

naught." "Unless the loyal people of the rebel States choose to adopt it."

If they should graciously prefer the stringent bill to the easy proclamation, still the registration, will be made under no legal sanction; it will give no assurance that a majority of the people of the States have taken the oath: if administered it will be without legal authority, and void: no indictment will be for false swearing at the election, or for admitting bad or rejecting good votes; it will be the force of Louisiana and Arkansas acted over again, under the forms of this bill, but not by authority of law.

But when we come to the guarantees of future peace which Congress means to enact, the forms as well as the substance of the bill, must yield to the President's will that *nothing* should be imposed.

It was the solemn resolve of Congress to protect the loyal men of the nation against three great dangers, (1) the return to power of the guilty leaders of the rebellion, (2) the continuance of slavery, and (3) the burden of the rebel debt.

Congress required assent to those provisions by the Convention of the State; and if refused, it was to be dissolved.

The President "holds for naught" that resolve of Congress, because he is unwilling "to be inflexibly committed to any one plan of restoration" and the people of the United States are not to be allowed to protect themselves unless their enemies agree to it.

The order to proceed according to the bill is therefore merely at the will of the rebel States, and they have the option to reject it, accept the proclamation of the 8th of December, and demand the President's recognition!

Mark the contrast! The bill requires a majority, the proclamation is satisfied with one tenth; the bill requires one oath, the proclamation, another; the bill ascertains voters by registering, the proclamation by guess; the bill exacts adherence to existing territorial limits, the proclamation admits of others; the bill governs the rebel States by law, equalizing all before it, the proclamation commits them to the lawless discretion of military Governors and provost marshals; the bill forbids electors for President, the proclamation and defeat of the bill threaten us with civil war for the admission or exclusion of such votes; the bill exacted exclusion of dangerous enemies from power and the relief of the nation from the rebel debt, and the prohibition of slavery forever, so that the suppression of the rebellion will double our resources to bear or pay the national debt, free the masses from the old domination of the rebel leaders, and eradicate the cause of the war: the proclamation secures neither of these guarantees.

Is silent respecting the rebel debt and the political exclusion of rebel leaders; leaving slavery exactly where it was by law at the outbreak of the rebellion, and adds no guaranty even of the freedom of the slaves he undertakes to manumit.

The oath is to support all proclamations of the President during the rebellion having reference to slaves.

Any Government is to be accepted at the hands of one tenth of the people not contravening that oath.

Now that oath neither secures the abolition of slavery nor adds security to the freedom of the slaves the President declared free.

It does not secure the abolition of slavery; for the proclamation of freedom merely professes to free certain slaves while it recognized the institution.

Every Constitution of the rebel States at the outbreak of the rebellion may be adopted without the change of a letter; for none of them contravene the proclamation; none of them establish slavery.

It adds no security to the freedom of the slaves.

For their title is the proclamation of freedom.

It is unconstitutional an oath to support it is void. Whether constitutional or not, the oath is without authority of law, and therefore void.

If it be valid and observed, it exacts no enactment by the State, either in law or Constitution, to add a State guaranty to the proclamation; and the right of a slave to freedom is an open question before the State courts on the relative authority of the State law and the proclamation.

If the oath binds the one-tenth who take it it is not exacted of the other nine-tenths who succeed to the control of the State Government so that it is annulled instantly by the act of recognition.

What the State courts would say of the proclamation, who can doubt? But the master would not go into court—he would seize his slave.

What the Supreme Court would say, who can tell? When and how is the question to go to court?

No *habeas corpus*, lies for him in a United States court, and the President detained with this bill its extension of that writ to this case.

Such are the fruits of this rash and fatal act of the President—a blow at the rights of humanity and at the principles of republican government.

The President has greatly presumed on the forbearance which the supporters of his administration have so long practiced, in view of the arduous conflict in which we are engaged, and the reckless ferocity of our political opponents.

But he must understand that our support is of a cause and not of a man; that the authority of Congress is paramount and must be respected; that the whole body of the Union men of Congress will not submit to be impeached by him of rash and unconstitutional legislation; and if he wishes our support, he must confine himself to his executive duties—to obey and execute, not make the laws—to suppress by arms armed rebellion,

and leave political re-organization to Congress.

If the supporters of the Government fail to insist on this they become responsible for the usurpation which they fail to rebuke, and are justly liable to the indignation of the people whose rights and security, committed to their keeping, they sacrifice.

Let them consider the remedy for these usurpations, and having found it, fearlessly execute it.

B. F. WADE  
Chairman Senate Committee.  
H. WINTER DAVIS.  
Chairman Committee House of Representatives on the Rebelious States.

**Lebanon Advertiser.**  
W. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.  
LEBANON, PA.  
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1864.

FOR CONGRESS,  
**HON. MYER STROUSE.**

The Administration has sent from 3,000 to 5,000 troops to Chicago, and the only good reason that can be given for their presence there is that they are to overawe the Democratic National Convention. If this is the object of the administration, it is only another evidence of their utter unworthiness to be the rulers of a free people.

In addition, there is no enemy at Chicago, and the men are wanted before Richmond and Petersburg. The people, Democrats and Republicans, are appealed to, to volunteer, and threatened with drafts, and after they are enlisted instead of being taken to the front to assist in suppressing the rebellion, are used, so far at least as the former are concerned, to overawe, annoy and insult their friends in the exercise of their constitutional rights. There are no doubt many Democrats in the Regiments sent to Chicago, who will feel anything but delighted in the work expected of them.

The dissatisfaction in the opposition ranks is daily increasing, and although Fremont was at first looked upon by them as of little account, they are now beginning to think of him. It is even proposed that Abe Lincoln would withdraw if Fremont would do the same. To that effect a proposition was made to the latter last week. He refuses to withdraw.

Charles Francis Adams, be united upon as their candidate. Mr. Adams is at present minister to England, and is a son of John Quincy Adams and grandson of John Adams, all Federalists of the olden time. It will not help them, however. The people want another party as well as other men, in power, and hence, will vote for the Chicago nominee.

Dr. E. L. ACKER.—We see that in Montgomery County, the name of Dr. E. L. ACKER, of the *Norristown Register*, is among those mentioned for the nomination of Congress for that district. We hope he may be successful. Montgomery county is among the most sound and reliable democratic counties of the State, and no man has contributed so much towards keeping the party right in that county as he has. He has always pursued a straight forward, honest and consistent Democratic course. And especially during the few past years, amidst trials and threats, he has stood true to democratic principles, and the interests of the people. Without disparagement to the claims of the other candidates, who are no doubt good men, it is not improper for us to say, that the Democratic party of old Montgomery owe the nomination to him, and he ought to have it without opposition.

He has stood true to the party in times when men are tried, and the party should stand by him. If the people had stood by men better who are faithful to them, our country would be in a much better position, and we can only hope, that through the success of the democratic party, and honest, upright men, men of sound constitutional principles, it will be again redeemed, if such an event is indeed possible. Should Dr. ACKER get the nomination, we are certain that the Democracy of Montgomery and Lehigh, will have an honest, and upright representative and one who will have the courage under any and all circumstances, to stand by what he believes to be right and for the interest of the people.

Messrs. Wade and Davis, whose manifesto against Lincoln we publish to day, have always been opposed to the Democratic party, and it is only of late that they have determined no longer to support Lincoln.

It is one of the most powerful arguments that has yet been brought against the tyrant, and is particularly so as it comes from his own friends.

Lincoln Taxation.

One of our exchanges comes to us with the following lines which if not very good poetry are most abundantly true:

Mr. PRINTER:  
I wish you would make a note of my state at the present time, and give it to the public in your paper. The people wanted a change four years ago, and they got it.—Then I could support a family—now I can't. Then I had comparatively no taxes to pay—now I must pay

Taxes on my bread, Taxes on my butter, Taxes on my salt, Taxes on my supper; Taxes on my milk, Taxes on my coffee; Taxes on molasses, Taxes on my barley; Taxes on my pepper, Taxes on my spice, Taxes on my chocolate, Taxes on my rice; Taxes on tobacco, Taxes on my snuff; Taxes on cigars if I would take a puff; Taxes upon cheese, Taxes upon fish; Taxes upon mutton, if it be a mutton dish; Taxes upon beef, Taxes upon veal; Taxes upon pork, enough to make it squeal; Tax upon my coat, Tax upon my pants; Tax upon my drawers, all paid in advance; Tax upon my shirt, Tax upon my shoes; Tax upon my boots, and Tax upon my hose; Tax upon my hat, Tax upon my bitters; Tax upon my knife, and Tax upon my shoddy; Tax upon my shaving brush, Tax upon my razor; Tax upon my soap, and Tax on what I pay, sir; Taxes on my medicines, Taxes if sick or well; Taxed on all I have to buy, Taxed on all I sell; Taxed for my children, Taxed for my wife, Taxed as I for every means of life; Taxed whether at work or unemployed; Taxed for a stamp on a receipt in road; Stamp and taxed, and Taxed and stamped; Stamp'd and twisted; scourged and clamped; Scripted, and taxed the bounty to pay; Taxed with life if I go and taxed if I stay; Oh God, our fathers pray grant us release from this Lincoln War, and restore us to peace; Restore us to the old time—Thy powerful hand Can alone save us from this bloody band, Who tread down the poor while loyalty cry, Leave widows and orphans to suffer and die; Destroy this fiendish, ill Union sever, And make slaves of us white, to raise up the nigger.

Yours,  
A WORKING MAN.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

The following letter was handed to us this week by a friend in this borough. He received it from a soldier in the army who has done his duty nobly, and who voted for Abe Lincoln in 1860. It will be seen that he does not intend doing such a thing again. His sentiments in regard to the war are the sentiments of thousands and tens of thousands in the army, and the result will be that if the Democratic candidate has at all a fair show he will receive an enormous majority in the army, which, it is supposed is all cut and dried for Old Abe!

SIGNAL CAMP, CORNERLAND, MD., August 17, 1864.

Dear Sir—  
Having again returned to the camp which we occupied last spring, I therefore have an opportunity of corresponding again. My health is very good considering the hardships I had to endure during the present campaign. Marches and counter-marches are the orders of the day. One day we would be at Harper's Ferry the next we would be fifty miles from it, &c. This summer the war has been carried on more actively than at any time heretofore, and yet the rebellion is not crushed as was predicted by the so-called "peace" party for peace on the best possible terms. I saw enough of butchering to last me a whole life-time. I was in four battles, New Market, Piedmont, Lynchburg and Winchester. In one of these we succeeded in driving the rebels from the field. In the remaining three we were driven from the ground. Our army was outnumbered in those three battles. Our troops fought very well, but I am afraid if there is no hope for a speedy cessation of this murderous war, then the spirit will fall. I shall not vote any more for that old rascal who is represented to be an honest man. I, however, am of a contrary opinion about that honesty. Give me a man of sound judgment, and one that does not allow himself to be used like a tool.

I am opposed to a man who would continue this unholy war merely to abolish slavery. Such a man must consider a white man much inferior to a nigger, or else he would not be willing to take the life of a white man in order to secure the freedom of a worthless darkey. Go away with the giant, now see what is the matter with the horse. I was always doubtful about the war. I am no longer doubtful about it. I know it only too well. Abe and his friends will be astonished when they see the report of the army vote in the fall. The soldiers fight out of pure motives and will vote similarly, and for pure-hearted men too. I think Abe's friends left the people again to vote for him in order to avoid all further drafting. Only 500,000 more men. A fine body of men it will make, is it not so? Old Abe and Jeff. Davis are in my opinion both bad enough to be exiled.

For a man like Abe I can do nothing. My companions entertain similar sentiments.

Yours, &c.,  
GEORGE W. EBRIGHT,  
Signal Corps, U. S. A.

The editor of the *Courier* is about the smallest potato that can be found in a long day's travel. The more advanced in years he becomes the more his manhood and dignity seem to shrink up,—he is shriveling away intellectually. Physically, he still might answer for a Governor or Congressman, but in heart he is a small potato and annually becoming less, at least we infer so from the little meannesses and personalities which he indulges in of late more frequently than heretofore, to tickle the taste of his depraved readers, made so by the food he himself has for years provided them with.

INDIANA COUNTY.—Andrew Hall, Esq., a justice of the peace, a few days ago united a white girl named Dunlap, in marriage, to a black man named Sunderland. It is said that he is a firm believer in miscegenation.

The extra session of Legislature adjourned on Thursday last.

The Militia Bill, which was enacted, is published below. A bill was also passed specifying the mode of soldier's voting in the field. We have not yet seen a correct copy of the bill.

A number of other enactments were made, some useful and some foolish, which we will notice when officially promulgated—  
THE NEW MILITIA LAW.

The following Supplementary Militia Law has passed both branches of the Legislature, and has been signed by the Governor:

A further Supplement to the Act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved May fourth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Governor is hereby authorized to appoint a paymaster, who shall give the same security and perform the same duties as are required of paymasters in the military service of the United States, and hold the rank and receive the pay of Major, when in actual service.

SECTION 2. That the officers of the Pennsylvania State Guard, whether regimental or line, shall be selected with regard to fitness and experience from the volunteers who have been in active service under the national flag in the present war.

SECTION 3. That nothing in the act to which this is a supplement shall be construed as repealing the charters of special uniformed military organizations in the city of Philadelphia, or elsewhere, or as invalidating the commissions held by the officers of said organizations, or in any way interfering with their chartered rights and vested immunities; *Provided*, That such organizations shall be in all things subject to the orders of the commander-in-chief and the provisions of this act, and the act to which this is a supplement.

SECTION 4. That if any person enrolled under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, or organized under the third section of this act, and duly notified to appear for the purpose of parade, inspection, drill, or encampment, and refusing or neglecting so to appear, he shall be subject to a fine of five dollars for each offense, and the names of all such delinquents shall within six days thereafter be returned to the County Commissioners by the officer in command of the company to which said delinquent may belong, and upon the receipt of said return the said Commissioners shall issue their warrant and duplicate to the proper collector, and cause the same to be collected in the same manner that militia taxes are now by law collected.

SECTION 5. That any person who may have furnished a substitute, and exempt from military service in the Pennsylvania State Guards, or the militia, for the time for which such substitute has been accepted.

SECTION 6. If any district attorney neglect or refuse to prosecute the assessors, commissioners or clerks, who refuse or neglect to perform the duties enjoined upon them by an act to which this is a supplement, he shall forfeit and pay into the treasury of the Commonwealth the penalty of not more than one thousand dollars, nor less than five hundred dollars to be collected by the Attorney General by due process of law.

SECTION 7. Every soldier ordered out for active duty or who shall volunteer or be drafted who does not appear at the time and place designated by the Mayor or Councilman or County Commissioner, or who has not some able bodied and proper substitute at such time and place, or does not furnish a reasonable excuse for such non-appearance as provided for by the act to which this is a supplement, shall be liable to such punishment as a court martial may determine.

SECTION 8. The assessors or clerks who refuse or neglect to perform any of the duties required of them, or either of them, by this act, shall forfeit and pay the sum of not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, to be collected by the County Commissioners and paid into the treasury of the county, and belong to the military fund of the brigade.

SECTION 9. The appointment of non-commissioned officers of the militia shall in all cases be made from the organizations to which they are attached, and the preference shall be given to men of military abilities and experience who have been in active service in war, or have been educated for the army. If any officer of a company or regiment shall refuse or neglect to obey these requirements he shall forfeit his commission.

SECTION 10. Any commissioned officer of the militia or member of a volunteer company, neglecting to furnish to the commanding officer, his commission, and a non-commissioned officer or private of a volunteer company, the sum of twenty-five dollars, to be collected by the County Commissioners and paid into the brigade fund of the county.

SECTION 11. No officer or soldier of the militia shall be held to perform military duty except in case of invasion, insurrection, riot, or tumult, made or threatened, or in obedience to the orders of the commander-in-chief, more than once in three months, for drill or inspection; and any officer notifying or attempting to compel his men to any more service than is herein provided for, shall forfeit and pay not more than two hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars, to be collected by the County Commissioners, and to be paid into the brigade fund of the county.

SECTION 12. That so much of the

act to which this is a supplement, as is altered or supplied hereby, or by the supplement to the said act, approved August 22, 1864, or such parts thereof as are inconsistent herewith, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SECTION 13. That the different regiments to be organized under the act of May 4th, 1864, and the various supplements thereto, shall be allowed to elect their own Chaplains, and when so elected shall receive the same pay as Chaplains now receive in the service of the General Government for the time they are actually employed in the discharge of their duties as such.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

General Early has been a movement which looks very much like an advance across the Potomac. On Wednesday last the Confederate army was massed at Charlestown, six miles southwest of Harper's Ferry. Sheridan's troops were posted on a range of highlands at Hallowtown, four miles from Harper's Ferry. These highlands they had fortified, and the works presented so formidable an appearance that Early did not attack them. He had been idle during the earlier part of the week; but on Wednesday night began a movement around Sheridan's works. Sheridan did not discover it until late on Thursday. Early kept a force at Charlestown in front of Sheridan, but on Thursday morning his main body had started northwest towards Martinsburg. A Federal cavalry force was at Kearneysville, between Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, and encountered the enemy. The cavalry prudently retreated, and it appears that the Confederate column turned northward at Kearneysville, and passing east of Martinsburg, was marching towards the Potomac, above Shepherdstown. There has been a great deal of skirmishing between Early and Sheridan since Wednesday; and a general retreat to Harper's Ferry, caused by this flank movement, will now probably occur.

Besides advancing his main force towards the Potomac at Shepherdstown, Early detached a small body of cavalry towards Williamsport. These troops at once drew the attention of all the Federal cavalry, and Averell, at Williamsport, prepared to attack them. Custer, who had been at Shepherdstown, crossed to the south side of the Potomac and marched towards Martinsburg, to intercept the retreat of the Confederate cavalry. The Confederates appeared at Williamsport and were repulsed with a loss of seventy prisoners. Custer, however, was cut off by the main body of the enemy marching on Shepherdstown. He was surrounded and had to fight his way out, with a loss of one hundred and fifty men. Sheridan in his various skirmishes has lost nearly five hundred men. Early will not doubt cross the Potomac at Shepherdstown, and Sheridan must withdraw to the Maryland side to oppose him.

HOW ARE YOU ARMY VOTE?—The return that every voter in Capt. Coffey's company, which left here on Tuesday, for Harrisburg was a Democrat.

Those hypocrites who believe that dealing in black flesh and blood is a sin should go to Harrisburg a few hours this week, and see white men bought and sold. They would be so well pleased with it, as it saves them from draft and shouldering the musket, that they would forever be glad.

The Republican papers do not publish the protest of Wade and Davis, against "Lincoln's usurpations," so we have got to make room for it. It is a loyal document from loyal men, quite as good as the speeches of Dix and Holt, but not published.—They do not publish Fremont's letters of late, nor Senator Cowan's speech, nor even Forney's leader in the *Washington Chronicle*, and *Press*. Nor do they say that Thaddeus Stevens is kicking out of the traces: What's the matter? Walt, Walt, What's the matter?

\$500 a piece are paid for boys and men at Harrisburg as recruits, to fill the quotas of the various districts of this county. Black men sell for the same figures as white ones. We were assured by a gentleman engaged in furnishing recruits, that if it had not been for the despotic proceeding of Ben. Butler, at Norfolk, the whole quota of our county might have been filled at from \$300 to \$400 a piece. He gives the New Englanders the preference, and drives off the Agents from other sections.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.—Under a Democratic Administration two pounds of coffee cost from twenty to twenty-five cents. Under Lincoln's Administration two pounds of coffee cost from \$1.00 to \$1.20. Under a Democratic Administration two pounds of sugar cost from sixteen to twenty cents. Under Lincoln's Administration two pounds of sugar cost sixty cents. Under a Democratic Administration two yards of shirting cost from sixteen to thirty cents. Under Lincoln's Administration two yards of shirting cost from eighty-five cents to one dollar and fifty cents.

THE DIFFERENCE.—In Nashville, on the 28th of July last, a white soldier was fined twenty dollars for kicking the rear part of a negro soldier at one of the camps of instruction. The same morning a negro servant of the Major was fined two dollars for breaking a bottle over the head of a white soldier who was tending hospital. The army scale of prices runs queer if a nigger's rump is eighteen dollars more worth than a white soldier's head.

Grant's forces on the Weldon Railroad, received a severe defeat on Friday last. They were stretched along the road in a very careless manner tearing it up, of which the Confederates took advantage. We lost 12 pieces of cannon, and from 2,000 to 3,000 men.

Governor Seymour is a man of queer notions. He has ordered a lot of onions for the soldiers and a pickle for Gen. Dix.

Ann Burke, whose husband was killed in battle some months since, died in Jersey City, last week, of destitution and starvation.

HOW TO RAISE AN ARMY.—Let Lincoln place a rifle in the hands of each of his six hundred thousand office holders, and order them to the front. Most of them have had much experience in rifling, and all of them know how to charge.

Tax papers are quoting the following as the response of Massachusetts to the call for "five hundred thousand more":

Oh, Father Abraham, don't take me, Take the nigger in Kentucky.

WHICH IS THE LAWFUL HUSBAND?—About three years since one of the married residents of the Nineteenth Ward enlisted in a Philadelphia Regiment and left for the seat of war, from where he communicated freely with his wife. In about six months his letters ceased, and he was reported dead. His company officers also reported the fact of his death to the War Department, and in due course of time his wife drew his arrears and pay. Time rolled around, and the widow received the addresses of another man. About six months ago the two were married and have been living happily together since. This week their happiness was considerably marred, and the wife found herself in a very embarrassing situation. One day, her former husband walked into his former home, a strong healthy man. The woman has now two loving husbands, and how the matter is to be settled we have not heard.—*Phil. Age.*

THE SEVEN-THIRTIES—WHAT ARE THEY?

We trust that a large portion of our readers have pondered the Appeal of Mr. Fessenden, our new Secretary of the Treasury. The purport of it is that the People of the United States, acting as a body through their agent the Government, wish individuals to lend them two hundred millions of dollars for three years, at seven and three-tenths per cent. annual interest, payable every six months. For this they offer Treasury Notes—that is, in reality, notes drawn and endorsed by every man in the country. The loan is wanted for a great national purpose, to effect which every man, unless he be a traitor at heart if not in act, is solemnly pledged.

The Appeal is addressed not merely to a few great capitalists, but also to the many whose aggregate possessions constitute the mass of the wealth of the land. The notes upon which this loan is asked, and from \$20 upward, every man who has fifty dollars can take part in this loan. Apart from patriotism and the duty which all owe as citizens.

It is secure. Every dollar of every man's property is pledged for the punctual payment of the interest, and of the debt when due. The security is increasing in value. For some years before the war we were earning 1000 millions a year more than we spent. During the three years of the war, owing to the high prices and constant demand for labor, we have earned more than ever before. No man who could or would work has been idle, and, except for the way, we have spent less than before. The total valuation of the property of the United States, according to the census of 1850, was \$16,150,000,000, of which \$10,697,448,956 was in the loyal States. This valuation, according to the usual rate of assessment, was not more than two-thirds of the actual cash value of the property. The increase of property in the loyal States during the last ten years is over 125 per cent., or an average of 12.5 per cent. per annum. In three years of the war we of the United States have certainly earned 3000 millions more than we have spent apart from the war. The cost of the war may be set down at 2000 millions. Deducting this from our net earnings, the People who are security for this loan are 1000 millions richer to-day than they were when the war broke out.

No other investment can be so easily convertible. The man who has a Treasury note for \$50, or \$100, or \$1000, can turn it into money more readily, and upon better terms, than if he were invested in any bond or mortgage, or in railroad stocks.

The interest offered is higher than can be realized from any other safe and convertible investment. It is, moreover, readily collectible when due. To each note are affixed five "coupons," or interest tickets, due at the expiration of each successive half year. The holder of a note has simply to endorse one of these coupons, present it at the Treasury or Government Agency, and receive the interest; the note itself need not be presented at all. Or a coupon thus payable will everywhere be equivalent, when due, to money.

This while this loan presents great advantages to large capitalists, it offers special inducements to those who wish to make a safe and profitable investment of small savings. It is in every way the best savings' bank; for every individual who has a few dollars, and who invests his deposits profitably in order to pay interest and expenses. They will indeed largely in this loan, as the best investment. But from the great interest which they receive they must deduct largely for the expenses of the Bank. Their usual rate of interest allowed to depositors is 5 per cent. upon sums over \$500. The person who invests directly with Government will receive almost 50 per cent. more. Thus the man who deposits \$1000 in a Private Savings' Bank receives 50 dollars a year interest; if he deposits the same sum in this National Savings' Bank he receives 75 dollars. For those who wish to find a safe, certain, and profitable means of investing for the surplus earnings which they have reserved for their old age or for the benefit of their children, there is nothing which presents so many advantages as this National Loan.

It is convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing bond. At the expiration of the term a holder of the notes of the 7-30 loan has the option of accepting payment in full or of funding his notes in a six per cent. gold interest bond, the principal payable in not less than five nor more than twenty years from its date as the Government may elect. For six months past, these bonds have ranged at an average premium of about eight per cent. in the New York market, and have sold at 109 to-day (Aug. 12th), thus making the real rate of interest over ten per cent. and besides, to make the indowment of its Treasury notes from state and municipal taxation ever so liberally rewarded.—*Harper's Magazine.*

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.



MCCLELLAN WILL BE NOMINATED.

At the time of this writing information of the organization of the Chicago Convention had not been received.

A temporary organization and the appointment of the usual committees was all that was expected to be effected on Monday.

The New York delegation stands 53 for McClellan, to 13 scattering. The vote of the Ohio delegation yesterday stood—for McClellan 16, against McClellan 26.

The vote of the Missouri delegation was as follows: For McClellan 13, scattering 9.

Neither Ohio nor Missouri vote as a unit.

Indiana is 18 for McClellan, and six against him.

Illinois, 22 for McClellan, and 10 against him.

Bets of four dollars to one are offered this morning that McClellan will receive the nomination on the first ballot.

A majority of both the delegations from Kentucky are said to be for McClellan.

As yet little or no difference of opinion is manifested as to the character of the platform.

An armistice, a convention of the States and the adoption of every means consistent with christianity and civilization, to bring about a permanent and honorable peace, seem to be the points generally agreed upon by all the delegations.

Mr. Vallandigham is understood to have pledged himself to the candidate of the Convention, whoever he may be, and that is reported to be the position of Fernando Wood.

Governor Seymour, Vallandigham, Richardson, and other prominent men, were received with cheers as they entered the Convention.

LATEST.

The proceedings of the Convention are harmonious. Ex-Governor Bigler is temporary Chairman, and Governor Seymour of New York, President of the Convention. Mr. Guthrie of Kentucky is Chairman of the Committee on resolutions. McClellan if not nominated on the first ballot, will be on the second.

Blanket Shawls.

Woolen clothing of all colors, dyed to Black or Blue, and present the color warranted and goods turned out equal to New York. L. R. DEEG'S, 100 N. 3rd St., Lehigh, Pa.

Articles to be dyed can be left at Jos. L. Lenderger's Drug Store where all orders for dyeing will be attended to. (March 11, 1865.)

HARDWARE AT COST.

Tools, hardware, and all kinds of iron and steel goods, at cost. L. R. DEEG'S, 100 N. 3rd St., Lehigh, Pa.

Books and Stationery.

A NEW FIRM. WALTZ & HOUCK.

Waltz & Houck, Stationers and Printers, 100 N. 3rd St., Lehigh, Pa.

NATIONAL HOTEL.

Race Street, above Third, Phila.

THE undersigned has the honor to announce to the public that he has received the great and valuable stock of choice and purest Liquors of all descriptions, which he has imported from the most celebrated distilleries in the world.

L. R. DEEG'S LIQUOR STORE.

Market Square, opposite the Market House, Lehigh, Pa.

A New Firm.

Cheap Cash Store, and Milling and Grain Business.

THE undersigned having formed a partnership in the business of a cheap cash store, and mill and grain business, at the late stand of SHIPLEY, GERRARD & LORR, would respectfully invite the attention of the public to the fact that he will continue to keep at the late stand of SHIPLEY, GERRARD & LORR, a complete stock of all kinds of GOODS usually kept in a cash store, and will also keep a full and complete stock of all kinds of WHEAT, 50,000 Bushels of WHEAT, 30,000 Bushels of RYE, 20,000 Bushels of CORN, 25,000 Bushels of OATS.

For which they will pay the highest price. They will also take GRAIN on Storage, and will buy any kind of grain at the lowest price, COAL, by the Ton, or by the Cubic Yard, and will deliver it at the lowest price. They will also take orders for all kinds of MILL FEED, and will deliver it at the lowest price. They will also take orders for all kinds of MILL FEED, and will deliver it at the lowest price. They will also take orders for all kinds of MILL FEED, and will deliver it at the lowest price.

Boot and Shoe Store.

JACOB REIDEL, respectfully informs the public that he has established in Lehigh, Pa., a new and complete establishment, where he hopes to render the same satisfaction as heretofore to all who may favor him with their custom. He invites Merchants and Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES, and every one