

THE JOURNAL.

Coudersport, Pa.

Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1864

M. W. McALARNY, 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. Shriner, |
| 3 Henry Bumm, | 15 John Wister, |
| 4 Wm. H. Kern, | 16 David M. Conaugby, |
| 5 Brijin H. Jenks, | 17 David W. Woods, |
| 6 Charles M. Rank, | 18 Isaac Wood, |
| 7 Robert Parke, | 19 John Patton, |
| 8 Aaron Mall, | 20 Samuel B. Dick, |
| 9 John A. Highland, | 21 Edward Bierer, |
| 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 place 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 Conferences 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, Allegheny 3, Bingham 3, Clara 2, Coudersport 3, Eulalia 2, Genesee 2, Harrison 5, Hebron 3, Hector 3, Homer 2, Jackson 2, Keating 2, Oswayo 3, Pike 2, Pleasant Valley 2, Routlet 2, Sharon 4, Sweden 2, Summit 2, Sylvania 2, Stewartson 2, Ullyses 5, West Branch 2, Wharton 2.

JNO. S. MANN,

Ch'm. Union County Convention.

Committee of Vigilance.

- Abbott—Joseph Schwartzbach, David Conway.
- Allegheny—G. W. G. Judd, A. G. Presbo.
- Bingham—L. E. McCann, Ira Carpenter.
- Clara—A. W. Jones, Charles Chandler.
- Coudersport—P. A. Stebbins, Jr., A. Roumville.
- Eulalia—John P. Taggart, J. M. Spafford.
- Genesee—J. O. Cavanaugh, H. C. Perry.
- Harrison—H. S. Beebe, Israel Dodge.
- Hebron—W. H. Ely, E. Bishop.
- Hector—Francis Strang, C. P. Kilbourne.
- Homer—W. A. Crosby, Jacob Peck.
- Jackson—E. Horenkamp, Reuben Persing.
- Keating—Plynn Harris, Harlow Dingee.
- Oswayo—A. S. Lyman, H. H. Munson.
- Pike—S. H. Martin, John Carriel.
- Pleasant Valley—J. J. Roberts, L. Lyman.
- Routlet—Orin Webb, Seneca Pomeroy.
- Sharon—N. Parmenter, D. C. Chase.
- Sylvania—W. Haskins, R. K. Young.
- Sweden—M. V. Larrabee, Alfred Ayres.
- Stewartson—D. A. Steyell, D. E. Conway.
- Ullyses—J. A. Butler, J. Weston Bird.
- West Branch—J. F. Smith, E. D. Lewis.
- Wharton—Perry Duval, M. A. Brainard.

Mark well the malignant, treacherous copperhead in this crisis in our country's cause. The shadow of adversity quickens his whole perfidious powers into life, and he scatters unmanly treason on every side along his pathway. He would yield to treason because he loves it—because he hates the free institutions so sacred to every patriot, and he serves the purpose of Jeff Davis with more effect than his murderous soldiers if he can make loyal hearts despair. Let faithful men rise in their majesty and declare with one voice that the UNION SHALL BE PRESERVED, and THAT TREASON SHALL DIE!

Let loyal men guard well against the insidious wiles of the faithless in this hour of trial. It emboldens the treacherous and disloyal to predict the failure of the National cause, and sow the seeds of distrust widespread in our midst: The man who does so now, instead of resolving to resist the murderous invasion of treason, is a foe of the government and is seeking its destruction. Let loyal men stand firm. The last death struggle of traitors is upon us, and fidelity to our Country and our Country's cause must triumph.

The war bulletin of Mr. Stanton last night reports the repulse of the enemy in the attack on the Weldon road, where the Tenth corps under Gen. Warren, participated. They held their position on the Weldon road at last accounts. The enemy on the south side of the James made an attack on Warren's right, but they were repulsed and a number of prisoners taken. Mr. Stanton further announces the receipt of late news from Gen. Sherman. All was going on well.—*New York Herald of Sunday.*

A new Rebel pirate, the Tallahassee has turned up and is committing great depredations among the marine commerce of the United States. She is reported to be an exceedingly fleet craft, and is intended more for running than fighting.

At Selma Ky., on the 18th, 300 guerrillas were repulsed by 80 Union troops.

The Way it is Going.

The following will serve to show our readers how the nominations of the Union National Convention are received by those who have heretofore been opposed to the re-nomination of President Lincoln: The Chicago *Staats Zeitung*, an able exponent of liberty, is not the only German paper in the Northwest that supports Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency, as has been stated. The Iowa *Tribune*, the leading German paper of Southern Iowa, has raised the Lincoln and Johnson flag. It says: "The great National Convention, in the name of a mighty people, expressed its decision, and to that we submit."

The Boston *Herald*, by far the ablest and most popular Democratic paper in New England—counting off the subscribers by hundreds when others have but their tens—comes out for Lincoln and Johnson. There will not be bogus Democracy enough left for seed in New England.

The *Armstrong Democrat*, published at Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pa., the old Democratic organ has hoisted the ticket of Lincoln and Johnson. It assigns as a reason for this course, the necessity of the union of all parties, at this time, for the safety of the Union.

The *Lawrence Journal*, a well known Democratic paper, published at New Castle, Lawrence county, Pa., has abandoned the so-called Democratic party, and pointed to the mast head the names of Lincoln and Johnson.

Col. James Chamberlin, appointed by Gov. Curtin Military Agent for Pennsylvania, to look after sick and wounded soldiers in the south-west, and whose headquarters are at Nashville, desires us to publish the following:

I am daily receiving letters of inquiry from the relatives and friends of sick, wounded and deceased soldiers in this department. It always affords me pleasure to give them what information I can, as speedily as possible. I desire to offer a few suggestions, which I think will be found valuable to such correspondents, and will greatly facilitate my endeavors to aid and oblige them.

The name of the person concerning whom inquiry is made, should always be given in full—also the regiment and company to which he is attached—if sick, or wounded, the hospital in which he now is, or was when last heard from—if deceased, the time when, and where, if known.

Applications asking my aid in procuring a furlough for a soldier, should state where the soldier for whom application is made entered the service, and when he last visited home, whether sick or wounded, and where he may be found, if known.

If correspondents will always be thus explicit, it will save me much valuable time, and their wishes will be more fully and promptly attended to than otherwise.

To the friends of Pennsylvania Soldiers in this Department, I would state, that all communications addressed to me will meet with the earliest possible response.

JAMES CHAMBERLIN,
Lieut. Col. and Penn'a Military Ag't.
Nashville, Tenn.

The magnificent series of Sanitary Fairs begun several months ago at Chicago is now nearly closed. The movement was one of the most beautiful and gigantic exhibitions of patriotism ever witnessed on earth. Its substantial results have been in the highest degree satisfactory. The following is a tolerably accurate statement of the net proceeds of the Fairs:

Chicago	\$ 75,000
Cincinnati	120,000
Boston	147,000
Brooklyn	300,000
Cleveland	120,000
Buffalo	100,000
New York	1,200,000
St. Louis	575,000
Philadelphia	1,300,000
Pittsburg	350,000
Smaller Fairs aggregate about	150,000
Total	\$4,437,000

DEAR PAPER KITE—The *German-town Telegraph* says: A few days ago two or three little boys were sitting on the side-walk, near the railroad depot, in this place, making a kite, and as they were about shaping the paper for it, a citizen passing along that way, saw among the covering intended for the sticks, a five hundred dollar U. S. five twenty bond. He took the bond and went with the boys to their home, and there learned that a woman belonging to the house had found it in the street. She did not know its character, and picked it up because there were pretty pictures upon it. The owner of the bond, living in the neighborhood, had lost it from his pocket, and had gone to the city after it, supposing it had been left somewhere there. He recovered his property.

An address of sympathy has been issued by the people of Geneva to the United States. It reminds the latter that Switzerland has also had her intestine struggles, and that she has issued from them stronger than she was before. It will be the same with the United States. The address says that the Confederates have not a single just complaint against the Federal Government, and that their object in rebellion is simply to maintain slavery. It hopes that no European government will lower itself so far as to recognize a Power established upon such a basis.

Department of the Gulf.

FEAC SHIP HARTFORD, MOBILE BAY, August 5, 1864.

Sir: I have the honor to report to the Department that this morning I entered Mobile Bay, passing the rebel ram Tennessee, and the rebel gunboats Selma, Morgan, and Gaines. The attacking fleet was under way by 5.45 A. M., in the following order: Brooklyn, with the Otterora on the port side; Hartford, with the Metacomet; Richmond, with the Port Royal; Lackawanna, with the Seminole; Monongahala, with the Kennebec; Osipee, with the Itasca, and Oneida with the Galena. On the starboard of the fleet was the proper position of the monitors or iron-clads. The wind was light from the southwest and the sky cloudy, with very little sun. Fort Morgan opened upon us at ten minutes past 7, and soon after the action became lively. As we steamed up the main ship channel there was some difficulty ahead, and the Hartford passed on ahead of the Brooklyn. At forty minutes past 7 the monitor Tecumseh was struck by a torpedo and sunk, going down rapidly, and carrying with her all her officers and crew, with the exception of the pilot and eight or ten men, who were saved by a boat that I sent from the Metacomet; alongside of me. The Hartford had passed to the north before 8 o'clock, and finding myself well off the rebel gunboats, I ordered the Metacomet to cast off and go in pursuit of them, one of which, she Selma, she succeeded in capturing. All the vessels had passed the forts by half past 8 o'clock, but the rebel ram Tennessee was still apparently uninjured in our rear.

Signal was at once made to all the fleet to turn again and attack the ram, not only with guns, but with orders to run her down at full speed. The Monongahala was the first that struck her; though she may have injured her badly yet she did not succeed in disabling her. The Lackawanna also struck her, but ineffectually, and the flag-ship gave her a severe shock with her bow, and she passed, poured her whole port broadside into her—solid nine-inch shot and thirteen pounds of powder, at a distance of twelve feet. The iron-clads were closing upon her, and the Hartford and the rest of the fleet were bearing down upon her, when at 10 a.m. she surrendered. The rest of the rebel fleet, viz., the Morgan and Gaines, succeeded in getting back under the protection of Fort Morgan. The list of casualties on our part, as far as ascertained, are 41 killed and 88 wounded. On the rebel ram Tennessee there were captured twenty officers and about one hundred and seventy men. On the Selma about ninety officers and men. D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear Admiral Commanding.

What has Become of the Greenbacks?

The recent discovery that the banks in the eastern cities hold but a small amount of Greenbacks, says the *Pittsburg Commercial*, has put afloat the question, What has become of them? As an explanation, in part, it has been remarked that every man who has money to spend is obliged to take for his daily use twice or three times as much as formerly, to effect the same result. All travelers must more than double their nominal resources before they leave home; and everywhere the movement dependent upon the actual delivery of money, requires a much larger volume. This of itself would absorb over two hundred million dollars of the paper money. There would still remain, however, over five hundred millions to be accounted for as available for the purposes of trade. What has become of it? The conclusion is inevitable that the people are hoarding Greenbacks, the same as they formerly hoarded gold and silver, only to a greater extent. Yes, the worthless greenback money, the paper trash, which if we believe the "very hard cash" theorists, is worth only about fifty cents on the dollar, is being "salted down" in secret tills and old stockings, by the people all over the country. The fact is significant and speaks well for the intelligence and patriotism of the masses. It evinces their faith in the Government and proclaims their determination to sustain it against the rebellion, for if the Government does not succeed, greenbacks will be worthless.

There is no difficulty in times like these to spot the friends of the Rebel cause. The malignant, treacherous copperhead shows his real character when rumors of rebel successes come, and disaster to the Union cause takes place. He is exultant and conceals his perfidious delight. Let this class of men be marked and remembered. They would yield to treason because they love it—because they hate the institutions sacred to every patriot. The time will come when these men will wish they had never been born.—*Lehigh Register.*

Speaker Colfax has just been re-nominated by acclamation from the 9th Congressional District of Indiana. This is the seventh time he has been so honored though the first he was beaten by Dr. Fitch by 216 majority. Five times he has been elected; the last, however, on a close vote, his majority being but 228 out of a poll of 30,000.

Gen. Burnside has been relieved from the command of the 9th Army Corps, in consequence of some failure at the battle before Petersburg at the time the Rebel fortifications were blown up Gen. Park is commander of that corps.

The Atlanta Appeal of the 24th admits the loss of six thousand in the battle of the 20th, and says at the rate of fighting since Hood took command, the rebel army will be annihilated in three weeks.

SOLDIER'S ORPHANS.

Thos. H. Barrows, of Lancaster, has been appointed by Gov. Curtin to superintend the expenditure of a donation of 50,000 by the Pennsylvania Railroad company, in the education and maintenance of the orphans of deceased Pennsylvania soldiers. Mr. Barrows has entered on the duties of the position, and it is important that those who have the care of such orphan children should give attention to the advantages that it is proposed to bestow upon them. Children of either sex under fifteen years of age are entitled to the benefits of the donation. A superintending committee is to be appointed from each county. Application for the benefits must be made by the mother or guardian, and when this application is properly approved by the Common School Directors, and forwarded to the Superintendent of Orphans, an order will be signed for admission to such school as he shall designate: orphans under six years of age to be placed in such nearest institution for the more juvenile class as may be proper for and will admit them on terms to be arranged by the Superintendent, and those above that age to be sent to more advanced schools—the Normal school of the district when practicable. "The orphans will be clad in neat uniform dress; according to sex, and supplied with comfortable lodgings, a sufficiency of wholesome food, and proper attention when sick; they will be habituated to industry and the use of tools while at school by the various household and domestic pursuits and mechanical and horticultural employments, suitable to their respective sexes—they will receive a full course of intellectual culture in the ordinary branches of a useful English education—and they will be carefully trained to moral and religious principles—the latter as nearly approaching as may be to the known denominational preferences of the parents."

There are further details, but we have said enough to give a general idea of the intentions of those having charge of the funds. Those having the charge of children coming within these benevolent designs, can learn more of the details by inquiring of Mr. R. T. Clafflin, Superintendent of Common Schools for this County, whose Post Office address is Coudersport.

A PORTRAIT.

The Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, Pa., long and widely known as a leading Democrat, in a recent speech described a kind of people whom he had observed in Southern Pennsylvania. We print the description in order that our readers may judge whether any such people inhabit their respective neighborhoods. We certainly have seen such. Hear Mr. Cessna: "There are unfortunately those among us who cannot discuss the question a single moment without showing that they are at heart foes of the Government and enemies of their race. The people soon learn to find out and know these men. Human skill and ingenuity and all of traitor's cunning cannot long succeed in concealing their real sentiments. They hang back or skulk away from our public gatherings on our national holidays; they disparage Union officers and soldiers and eulogize the Rebels. All Union victories are insignificant—of little account; rebel victories are of incalculable value and importance. Good news is never credited—bad news is often originated, believed, and circulated long before verified. Taxes are obnoxious and oppressive; drafts are unconstitutional and odious; war is bloody and desolating, and the nation ought at once to stop it. For nearly four years everything has been wrong; nothing excellent, nothing even praiseworthy or passable has ever been done by their government—only mistakes, wrongs, wicked acts of tyranny, and earnest appeals are made to the people to arise in their might and prevent the establishment of a military despotism. During all this time, they have never been known to utter a word of benediction against the Rebellion, or see an improper act south of the Rebel lines. These are the unmistakable earmarks of the traitor. He may remonstrate; he may write down beneath the picture in large letters the word "Patriot," he may, in very noisy and earnest words, insist that he is a "sound Democrat," and that every man of his party who sustains the war is an "Abolitionist." Yet after all he is neither a patriot nor a good Democrat. You may turn him upside down and inside out, and cleanse and wash him with all the pure waters of America, and you can make nothing out of him but a poor, miserable traitor—just such a one as Gen. Jackson would have strung up for treason, in his day, and looked for the authority afterward!"

Late Georgia rebel papers contain some items of interest. The existence of a "reasonable league" in Jefferson and the adjoining counties of Alabama is reported, having for its object the overthrow of the confederate government and the formation of a peace and constitutional Union party. Agents have been sent to work in the armies in Georgia and Virginia.

MAXIMILIAN, having comfortably seated himself upon the Mexican throne, has already found one thorn in the imperial purple. He extended the olive branch to Juarez, but the latter declines to meet the imported Emperor of Napoleon's manufacture, except in arms.

The Quotas for the different sub Districts of this Congressional District have not yet been assigned.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL.—The Carlisle

Herald says that on Monday evening, at Newport, Perry county, Captain John Hartzell, captured an out-and-out live rebel, who was making his way as rapidly as possible, to join his comrades at Richmond. He gave his name as Thos. D. Slack, and said he belonged to the 7th Louisiana Tigers; that he had been captured in one of the Wilderness battles, had been taken to Point Lookout, and from there to Elmira, N. Y., from whence he with one of his comrades escaped, by overpowering the sentinel.— He was brought to Carlisle and handed over to Col. Henderson, who locked him up in jail until next morning, when he was remanded to the custody of the Provost Marshal General of the State.

In his simplicity the captor of this rebel says he was afraid for some time of being made the victim of a hoax, for, although his prisoner's talk was quite as ultra and brazenly rebel as any he had ever heard from prisoners in the field, yet he had heard so much of the same ilk in Pennsylvania, since his return from the army, that he suspected this might be only a Copperhead, whose intense affection for the Southern brethren had induced him to don the grey livery of treason.

Isn't it funny, that a live rebel should be mistaken for a harmless Pennsylvania Copperhead, just because both birds sing the same song.

High Prices—The True Cause.

It is quite the custom just now to attribute the present high prices to an expanded currency. We are flippantly told this is the great cause of commercial derangement, and if the currency were only reduced to the standard of three years ago prices would come down in the same proportion. Let us think a moment, and we shall see the utter absurdity of such a conclusion. No matter what is the medium for making exchanges, or what is currency, or what is lawful money—whether it be gold or bank-notes, or treasury notes—our prices always were and always must be high prices. Europe learned it during her Napoleonic war; we learned it in the war of 1812, and the same stern teacher compels us to submit to it now. The reason is clear and simple. Production is diminished and by the waste of war consumption is increased. The war draws the farm-ers from the plow, and fewer acres are sown and smaller harvest are reaped. The mechanic art suffers in the same proportion. Scarcely less than two-fifths of our adult male population are now devoting all their time and energy to ending the rebellion. Of these a vast number are in the field with our brave generals, a large part man our ships of war, now counted by hundreds, and many are in hospitals; while those employed in the navy yards, iron works, machine shops, and in the manufacture of military clothing and equipments, and in producing munitions and supplies, swell the aggregate to the limit we have named. This great class of producers cannot be withdrawn from their ordinary pursuits without a great diminution in the products of the country. When the supply is greatly diminished, and the demand not only continued but increased prices must advance. There is no possible help for it. If we could return to a specie basis to-morrow, it would still be a war basis at war prices.

There is but one exception to this advance in prices, and that is the Government bonds, and they are no exception to the rule, and only follow the general law of supply and demand. The necessities of war made them abundant, and therefore they are cheap but when the war ends the supply will cease and they will be dear—and the man who invests in them now is of a liberal profit.

A reduction of the currency will be well and we have the official assurance of the Secretary of the Treasury that it is now taking place, but it is not infallible panacea for financial disorder that many suppose. Mr. Cisco, the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York states that he has canceled forty one millions of interest bearing legal tenders within a week and that he now holds thirty million of greenbacks—and yet bread and butter, wheat and corn and cloth are no cheaper.

The first cause of increased cost of all commodities gold included, is altogether outside of the currency. A redundant currency increases the misfortune, but does not create it. But suppose the Government does contract the currency; what is to prevent the state banks that, gives no security for circulation. From quadrupling their paper issues, as they have already done in many parts of the country? What, then, can be more absurd than to make the Government or Treasury Department the scapegoat for evils that are simply consequent upon the most gigantic war the world ever knew, if the body has a fever is it just to make the hand that supplies its wants responsible for its unnatural condition.—*Boston Traveller.*

Nebraska have voted not to organize a State Government as yet. In this, we think she has decided wisely. She had but 28,841 inhabitants in 1860; she has not more than 60,000 now; and she could hardly fail, by making herself a State, to double her local taxation—a serious consideration in these days.

The Legislature is in session for the purpose of providing for the defence of the border against future raids and counting the votes on the amendments to the Constitution.

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. Robert G. White, President Judge, and the Hon. C. S. Jones and G. G. Colrin, Associate Judges of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the county of Potter, have issued their precept, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer & Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' court, and court of Common Pleas in the Borough of Coudersport, on MONDAY, the 19th day of June, next, and to continue one week:

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroners, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, A.M. of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of said county of Potter, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as will be just.

Dated at Coudersport, Aug. 4, 1864, and the 88th year of the Independence of the United States of America. D. C. LARRABEE.

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 collaterals 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 per cent. 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]

D. 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