

THE JOURNAL.

Coudersport, Pa.

Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1864

M. W. McALARNEY, Editor.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.

Morton M. Michael, Philadelphia.
Thomas Cunningham, Beaver County.

Representative.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1 R. P. King, | 13 E. W. Hall, |
| 2 G. M. Coates, | 14 C. H. Shriver, |
| 3 Henry Bunn, | 15 John Wister, |
| 4 Wm. H. Kern, | 16 David McConaughy, |
| 5 Barth H. Jenks, | 17 David W. Woods, |
| 6 Charles M. Runk, | 18 Isaac Benson, |
| 7 Robert Parke, | 19 John Patton, |
| 8 Aaron Mohr, | 20 Samuel B. Dick, |
| 9 John A. Hiestand, | 21 Eberard Beyer, |
| 10 R. H. Corryell, | 22 John P. Penney, |
| 11 Edward Holliday, | 23 E. M. Junkin, |
| 12 Charles F. Reed, | 24 J. W. Blanchard. |

Union County Convention.

The Union men of Potter County without distinction of party, who are willing to unite in a cordial support of the present Administration in the prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Union, are requested to meet at the usual places for holding their Township Elections throughout the county, on Monday, the 29th day of August, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M., to elect delegates to meet in County Convention in Coudersport on Tuesday the 30th day of August at 2 o'clock P. M., to nominate a County Ticket to be supported by the Union men of Potter County at the next election, and to choose Congressional Delegates and transact such other business as may come before the Convention.

The Vigilance Committee of the several Townships are hereby requested to put up notices of the time and place of holding the meetings and to be present to organize and act as Board of Election of said meetings.

The number of delegates each township is entitled to is as follows:

Abbott 2, Allegany 3, Bingham 3, Clara 2, Coudersport 3, Emlen 2, Genesee 2, Harrison 5, Hebron 3, Hector 3, Homer 2, Jackson 2, Keating 2, Oswayo 2, Pike 2, Pleasant Valley 2, Roulette 2, Sharon 4, Sweden 2, Summit 2, Sylvanus 2, Stewartson 2, Ulysses 5, West Branch 2, Wharton 2.

JNO. S. MANN,
Ch'm. Union County Convention.

Committee of Vigilance.

- Abbott—Joseph Schwartzbach, David Conway.
Allegany—G. W. G. Judd, A. G. Fresho.
Bingham—L. E. McGara, Ira Carpenter.
Clara—A. W. Joyce, Charles Chandler.
Coudersport—P. A. Stebbins, jr., A. Ronnsville.
Emlen—John P. Teggart, J. M. Spafford.
Genesee—L. C. Cavanaugh, H. O. Perry.
Harrison—H. S. Beebe, Israel Dodge.
Hebron—W. H. Hydon, H. Bishop.
Hector—Francis Strang, C. P. Kilbourne.
Homer—W. A. Crosby, Jacob Peet.
Jackson—E. Howard, Benben Persing.
Keating—Eli Harris, Harlow Dingee.
Oswayo—A. S. Lyman, H. H. Munson.
Pike—S. H. Martin, John Carriel.
Pleasant Valley—J. J. Roberts, L. Lyman.
Roulette—Orrin Webb, Seneca Pomeroy.
Sharon—N. Parmenter, D. C. Chase.
Sylvanus—W. Haskins, R. K. Young.
Summit—M. V. Larrabee, Alfred Ayres.
Stewartson—D. A. Stowell, D. W. Conway.
Sweden—Joseph Butler, J. Weston Bird.
Ulysses—J. F. Smith, E. D. Lewis.
West Branch—S. M. Conable, O. Wetmore.
Wharton—Perry Davel, E. A. Brainard.

News.

Admiral Farragut has captured two of the enemies Iron-Clads at Mobile, ran one ashore, and captured Fort Gaines, blowing up Fort Powell. We may soon expect to hear of the capture of the city of Mobile.

No important operations before Petersburg lately.

Sherman has not made an attack for some days. He is within cannon-shot of Atlanta. The rebel raiders have all left the State.

The State of Pennsylvania at the Election for Amendments to the Constitution gave 94,400 majority for the first amendment allowing the soldiers to vote.

The Rebels in their raid into Pennsylvania burnt two hundred and sixty houses in Chambersburg.

The Congressional Congresses of this District meet in Williamsport on the 5th of September.

DIED.

At Addison, N. Y., on the 5th of August, very suddenly, of dysentery, Mrs. SALLIE M. wife of Benjamin S. Colwell, of Coudersport.

In Dayton Ohio, August 8th, KATIE E. daughter of H. D. and Sarah B. Chase, (Blakeslee) aged 1 year, 10 months, and 7 days.

COUDERSPORT ACADEMY.

J. W. ALLEN, Principal.
Late of the Wellboro Academy, assisted by competent Teachers.
The Fall Term commences September 5th, and continues eleven weeks.
Tuition, to be paid at the middle of the term, \$3 to \$5. No scholar admitted for less than half a term.
A Teachers' Class will be instructed free of charge.
By order of the Trustees:
D. F. GLASSMIRE,
P. A. STEBBINS,
S. ROSS,
Coudersport, Aug. 6, 1864.

Editorial Correspondence.

WILLIAMSPORT, July 29, 1864.

In politics there is nothing new, except, perhaps, the Greeley-Sanders flirtation, at the Clifton House. About ten days ago, four prominent rebels, Geo. N. Sanders, C. G. Clay, J. P. Holcomb and Jacob Thompson, appeared at the Falls, on the Canada side, and shortly after it was discovered that Horace Greeley was on this side and that a correspondence was going on between the parties. Curiosity was on tip-toe to learn the nature of the correspondence, and surmises were rife as to what was to grow out of it. Mr. Greeley has gratified the public by revealing the correspondence. The first letter is from Sanders to Greeley saying that they are "ready and willing to go at once to Washington, upon complete and unqualified protection being given, either by the President or Secretary of War." Mr. Greeley then very naturally inquires:

I am informed that you are duly accredited from Richmond as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace, that you desire to visit Washington in the fulfillment of your mission, and that you further desire that Mr. George N. Sanders shall accompany you. If my information be thus far substantially correct, I am authorized by the President of the United States to tender you his safe conduct on the journey proposed, and to accompany you at the earliest time that will be agreeable to you.

Mr. Greeley then received a letter correcting the impression that they had been accredited from Richmond, but stating that they were in the confidential employment of "their Government" and consequently knew its wishes. This changing from Commissioners to individuals, of course involved a change of procedure on the part of Mr. Greeley. Mr. Greeley then informs the Rebels that he has telegraphed to Washington for instructions, and shortly after receives the following instructions, which we copy in full:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON,
July 18, 1864.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of Peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of Slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers of it shall have safe conduct both ways.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The letter which terminates the correspondence is a long letter from Clay and Holcomb, which they transmit through Col. Jewett to Mr. Greeley stating that the document of the President addressed "whom it may concern," precludes negotiation, and proceed to argue in behalf of their cause. This correspondence has given the "Cops" an opportunity to howl about "rejection of peace propositions" and assert that President Lincoln "desires to continue the war." To thinking men this cannot but be ridiculous, but with the masses, who many times take assertion for argument, this will not seem so foolish, and knowing that the rebels in the North are attempting to create the impression "that if the Government would they could have peace." How foolish! These men acknowledge that they are acting in an individual capacity; that they are not accredited from Richmond, and that if terms of peace were agreed upon between them and our Government they would then have to procure the consent of "their Government," which might and might not be done. It looks to me like an "electioneering dodge" of the Copperheads, the best way it can be seen. Some weeks ago this Geo. N. Sanders, a northern renegade, telegraphed to the editor of the *Herald* that he was at the Clifton House and wanted to see him. Did he or did he not see him and plan this trap by which Mr. Greeley, in his earnest desire for the public good, should be made the means for an attack upon the Administration. If he did not, it must be a curious expression that James Gordon Bennett, wears upon his face to-day.

For a long time North Carolina has been surging to and fro upon the waves of the Old Union, the Confederacy, and an Independent Sovereignty, in which the old North State should constitute a separate Government. This wiggling and squirming has cost her much trouble. Her last proposition is "individual sovereignty" in which she shall be neutral, neither for the North or the South. The Richmond papers advise her of the very important propositions which it will be necessary for her to practically demonstrate in such an event. The removal of all Federal troops from her soil and also the removal of the civil and military forces of the Rebels. No Federal or Rebel troops must then be allowed to cross her border, or her neutrality would be defeated. She would stand between two fires, either of which would be strong enough to consume her. That this position would be untenable it needs no argument to prove. What will become of the "old North State," the land of pine-knots and tar, it is hard to say.

I dropped upon a true disciple of Valandigham the other day. Some one was telling him that McClellan had made a war speech in which he was reported to have said he was in favor of putting down the Rebellion by force of arms. The old rebel, very much excited, exclaimed—"Then we must have a different candidate, I won't vote for him!" Thus it goes. The least indication from a Democrat that he is in favor of crushing treason, ostracizes him and calls down upon his head the most bitter denunciations of those claiming to be of his party. "Straws show which way the wind blows."

The new call for 500,000 troops by the President has excited the ire of every disloyal paper in Pennsylvania. The *Watchman* of Bellefonte, than which there is not a worse sheet north of Mason's and Dixon's line, proposes to the people to come forth and resist by force of arms the enforcement of its provisions. It says that by such means Lincoln's minions will be compelled to leave the field—and of course our "Southern brethren" reap a benefit. That the person who penned the article should be arrested there can be no doubt; the only difficulty in the way is the fact that he is such a very small potato—and so rotten withal, a decent man would be compelled to lower himself to reach the worm. It would be a good thing if we could dispose of these home-rebels as Cromwell did the opposers of his government. They are writing for themselves a biography which will consign their names to eternal ignominy.

The War Department has decided that a man who is recruited for three years counts no more on the quota of a district, under the present call, than one who is recruited for one year. It calls upon persons, who are able, to put a representative or substitute into the service, and thereby lighten the draft in their districts. Every one who puts in a substitute takes one off the draft.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1864.

DEAR JOURNAL: Commencing where I left off, I made a short trip up the Erie road which I could not begin to make as interesting to another as it was to myself, and one up the Hudson which I could easily make infinitely more so if I chose. Then on one of the hottest of our red hot days I started on my return by way of Philadelphia. After a short but very pleasant sojourn in Baltimore with some old friends from Potter, I at last arrived at my respectable lodgings just in time to enjoy the "sensations" produced by the late rebel raid. Gen. Thomas had called out the militia. The patriotic clerks of the different departments had "flown to arms," and looked a formidable defense of a noble city, with their wilted dickies, stove-pipe hats, and smooth-bore muskets. Old secessionists of a mathematical turn of mind were to be seen on every street corner, multiplying the dangers of our situation by two and the number of the raiders by ten. The burden of their song was sagely taken up and passed along until Washington was frightened. They deny it now, and say they were only "making believe." It is that I advise the city to take the stage in a body. They "play with great fidelity to nature."

During the presence of the enemy on the Seventh Street road, and in the vicinity of Roskville, Co., I made frequent excursions in those directions as far as prudence permitted, and in one or two instances rather farther. From all the facts I am able to gather I have set down the invading force at about 15,000. All higher estimates, I must regard as exaggerations, all considerably lower, as the outbursts of invidious spleen on the part of those who would draw consolation from the mortification which loyal men must feel in contemplating this audacious and successful Rebel enterprise.

Maryland is the theatre of wide-spread and general desolation. There are heavy hearts covered by long faces to be met with at every turn. Their whining is doleful, especially that of those who have not established sufficient reputation for loyalty to throw themselves upon the sympathy of the Government and its supporters. To say the truth, the pity I have for them, though great, is not unmixed with blame. They have, in nearly every individual instance kept up but a very thin show of surface loyalty; and have even been ready to give information and even more substantial aid to the enemy. They have been too willing to laud the Confederate leaders to the skies and to sneer at the "negro worshippers," as they have seen fit to name all loyal men. The consequences of their perfidy have been visited upon them with an un-sparing hand—a friendly hand withal! The leaders whose prowess they praise, have they not picked the bones of their chickens? The "chivalric host" whose bravery has been the object of their unbounded admiration, has it not stolen their pigs, horses and cows, and plundered their boot, shoe and hat stores? I read that helpless women and children should suffer, but as far as concerns the men, the pity I feel for them is the same one feels for the criminal, in justice condemned to expiate his crime. Their pleas of friendliness to the Confederate cause were uniformly met with heavier levies, by way of commutation for the services which these "blind leaders of the blind" supposed "friendly spirits" should render in the field.

The long talked of call for 500,000 men was formally made on the 18th ult., in accordance with the views expressed by Gen. Grant.

Considerable gossip has been had here yesterday and to-day concerning the conference between Mr. Greeley and Mr. Geo. N. Sanders (Confederate Agent), at Niagara Falls. The greatest difficulty seems to be that nobody knows how much to believe. There is surely enough said. Col. Jaques, of an Illinois regiment, once a preacher of the Methodist persuasion, has actually been to Richmond and "talked to" Jeff. Jeff, it is said, was deeply impressed, and took the *quandam* elder's hand in both of his, and squeezed it, nothing more. As Edmund Kirk, author of "Among the Pines" was along we may safely look for a book telling all about it.

Now as concerns these little side shows, in this great tragedy, they should not for a moment distract our attention from the great plot. We are not in duty bound to make any peace propositions. We did not propose the war, nor even follow it up with commendable spirit when it was forced upon us. No proposition from the enemy can be looked for except as a last resort; and should they come, may be taken as an easy way of saying, "We are whipped and we cave in." Let no man delude himself with the idea that they wish to live on friendly terms with us. There is one way to end the war, *to fight it out.* If we back down we shall be pursued and compelled to fight. If we give them "independence" they will want our territory for plantations, and our free negroes to stock them with. These given, they will want our "poor whites" thrown in and will keep on demanding until we refuse, and then fight us again for refusing. This may seem a tolerably strong statement, but "the half has not been told." The ass in the fable who "went to the goat's house for wool" was not half as much of an ass as those who prate about "peace" in these times.

Among the notable visitors in town to-day I noticed Henry Ward Beecher, and Mr. Howard of bogus "Proclamation" fame, who it is said came in company. They went up to see the President, and curiosity was busy as to what their business might be.

I had thought to say a word at some time about our last Congress. It was in some respects a remarkable body. I do not believe the stories of corruption, but I fully recognize the fact that a little more of what we term "pluck" and what Scotchmen call "manhood," was needed in its composition. Caution, discretion, policy, are very good qualities for legislators especially, but nothing in rough and rugged times can fully compensate for want of mental and moral "back-bone." I admire the man who has no interest, not even the "whiskey interest" can drive from the support of an important measure.

I would trespass on your space to add a word concerning "our member," Hon. James T. Hale. No man in the House has more of the confidence of his co-workers. He is regarded as a man of very sound judgment, and his course of conduct is beyond reproach. A plain man, he lives in plain style surrounded by his own family. He is rather too forgetful of names and faces to be agreeable; but candor compels me to say that I regard that as a weakness of his, and not in the least degree intentional on his part. I believe he is sincere in his desire to do his whole duty by his constituency. I do not believe the District can name a better man, and in justice to itself it should return him, as its representative in the next Congress.

Weather warm and dry. Crops looking finely. Market supplied with water-melons and little early peaches nearly ripe.

Ever yours,
MERRI.

Enrollment, Drafting and Substitutes.

Our enrollment or conscription laws now consist of three separate acts, dating respectively March 3, 1863, February 24, 1864, and July 4, 1864. In order, therefore, to get at the present state of the laws on the subject of enrollment, drafting and substitutes, those acts must be taken and read together. For the advantage of the public, who are all interested in the present call for five hundred thousand volunteers, and in the draft which will certainly follow on the 5th of September next, wherever the quota is not filled up, we have prepared a concise statement of the law as it now stands.

THE NATIONAL FORCES consist of all able-bodied citizens of the United States and of all persons of foreign birth who have legally declared their intention to become citizens, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years. These terms now include colored men, and aliens who, although not naturalized, may have voted or held office, as it frequently happens in the new States of the West. All of the persons thus included in the "National Forces" are liable to military duty upon call of the President at any time within the period of two years from the first day of July succeeding the enrollment. By instructions from the Provost Marshal-General at Washington, under the provisions of the Act of February, 1864, the District Provost Marshals have been authorized to add to the rolls the names of all those who have arrived at the age of twenty years between the time of the enrollment and draft, and likewise to erase the names of those who shall have attained the age of forty-five before the wheel is set in motion. They are likewise to add the names of all those exempted under the Act of March 3d, 1863, and all persons who have been discharged from the army or navy unless they have served at least two years.

THE EXEMPTS are reduced to the following: Such persons as are physically or mentally unfit for the service; all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft; and all persons who have served in the military or naval service two years during the present war, and been honorably discharged. These are the only persons exempt by law. The phrase which exempts "all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft," stands in the act of February 24, 1864, without qualification. We believe, however, it is held to exclude the "one hundred days" men, and "emergency" men, though upon what authority we are not able to say. In the case of the "hundred days" men

from Ohio, the exclusion from exemption under the law was upon direct agreement between the War Department and the Executive of that State. How it will operate where there is no such express agreement, is an open question, we believe.

COMMUTATION MONEY, in lieu of substitutes, is no longer permitted, except in case of members of religious denominations who are prohibited from bearing arms, by the rules and articles of faith of such denomination. These may be assigned to hospital duty or the care of convalescents, or may pay in each case the sum of three hundred dollars for the care of sick and wounded soldiers.

SUBSTITUTES may be procured by persons enrolled, before the draft, or by drafted men after the draft. In the case of an enrolled man who furnishes a substitute before the draft, the substitute must be one who is not liable to enrollment. That is, the substitute must be an alien; or he must have served at least two years in the army or navy during this war, and been honorably discharged; or he must be an inhabitant of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi or Texas; or he must be a person now in the military or naval service of the United States, who has served more than one year and whose term of unexpired service at the time of substitution shall not exceed six months; or he must be a person over forty-five or under twenty (if the War Department will accept such). An accepted non-liable substitute from any of the foregoing classes will exempt his principal for the whole term for which his substitute is accepted. In the case of a substitute offered after the draft for a drafted man, the substitute may be selected from those who are liable to draft, as well as those who are not liable, but when the substitute is liable, the name of the principal is again entered on the rolls to be subject to future calls, but not until the present enrollment is exhausted.

DRAFTING only takes place in case the requisition of the President is not filled within fifty days after the call is made. The term of service for drafted men is one year. All volunteers and substitutes down to the day of the draft are to be credited on the quota and to be deducted from the number to be drafted. The number of names to be drawn from the wheel is to be equal to the deficiency of the particular Ward or District with one hundred per cent. added. Drafted men, volunteers and substitutes are to be placed in the military organizations from their own States, and as far as practicable they are to have their choice. Able seamen or ordinary seamen who are drafted are to have the privilege of enlisting for the same period in the navy. And all enlistments heretofore made in the army or marine corps are to be enrolled in the wards, districts, &c., where they belonged at the time of the enlistment, and are to be credited on the quota.

THE BOUNTIES to volunteers are one hundred dollars for one year, two hundred dollars for two years, and three hundred dollars for three years; one-third to be paid at the time of muster, one third when half the term has been served, and the remaining one third at the time of discharge. In case of the death of the volunteer while in service, the residue of the bounty unpaid shall be paid to his widow, or to his children, or to his mother if she be a widow.

RECRUITING IN THE REBEL STATES is authorized by the third section of the act of July 4, 1864, which makes lawful for the Executive of any State to send recruiting agents into Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi or Texas, to recruit volunteers, to be credited on the quota of the State sending the agent, or on the sub-division thereof which may procure the enlistment.

This important section will be unavailable to Philadelphia and Pennsylvania unless the authorities of both bestir themselves. Already the Governor of Massachusetts, with an authority that looks as if he had the advantage of fore-knowledge of what was coming, has appointed his agents, and they will have the first sweep of the field. We press it upon our authorities to give speedy attention to this matter.

Such are the principal features of our laws on the subject of enrollment, drafting and substitutes, as they stand under the three acts above named.

FILL YOUR QUOTA!

Capt. James H. Graves has received authority from Adj't-Gen. Russell to raise a company of Infantry for one year's service. The company will join a new regiment; and thus, persons entering it will have many opportunities for promotion which they would not have in a Veteran Regiment. The following Bounty is offered by the Government for Recruits:

Government Bounty for One Year \$100.—The first instalment of bounty will be paid by the mustered in, which for one year will be \$33.33.

The circular from the Adjutant General's Office states that as a reward for meritorious conduct, and also to secure valuable military experience, appointments of Field Officers will be made, except under peculiar circumstances, from men who have been in service and have been honorably discharged. Men will report to

Capt. J. H. GRAVES, Oswayo, Pa.
or M. L. GRIDLEY, Coudersport, or Ulysses, August 17, 1864.

ASSEMBLY.
Please announce in your paper that JOHN M. KILBOURNE is a candidate for the office of Representative for Potter County. K. Pike Mills, June 8, 1864.

P. A. STEBBINS & Co. are closing up an old ledger. All persons indebted to them will please call and settle, before the accounts are left with the proper officer for Collection.—Nov. 18, '63

List of men drafted in a supplementary draft, made August 1st, to fill the quota under the 700,000 call:

Genesee—Warren a Whittaker, John O'Donnell, Henry Phillips, B. Frank Sherman, Anson Chapman, James J. Waterman, John Morehan, William Cunningham, Michael McNulty, Pat. M. O'Donnell, F. B. Cutler, James Will, John McGinnis, Ed. F. Flynn, Matilda Morehan, Francis Lippdon, James Gammon, Patrick O'Donnell, Wager L. Roberts, Bryan Mann.

Pleasant Valley—Philander Reed, D. Yeutzer.
Sharon—John Press, John R. Scott, Rinaldo McDonald, Henry Trimble, Ebenezer Lunn, Charles McKinister.
West Branch—Lester Ives, J. Sommer; James Ives, B. Hooker, Christ. Rookgaber, Walter Thomson.
Hector—Leander Jackson Sorell Robert Nephew.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date, must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent, which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of the bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. (No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.)

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES of this LOAN.

It is a National Savings Bank, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and the best security. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collateral for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond. In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than nine per cent. premium, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

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

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the original certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositories, and by the

First National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.
First National Bank of Danville, Pa.
First National Bank of Erie, Pa.
First National Bank of Pittsburg, Pa.
and by all National Banks which are depositories of public money, and

All Respectable Banks and Bankers throughout the country will give further information and

Afford every Facility to Subscribers.

[193m]

HUNT'S BLOOM OF ROSES.—for the LA-
STEBBINS

SOAP Question Settled! Inquire at
STEBBINS

CASH PAID FOR BUTTER.—for the
STEBBINS

by E. K. Spencer.