



OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 4.

For Afternoon Telegraph See First Page.

The East Speech of Stephen A. Douglas.

In the speech made by Stephen A. Douglas at Chicago, May 1st, he used those admirable and memorable words:

"Whoever is not prepared to sacrifice party organizations and platforms on the altar of the country does not deserve the support and confidence of honest people. How are we to overcome partisan antipathies in the mind of the people? Let us present a united front in support of our country? We must cease discussing party issues, make no allusions to old party tests, have no restrictions and restrictions, indulge in no taunts one against the other, as to who has been the cause of these troubles."

"When we shall have rescued the Government and country from its peril, and then we shall fly in triumph over every inch of American soil, let us then, as we present, a united front in support of our country? We must cease discussing party issues, make no allusions to old party tests, have no restrictions and restrictions, indulge in no taunts one against the other, as to who has been the cause of these troubles."

"He who is not for the country is against her. There is no neutral position to be occupied. It is the duty of all patriots to support the Government in all its efforts. This is the only way to a speedy conclusion."—GEO. CLAY.

"Do not give up the Union. Preserve it in the name of the Fathers of the Revolution—preserve it for its great elements of good—preserve it in the sacred name of Liberty—preserve it for the faithful and devoted lovers of the Constitution in the rebellious States—those who are persecuting it for its support, and are dying in its defence. Rebellion can lay down her arms to Government—Government cannot surrender to rebellion."—DAN'L S. DICKINSON, of New York.

"I am for supporting the government.—I do not ask you administrators it. It is the government of my country, and as such I shall give it in the support of all the support in my power. I regard the pending contest with the Secessionists as a death-struggle for Constitutional Liberty and Law."—JOHN A. DIX.

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

We regret exceedingly that the Republicans of Allegheny county, who boast of their ten thousand majority, should have shown by the action of their Conventions on Tuesday that partisan feeling is still stronger than their love of country, in the breasts of many.

The leaders of the party—their organ, the Gazette—and many conservative men in the rank and file, seeing the great need of the country, had urged upon the people to forego their party spirit, and issued a call for Conventions to be supported by all who were firmly and loyally disposed to sustain the Government in its present struggle for self-preservation. The Democracy had previously declared their determination to forego party issues and devote their united energies to aid the government. They made no party nominations and determined to make none. As friends of the Union they left the question of offices to the Union loving people. But when the Republicans came to speak through conventions, how different the language. They are willing to acknowledge the fealty of the people of all classes to the government, but they are not willing that all should share the official positions of the country. In their course in making nominations they have placed themselves precisely in the same position, politically, with the Vallandigham Democrats of Ohio—that they have said "no" to the spoils of office more dear than the interests of our country."

As a sincere lover of the Union, we regret that they have taken this course. We are fully aware that our regrets are shared by all the intelligent, far seeing members of the Republican party, and by a very large majority of the loyal and patriotic masses of the people. But the tactics of party and the machinations of spoilsmen will not be permitted to work any serious evil to the glorious cause of liberty. The people will manage for themselves. The Democratic masses have not sustained the Republican Administration in this war for the Union because they asked or expected to be paid in petty offices. They are standing by their country because it is their country. The people appreciate the condition of affairs, and will not much longer submit to the schemes of official corruptors for their own aggrandizement.

The Republicans of Allegheny county did not expect their delegates to act as they have acted, and this will be demonstrated fully hereafter by the action of the people themselves. Where all are loyal and true they cannot understand the philosophy nor the justice of keeping up partisan distinctions at a time when such distinctions are not only unnecessary but dangerous to the common cause.

We cannot close this article without paying honorable tribute to the bold stand taken by the Chairman of the political convention, Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., and such men as F. Dravo, Robert Stevenson, C. B. M. Smith and others, who placed the country and its name above self, and manfully claimed the right to sink all claims of partisanship at such a time as this. The people will fully appreciate the noble stand they took, and they will also mark those who were willing to sacrifice the country to selfish partisanship.

BEAUBIARD'S ADVANCE.—Although Beaubiard has advanced his forces to within a few miles of the Federal Capital, he is evidently not in haste to attempt its capture or destruction. Behind the intrenchments and masked batteries, the rebel's eyes are fixed upon the Federal Capital, and he is waiting for a favorable opportunity to strike the blow which will send the Government to the sea.

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THE NATIONAL LOAN.

Appeal to the People of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The following patriotic appeal for the National loan has just been issued by Secretary Chase to the citizens of the United States:

Your National Government, compelled by a guilty conspiracy culminating in a war for security and liberty, for the supremacy of the law, for the maintenance of popular institutions. For the means to defray the necessary expenses of this war, your Congress has directed that a subscription to a National loan of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

Already the enlightened and patriotic capitalists of the great cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, have manifested their clear sense both of duty and interest by a subscription of \$50,000,000. Congress, under which this subscription was received, wisely provided, however, that the advantages as well as the patriotic satisfaction of a participation in this loan, shall be offered, not to the capitalists of the great cities only, but to the people of the whole country.

In order to secure a substantial reward for their public spirit to those whose patriotism prompts them in this hour of trial to place their means at the disposal of the Government, Congress has directed that an interest of 7-3/10ths per centum be paid on the several amounts subscribed, an interest not liable to State taxation, but constituting for subscribers a revenue not only certain in receipt, but greater in amount than can be expected from any ordinary investment.

And, in order to afford all citizens equal opportunities of participation in these advantages, Congress has further directed that subscriptions be received for sums as small as \$50, as well as for large amounts, and that should the subscriptions exceed the whole sum desired, the smaller be performed in its distribution. Each subscriber on payment of his subscription will be entitled to receive Treasury notes, equal in amount, in such denominations as he may prefer, whether of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, or \$5,000. The interest at one 7-3/10ths per centum will be on the notes of \$50, one cent, on \$100 twenty cents, \$500 ten cents, on \$1,000 twenty cents, and on \$5,000 one dollar each day. All the treasury notes issued will bear dates on the 15th of August, 1861, and will carry interest from that date. Each note will have coupons attached expressing the several amounts of semi-annual interest, which coupons may be detached from the notes and presented for payment separately.

Each subscriber may pay the whole amount subscribed at the time of subscription, or, if he prefers to do so, may pay one-tenth at that time and one-third every twentieth day thereafter. At each payment the accrued interest on the amount from the 15th of August to the date of payment must also be paid, and the amount of interest so paid will be reimbursed in the payment of the first coupon. In order to secure beyond peradventure the punctual payment of the interest and the gradual reduction of the principal, Congress has provided by law for an annual revenue amply sufficient, not only for these purposes, but for the prompt payment of all demands on account of extraordinary expenditures.

It will be seen at a glance that not only is the whole property of the country pledged for the interest and final reimbursement of the loan, but that an adequate and specific proportion of the annual production set apart by taxation for the redemption of this pledge.

Prompt payment beyond a contingency will be made. Not on this taxation, but on the property of the country, will be thought great when compared with the magnitude of the objects of the contract, or with the amount of property and production.

The objects are Union, permanent peace and security at home and respect abroad which are imperiled by this unprovoked Rebellion. The intelligence of the people comprehend at once their own magnitude. They raise above party—they belong to no Administration—they concern the whole country during all time, under every Administration, and is every retained, both foreign and domestic. And the means for the attainment of these great objects can be readily supplied from the prosperity and production of the country. The real and personal values in the United States reach the vast aggregate of \$16,000,000,000, and in the States now loyal to the Union this aggregate is \$11,000,000,000.

The yearly surplus earnings of those who are estimated by intelligent persons, conversant with such investigations, at more than \$400,000,000, while the well considered judgment of military men of the highest rank and reputation, warrant the confident expectation that if the war is prosecuted with energy, courage and skill, it may be brought to a termination before the close of the ensuing spring; in which event the cost beyond the revenue will hardly exceed the amount of the \$250,000,000 loan authorized by Congress, and with a due economy in all branches of the public service, not more than the total expenditures of Great Britain or France in years of peace.

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THE WAR NECESSARY BY THE INSURRECTION.

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CONGRATULATE THE READERS OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

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PERSONS OF FULL HABITS.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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