Gallipolis Journal.

W. L. STEWART,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
A FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
DEVOTED PARTICULARLY TO
THE INTERESTS OF
GALLIA COUNTY.

☞ At $2,00 invariably in advance.

Gallipolis Journal.

"EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL MEN, OF WHATEVER STATE OR PERSUASION, RELIGIOUS OR POLITICAL."—JEFFERSON.

Volume XXIX. GALLIPOLIS, OHIO, OCTOBER 14, 1864. Number 47.

ADVERTISEMENTS
INSERTED
ON LIBERAL TERMS
AND
JOB PRINTING
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION
IN
GOLD, AND COLORS,
NEATLY EXECUTED ON
SHORT NOTICE.

NATIONAL HISTORY
OF
"YE COPPERHEAD."

I've heard the moccassin sound his totsin
The mountain rocks in, like a devil's rasp;
I've seen the viper, and the diddly addher
Wid his vinim-bladdher, and the royal asp;
I've slept in caverns where I heard them rattle
In frindly prattle or wicked schamer:
And the Bo-Constrickthurt—they're extensive fixthurs
For takin' picthurs out of human frames,
[Showin' that snakes are tame, and given to conciliation.]

There's the rattlesnake of great South Carolina,
He's a cat-o'niner for the race of slaves:
The whips o'scorpions he's laid our backs on,
But we've given him Jackson with our Yankee braves.
There's the anacondy for gulpin' nations,
And crushin' patience like a great earthquake;
Lord! how I wonder its digestion solid—
The nation swallowed such an awful "snake."

["If you'd only carried out my policy," sez McClinnin. "Now how's your plan better than my plan?" sez Lincoln.]

But of all the serpents from A to izzard,
The vorlest blizzard for blisthering pain,
For hidin', slidin', and wrigglin', higglin',
And wormin', squirmin', and writhin' mane,
For sneakin', wreakin', and niver speakin',
Deceivin' thievin', an' backbitin' dead,
For tremblin', dissemblin'—for cumin' cutest—
A coilin' Judas—is THE COPPERHEAD.

[A very nice, peaceable-minded snake, that's been slankhered, the innocent martyr!]

There's a toime when devils make rebellion,
And swarm like hell in to blast the good;
A toime when thrasthers cease discussin',
And with fangs surproisin' display their brood.
It's then, too coward for honest wager,
The secret thraitor hoides in shame;
But, followin' after the heels o' disaster,
Bites all the faithful that y're lame.

["I'm down on your Peace men," siz Grant; "Don't like slavery or copperheads," says Rosecrans; "Nor I," siz Sherman; "Nor I," siz owld Joe Hooker. "That was a noble victory we had at Chancellorsville," siz the Sarpint.]

O sowidier boys! you're well acquainted
With the divil painted (may his tribe decrease!)
Yet when you're winnin', the battle rude in,
His tongue provoquilin' an' hissin' "Peace."
He knows the Richmond under ground railway,
The crawlin' snail-way, whin the weather's calm;
He has a name that's for coolin' handy:
'Tis VALLANDERNANDIWOODINGHAM!

["You've closed the door to negotiation," siz Fernandy; "But I know a way of my own," siz Benjamin. "And I know the Canadin route," siz Val.

The top o' the mornin' t' you, Iscariot!
Ye'll ride in a chariot with triumph now!
Since Fraud is Martyr and Treachery's hero,
Hail, atomic Nero! sweate Arnold, howl!
Come up to the Wake—cry "Constitution!"
Plot Dissolution—be a Copperhead;
Come! snatch from Freedom her sword of duty,
And stab the beauty, and trample her dead!

[See Benedict Arnold's work on the Revolution; Nero on Martyrs; and Judas on the Gospels.]

Sure you were there at the Snake Convintion!
'Twas a nice intintion for makin' peace!
But they'd better *keep* it, for fear they'll *break* it
If they want to *make* it, the reptile race.
'Tis a nice ley party for love and murther;
For peace and order, gettin' laws unhanged;
Och! pull their fangs and ye'll hear them swearin'—
"The right of arms-bearin' shall not be infringed!"

["The right the howld secret societies, plot trayson, shall not be invaded," siz Daniel Voorhees.]

Now, be St. Badget, they're a noble body
For drinkin' toddy, and a fiery race;
They're niver at peace but whin they're fightin'
And they're always fightin' for the sake of peace!
Law-punch they like with sweetnin' thick in it,
To taste the stick in it does them good.
But, by my janins, they're a set of crockheads,
I'm sure they're blockheads—for their head is Wood.

["Immediate cessation of hostilities," siz the Chicago platform. "Understandin' that you mane to prosheute the war," siz Gen. Mocclennin, "I am for peace at all hazards." "We want a Dictathur, like Crummell," siz Wood, "to preserve the freedom o' speech, and put Congress in prison."]

But much I fear'd, me brave St. Patherick,
It is all rhatheric that the snakes ye've slain,
There's Irish serpents you've only scotched, sure,
Or else you've botched, sure—they again!
Come over the Father, with holy water,
With prous slaughter make them heed;
But howld your fingers for fear of danger,
They bite a saint, sure, and poison a creed.

["I am for the independence of the South," sis the Abbe McMaster. "It's a croime to subjugate a *free* people," siz Hullabaloo Mullaly.]

Ye generation of vipers! cease, ye!
No longer kiss ye to betray—
Howld still and see the Lord's salvation!
We'll save the nation in the honest way;
For isn't it written the seed of Abraham
(An' Heaven favor im) shall bruise your head?
Down thin, together, ye heels of iron,
Till treason's dyin'—till treachery's dead!

Army of the Potomac, Sept. 18.

☞ The trial of H. H. Dodd, one of the "Sons of Liberty," is now progressing in Indiana. The testimony already brought out implicates the leading copperheads of the Northwest in a way some of them will find difficult to escape. The immaculate George E. Pugh, of Cincinnati, was sworn and examined as to whether certain letters to Dodd and Vorhees, offered in evidence, were in Vallandigham's hand writing. He identified them as such, because he had seen him write many letters, and had received many from him. The counsel for the defence were satisfied on that part.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GEN. BUTLER.

HIS VIEWS OF THE SITUATION.

Head-quarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina,
In the Field, Sept. 26.

MY DEAR CAMERON:

You will deem me a most remiss correspondent. If you had been enabled to come here, you would have found much of interest in answer to the question, "What of the rebellion from your point of view?"

We have been lying in front of Lee's army now for four months, which have by no means been spent in vain. From the examination of thousands of prisoners and deserters and articles in the Southern newspapers, I am certain that these have been months of depletion to the Southern army; that the whole arms-bearing population of the States within the rebel lines, have been exhausted in the effort to recruit their forces, and the capability if not the will to resistance, is fast dwindling away.

The Confederate Congress in December last passed an Act, the first section of which is in these words:—"The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, that all white residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of seventeen and fifty, are in the service of the Confederate States."

The act then provides how farmers, mechanics, and others, may be detailed by military authority, to raise the provisions and do the work for the army in the field.

What would our Democratic friends, who are so blatant over "Lincoln's tyranny," say to such a draft as that on our side? I would like to see Governor Seymour's mild protest against it. I would not like to hear Voorhees' denunciations of it, for they would be vulgar.

Now, when I read in the Richmond papers, clamorous calls that the detailed men shall be all put into the ranks, how can I doubt the united testimony of deserters and prisoners, that the rebel means as to men are at an end.

Never having been a convert to the theory that the provisions at the South would be readily exhausted, I have not placed much reliance upon that result. Yet it is certain that the means of transporting those provisions from point to point, by rail have given out, and the railroads are becoming so crippled in the equipment that it is impossible for them to furnish the movement of men and supplies necessary to the extensive military operation required to meet our forces.

Add to this the concurrent testimony of prisoners, deserters and refugees, that the rank and file of their armies are in the confident expectation and belief in the promise of their leaders, that this will be their last campaign, that the nominees of the Chicago Convention will be elected in November, and that the independence of the Confederate States will be acknowledged, and a treaty of peace be concluded, and you have an imperfect synopsis of the reason why I believe the rebellion near its end.

It will be for the loyal men of the North to see to it that their treason does not end in the way proposed by the Southern leaders, aided by the election of General McClellan and the Chicago platform.

Here is the only danger, if danger exists at all.

Therefore, whatever may have been or may be the preferences of any man to any person for the Chief Executive of the nation, or dissatisfaction with the course of the Government upon matters of mere administration—yea, even in important points of administrative policy, as laid down in the platform or foreshadowed in its facts—it seems to me the plain duty of every loyal man to support the election of Lincoln and Johnson.

The question now before the people is not as to the preponderance of fitness of Mr. Lincoln or General McClellan for the Presidency. Admit that neither or either one or the other is of himself the best man for the place. What then? One must be elected. No other result is possible. We are then remitted to the class of political ideas which each represents; and to what is still more important, to the men and their affiliations by whom each will be surrounded, and controlled, in fact, and by whom his administration will be shaped in the event of election. Can it be that any true man, especially any Andrew Jackson Democrat, can desire this Government put into the hands of the Messrs. Vallandigham, Woods, Seymour, Pendleton, Long, Harris, Voorhees, and their surroundings, North and South? Let us see what their platform and their candidates mean. The war is to be carried on or it is not; if not, then a disgraceful and dishonorable peace, which will be no peace, and which no true man wants, is to be the result. Or, if carried on, then both platform and candidates are pledged to the disbandment of two hundred thousand colored men, now doing duty as soldiers or serving the army, their places to be supplied by either by volunteers, at an expense of hundreds of millions in bounties, or by a draft, which is the great ground of complaint by the opponents of the Government.

Nay, more, if either, the Chicago platform or McClellan's acceptance means anything, these negroes are to be returned to their masters, to fight or labor on the other side, because most of them coming from the border States, does any one doubt, if returned to their masters, they would be at once sent into the rebel lines, where alone such people have any value? Upon the theory of the Chicago platform and McClellan's "constitutional rights of States." I think it "would exhaust the resources of statesmanship" to show why these men should not be returned to their former masters, as, indeed, was the practice of General McClellan's army.

Still further, does not General McClellan twice over in his letter and platform promise new constitutional guarantees to the rights of the South?

Is it possible that all these concessions are to be forced from the North by secession and the point of the bayonet.

That which specially affects the mind of the old and true Democracy of the country in the Baltimore platform is its declaration as to slavery. In the view I take of this question, it seems unfortunate that such a declaration was made, as it proves a stumbling block to many.

Why not treat the slavery question according to the fact that slavery dies and is buried wherever our armies march? No political action can aid, no resolutions of conventions can hinder that result. The war, if prosecuted to the end, will accomplish all that the most ardent anti-slavery man can desire; so that if the war goes on to the bitter end for the restoration of the Union, then slavery is no more, and all declarations that the war shall or shall not be carried on for the extinction of slavery, are futile and worse than useless.—The war will extinguish slavery whether we wish it or not. Nay, it has extinguished slavery by rendering the slave worthless. In Charleston to-day, a negro can be bought for $3,000 in confederate money, which sell for $30 for one in gold, making the value of the negro $100. And this too, with cotton at $1 75 per pound in York. Before the war, the same negro would bring $1,000 in gold, with cotton at 12 cents in New York.

Some different system of labor must be devised for the Southern country in the future, and peace upon any terms, even the acknowledgement of the Confederacy, cannot prevent it. If I am right in this view of the subject—and upon this conviction I have acted since I saw the fact in Louisiana in 1862—then what is there in the Baltimore platform to which any true loyal Democrat, who loves his country, and is determined to fight, if need be, for its integrity and honor, can object? I see nothing.—But in the changes so rapid in administrate policy made by this war, no one will tie himself to any party cry, or party platform.

I have but one article in my political creed at the present time. I am for a sharp, thorough and decisive prosecution of the war until the authority of the Union is acknowledged, and its laws obeyed upon every foot of soil ever within the boundaries of the United States.

Believe me truly yours,
BENJ. F. BUTLER.

From the Religious Telescope.

WHO BEGAN THE WAR?

As this question is still harped upon by the so-called democratic press, we trust they will settle the point by publishing the following from a secesh almanac for 1862, printed in Nashville, at the Southern Methodist Book Concern, Rev. T. O. Summers, D. D., editor. In a table of "remarkable events which transpired in connection with the organization of the Southern Confederacy," this almanac has the following:

Dec. 20, 1860. Sudden evacuation of Fort Moultrie by Major Anderson, U. S. Army. He spikes the guns, burns the gun carriages, and retreats to Fort Sumter which he occupies.

Dec. 27. Capture of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney by the S. Carolina troops. Captain Coste surrenders the revenue cutter Aiken.

Jan. 3, 1861. Capture of Fort Pulaski by the Savannah troops.

Jan. 3. The arsenal at Mount Vernon, Ala., with 200,000 stand of arms, seized by the Alabama troops.

Jan. 9. Fort Morgan in Mobile Bay, taken by the Alabama troops.

Jan. 9. The steamship Star of the West, fired into and driven off by the South Carolina batteries on Morris Island. Failure of the attempt to re enforce Sumter.

Jan. 9. Mississippi seceded; vote of convention 84 to 30.

Jan. 10. Forts Jackson, St. Philip and Pike, near New Orleans, captured by the Louisiana troops.

Jan. 11. Alabama seceded; vote of convention 62 to 29.

Jan. 11. Florida seceded; vote of convention 62 to 29.

Jan. 14. Capture of Pensacola Navy Yard, and Forts Barrancas and McRae, Major Chase shortly afterwards takes command, and the siege commences.

Jan. 18. Surrender of Baton Rouge arsenal to Louisiana troops.

Jan. 19. Georgia seceded; vote of convention 207 to 87.

Jan. 26. Louisiana seceded; vote of convention 113 to 19.

Jan. 31. New Orleans Mint and Custom House taken.

Feb. 1. Texas seceded; vote of convention 166 to 7.—Submitted to the vote of the people February 23d, the act took effect March 2.

Feb. 2. Seizure of Little Rock arsenal by Arkansas troops.

Feb. 4. Surrender of the revenue cutter Cass to the Alabama authorities.

Feb. 7. Southern Congress met at Montgomery, Ala.

Feb. 8. Provisional Constitution adopted.

Feb. 9. Jefferson Davis, of Miss., and A. H. Stephens, of Ga., elected President and Vice-President.

Feb. 17. General Twiggs transfers public property in Texas to the State authorities. Colonel Wait, U. S. A., surrenders Antonia to Colonel Ben. McCulloch and his Texan Rangers.

Feb. 18. Inauguration of President Davis at Montgomery, Ala.

Feb. 18. Peace Congress adjourned at Washington, having accomplished nothing.

March 2. The revenue cutter Dodge seized by the Texas authorities.

Now observe: every one of these acts of treason and war occurred under James Buchanan's admipistration, and before Mr. Lincoln went to Washington; yet fools and traitors say that Mr. Lincoln began the war!

But we quote another batch of facts as found in this secesh almanac, beginning with the day after Lincoln's inauguration:

March 5. Gen. Beauregard assumes command of the troops besieging Fort Sumter.

March 12. Fort Brown, Texas, surrendered by Captain Hill to Texas Commissioners.

March 13. Alabama ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States; vote of convention 87 to 6.

March 16. Georgia ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States; vote of the convention 96 to 5.

March 21. Louisiana ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States; vote of convention 98 to 2.

March 30. Mississippi ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States; vote of the convention 98 to 7.

April 5. South Carolina ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States; vote of the convention 149 to 29.

April 12—13. Battle of Fort Sumter. After 34 hours bombardment, the Fort surrendered to the Confederate States.

April 14. Evacuation of Fort Sumter by Major Anderson.

April 14. Lincoln, President of the United States, issued a Proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers to put down the Southern Rebellion.

Now observe again: all these acts of treason and war occurred before April 14, when Abraham Lincoln took the first step toward the defence of the Government he had sworn to protect. He was certainly slow enough in beginning. He did not issue a call for soldiers until the rebels were marching on Washington itself, and yet, men calling themselves Democrats, go about the country yelling themselves hoarse with the lie that this is Lincoln's war.—The miserable traitors know better. The rebels in the South don't pretend that this is a Lincoln war.—They glory in it, and they despise their tory tools in the North who go around deceiving the ignorant masses with the monstrous lie that this is Lincoln's war.

A PEACE CATECHISM.

Who captured Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney on December 27, 1860? Abolitionists.

Who captured Fort Pulaski, on January 3d, 1861? Abolitionists

Who captured the Arsenal at Mt. Vernon, Ala., on Jan. 3, 1861? Abolitionists.

Who took Fort Morgan, in Mobile Bay, Jan. 9, 1861? Abolitionists.

Who fired into the Star of the West off Charleston Harbor, on the 9th of June, 1861? Abolitionists.

Who captured Fort Jackson, St. Philip's, and Pike, on the Mississippi, Jan. 10, 1861? Abolitionists.

Who seized the Pensacola Navy Depot, Yard, and Forts, on Jan. 14? Abolitionists.

Who transferred the public property in Texas, to the rebels? Gen. Twiggs, an Abolitionist.

Who fired the first gun at Fort Sumter, and commenced the bloodshed and ruin of the rebellion? Abolitionists.

Who began the war? Abolitionists.

☞ Subscribe for the Journal.

[From the Toledo Blade.

WITHDRAWAL FROM A McCLELLAN CLUB, AND THE REASONS THEREFOR.

TOLEDO, OHIO, Sept. 22, 1864.

To H. Hogg, Esq., President McClellan Union Club:

DEAR SIR—We deem it our duty to state, after having been present at a meeting of all the Committees of the Club of which you are President, that at that time we intended to support Gen. McClellan on his letter of acceptance. We have since carefully and candidly reflected upon the civil and military situation of our country, with reference to arriving at a just and honest conclusion as to our duty as individual citizens of the United States. Party, in these times of darkness and doubt, has no charms for us, nor do we recognize its binding force. The perpetuity of this Government is the sole object that we, in common with yourself and the gentlemen associated with you in the formation of the Club, have most at heart—all the difference in us is in reference to the mode of accomplishing that much desired object. You earnestly, and, as we know, conscientiously believe, that the surest and most expeditious way will be through the election of Gen. McClellan to the Presidency of the United States, and the restoration of the Democratic party to power. In this we would most cheerfully agree with you, could we believe that the party is what it was under the patriotic guidance of the late lamented Douglas; but strange, and it seems to us dangerous dogmas, are announced as a part of the Democratic creed, by those who have assumed the control, and arrogate to themselves the right of dictating the aims and object of that "time honored party," which claims, as an undisputed right, the parentage of a Jefferson and a Madison, and comes to us through the fostering care and patriotic guidance of a Monroe, a Jackson, and a Douglas.

In Gen. McClellan we have the utmost confidence. We believe him to be one of the best and purest of men, and were it not for his surroundings, would cheerfully support him with whatever of influence or ability we possess.

His letter accepting the Chicago nomination, is a frank, manly declaration of his principles and policy, and is all that any true lover of the Union can desire. But the serious danger to be apprehended in case of his election, is, whether he would be permitted to pursue the line of policy indicated in his self-constructed platform. The Convention which placed him in nomination, adopted a series of resolutions expressing entirely different sentiments than those expressed by the General, and here, in our judgment, lies the real danger to be apprehended. Let us examine his position in case of success. Will President McClellan be able to resist the intense pressure of his surroundings, or will he be compelled to give way, as President Buchanan did, and as President Lincoln has been obliged to do, to a certain extent? We know Gen. McClellan will have, as violent and unreasonable men to deal with, as either of the others have had, with additional incentives engendered by brooding over real or imaginary wrongs, and burning for revenge upon those who have filled their souls with bitterness. Under these circumstances, is it safe—is it prudent to try experiments?

These are questions which, it seems to us, should present themselves to every reflecting mind in this hour of danger to our institutions and Government. We have weighed the matter well, and arrived at the conclusion that it is better to bear the ills we have, than fly to others that we know not of. Thus, love of Union, of nationality and constitutional liberty impels us to ignore party, and act upon the independent dictates of a conscientious judgment. We shall do all in our power to aid the Government, whoever may administer it, in regaining its supremacy over all the States of this Union, without regard to what party it helps or hinders.

With the highest regard for yourself personally and the gentlemen associated with you, we are,

Your friends,
JESSE S. NORTON,
M. D. CARRINGTON,
AUGUSTUS THOMAS.

WHAT DO THE TAX PAYERS SAY!

It is well known that Auguste Belmont purchased with the gold of the Rothschilds, the nomination of McClellan at Chicago. It is reliably stated that his object was to bring about such a peace with the rebels, as shall involve the payment of the Confederate debt by the Federal Government. His European employers hold a large amount of Confederate securities, and wish to protect themselves from loss by this means. What have our laborious and frugal millions to say to this? What, especially, have the misguided men in the Copperhead ranks whom their leaders have taught to cry out against War taxation, to say of this pleasant proposition?

IS THE WAR A FAILURE.

Says Lieut. Gen. Grant:

"The end is not far distant, if we will only be true to ourselves. All we want now to inspire an early restoration of the Union, is a determined unity of sentiment North."

Says Major General Hooker:

"This Union must be preserved, and there is no way of preserving it but by the power of our arms—by fighting the conspiracy to death.—This rebellion is tottering while I speak; it is going down, and will soon tumble into ruin."

Says Major General Meade:

"Dismissing, as now useless to discuss, all questions as to the origin of this war, we have daily and hourly evidences that it exists, and that it can only be terminated by hard fighting, and by determined efforts to overcome the armed enemies of the Government."

Says Major General Burnside:

"Would it not be cowardly for us to say that the rebellion cannot be crushed, and the authority of the Government sustained? There is in my mind no question of it. There can be no such thing as laying down of arms, or cessation of hostilities, until the entire authority of the Government is acknowledged by every citizen of our country."

Says Major General Logan:

"The greatest victory of the rebels, greater than fifty Manassas, and the only one that can give them one particle of hope, will be to defeat the war party at the incoming campaign."

Says Major General Dix:

"My desire is to do all in my power to sustain the Government in its efforts to put down the rebellion—an object to be effected, in my judgment, by a steady and unswervering prosecution of the war."

Says the old veteran, Major Gen. Wood:

"Nothing, for aught that I can discover, will save the Union and its Government, but the success of Grant, Sherman, Farragut and Sheridan."

A NEW CATECHISM.

A new catechism has been prepared for the Democratic party,—not exactly by authority, however,—of which the following is the chief part:

"Who first recommended the draft? Gen. George B. McClellan.

"Who afterwards deemed it an honor again to ask its enforcement? Gen. George B. McClellan.

"Who arrested the Legislature of a sovereign State? Gen. George B. McClellan.

"Who has been the most conspicuous violater of State rights? Gen. George B. McClellan.

"Who suggested emancipation on the ground of military necessity? Gen. George B. McClellan.

"Who recommended the manumission of all the slaves in a State or States long before the emancipation proclamation was issued? General George B. McClellan.

"Who has declared that this war must be prosecuted until the rebel armies are overthrown, despite all military disasters? Gen. George B. McClellan

"Who says that war is necessary to secure peace and union? General George B. McClellan.

"What party repudiates all these doctrines? The Democratic party.

"What platform is entirely antagonistic to all these doctrines? The Democratic platform.

"Who is the nominee of that party? Gen. George B. McClellan.

"What is his attitude if he accepts a nomination from such a party on such platform? That of repudiating his own doctrines.

"How do you justify such stultifications? Because deceit is necessary to success.

☞ The two tickets are now in the field. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Farragut are electioneering for the Union, and Lee, Early and Hood for the "Democratic ticket." A complete victory of Grant and Sherman is looked to by us to elect Lincoln. A complete victory by Lee and Hood is looked to by the Democracy to elect McClellan. Had McClellan succeeded as a general, he would doubtless have been our own Union candidate. As he has failed, he becomes the candidate of the Democratic party. What they desire are imbecility, cowardice and failure on our side—courage, energy and success on that of the rebels. These will place the Democratic party in power. There was a time when the mention of such a state of facts would have made the cheek of every Democrat tingle with shame. But that time is past.—Chicago Tribune.

THE PLAIN TRUTH.—Maj. General John E. Wool, a veteran soldier of the Republic, and once much talked of as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, has pronounced a soldier's view of the election of McClellan. In a letter to the New York Times, published on the 12th inst., he says: "You have said truthfully that 'his (McClellan's) election means the trailing of our flag in the dust before its enemies, the entire subserviency of the North to the South, and you might have added the surrender of the United States to Jeff. Davis and his government."

HOW A COPPERHEAD WAS SHAVED.

The Philadelphia "North American" tells the following story:

A well known frequenter of Third street stopped yesterday in a barber shop, close to the "North American" building, sat in a shaving chair, drew a newspaper from his pocket, and instructed the knight of the razor to take off his beard. The barber was an African. He simply replied, "Yes, boss," and produced his implements. The customer sat down. He was duly shaved. His face was wiped, and he arose, donned his coat and hat.

"How much?" he asked, in a dolorous voice, as he adjusted his shirt collar.

"Fifteen cents, boss."

"Why, I thought you shaved for ten cents at this shop."

"Dat ar's the average, sah," was the reply. "Ten cents is de price of a shave in dis yer shop. You come in here, sah, and read the news of Sheridan's victory, and your face got about six inches longer dan when you come in. If your face was like it was afore you read dat yar news, ten cents was de price. When you commenced to read about de defeat of Early, den yer face stretched down about four inches. Dat's what makes it wurf fifteen cents for der shave."

The customer couldn't restrain a grin, though he was a Copperhead, and the hit at him was made by a "nigger." He laid down the fee and walked out. He was one of those gentlemen who go their length upon McClellan, and who of course shudder at every victory to the Union arms.

CIRCULAR.

STATE UNION EXECUTIVE ROOMS,
COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 26, 1864.

To the Cen. Com. of Gallia County, O.

The day of election is near at hand. See that your Townships are thoroughly organized, and a complete list of the Union voters in the hands of several active men at the polls. See that every Union man is on hand, and puts in his vote. Beware of illegal and fraudulent votes. Let no man vote who is not legally entitled to do so. Look out for deserters and skulkers from the draft, who will try to vote in other counties than their own. Let these men be marked, and let the punishment of desertion, as well as that of fraudulent voting, follow them.

One thing more: Let the law with regard to closing all liquor shops be strictly enforced, and in addition to this, let every business man close his house on the day of election, and repair early to the polls. Let the merchant, the mechanic, the professional man, and the laboring man, all give the day to the cause of the country and the Union. The times demand the services of every man. A secret and traitorous foe is in our midst and actively at work. We must defeat him. One day's work, men of the Union party, one day's faithful and earnest work, and all is well. Work for yourselves and your children against men who would sell your country to rebels and traitors.

By order of the Committee,
G. VOLNEY DORSEY,
Chairman.

JAMES WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF OHIO,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, Sept. 22d, 1864.

I, John Brough, Governor of the State of Ohio, do hereby notify the qualified Electors of the State of Ohio, to assemble in their respective Townships and Wards, at the usual places of holding elections, on Tuesday, being the Eighth day of November, A. D. 1864, and then and there proceed, as the law directs, to elect TWENTY-ONE Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, in pursuance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and of this State.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the Great Seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed, at Columbus, the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand eight Hundred and Sixty-four, and in the Eighty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

{SEAL.}

JOHN BROUGH.

BY THE GOVERNOR:
W. W. ARMSTRONG,
Secretary of State.

☞ The New York "Tribune" explains, for the benefit of the British public, that the rebel Admiral Buchanan, captured at Mobile, is not the ex-President of that name.