. One more suggestion and we leave the matter in the hands of his friends. "Old Gunboat" would not be a very bad title, only it happens that his claim to it is not very clearly established owing to the defective memory of the General himself. "Young Napoleon" is a very pretty name which his friends have sometimes manifested a disposition to appropriate to his use, but unfortunately as his character is less like that of Napoleon than that of any other man, the people are disposed to look upon this as slightly ironical. With such a fund to draw from, we trust that his prospects with the people will not be damaged for the mere want of a "pet name."

Twenty-sixth Congressional District.

Hon. A. H. LAFIN, of Herkimer county, has been nominated for Member of Congress in the 26th Congressional District of this State. Mr. LAFIN has already had considerable experience as a legislator, having served his Senatorial District in the State Senate. He is thoroughly devoted to the Union cause, and an able, judicious, and honest legislator. A better selection could not have been made from the District. He will sustain in the national the high character he established in the State Legislature. He deserves, and doubtless will receive, the earnest and hearty support of the Union men of his District.

Copper and Gold.

Says the Syracuse Journal: "Copper falls faster and lower than gold. The rebels have done nothing for a month to encourage the hopes of their Northern allies, except to attempt the theft of a few cattle. 'Ah ha!' said a Copperhead to us, the other day, in a tone of exultation, 'Lost some of your beef down in Virginia.' The sense of delight, however, was short lived. PHEL SHERIDAN's victories in the Valley of the Shenandoah have sunk Copperhead confidence down to zero, and no sight for its recovery again is visible along the whole line. A Rebel victory now would be a god-send to the Democratic party. The capture of a few fishing vessels by a pirate, British intervention, a raid from Canada, even an Indian success in the North-west, would be welcome news to them. To what depths of infamy and degradation has sympathy for the Rebellion dragged down the once honored and powerful name of Democracy!"

McClellan's History in Three Sentences.

McClellan's failure as a commander, and his bankruptcy in every quality of a soldier, are history, the most shameful in the annals of American politics, and the most humiliating in military biography. Attorney-General Hanna of Indiana, recalled it recently at Indianapolis, in a speech, whose brevity and truthfulness make it a compendium. He said that "Old Abe" exhausted every appliance known to human ingenuity to make him a gallant and successful warrior. While the people cried out to the President, in the bitterness of their woe, "For God's sake, give us a general who will do something, who is equal to the demand upon him, who will not dig the grave of the nation within the sound of the enemy's cannon,"—while the patience of Congress and of the Cabinet was wearing and finally wore out with the inordinate cost of vain display and of the failure of movements, Old Abe clung to him, through evil and through good report, hoping and praying he might do better. By day and by night he carried and pampered him, kicked and coaxed him, scolded and praised him, tickled and lashed him, bathed and blanketed him,

Physician to Hood.

rubbed him, begged and coaxed him, until finally in the agony of despair, the worn-out President exclaimed: "He is—on parade, but utterly inefficient in action!"

OSWEGO, Sept. 21st, 1864.

To the Editor of the Advertiser. Sir.—Having read an editorial in Monday's Advertiser, headed "Times Office Strategy," and also a communication from E. BRADWAY in reply thereto, in Wednesday's issue, I came to the conclusion that your readers, or any person not present at the Oswego Town Caucus, would not arrive at the truth from either or both of said articles.

Your article must have been drawn from the unguarded statement of some person or persons who were laboring at the time under an undue state of excitement, and consequently give one extreme. While Mr. BRADWAY's letter, though perhaps telling literally the truth, gives just as "unfairly" the other extreme. The plain unvarnished truth is what honest people want.

Your informers were entirely unwarranted in representing that there was anything like a "rabble" present. On the contrary, every thing was conducted in good order and fairly, so far as the action of the convention was concerned. But that the whole thing was done fairly and openly I am not willing to admit. It has been customary for those of the party taking an interest in these matters to assemble, in response to the usual call, in caucus and select their five delegates to the different conventions, viz. two from the western part of the town, one from the center, and two from the eastern part, electing them viva voce, allowing each locality to nominate its own delegation, upon the supposition that in this way (which I think has generally been the case), the different parts of the town would be respectively and fairly represented by men who would go into the conventions unpledged, and try to put in nomination the best and most fit men for the different offices.

In this case it was observable that there were more present than is usual at caucuses of this kind. After organizing, it was moved and carried to depart from the usual method of making the delegates and elect them by ballot. About twenty ballots, I think, were cast for the delegates elected, and about twelve scattering votes by those who were not in the "ring." It makes no difference when or where those ballots were written, or who wrote them; but no one will deny that nearly or quite all of the nineteen or twenty were brought there already written. While of the other twelve, all were written upon the spur of the moment.

There were about the same number of straight tickets cast for the Assembly delegation as for the other, showing conclusively that it was a well organized plan; and there is no doubt in my mind but each delegate to both conventions was pledged before the caucus. Now, Mr. Editor, if you understand the term, I would like to know what constitutes a "packed delegation."

There was "strategy" in the matter. Whether it emanated from the "Times Office" or not is a matter of indifference to me. But certain it is that Mr. John Fitzgerald, of the Times office, was present, taking a great interest in the caucus, and brought out with him two persons who work in the city, who voted the straight ticket. It may be well enough for me to state, in this connection, that at our previous caucus, the Hon. A. C. Mattson, accompanied by David D. Metcalf, Esq., was with us as a lobby member. This shows at least that if we are not capable of making our own delegates, we have good friends in the city willing to lend a helping hand.

I agree, Mr. Editor, with one view taken by Mr. Bradway, and that is, that it would be better for the cause, if Union men would turn their attention to the common enemy and let "cliques" alone. For this reason I deeply regretted that any good Union man in our town could be so forgetful of the great interest at stake as to be instrumental in introducing this factional feeling—this now feature in our town affairs—among us. That people should differ in their preferences is but natural and proper, but any combination or maneuvering to thwart the sentiment of the Union men of the town may succeed once, but it can only end in mischief and bad feeling.

A word further, Mr. Editor, and I will relieve your patience. A large portion of the Union men of this town have arrived at the conclusion, I think, that while they will support cheerfully, and with a will, any candidate who is made such by the fairly expressed sentiment of the majority of the Union men in the district, they are under no obligations, politically or morally, to support men who nominate themselves in defiance of such sentiment.

"Yours for the right," B. B. PLACE.

A GOOD NOMINATION.—Hon. T. T. DAVIS, of Syracuse, present Member of Congress from the 23d Congressional District, has been nominated unanimously for re-election. This result gives the greatest satisfaction to all Union loving men of Onondaga and Cortland counties, which constituted his district. Mr. DAVIS is a very able and efficient member of the present Congress, and between him and his constituents none but the most cordial relations of mutual respect and confidence exist. The Union men of the 23d have done a wise thing in keeping so efficient a member in a seat that he has filled so well. His councils will have weight in the next Congress. A "Wear your last winter overcoat club" has been formed in Boston.

Sherman to Hood.

A FITHY REPLY TO THE REBEL PROTEST AGAINST REMOVING WOMEN AND CHILDREN FROM ATLANTA.

The following is the reply of General SHERMAN to General Hood's charge of "studied ungenerous cruelty," which was received in Washington on Wednesday last.

Hon. Military Division of the Mississippi, Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 10, 1864. Gen. J. B. Hood, Commanding Army of the Tennessee, Confederate Army.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date at the hands of Messrs. Ball and Crew, consenting to the arrangements I had proposed, to facilitate the removal South of the people of Atlanta, who prefer to go in that direction. I enclose you a copy of my orders which will, I am satisfied, accomplish my purpose perfectly. You style the measure proposed "unprecedented," and appeal to the dark history of war for a parallel as an act of "studied ungenerous cruelty." It is not unprecedented, for General Johnston himself very wisely and properly removed the families all the way from Dalton down, and I see no reason why Atlanta should be excepted. Nor is it necessary to appeal to the dark history of war when recent and modern examples are so handy. You yourself burned dwelling houses along your march, and I have seen to-day fifty houses that you have rendered uninhabitable, because they stood in the way of your forts and men. You defended Atlanta on a line so close to the town, that every cannon shot, and many musket shots from our line of investments, that overshoot their mark, went into the habitations of women and children. Gen. Hardee did the same at Jonesboro, and Gen. Johnson did the same last summer at Jackson, Miss. I have not accused you of heartless cruelty, but merely instance those cases of very recent occurrence, and could go on and enumerate hundreds of others, and challenge any fair man to judge which of us has the heart of pity for the families of a "brave people."

I say it is a kindness to these families of Atlanta to remove them now at once from danger, and that women and children should not be exposed to; and the brave men should scorn to commit their wives and children to the rudo barbarians, who thus, as you say, violate the laws of war as illustrated in the pages of its dark history. In the name of common sense, I ask you not to appeal to a just God in such a scurrilous manner—you who, in the midst of peace and prosperity, have plunged a nation into civil war, "black and cruel war," who dared and badged us to battle, insulted our banner, seized our arsenals and forts that were left in the honorable custody of a peaceful ordinance merchant, seized and made prisoners of war the very garrisons sent to protect your people against negroes and Indians, long before any overt act was committed by the "to you" hateful Lincoln Government, tried to force Kentucky and Missouri into the rebellion spite of themselves, falsified the vote of Louisiana, turned loose your privateers to plunder and burn ships, expelled Union families by the thousand, burned their homes, and declared by act of your Congress the confiscation of all debts due Northern men for goods had and received. Talk thus to the marines but not to me, who have seen these things, and will this day make as much sacrifice for the peace and honor of the South, as the best born Southerner among you. If we must be enemies, let us be men, and fight it out as we propose today, and not deal in such hypocritical appeals to God and humanity. God will judge us in due time, and he will pronounce whether it be more humane to fight with a town full of women, and the families of a "brave people" at their backs, or to remove them in time to places of safety among their own friends and people.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obt. servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,

Major-Gen. Cont'g.

Official copy—L. M. DAYTON, A.-D.-C.

HAD HIM THERE.—How Erastus Brooks, copperhead editor of the N. Y. Express, in reply to the oft repeated assertion, that Maine never reverses in November the decision made at the polls in the preceding September says, "but Maine did once reverse a September election in the November that gave the vote of the State for General Harrison.

In reply the Portland Press shows the facility of Brooks' assertion by stating that in 1840 the September election in Maine, was carried by the whigs, and that in the November election which followed the Harrison electors were chosen and that Brooks himself, who makes the denial, was the Messenger sent to Washington to carry the result of their vote in the electoral college! Mr. Brooks will have to try again.

When General McClellan was Superintendent of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad he issued an order to the following effect: That if a passenger got into the cars without a ticket, and refused to pay the additional fare, or pay his fare altogether, the conductor should stop the train, back up to the station at which the person was received, and there put him off. This order was published in his papers at the time, and created no little amusement among railroad men. McClellan finally saw the point and revoked it.

FALL OF A BRAVE GENERAL.—Brigadier General Davis S. Russell, who fell in the battle of Sept. 19, near Winchester, was a native of New York. He graduated at West Point in 1845. He served in the Mexican war, and was brevetted "for gallant and meritorious conduct in several affairs with guerrillas, at Paso, Orejaya, National Bridge and Cerro Gordo." He went into the present war as Lieut.-Col. of the Seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, attached to the Sixth Army Corps. He served with distinction through the campaign on the Peninsula, and was commissioned a Brigadier General in December, 1862, just after the battle of Fredericksburg. He afterwards commanded a brigade in Gen. Howe's division, Sixth Army Corps, and subsequently a division. He was a brave and meritorious officer, and his loss will be deeply felt.

AS THE COUNTRY RISES DEMOCRACY SINGS.

Every man knows that the rebels' victory has immensely dimmed McClellan's chances for the Presidency. Let every man ask himself whether that candidate deserves his support who only hope of success depends on rebel victories and Union defeats.

Sheridan's dispatch, announcing his great victory in the Shenandoah, says: "The Rebels lost in killed the following general officers: Gen. Rhodes, Gen. Wharton, Gen. Gordon, and Gen. Ramsey."

Sheridan forgot to enumerate, among the severely wounded, Gen. G. B. McClellan, Copperhead candidate for President of the United States. No Rebels suffered so severely as he.

AN EDITOR IN LUCK.—CARROL E. SMITH, Esq., of the Syracuse Journal has just been nominated by the Union men to the responsible and profitable office of County Clerk of Onondaga county. As he makes a good editor we have no doubt, he will make a tip-top Clerk. We congratulate him, and the county, too.

By the way editors seem to be appreciated in Onondaga county. AGAN, of the Standard, is Post Master of Syracuse, SHERMAN, of the same paper, holds a good fat place in the Army, and now SMITH, of the Journal, has the best office in the county. Are there any vacant editorial chairs up that way? We ask for information.

The Amateurs of War. A correspondent of the Springfield Republican says there is a cornfield between our lies near Petersburg, at one point, a little to the left of Cemetery Hill. The opposing pickets will creep into that for an occasional friendly chat, or for a barter, or for a game of cards—only think of it!

Two of them were playing a game a few days since, with Jeff. Davis and Abe Lincoln as imaginary stakes. The Lincolnite lost. "There!" said the winner, "Old Abe belongs to me." "Well, I'll send him over by the Petersburg Express," responded the defeated Yank.

One day last week, there had been lively shelling and some musketry firing during the forenoon—of course but little talking. After dinner there was a slack of hostilities. A Johnny rose up on the parapet of his line, and shook a paper as a sign of truce, then sprang over the cord.

At once a hundred men from either line were over their works and side by side, swapping papers for papers, tobacco for coffee or jack-knives, hard-tack or sugar for corn cako. New acquaintances were made. In some instances old acquaintances. A Connecticut sergeant found a townsman and schoolmate in a sergeant from over the way. A loyal Maryland regiment was *vis a vis* with a Maryland secession regiment. Many links of union were there. One man found a brother on the other side, and yet another his own father.

After a little time, the swapping was done, officers and men returned to their own lines. All was quiet again until the artillery re-opened fire. Then half a score of loiterers sprang up from their concealment in the corn, and scrambled back to their places behind the works.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT ON WOLFE ISLAND.—Explosion of a Torpedo.—A singular and painful accident occurred on Wolfe Island yesterday forenoon, resulting in serious injuries to three lads named Edward and John Bennett, sons of Capt. Philo Bennett, and one William Marsh. It is feared of a fatal character to one of the number. Capt. Thos. Davis, who has been engaged in recovering the cargoes of sunken vessels, some time since deposited upon the Island a torpedo, designed for the purpose of blowing up a sunken wreck. The instrument consisted of an iron cask, charged with 15 or 20 pounds of powder, which in some unaccountable manner had been unprotected for the inspection or experiment of careless boys. Yesterday morning the three lads named made the discovery and one of the party most recklessly ignited the charge by dropping a piece of burning paper through an orifice in the cask, which was followed by a terrible explosion. The young lad Edward Bennett suffered a severe fracture of one arm, which will necessitate amputation, and apprehensions are entertained of serious consequences. The other two were seriously burned and bruised, but their recovery is considered more hopeful.

That such a dangerous instrument should have been thus left unprotected is indeed strange, but we defer attributing the blame to any party until more fully informed.

P. S. The two Bennetts continue in a critical condition at last accounts with faint hopes that they will survive their injuries. The torpedo at the time of the explosion was lying in a yard with a skiff tied over it. Two of the boys were sitting upon the bottom of the skiff, while the third crawled underneath and fired the powder as stated. The explosion completely tore away one end of a wooden house, occupied by Mr. Laphin, which was some twenty feet from the spot where the torpedo lay; no person was injured in the dwelling, but how either of the three boys survived an instant is a wonder.—Kingston American.

ENGLISH OPINION OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.—An English correspondent says: "The late fight in Mobile Bay between your fleet and the rebel forces, rams, gunboats and torpedoes, has attracted a great deal of attention, and the slow coaches of the English Admiralty are beginning to find out that the arts of attack and defense in your gigantic conflict are going quite ahead of the nation that boasts a Nelson and a Collingwood. The other two were seriously burned and bruised, but their recovery is considered more hopeful. That such a dangerous instrument should have been thus left unprotected is indeed strange, but we defer attributing the blame to any party until more fully informed.

T. H. Fields of Cincinnati, Ohio, has commenced a \$50,000 suit against some grain contractors for personal injuries received by the falling of some bags from an upper window.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 1, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

The notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent gold bearing bonds, payable not less than two nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may direct. They will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$50, \$1,000 and \$5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared. As the notes are interest free from August 1st, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter per cent, which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposits were made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Special Advantages of this Loan

It is a NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and the best security. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it causes pay in anything but U. S. Notes, for its own credit, either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes are accumulated and sold for a fraction of their face and accompanied interest, and are the best security with banks as collateral for discounts. Convertible into a SIX per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, the provisions of the act, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than nine per cent per annum, and before the war the premium on six per cent U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than 10 per cent per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxes.—All the advantages here enumerated, a special Act of Congress exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation. On the average, the exemption is worth about two per cent per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements as those now offered by the Government. In other forms of investment, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its issues, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people. Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositories, and by the First National Bank of Oswego, N. Y., Second National Bank of Oswego, N. Y., and by all National Banks which are depositories of public money, and ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

COUNTY LOAN.

The undersigned Treasurer of Oswego County, wishes to borrow temporarily, for the use of the county in paying bonds, the sum of \$300,000, at five per cent per annum, payable in coin annually on Bonds not over One Hundred Dollars, and semi-annually on all other Bonds. Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Coupon Bonds will probably be ready for delivery about the 1st of April. Subscribers will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the Bonds in lawful money, the amount of interest on the Bonds in United States Notes, or the Notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice, from the 1st day of March until the day of subscription.

First National Bank of Oswego, N. Y., Second National Bank of Oswego, N. Y., and by all National Banks which are depositories of public money, and ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARDWARE BUSINESS

For Sale.

The undersigned, on account of other business engagements, offers for sale the ENTIRE STOCK and business of

HARDWARE

At the old stand 21 East Bridge St. A

RARE OPPORTUNITY

Is now offered to parties wishing to engage in this department of trade, as the business has been

Long and Well Established,

and is now in successful operation on a cash basis. The stock is in good condition and mostly purchased before the present high tariff of prices and has ample

Fixtures and Conveniences

For the business.

For particulars for sale if desired, or at a moderate Rent apply to

W. H. WITKELK, Oswego Sept 22nd dt

Public Auction.

The Subscriber will sell at Public Auction at his residence CORNER OF

West 11th and Utica Streets.

Saturday, Sept. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A quantity of

Household Furniture

Carpeting, etc. A set of Carpenter's Tools A Fine Tool Chest, and a young new milk cow.

OSWEGO Sept 21st dt HALL'S Auctioneer.

\$25,000.00.

GREAT OPENING

New Goods

COWLES, SCOTT & TITUS

Dress Goods Shawls Cloaks CLOTHS CASSIMERES GLOVES HOSIERY AND DOMESTICS OF ALL KINDS

We ask an examination of our stock—happy if all fails to show goods, we are confident that in style, quality and prices, we can meet the wishes of the public. COWLES, SCOTT & TITUS. Sept 17th dt

GOLD FRIGS—We warrant for three years, and if not satisfied, we will refund the money. GEO. E. KEEL, SPOONER.

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Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter per cent, which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposits were made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Special Advantages of this Loan

It is a NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and the best security. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it causes pay in anything but U. S. Notes, for its own credit, either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes are accumulated and sold for a fraction of their face and accompanied interest, and are the best security with banks as collateral for discounts. Convertible into a SIX per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, the provisions of the act, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than nine per cent per annum, and before the war the premium on six per cent U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than 10 per cent per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxes.—All the advantages here enumerated, a special Act of Congress exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.