TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 25, 1864.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED

STATES. By an act of Congress, approved June 30, 1864, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue an amount not exceeding two hundred millions of dollars in Treasury notes, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding seven and threetenths per centum, redeemable after three years from date, and to exchange the same for lawful money. The Secretary is further authorized to convert the same into bonds, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum payable in coin. In pursuance of the authority thus conferred, I now offer to the people of the United States Trea. sury notes as described in my advertisement dated July 25, 1864.

The circumstances under which this loan is asked for, and your aid invoked, though differing widely from the existing state of affairs three years ago, are such as to secure equal encouragement and security. Time, while providing that the struggle for national unity was to exceed in duration and severity our worst anticipations, has tested the national strength, and developed the national resources, to an extent alike unexpected and remarkable, exciting equal astonishment at home and abroad. Three years of war have burdened you with a debt which, but three years since, would have seemed beyond your ability to meet. Yet the accumulated wealth and productive energies of the nation have proved to be so vast that it has been borne with comparative ease, and a peaceful future would hardly feel its weight. As a price paid for national existence, and the preservation of free institutions, it does not deserve a moments consideration.

Thus far the war has been supported and carried on, as it only could have been, by a people resolved, at whatever cost of blood and treasure, to transmit. unimpaired, to posterity, the system of free government bequeathed to them by the great men who framed it. This deliberate and patriotic resolve has developed a power surprising even to themselves. It has shown that in less than a century a nation has arisen, usurped in vigor, and exhaustless in resources. able to conduct, through a series of years, war on its most gigantic scale, and finding itself, when near its close, almost unimpared in the material elements of power. It has, at the present moment, great armies in the field, facing an enemy apparently approaching a period of utter exhaustion, still struggling with a force the greater and more desperate as it sees, and because it sees, the near approach of a final and fatal which you are now engaged.

readily and cheerfully afforded the yea, but "dung" for the "excellency of means necessary to support your go the knowledge of Christ Jesus" his vernment in this protracted struggle. Lord, (Phil. it. 4. Cc.) Not the strongth It is your war. You have proclaimed it he had inherited from his mother's

This is not the time for any lover of his he has wisely, withheld from us, not uncountry to inquire as to the state of the likely for this obvious reason, that every money market, or ask whether he can so invest his surplus capital as to yield him a large return. No return, and no profit can be desirable, if followed by ghostly comfort he derived from this type. Every man's hand has been national dissolution, or national dis-doleful apostolic confession. Far from against them until recently, and their grace. Present profit, thus acquired, is rejecting Luther's view of the apostle but the precursor of future and speedy alluding to some "great spiritual tempdestruction. No investment can be so tation," yet we deem it more likely

finances may soon be placed upon a sound-er and more stable footing. The present deranged condition of the currency is the Galatians, and he praises them for and prevented the regeneration of the imputable, in a great degree, to disturbances arising from the withdrawal of necessary checks, often inevitable in time of war, when expenditures must at Corinth, he hears say of him: "His can be subjugated to the mild yoke of largely exceed any possible supply of letters are weighty and powerful, but the true faith, must remember that the coin. The opportunities thus presented his bodily presence is weak, and his to acquire sudden wealth have led to speech contemptible;" (2 Cor. x. 10; cf. vicious speculation, a consequent in- v. 1: " who in presence am base among crease in prices, and violent fluctuation: you.") Thus, it should seem, we have the black man as a degraded creature, The remedy is to be found only in contot think of the apostle as in his person who might be bought and sold as freely trolling the necessity which begets the weak and infirm; and as such Raphael evil. Hitherto we have felt the need of has also painted him. "A poor, lean, more extensive and vigorous taxation. little man, like Master Philip," (Melanc-Severe comment has been made upon thon,) so Luther thought of him; and Severe comment has been made upon thon,) so Luther thought of him; and abhorrent practice for the furtherance of what seemed to many an undue timi-dity and terdiness of action, on the part historian of the fourteenth century, also Missionary Society were led to comdity and tardiness of action, on the part historian of the fourteenth century, also of Congress in this regard. I deem it calls him "a short, stooping man." Nor is it improbable, that his first acprehension has existed, and perhaps quaintance with Luke was as his "bestill exists upon this point. Legisla- loved physician; and Phobe's succour tors, like all others, have much to learn in a new condition of affairs. An entirely new system was to be devised, and that system must necessarily be the growth of time and experience. It is not strange that first efforts should have entirely into the arms of his heavenly proved imperfect and inadequate. To lay heavy burdens on a great and pat-bors and sufferings, which, in sorrow to riotic people in such a manner as to be be compelled to such "foolish boasting," equal, and as to occasion the least he details in 2 Cor. xi.; if we hear him amount of suffering or annoyance, re-relate to his elders of the Ephesian and, with all these, experience is need- had been with them at all seasons, (Acts not recapitulate them; suffice it to say ful to test the value of the system, and xx. 17, &c.;) if we follow his whole that he was ordained by the late Bishop correct its errors. Such has been the course from Jerusalem to Rome, as St. of London, more than twenty years ago, work which Congress was called upon Luke has penned it, and add to it the and has discharged the responsible ofto perform. I am happy to say that entire train of sacrifices his Epistles de- fice of a minister with great assiduity daily results are proving the Internal velope, truly a gigantic strength would and zeal, as well as undoubted piety. Revenue Act to exceed in efficiency the seem to have been requisite for undermost sanguine expectations of its au going all that labor—all those suffer- been formed and settled congregations thors. In the month of June, 1863, it ings! But, behold, his body was feeble! gathered together by his influence, who was jielded about four and one half mil- "I can do all things through Christ have manually endured persecution in Soc.

lions of dollars, while the corresponding month of this year returned about fifteen millions under the same law. Under the new law, which went into operation on the first day of the present month, the Treasury not unfrequently receives one million in a day. As time and experience enable the officers employed in collecting the revenue to enforce the stringent provisions of the law, I trust that a million per day will be found the rule and not the excep tion. Still, much space is undoubtedly left for improvement in the law, and in its administration, as a greater amount of necessary information is acquired. The proper sources of revenue, and the most effective modes of obtaining it, are best developed in the execution of existing laws. And I have caused measures to be initiated which will, it is believed, enable Congress so to improve and enlarge the system as, when taken in connection with the revenue from customs, and other sources, to afford an ample and secure basis for the national credit. Only on such a basis, and in a

steady and vigorous restraint upon cur-

rency, can a remedy be found for exist-

ing evils. Such restraint can only be

exercised when the government is fur-

nished with means to provide for its

necessities. But without the aid of a

patriotic people, any government is

powerless, for this or any other desira-The denominations of the notes proposed to be issued, ranging from fifty to five thousand dollars, place these securities within the reach of all who are disposed to aid their country. For their redemption the faith and honor and property of that country are solemnly pledged. A successful issue to this contest, now believed to be near at hand, will largely enhance their value to the holder; and peace once restored, all burdens can be lightly borne. He who selfishly witholds his aid in the hope of turning his available means to greater immediate profit, is speculating upon his country's misfortunes, and may find that what seems to be present gain leads only to future loss. I appeal, therefore, with confidence to a patriotic people, and invoke the efforts of all who love their country, and desire for it a glorious future, to aid their government in sustaining its credit, and placing that credit upon a stable foundation.

W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury.

PAUL'S WEAKNESS.

Yet, taught by grace, how little did

this great man think of himself! To the Corinthians he writes: "Of myself I will not glory, but in mine infirconsummation. Such, in my deliber mities," (2 Cor. xii. 5.) He knew that ate judgment, is the present condition he had nothing which he had not reof the great contest for civil liberty in ceived, (1 Cor. iv. 7.) His greatest privileges by birth and advantages by Up to the present moment you have nature, all these he counted but 'loss, wernment in this protracted strugale. Lord, (Phiritat. &C.) Not have breather than 400 have sustained it against traitors everywhere, with a patriotic devotion unsurpassed in the world's history. The securities offered are such as setting womb, but his very weakness he looked unsurpassed in the world's history. The securities offered are such as made to experience, under the hunder of the half weakness of saked public faith in our national credit, both at home and abroad. As yet we have proved adequate to our wants. They sample to meet those of the present and the future. It still remains for a patriotic people to furnish the needful supply. The brave men who are fighting our battles by land and sea must be for a patriotic people to furnish the needful supply. The brave men who are fighting our battles by land and sea must be fed and clothed, munitions of the war must end in defeat and disgrace. This is not the time for any lover of his own me," (2 Cor. xii. '0). This is not the time for any lover of his own meaknes are to the state of the supplementations and the future. It still remains the country to inquire as to the state of the supplementations of the supplied and so the country to inquire as to the state of the make war and the country to inquire as to the state of the make the supplementation of the hard inherited from his mother's like bishoptic of the native decided over with the bishoptic of the native deducts to the supplementation of the period when the supplementation of the period when the supplementation of the period when the world world have a supplementation of the supplementation of the period when the world world have been always and a defendence of the native still the provision of the period when the period weak present and the period of the native still the provision of the period which he says, and a mark the period with the peri Christian, suffering under whatsoever ourselves. No nations have suffered temptation, might have the benefit of applying to his own peculiar case the surely profitable as that which tends to that Satan, as his basis for buffeting insure the national existence. him, had recourse to some grevious

I am encouraged in the belief that by
the recent legislation of Congress our clearly indicated by many allusions we not having despised or taken offence at his "temptation which was in the flesh." and Mary's labour (Rom. xvi. 2, 6) may likewise have been bestowed on his bodily infirmities. But why does he glory in such his infirmities? Because glory in such his infirmities? Because own clergy, and actively engaged in the such was a distant mission. Dr. Lord. If we read the register of his lachurch at Miletus, in what manner he

which strengtheneth me," (Phil. iv. 13.) consequence of their religion. The chief To make this precious truth more deep. of the district, on his dying bed, comly felt, it was to this end that he inher | manded his subjects to "suffer nothing ited such weakness from his mother's womb. By the power of Christ alone he would allow himself to be borne, (2 Cor. iv. 10,) learnin t us to express the mystery of his strength: "When I am weak, then am I strong," (2 Cor. xii. 10.)

From the above-quoted taunt of his adversaries at Corinth, "his speech is contemptible," it would appear that the apostle had some defect in his tongue, which hindered him from becoming what the world calls a "good speaker:" and, indeed, he himself says: "Though I be rude in speech, [literally, a lay-speaker,] yet not in knowledge; but we have been thoroughly made manifest among you in all things," (2 Cor. xi. 6 Strange! Paul no speaker. And certainly Apollos better pleased the ticklish ears of the Corinthians; and the Athenians, whose ears were still more spoiled, called him a "babbler," (Acts xvii. 18,) enough to show that he had not the best natural organ of speech. A strong, and often violent struggle with language which he forces into the expression of divine thoughts, is his idiom. While "casting down imaginations, and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ," (2 Cor. x. 5,) he could not bring to his aid the carnal weapons of a powerful organ, a modulation of voice, or an imposing person. But what his all-prevailing weapon was, be tells us in 1 Cor. ii. 4; it consisted in "demonstration of the it consisted in "demonstration of the Spirit and of power." Not any "excellency of speech or of wisdom," but solely the things he preached, the spirit in which he preached them, and the fulness of life out of which he drew them: this was what attracted men's hearts, and drew so many souls to Christ. Demosthenes, the great orator of Greece, forced his heavy tongue, by persevering efforts, into suppleness and eloquence; but Paul, like Moses, "of a slow tongue," painted, in "contemptible speech," bebut Paul, like Moses, "of a slow tongue," painted, in "contemptible speech," bebefore all men's eyes, Him who had "no form nor comeliness," and yet was "fairer than the children of men," and "full of grace in his lips." Tertullus, the Roman orator, (Acts xxiv. 1, &c.,) no doubt surpassed Paul in rhetorical art, yet how undauntly does the apostle open his mouth before Jews and Gentiles, high priests and kings, in his weakness, leaning upon Him who hath said, "I will give you a mouth and wisdom, which all your adversaries shall not be able to gainsay nor resist," (Luke xxi. 15.)—Besser.

A NEGRO BISHOP.

Under this head, the London Record

title to be reckoned as of one blood with such cruel wrongs from the human family as those who belong to the negro country has been desolated by sanguinary wars and an atrocious traffic. Al though volumes have been written upon the misery which slavery has occasioned, we doubt whether any one who has not been an eyewitness of its detestable inhumanities has any adequate idea of regions subject to its influence. Those who contend that civilization must preaggravated agony of the negro races was inflicted and continued by the civil- Total, ized Powers of Europe, who regarded as a chattel.

God, however, who maketh the wrath of man to praise Him, has over-ruled this mence their evangelistic labors among the liberated slaves at Sierra Leone, and notwithstanding all the difficulties and bereavements by which their faith was tried at the first, the work has been so prosecuting a distant mission. Dr. Crowther was one of the first fruits of the Society's efforts at Sierra Leone, and, as a catechist, gave full proof of his fitness for the ministry. The affecting details of his early life and subsequent labors are so well known that we need

A PERSON NEW PROPERTY AND THE TOTAL TOTA

to harm the Christians."

We might dwell on the practical refu tation afforded by Dr. Crowther's merited elevation to the Episcopate to the taunts of certain professors who maintained that the cerebal development of the negro shows that he is disqualified for intellectual pursuits, and that he cannot be lifted out from his congenial dullness; but we pass on to entreat the prayers of our readers for him and his diocese. He will need much wisdom, peculiar grace, and constant strength. Humanly speaking, the future of the native church depends on the manner in which its first Bishop shall administer its polity, and organize its laws. It will be necessary for him also to exercise great discrimination in conferring holy orders to his brethren. and to take heed that he magnifies his office in the estimation of all by the exemplary consistency of his life, and the holiness of his conversation. That he will do so, we are assured by past experience; but the slightest consideration proves how much he needs to be sup ported by the the sympathy and prayers of the Church at home.

U. S. OHRISTIAN COMMISSION

Cash acknowledgments for the week end ng July 28, 1864:

Christian Com, Detroit, per E C Walker.

Christian Com, Datace, per Bo Watter, Chris \$3,000.

Philadelphia—United Ladies' Chris Com of the M E ch; Twelth st ch, \$61, Ebenezer do, 43 25, Eleventh st do, 25, Haddington do, 5; Ladies' Chris Com, 1st Pres ch, add'l, 4; Rev H Connelly, 6 25; Walter K Halstead, 7; Mrs James Chuffee, 5; Ladies' Chris Com,

7; Mrs James Chuffee, 5; Ladies' Chris Com, 1st Bap ch, add'1, 3
Pennsylvania—Coll'n in West Chester, per W E Barber, Tress, \$39; Charleston Union Ass'n, Chester co, 30; Ladies' Chris Com, of Kingston, per Miss M A Lock, Sec, 200; Monthly Soldiers' Meeting, Providence, Luzerne co, per Sam Whaley, 11 45; Bap ch, Hillsville, 15'11; Mother and daughter, Hartleton, 10; Soldiers' Aid Soc, do, 25c—\$10 25; Citizens of Otto, McKean co, per F W Sprague, 35; Coll'n at Littlestown, per Rev Jacob Suhler, 10; St Paul's ch Lewisburg, per Rev Jacod Hartzler, 36 30; Ladies Sol Aid Soc, Fairview, Erie co, per Rev L M Bel-Aid Soc, Fairview, Erie co, per Rev L M Beldew, 50; Luth ch, York, per S Dasher, 15; Exhibition of Shippensburg Female Academy, Cumberland co, per Miss H J, McKeehan,

New Jersey-Luth ch, Freesburg, Salem Under this head, the London Record co, \$11 15; Mrs Hannah Tuttle and others, has the following notice of the recent Camden, 1 30; Miss M J Williamson, do, 50 consecration of Rev. Dr. Crowther to Dv McLean, D D, 25; a soldier's sister, the bishopric of the native church on Bordentown, 10; Rev T C Rodgers, pastor of Utica 45; Pres S S Waterville, 7 25; John M Yater, N Y, 5; Zion's Luth cong'n, Clarence Centre, Erie co, per R S K Brobst, Allentown, Pa, 8 75; "Well wisher," Newburg, 1.

Massachtietts—Citizens of Amherst, \$200; Cash Amherst, 10.

Connecticut—Cong'l Ladies' Sewing Soc, Colchestet, per Miss Martha T Clark, \$25; A friend, Gurleyville, 1.

Vermont—Christ Church, Guilford, per Rev Ethau Allen, \$9.

Ohio—R W, Zanesville, \$20.

Iowa—United Presb cong'n, Des Moines.

Iowa-United Presb cong'n, Des Moines

Illinois-Presb S S, Minark, \$6; Mrs S A Christian co, \$2. Oregon—Coll'n at Brownsville, per Rev

Foreign—Con in at Brownsvine, per Rev Edward R Geary, \$50. Foreign—Mrs E W, (in Europe,) \$100; W B Higgins & Co, Glasgow, Scotland, per Stuart & Bro, 122 21; Thornton, Homun & Co, Bradford, Eng, do, 611 11—\$733 32.

\$7,457 28 Amount previously acknowledged, 697,576 24

- - - - \$705,033 52 JOS. PATTERSON, Treasurer. The United States Christian Commission begs leave to acknowledge the receipt of the following additional stores up to July 28,

Pennsylvania-Philadelphia, 1 bundle, T Pennsylvania—Philadelphia, 1 bundle, T T W; 1 pkg, Fanny Blair; 1 pkg, Fifth Bap ch; 1 box, M E ch, Kensington; 2 boxes, Spring Garden Pres ch; 1 bundle, Mrs R Stoddart; 1 box, Am Bap Pub Soc. Muncy, 1 box, 1 bale, Ladies' Aid Soc. Russelville, 1 box, Soldiers' Aid Socciety. Harris township, 1 box Ladies' Aid Soc. Litiz, 3 bxs, Ladies' Aid Soc. Athens, 1 box, Ladies' Aid Soc. Delaware co, north, 2 bbis, Aid Soc. Lancaster, 2 bxs, Patriot Daughters.

New Jersey—Hackettstown, 1 box, Pres S S. Mount Holly, 4 bxs, Ladies' Vol Aid Asso.

Asso.

New York—New York City, 20 parcels, Com U S C C; 1 pkg, J C W. Buffalo, 10 parcels, Branch of U S C C; 13 boxes ladies' Chris Com. Leroy, 2 bbls; for Messrs Pratt & Bryant, Washington, D C. North Bay, 1 pkg. Camden, 1 trunk, Ladies' Aid Soc and others. Rochester, 8 boxes, 5 bbls, 1 cask, 1 keg U S C C. Burlington, 2bbls, Womens'Sol Aid Soc., Ganseport, 1 box, Ref Dutch S S. North Brookfield, 2 boxes, Ladies' Aid Soc. Massachusetts—Boston, 33 boxes, 16 bbls, 45 boxes lemons, 10 parcels papers, Army

45 boxes lemons, 10 parcels papers, Army Maine-Portland, 3 boxes, Branch of U

SCC. Connecticut—Hartford, 1 box, Sol Aid Soc. New Haven, 1 box, Sol Relief Asso. Waterford, 2 boxes, 1 bbl, 2 kegs, Sol Aid

Stenave manually and the second secon

Ohio-Cincinnati, 10 pels, Com U S C C. Unknown—1 box, 1 pkg of rags. Our friends are reminded of the continued

ncrease of the demands upon us. We are rateful that they do not forget in their sympathies, prayers, and benefactions, the noble soldiers who are jeoparding and sacrificing all for us. Can we do too much for them A large force of delegates is braving the midsummer heat to minister to our brethren in the field. There is an earnest call for housewives and comfort bags—well filled—as the children know how to fill them, and just such letters in them as the children know

GEORGE H. STUART, Chairman, 11 Bank street, Phila.

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Heroes for the Truth. HEROES FOR THE TRUTH. By the late Rev. W K. Tweedie, D. D. Price 75 cents.

"It is good to read such a book as this: the lives of brave champions of the truth, valiant and active for God and the right. We need such men now and always, and it is well to have the examples before a constantly, to strengthen and lead the way. The Committee does a good service by sending such books into the world."—New York Observer.

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MASON & HAMLIN'S

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The wide demand for our CABINET ORGANS has induced dealers in some cases to advertise quite different instruments as CABINET ORGANS, and in others to represent to purchasers that harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. THIS IS NOT TRUE. The excellencies of the

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which have given them their high reputation, arise not merely from the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, from ESSENTIAL DIFFERENCES IN construction, which being patented by us, cannot be mitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone, and capacity for expression. Every Cabinet Ongan has upon its name board in full, the words,

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evered and beloved of unhappy impressions.
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Stuart Hibbler, No. 40 North Third street.
J. S. Morton, 217 South Third street.
Jacob Bartholomew, 903 South Fourth street.
Jacob Bartholomew, 903 South Fourth street.
Robert Johnson, No. 514, North Seventh street.
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Wilham C. Flanigen, 1520 Locust street.
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years.

The price, for the present, of the Phosphate, packed in either Bags or Barrols will be \$65 per 2000 lbs., (3 1-4 ots. a pound) Cash No extra charge for Bags or Barrels.

The Raw Bone Phosphate may be had of any regular dealer in Fertilizers (to whom we advise farmers to apply,) or of the manufacturers and proprietors.

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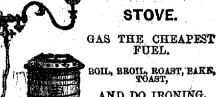
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