"What in the matter here?"

"'Matter?' after a while answered one in a drawling voice, giving a good spit, and refilling his mouth with a new cud.—'Matter enough; there's been a quarter race."

"'But how came this man and horse killed?" I asked.

"'Well,' answered the chewing and spitting gentleman, 'the man was considerably in liquer, I reckon, and he run his hoss chuck against the house, and that's the whole on it.'

"'Has the doctor been sent for?' inquired one of our party.

"'I reckon there ain't much use of doctors *here*,' replied another of the crowd.—'Burnt brandy couldn't save either of 'em, man or hoss.'

"'Has this man a wife, and children?' inquired I.

"'No children that I knowe on,' answered a female who was sitting on the ground a short distance from the dead man, smoking composedly.

"'He has a wife then?' I remarked.—'What will be her feelings when she learns the fatal termination of this most unfortunate race.'

"'Yes,' sighed the female,—'it *was* an unfortunate race. Poor man, he lost the whisky.'

"'Do you happen to know his wife?—has she been informed of the untimely death of her husband?' were my next inquiries.

"'Do I *know* her? Has she been informed of his death?' said the woman.—'Well, I reckon you aint acquainted about these parts. I am the unfortunate widder.'

"'*You*, madam. *You* the wife of this man who has been so untimely cut off!' I exclaimed in astonishment.

"'Yes, and what about it?' said she.—'Untimely cut off? His throat's cut, that's all, by that tarnal sharp end of a log; and as for its being *untimely*, I don't know but it is as well now as any time—*He warn't of much account no how!*"

"She resumed her smoking, and we resumed our journey."

An Out Spoken Democrat.

Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, a life long democrat and present member of Congress from Troy, in this State, in a recent letter of acceptance of the nomination for re-election makes use of the following language:—

"Without attempting a discussion of the merits or demerits of the respective candidates who are now presented to the country, I feel constrained to say, for the first time either publicly or privately, that with Gen. McClellan and the platform on which he has been placed, and Mr. Pendleton with his publicly recorded sentiments, I cannot yield support to the Chicago nominations. This decision has not been arrived at without feelings of keen regret, from the fact that I am, in respect to it, placed in a position differing from my political associates, among whom are many warm and esteemed personal friends. They will, I feel assured, give me credit for honesty and sincerity of purpose, and believe that nothing but the strongest convictions of duty has induced the determination now expressed."

In discussing the questions at issue in the campaign, Mr. Griswold says:

"For the preservation of our Government and the continuance of the Union in its integrity, but one course has commended itself to my judgment. I believe the military power of the South must be broken—her armies demolished. Whenever this shall have been accomplished, or when that portion of her people now in Rebellion evince a willingness to lay down their arms and resume their allegiance to the laws of the land, all conflicting differences could, I think, be reconciled. So long, however, as the people of the South are under the iron rule of their present despotic leaders, and these leaders wield the power of an unconquered army, there can be no hope of a peaceful arbitrament. Until some other than the "recognition" of a Southern Confederacy can be the basis of *negotiation*, I would strengthen our armies in the field. For one, I desire to be among the very last who would yield assent to the establishment of a foreign Government on the soil of the United States, whether that Government be presided over by Jefferson Davis, or a scion of royalty furnished through the disinterested magnanimity of England or France.

I do not forget that the war has been forced on the North, and that it must be waged for our National life, for the hopes of self government, for the respectability and dignity of labor. Thus regarding it, I have no words of allowance or sympathy for those who, assuming to be the exponents of public sentiment, have only tender expressions of apology and kindness for treason and traitors, and an inexhaustible vocabulary for denunciation of the war and everything incident to its conduct. Peace beyond any other possible event would be hailed throughout the land with exultation and thanksgiving, but it must be a peace without dishonor, without disunion, and of a character not again to be broken. It is for such a peace that myriads of graves have been filled with the bravest in our land; only such an one can atone for the anguish and desolation which now darken the homes from which these brave men went forth to battle.

To the men and measures that, in my judgment, will most certainly and speedily promote the consummation of such a peace, I shall continue to give my earnest support.

With this brief and very imperfect presentation of my views, and after as thoughtful and dispassionate consideration as I have been able to give the subject, I feel that justice to the people of the district, and to my own position, demands to me an expression of my intentions with reference to the approaching Presidential election.

In one of a lot of old army canteens recently purchased by a hardware speculator in Memphis, was found the other day, a roll of Treasury notes amounting to $2,000.

The crop of cotton will be so profitable on the leased plantations of the South this year, that one lessee, formerly a newspaper correspondent, will realize a profit of $100,000.

The potato crop in Hampshire county, Mass., is very large this season, and farmers are hurrying them to market for fear the rot will strike them.

The Cincinnati papers announce with evident satisfaction that there is now coal enough in the hands of consumers in that city to last until the 1st of May, 1865.—The experience of last winter has led to this result.

Tobacco growers in the Connecticut valley are very fearful lest their crop will be spoiled by premature frosts. The crop is now in such a condition that a frost would almost ruin it.

Commercial Advertiser.

OSWEGO, N. Y.

Saturday Evening, Sept. 24, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Of Illinois.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Of Tennessee.

Presidential Electors.

For Electors-at-Large, HORACE GRAVLER and PRESTON KING.

1st	*District*—	Obadiah Browne.
2nd	"	J. R. T. Stranahan.
3rd	"	George Ricard.
4th	"	Abram J. Dittenhoffer.
5th	"	William H. McKinney.
6th	"	Thomas B. Asten.
7th	"	Isaac T. Smith.
8th	"	George Opdyke.
9th	"	Guy R. Pelton.
10th	"	Alexander Davidson.
11th	"	James W. Taylor.
12th	"	Charles L. Beale.
13th	"	Thaddeus Hait.
14th	"	John Tweddle.
15th	"	Cornelius L. Allen.
16th	"	Alonzo W. Morgan.
17th	"	Hiram Horton.
18th	"	Allen C. Churchill.
19th	"	Ebenezer Bleakley.
20th	"	John Clark.
21st	"	John J. Knox.
22nd	"	Thomas Kingsford.
23rd	"	George W. Bradford.
24th	"	John E. Seeley.
25th	"	Jedediah Dewey.
26th	"	Myron H. Weaver.
27th	"	James Alley.
28th	"	John W. Stebbins.
29th	"	William Bristol.
30th	"	Joseph Candee.
31st	"	John P. Darling.

UNION STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

REUBEN E. FENTON,

Of Chatauqua.

FOR LIEUT.-GOVERNOR,

THOMAS G. ALVORD,

Of Onondaga.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

FRANKLIN A. ALBERGER,

Of Erie.

FOR INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS,

DAVID P. FORREST,

Of Schenectady.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS,

SIDNEY T. HOLMES,

Of Madison County.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

For County Clerk—**BURNICE L. DOANE**, *of Richland.*

For Superintendent of the Poor—**GEORGE W. SMITH**, *of Hastings.*

For Justice of Sessions—**ALVIN OSBORN**, *of Oswego.*

For Coroners—**JOHN R. PIERCE**, *of Oswego.* **RALPH O. BARNES**, *of Schroppiel.* **JOHN M. WATSON**, *of Richland.*

For Members of Assembly—Second District—**RICHARD K. SANFORD**, *of Volney.* *Third District*—**AVERY W. SEVERANCE**, *of New Haven.*

For School Commissioner—First District—**LEMUEL P. STORMS**, *of Volney.*

Sheridan's Pursuit.

The news from the Shenandoah valley is of the most cheering kind. The great victory of Sheridan, which so electrified the country, is being followed up with the utmost vigor by that daring and intrepid officer. He is clearly the "MURAT" of the war. He is more, for he is a good General as well as a daring cavalry officer.

Last night's despatches brought us the following from Gen. Stevenson:

Sheridan has again beaten the enemy at Fisher's Hill, capturing 16 guns and many prisoners. This in all probability is the finale of Early.

Closely following came—

Sheridan's victory proves to be signal and complete. Nothing but the coming night saved even a remnant of Early's army.

The affair is complete and overwhelming.

Gen. Sheridan seems to know not only how to *win* a victory, but he knows how to push an advantage to the utmost when it is won. Previous to this last dash and onslaught the total number of prisoners taken by him was computed at *seven thousand*, and the total loss to the enemy was one-third of his entire army in the valley. They lost *nine Generals*—three killed and six wounded.

By to-day's despatches will be found more complete accounts of his later work. How many prisoners, or how many killed and disabled generals are to be added to his previous list, cannot yet be determined. It is only known that he is giving the rebels no rest, no peace, no opportunity to make a successful stand, but that he smites them wherever he can come upon them, and that the rebel force under Early is a broken, beaten, whipped, "played-out" army, making the best time possible for some place of safety, probably Richmond.

Glorious PHIL SHERIDAN! It has taken nearly four years of war to develope the right men for the emergency.—But we have them at last, and the country is saved.

SURE ENOUGH.—The question often occurs why does General McClellan not resign his commission in the army of the United States? He is now a candidate for the Presidency and his own sense of propriety should dictate a retirement from the army. General FREMONT did it, before accepting the nomination. Admitting that General MCCLELLAN'S chances of an election *are* small, there is no possibility of his ever entering the field under the present Administration, or the next, if Mr. LINCOLN is re-elected. He has put himself in direct antagonism with the President, his policy, and plans for conducting the war, and admitting that he is a true soldier, as he cannot conscientiously obey the orders of his commander-in-chief, and other authority over him, if he had had a right sense of honor he would have resigned long ago, appealing to the revelations of time for a justification of his views and policy.

But he does no such thing. Not he.—For two years he has been drawing his pay at the rate of seven or eight thousand dollars a year, for which he is rendering the government no equivalent whatever. Living in luxurious idleness at an expense to the people of eight thousand dollars a year, while the country is taxed to its utmost to put down the traitors! There is *patriotism* for you!

Why do not some of our Copperhead cotemporaries, who are so eloquent over the cost of the war and the debt that is growing out of it, include in one count of their indictment the *sixteen thousand dollars* that their candidate has pocketed during the last two years, for which he has not rendered one hour's service! Such *patriotism* should be heralded.

Withdrawal of Fremont and Cochrane.

Generals FREMONT and COCHRANE have both formally withdrawn their names as candidates from the canvass. General FREMONT'S letter we have already published in our Telegraph despatches. It was not in terms, precisely what we could have wished, but, it is sufficient to show that his heart beats true to the impulses of humanity. It was enough that his devotion to Freedom, and Progress, and a love of the Union have overborne all personal considerations. His motives at this time we think cannot be misunderstood. His strictures upon the policy and measures of the Administration leave no room for the suspicion that his withdrawal has been influenced by any hope of preferment at the hands of the President.

When General FREMONT says "The presidential question has, in effect, been entered upon in such a way that the union of the Republican party has become a paramount necessity.

The policy of the Democratic party signifies either separation or re-establishment with Slavery. The Chicago platform is simply separation. Gen. McClellan's letter of acceptance is re-establishment with Slavery.

The Republican candidate on the contrary is pledged to the re-establishment of the Union without Slavery.

Between these issues, I think no man of the Liberal party can remain in doubt; and I believe I am consistent with my antecedents in withdrawing"—he speaks like the gallant leader of the Republican hosts of '56.

Gen. COCHRANE'S letter is in a better spirit than FREMONT'S. It is more elaborate, but comes to the same conclusion; that is, that under all the circumstances, there is no course left for the true lover of his country and its institutions but to do all that can be done to secure the re-election of President LINCOLN.

Alluding to the action of the Chicago Convention and the letter of acceptance of Gen. MCCLELLAN Gen. COCHANE says: "While, therefore, Gen. MCCLELLAN resolves upon an impossible Union as it was, through war, the Convention resolves upon an impossible Union as it should be, through peace. That the candidate does not stand erect upon his platform, though admitting a question whether, if elected, he would negotiate a peace, permits none, that, if elected, he could not effectively prosecute the war.

"The success of the Chicago nominees would, therefore, at the best but place in power a party of divided counsels, of uncertain policy, and of indecisive action.—Clearly such an event would be at the farthest from 'a suppression of the Rebellion by force of arms and with compromise,"

And he continues, "Shall we exchange the proffered victory for a 'cessation of hostilities?' No! As we fought at the beginning we should fight to the end; and when Rebellion shall have laid down its arms may we reconstruct whatever this war for the Union shall be found to have spared. 'Lay down your arms' then, as it was at the commencement, so it is now, all that is demanded by loyal Americans of their rebellious brothers.

General COCHRANE concludes as follows:

"Peace and division, or war and the Union. Other alternative there is none. And, I am still of the mind that once led me to the field with soldiers of the Republic. I cannot now hold a position, which by dividing, hazards the success of all those, who, whatever their differences at points, agree, as upon the question of first consequence, that the restoration of the Union cannot be effected without the uninterrupted continuation of the war."

How the Soldiers Feel.

A soldier in the army doing his duty bravely and faithfully, writes thus to a friend at home: "We have got but one or two McClellan men in our company, and they are hardly fit to be called men. A pint of rum would buy their votes at any time.

"I suppose copperheads are plenty around home, are they not? If I ever do get home and hear a man talk copperheadism, he will suffer or I will. It makes me mad to think we are out here risking our lives to save this glorious Union, and have a set of *damnable traitors* at home doing everything in their power to ruin the country, and cause our defeat. Do they not know that every word they utter kills our men in every battle by the help they give the foe? kills, perhaps their own sons, brothers or fathers! It cannot be that they think what they are doing. Perhaps you do not look at it in this light, but every soldier does, and it is even so, and when the old soldiers get home Copperheadism must fall or there will be trouble. I hope and pray that this war may not close until we can have the Union as we want it, with a sure foundation, one that will not fall by having a few troublesome persons hammering against it, and I for one will stay and fight for it until our point is gained or until I fall. If for one have made up my mind to see the show out or else it will see me out. If I should go home now, when men are needed so much as they now are, I should not feel myself one-sixteenth part a man, and you, father, and my wife, and all my friends, would be ashamed of me if I should desert the cause and come home. I do not like to fight at all, but I will, and do my duty. I never did flinch, and God helping, I never will. But enough for this time. Please read this to some copperhead friend."

This seems to be the universal voice that comes up from our army. Our soldiers are not slaves nor ignoramuses.—They know for what they are fighting, and who sustain, and who deprecate and slander them at home. To assume that the brave men who are staking their lives, upon the field of battle, for the Union, can cast their ballots for McClellan.—Pendleton,—Copperheadism, is simply to suppose them devoid of common sense.

Mr. Fenton Among his Neighbors.

On the night of the 8th, our candidate for Governor, the Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, was called on by his neighbors at his home in Jamestown, to be congratulated on his nomination. The great crowd was preceded by a band of music, with many flags and transparencies. Among the most noticeable of the transparencies were those bearing the mottoes: "Lincoln and Johnson—for the war." "Col. Fenton—the soldiers' friend." "Our State—it shall be redeemed." "Our soldiers—they shall speak at the polls." "Fenton and Alvord." The abundance of American flags in the procession was the subject of general remark.

Alexander Sheldon, known in Chautauque as the "old war-horse of Unionism," made the salutation speech.

In the course of Mr. Fenton's reply, patriotic in every part and high-toned and eloquent, he said:

But, fellow-citizens, this same class of men, or a portion of them, say we must have peace, peace by armistice, by discontinuing the war on our part. We all want peace, such a peace as will give the greatest freedom and unity, power and harmony to our form of government, a peace that shall re-assert the common welfare, the tranquility and the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity, as objects ordained and established by the Constitution.—We want peace without dishonor.

And here let me say, friends, that there has been no time since the war began, but that peace could have been secured by the simple and honorable process of the Rebels laying down their arms, and returning to their homes, peaceful and law-abiding citizens under the Constitution and the laws. Nor will there be any twenty-four hours during the continuance of this war, but that the country can have peace if the rebels will cease to fight, menace and disturb, and return to their allegiance. The loyal people will have no peace which is produced by shaking hands with Rebels in arms, over the bodies of our brave defenders who have fallen in the service, but upon honorable terms it would be hailed with delight.

He also said:

The debt resting upon the people at the close of 1812 could hardly have been less *per capita* than the indebtedness of the present war at the close of this year, and yet this sum was wholly discharged within the first fifty years of our constitutional history, with scarcely any aid from internal taxation, now so successfully reduced to a system to aid us in raising funds for present exigencies and to finally pay off the debt.

I suppose the present value of the real and personal estate in the loyal States to be not far from fifteen billions of dollars, and there are about twenty-four millions of inhabitants. According to the census of 1860, there was a little less than eleven billion dollars, real and personal estate, and you know that real estate is seldom estimated for such purposes at over two-thirds of its actual value, while personal property frequently escapes being reported at all, therefore I think it pretty safe to fix the sum as I have above stated.

It will be seen, that this averages a little over $600 property to each person.—Now suppose the Rebellion to last until the Fall of 1855 (and I hardly think it will continue actively for six months) and at the present rate of increase of national indebtedness in prosecuting the Rebellion for its suppression, the amount would be 3,000 millions of dollars. The proportion of the debt to each individual in the loyal States would be $80, and the interest on this sum annually at Government rates less than $5.

With this simple and truthful analysis it does not seem that we should be burdened beyond our ability to pay without great exertions upon our industry, to say nothing of the large increase derived from duties on imports which pay the interest.

A CAVALRY CHARGE IN BATTLE.—For the first time in our war have the cavalry been used to make a charge upon the infantry lines of the enemy. With the improvements in fire-arms it has become almost impossible to employ the Napoleonic tactics of riding down infantry. The infantry melts away before the charging mass. In the crisis of Sheridan's last battle the tide was turned by a successful and brilliant charge of our cavalry upon the enemy's lines. Success became possible from the fact that the lines were close together. There was no wide intervening distance to be traversed, across which a withering fire could sweep. The attempt is creditable to the intrepidity and generalship of Gen. Sheridan and to the gallantry of Custar and Merritt and their brave comrades who executed it.

A Persistent Yankee.

A correspondent writing from before Petersburg relates the following:

A sergeant stepped out from a riflepit on Sunday and moved towards the enemy, waving a late paper, regardless of the probability that he would at any moment be shot. A rebel officer shouted to him to go back, but the sergeant was unmindful of the warning, and asked:

"Won't you exchange newspapers?"

"No," said the rebel, "I have no paper, and I want you to go back."

With a singular persistence the sergeant continued to advance, saying:

"Well, if you hain't a paper, I reckon some of your men have, and I want to exchange, I tell you."

"My men have not got anything of the kind and you must go back," said the officer, in a loader tone, and with great emphasis.

Nothing dannted, the Yankee sergeant still advanced until he stood plumply before the indignant officer, and said:

"I tell ye now ye needn't get your dander up. I don't mean no harm no way.—P'raps if ye ain't got no newspaper, ye might give me sunthin' else. Maybe your men would like some coffee or tobacco.—I'm dreadful anxious for a trade."

The astonished officer could only repeat his command:

"Go back, you rascal, or I'll take you a prisoner. I tell you we have nothing to exchange, and we don't want anything to do with you Yankees."

The sergeant said ruefully:

"Well, then, if you hain't got nothin', why, here's the paper, anyway, and if you get one from Richmond this afternoon, you can send it over. You'll find my name thar on that."

The man's impudence, or the officer's eagerness for news, made him accept.—He took the paper, and asked the sergeant what was the news from Petersburg.

"Oh! our folks say we can go in there just when we want to, but we are waiting to gobble all you fellows first," was the reply.

"Well, I don't know but what you can do it!" said the lieutenant, turning on his heel and re-entering the riflepit; "meanwhile, my man, you had better go back."

This time the sergeant obeyed the oft-repeated order, and, on telling his adventure, was the hero of the morning among his comrades.

Miscellaneous Items.

A 15-pound percussion shell and two heavy iron bands were found in a bale of cotton at Lowell, Massachusetts, on Monday.

A gentleman at Kent, England, lately ate a plum in which a wasp was hidden, which stung him so severely in the throat that he died.

The bonded warehouses in Boston are filled with goods, and the owners are waiting for gold to come down before they pay the duties.

A singular pear grown this season at South Westport, Mass., is full of eyes, with a small leaf growing below each, something in the style of a pine apple.

The present consumption of gas in Boston is about 1,000,000 of feet daily. In the shortest days it reaches 1,600,000 feet.

One of the largest and wealthiest operators on the bourse at Paris, and only 32 years old, recently hung himself in one of his parlors, driven to the deed by shame at the folly and light-heartedness of his wife whom he married for her beauty.

A party of rowdies on the train between New Haven and Hartford, on Thursday, insulted some soldiers by singing copperhead songs, and the soldiers put them off the cars, and kept them off, at the first stopping place.

At West Springfield, Mass, one day this week, a little toddler only two years old, fell through a hole in the toll bridge, and its mother springing into the river to save her child, both were drowned.

The draft has commenced in New Hampshire. One hundred and eight names were drawn in the fifth ward of Manchester, on Monday. William Little, Esq., a member of the legislature, was drawn.

Two men who went up in a balloon in Brussels, recently, caused such a fright among the crowd below by performing on a trapeze suspended to the bottom of the basket, that the authorities forbade a repetition of the perilous feat.

The Indians fighting on the border are not "all Indians." One of the forest children was killed the other day on the Big Blue River. He was thought to be a Sioux, but when the paint was washed off the Sioux turned up a white man with red hair.

The Petit Moniteur, the funny paper of Paris, is obliged to pay no stam tax to the government, and can thus be sold much more cheaply, and have a larger circulation than any other paper. No paper in Europe has done our cause greater injustice than this insignificant print.

Minnesota raises nearly 3,000,000 bushels of wheat more this year than last.

A man in England recently stated that his wife had consumed one hundred pounds of opium since they had been married.

Gov. Smith, of Rhode Island, has issued his proclamation announcing the adoption of the soldiers' voting amendment into the State Constitution.

A little boy in Providence, Rhode Island, had his skull broken and his brains dashed out the other day by a runaway team.

At a late McClellan meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Joseph S. Fay presided.—Last Fourth of July he kept his flag at half-mast all day, against the protest of many citizens. A fit follower of the hero of Malvern Hill.

A lynx was shot at Windham, Vt., the other night, that had killed more than a dozen sheep.

An eagle, measuring seven feet and six inches from tip to tip, was killed on St. Alban's Point, Vt., on the 7th, and another of the same size was captured alive in Putney on the 12th.

A man and woman, both Irish, finding themselves on the wrong train, going to Concord when they wished to go to New York, jumped off while the train was going at the rate of 25 miles an hour. The man was killed and the woman badly injured.

Bears, gaunt and cadaverous, are making raids upon corn fields and hog-pens in Crystal Lake township, Minnesota. Several large ones have been killed, and a party are on their track.

Four young Kentuckians seceded from Exeter Academy the other day, because a colored lad from New Bedford was admitted to the institution.

The Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford has received $700 as restitution money through the influence of the Catholic confessional.

Soldiers, Attention!

BROOKS' Patent Writing, Work, and Toilet Cases, for Soldiers, at MARSHALL'S VARIETY STORE.
Oswego, Aug. 25th, 1864.

TUNNEL and Tinsel Papers, White and Colored Enameled and Glazed Papers
For Sale by HENRY ADRIANCE.

GOLD PENS—Warranted for three years, sold at GEO. H. REED'S BOOKSTORE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale his

VALUABLE FARM,

Situated about 8½ miles from Oswego city, on the Lake Shore road. It contains

142 ACRES.

Is well watered, well fenced and has 3 good barns and a large and commodious house. The buildings are all

Nearly New and in Good Condition.

There are plenty of good Fruit Trees and of good varieties.

40 Acres of Good Timber Standing,

That will cut nearly 3000 cords of wood

☞ Terms Easy—For further particulars enquire at my office. O. M. BOND.
Sept 24 dawlm

FOR SALE.

A SPAN of FIVE YEAR OLD HORSES. Well Matched, of dark bay color—for particulars enquire at this office Sept 24dawlw

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE BUSINESS

For Sale.

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

HARDWARE

At his old stand 31 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.

☞ Premises for sale if desired, or at a moderate Rent W. H. WHEELER.
Oswego Sept 22d dtf

THE EXCELSIOR

Parlor Heater and Furnace!

OVER TWO THOUSAND **Excelsiors** have been sold since they were put into market, eighteen months ago—a sale unparalled in the history of stoves. This stove as a

PARLOR HEATER

And for carrying heat into upper rooms, has no equal. It will eventually

Supercede all Parlor Furnaces now in use.

It is a wonderful economizer in fuel, a great consideration, when coal is from twelve to fifteen dollars per ton. In beauty of proportion and style of finish it is perfection. This splendid stove is in operation and for sale at the Hardware Store of
Sep 16, 64 J. N COLLINS & CO.

The Oriental

BASE BURNER,

PATENTED BY D. C. Littlefield.

This new and beautiful Parlor Stove has been greatly improved since its introduction into this market last fall and now stands pre-eminent, being an improvement upon all base burning stoves heretofore made, and will take the lead of all stoves of this class now offered to the public.

It is faultless in proportion and finish, and for its beauty will at once command attention. It is a perpetual burner, makes no dust, ventilates the room, and its power of radiation is wonderful and unequalled.—There is no

Soap Stone or Brick Lining

To clinker or break off.

☞ It burns coarse or fine coal equally well, it illuminates the room splendidly. It is in fact the best stove in the market and what everybody wants and will have. It is for sale at the Hardware Store of
Sept 15, 1864 J N COLLINS & CO.

MORNING GLORY

IMPROVED.

FOR HOUSES, STORES,

CHURCHES, &c., &c.

THE only perfect GAS BURNING, Illuminating and most economical stove in use. One Fire lasts the whole season from fall to spring. This stove is WELL KNOWN—can give *Three Hundred References* in this city. Will put them up and if they do not give satisfaction, will take them down without cost to the purchaser. For sale by CHARLES DOOLITTLE,
Successor to DOOLITTLE HICKOK, & CO.
Sept 12 1864tf d&w4w

STOVES, STOVES,

For The People.

300 COOKING Stoves, all kinds and sizes for coal and wood.

250 PARLOR Hall Stoves, for wood and coal, different varieties.

75 BOX Stoves, different sizes and kinds.

100 Second Hand Cook, Box and Parlor stoves, all kinds, shapes and sizes, nearly all of these stoves were purchased in February last previous to the advance in cost of stoves. I will now sell these stoves from 20 to 25 per cent cheaper than any other parties in this city—call and examine for yourselves.
Sept 12 1864tf d&w4w CHARLES DOOLITTLE.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of Doolittle, Hickok & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, C Doolittle having purchased the goods, accounts and assets of the firm, who is to pay all debts of the late firm, and to whom only the debts due the late firm are to be paid. CHARLES DOOLITTLE,
E. G. HICKOK,
JOHN K. SMITH,
Aug 30, 1864. H. L. SMITH.

CARD.—The public will perceive that I have this day purchased the interest of my partners in the Hardware business, formerly carried on under the name of Doolittle, Hickok & Co., No 71 East First street. The undersigned is thankful for past favors, and hopes that by fair dealing, strict attention to business and low prices to retain all his old customers and get as many new ones as possible. CHARLES DOOLITTLE.
Aug 30

CARD.—All parties having claims or debts due them from the late firm of Doolittle Hickok & co., will present them to the undersigned for payment and all parties owing the late firm of Doolittle Hickok & co. will please call at my store and settle the same.
Sept 15th CHARLES DOOLITTLE.

TABLE CUTLERY.

A LARGE assortment of

IVORY, COCOA, EBONY

AND

Common Table Cutlery

Just received at the

CASH HARDWARE STORE

Of J. N. Collins & Co.
Aug 19

Fruit Jars!

JUST received a large quantity of Patent SCREW TOP FRUIT JARS, superior to anything in the market—Buy the best at the Hardware Store of
J. N. COLLINS & CO.

Bird Cages.

A large variety of new patterns, just received at the Hardware Store of J. N. COLLINS & CO.

Porcelain Kettles.

SIX Sizes, for Preserving Fruit at the Hardware store of J. N. COLLINS & CO.

Letter Presses.

TITAN'S IMPROVED PRESS, the best in use, at Hardware Store of J. N. COLLINS & CO

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. 15th, 1864, with semi annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenth per cent per annum—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $500, $100, $200, $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 draw interest from August 15, 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 deposite was 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 cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are 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 can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals 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, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than nine per cent premium, 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 ten per cent per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent per annum, according to the rates of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, 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 loans, 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 Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of Oswego, N. Y.,
Second " " " "

and by all National Banks which are depositaries 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 bounties, the sum of

$300,000,

for which he will give county notes with interest at 7 per cent. payable November 1st, 1864.

Parties wishing to loan will apply to ELIAS KOOT, Esq., at the Marine Bank, Oswego, or at my office in Mexico. L. H. CONKLIN,
Treasurer of Oswego County.
Mexico, July 29, 1864.-tf

First National Bank of Oswego,
Oswego, March 30th, 1864.

THIS BANK authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, to receive subscriptions to the NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN.

☞ Subscriptions are solicited.
mr30dtf A. A. BRADLEY, Cashier.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK
OF OSWEGO,
Designated Depository of the U. S.

THIS BANK is prepared to receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds, authorized by the act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per cent. a year, 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 5th of April.

Subscribers will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the Bonds in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin (or in United States Notes, or the Notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium until further notice), from the 1st day of March until the day of subscription.

H. S. CHANDLER, Cashier.
LEONARD AMES, President.
mr30dtf

10-40

5 per Cent. Bonds

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN,

Of the denominations 50, 100 and 500, for immediate delivery, can be had at the

First National Bank of Oswego.

A. A. BRADLEY, Cashier.

THE DRAFT.

HOW TO AVOID IT,

Why, go to the great

Boot & Shoe Store

OF

J. DUNN JR, & CO.

No 27 East Bridge Street,

Just opposite the Munger House, and buy a pair of those

Life Preserving Boots.

COMPARISON invited and competition defied.

N. B.—If this receipt won't save you from the draft, Volunteering in the 5TH OSWEGO COUNTY REGIMENT will.

The Patent Last on which DUNN & CO. make those FAMOUS BOOTS & SHOES, is recommended by all who have tried them.

☞ Follow the Crowd to No. 27 East Bridge Street.

JOHN DUNN JR & CO.
Oswego, Aug. 19, 1864.

AT ALLEN'S.

Just Received, another large lot of fashionable LADIES' AND MISSES' STRAW & FELT HATS, AT

ALLEN'S AUCTION STORE.
Sept 8.

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