THE JOURNAL.

Coudersport, Pa.

Wednesday, Aug. 30, 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. Shriner,
3 Henry Bumm,	15 John Wister,
4 Wm. H. Kern,	16 David M'Conaughy,
5 Bartin H. Jenks,	17 David W. Woods,
6 Charles M. Runk,	18 Isaac Benson,
7 Robert Parke,	19 John Patton,
8 Aaron Mull,	20 Samuel B. Dick,
9 John A. Hiestand,	21 Everard Bierer,
10 R. H. Coryell,	22 John P. Penney,
11 Edward Holliday,	23 E. M'Junkin,
12 Charles F. Reed,	24 J. W. Blanchard.

☞ We publish the "JOURNAL" this week two days in advance. The County Convention is in session; no indications yet as to who will be nominated.

☞ P. A. STEBBINS & Co. received last week, a new stock of Goods, which they are prepared to sell as reasonable as prices in New York will permit.

☞ The following letter has been received by Mr. HAMILTON, Sec'y of the Potter County Central Sanitary Fair Committee, from ALFRED L. KENNEDY:

WEST PENN SQUARE, PHILA.,
July 28, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: Herewith I enclose you acknowledgments of money received from you ($40) as the contribution of your county, and also of those contributions which were passed from our Committee to the Committee on Fine Arts, realizing to the Fund the sum of about $100. I assure the good people of Potter who aided you, that their donations, although small in comparison with some others, were surpassed by none in attractiveness, bringing good prices without difficulty. The miniature sugar-bush was a very happy conceit, which with the freshness and favor of the sugar itself caused such a "run" at the maple sugar table, that hundreds of pounds additional, obtained by purchase, failed to supply the demand.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

At last, says the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, the National Democratic Convention had been brought to accept one horn of the dilemma which has so sorely perplexed the party for some months. The National Convention, called for July 4th, is postponed until Monday, August 29th! The difficulty, like the Convention, is not settled but only thrown over for eight weeks

The trouble will be kept up in the interim, and when the body does assemble, the delegates will be brought face to face with about the most disageeable disposition of opinion which ever worried the patience of any clique of political wire pullers What have they to do with a platform? Of what stripe shall the Presidential candidate be?

"Under which King Bezonian? speak, or die," could not have been a more awkward query than those which the Copperheads will meet on the very threshold of the Chicago assemblage. The Pittsburg *Post*, which fights rather shy of the courtships between the Cleveland Radicals and the Copperheads, wishes to cut the gordian knot by having no platform at all! But this only arranges a part of the difficulty. Suppose you can persuade the peace men and semi loyal war men in the Convention to invade any declarations of principles, you must still have a candidate for President whose prominence must be owing to his words or his deeds; and those same verbal and physical actions must have borne fruit either in behalf of war or peace. He must be either a staunch supporter of the old flag, or he must belong to the party of whom the rebel Atlanta *Appeal* speaks thus: "Every blow we strike is so much bone and muscle to the arm which *under the trainings of Long, Harris, Voorhees, and Valandigham is preparing to strike at the North.*

How shall the suffrages of a majority of the northern people be won? How shall the feeble remnant of loyal or semi-loyal Democrats be kept in line through a canvas, and yet at the same time how will the leaders preserve the votes of New York murderers and rioters, the Illinois assassins, the Kentucky and Maryland resisters of the draft? These be hard questions, truly, and if there be skill enough among the Copperhead managers to accomplish such a task, they will be equal to the work of mingling oil and water, of setting the Delaware on fire

No signs of utter demoralization existing in the Copperhead ranks could be more conclusive than this vacilliating policy: and if true patriots wish encouragement as to our prospect in November, let them contrast the glorious unaminty which prevailed at Baltimore with the confusion hesitation and panic which prevails in the ranks of the opposition.

FROM GRANT.

WASHINGTON Aug. 27.—On Thursday, the 25th, Gen. Hancock, who was south of Ream's Station, was attacked several times during the day, but he repulsed the enemy at every assault. At half past 6 p. m. a combined attack was made on his centre and left, which after one of the most desperate battles of the war, resulted in the enemy withdrawing from the field, leaving their dead and wounded on the ground. Our loss, including cavalry, will not perhaps exceed twelve or fifteen hundred, though this is a surmise, as the command is not yet organized. Capt. Brownson, of Hancock's staff, was mortally wounded, dying during the night. Col. Walker, Assistant Adjutant General, is missing.

This is acknowledged to have been one of the most determined and desperate fights of the war, resembling Spottsylvania in its character, though the number engaged gives less importance to it. This shows how severely they were punished, and doubtless, hearing of the arrival of reinforcements, they feared the results if they remained.

Gen. Kilpatrick's Raid.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—The *Gazette*, of this city, has a despatch from Atlanta, which says:

Gen. Kilpatrick destroyed the Macon railroad in several places, tearing up 14 miles of it.

He also captured and burned a train of supplies belonging to the Rebels *en route* to Atlanta.

On his return he met them in strong force and totally defeated them capturing four stand of colors, six cannon and 200 prisoners.

Afterwards he met another force of rebels, who pressed him so heavily that he was obliged to abandon all but two of the guns and most of the prisoners.

He made an entire circuit of Atlanta and reached Decatur with 100 men. He inflicted severe damage on the Rebel communications.

Burning to be the Future Warfare of the Rebels.

The Richmond papers are devoting a large share of their columns almost daily since they received the news of the burning of Chambersburg, to the discussion of the measures the Yankees will adopt as a retaliation. The rebel editors claim that the Southern forces captured Chambersburg twice before, resolved each time to burn the town. They intended to visit York and Gettysburg with the same fate—and in fact, their first object in attempting to invade the North, was to burn, destroy and desolate. These purposes, say the Richmond editors, were deferred, because the Southern soldiers are essentially chivalrous, brave and christian—and only when the barbarous Northerner had passed the bounds of honorable warfare, did the South light the torch, and henceforth while the war continues, its flames are to be unquenched. All this is very fine talk for the Richmond editors; but when it is remembered that the rebel armies hold no territory but that which is in insurrection, they will have a good time burning and desolating the property of their own friends. Yet the threat thus to carry on the war with the torch instead of the sword, shows the desperation of the men with whom we have to deal. What would a peace be worth procured in any other way but by the victory of Federal bayonets, when we estimate the character of our enemis by their threatenings? Not as much as the paper upon which the compact could be written. With the torch as the weapon of our enemies, the contest resolves itself into one of plain issues and duties. If we do not promptly crush them—if we do not overwhelm them with defeat—*they will kill us, burn our homes and enslave our children.* Let us be prepared hereafter, for the new weapon of rebel warfare

A PROVOST-MARSHAL RESIGNED.—Capt. I. H. Bromley, editor of the Norwich *Bulletin*, has resigned the office of Provost-Marshal of the Third Congressional District, and Capt. Theodore C. Kibbe, formerly Deputy Marshal has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Capt. Bromley, on taking leave of the office, bids adieu to the many characteri he has had to deal with in the following felicitous language; "The retiring officer has had the satisfaction of knowing that in the discharge of duties eminetuly calculated 'to make everybody hate you,' he has met with the most cheering success. Without a pang of regret, he bids an official but affectionate adieu to the gentlemanly substitute brokers who always have two or three men of good moral character, they want to get in,' to the patriotic selectmen and town agents who 'would like to look over the lists to see if James Henry Alexander's name is down,' to the short haired substitutes with a complication of diseases, who swear they are 'tough enough to stand marching and fighting,' to the timid young gentlemen from the rural districts who 'have the rheumatism very bad in wet weather,' and 'have never been well' since the war broke out; to the anxious parties who have for the past three or four weeks waylaid him in the streets, and opened their attacks with a dreadful series of 's'posens;' to the aliens from Ireland and the aliens from Germany, and the aliens who were willing to swear they were aliens, and the aliens who would 'be d—d if they'd do anything of the sort;' to the mild mannered men who 'couldn't understand it,' and to those and to all of them he bids a fond and affectionate farewell. We presume they are all pleased with the change. He certainly is."

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 throgh their agent the Government, wish individuals to lend them two hundred millions of dollars for three years, at seven and three tenths per cent. anual interest, payable every six months. For this they offer Treasury Notes—that is in reality, notes drawn and endosed 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 solemly pledged.

The Appeal is addressed not merely to a few great capitalists, but also to the many whose aggregate meanes constitute the wealth of the land. The notes upon which this loan is asked are from $50 upward. Every man who has fifty dollars can take part in this loan. Apart from patriotism and the duty which all owe to their country, no investment is so desire able as this.

It is secures. 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 demond for labor, we have earned more than ever before. No man who could or would work has been idle and, except for the war, we have spent less than before.

The total valuation of the property of the Unitedt States according to the census of 1860 was $16,159,000,000, of which $10,957,448,356 was in the Loyal Sates. This valuation according to the usual rule 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 was over 126 per cent or an average of 12 6 10 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 $50 or $100, or $1000, can turn it into money more readily, and upon better terms, than if it were invested upon bond and 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 collectable 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 cut off one of these coupons, present it at the nearest bank or Government Agency, and receive his interest; the note itself need not be presented at all. Or a coupon thus payable will every where be equivalent, when due to money.

Thus, 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 institution of this kind must somehow invest its deposits profitably in order to pay interest and expenses. They will invest largely in this loan, as the best investment. But from the gross 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 direcly with the Government will receive almost 50 per cent. more. Thus the man who deposites $1,000 in a private Saving' Bank receives 50 dollars a year interest, if he deposits the same sum in this National Saving Bank he receives 73 dollars. For those who wish to find a safe, convenient and profitable means of investing the surplus earnings which they have reserved fo 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 three years 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 principle 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 markets, 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 inducement even greater, Congress by a special act exempts its Treasury notes from state and municiple taxation. Could Shylock ask more? Was patriotism ever so liberally rewarded?—*Harpers's Magazine.*

☞ We see by the *Williamsport Bulletin* that on Mednesnay of week before last our friend H. H. CUMMIN, Esq., was admitted to practice in all the Courts in this State. The examination took place in the presence of His Honor, the presiding Judge, by the committee, consisting of Hon. Jas. Armstrong, Gen. Fleming and G. W. Youngman, Esq. It was very thorough. Mr. Cummin has reason to be proud of the manner in which he acquitted himself. He will practice in company with Geo. White Esq., with whom he has read law. Success to you "CUM!"

Annual Report of the Schools of Potter Co., Pa., for the School Year Ending June 1, 1864.

School Houses.—There has been three school houses erected in the county during the past year; two in Sharon and one in Sylvania. These houses are plain but substantial buildings, and were they properly ventilated, yarded and surrounded by shade trees, would be ornaments in their respective localities. The school houses, I think, will compase favorably with those of any section of the State where the resources are no greater. There is a lack of interest however in the county in providing out-buildings, and in some instances shade trees and suitable yards for the benefit of the pupils. In some places the cattle are allowed to yard around the houses, thereby causing serious inconvenience to the schools. There are ten houses in the county entirely unfit for school purposes; but these are, in most cases to be replaced by new ones.

Furniture.—There could, with comparatively little expense, be a great improvement in the school houses, by substituting new Furniture for the antiquated articles which they now contain.

Apparatus.—Most of the houses have Black-boards, though some are diminutive; but there has not been sufficient discrimination used in the selection of maps, charts, &c. The maps purchased two years ago are not adapted for instruction in common schools, and are seldom referred to by the teachers. Apparatus should be for use as well as ornament. One teacher, D. D. Colcord, has purchased a Tellurian, Terrestrial Globe, &c., to use in his school. The interest in regard to helps for teachers is increasing.

The Schools.—There are no graded schools as yet; though the subject is being agitated in several districts. The schools as a general thing, are well classified, and the text books are as uniform as could be expected under the circumstances. It seems to me the State should prescribe a series of text books.

Teachers.—About one sixteenth of the teachers employed during the past year were males. These in every case except one have given reasonable satisfaction. Of the female teachers employed, only two or three have been obliged to leave their schools by reason of incompetency. We think the county has reason to be proud of its teachers. We are sorry to report that the Academies of the county are closed on account of the inability of their Trustees to secure competent instructors. Arrangements have been made, however, to open the one at the County seat this Fall; and the subject of using the other for a graded school is being discussed; so we expect that the teachers will be privileged to continue their studies in their own county. One hundred and eighty seven teachers were examined during the year, of which one hundred and seventy three received Provisional Certificates, and seven, Professional.

Visitations.—Number of schools visited twice, 46; once, 57; three times, 6; ten not visited. These last were not open when I was in their neighborhood. Average length of each visit one and a quarter hours. Average time spent in talking, about three minutes.

District Institutes.—During the year Institutes were organized in Allegany, Bingham, Keating, Oswayo, Roulet and Ulysses. The Institute in Keating commenced with twelve members and closed with twenty-eight, having held thirteen meetings during the year. These meetings were not all held in Keating, but at times, were held in the adjoining towns, by adjournment. This county is so rough and sparsely populated that it is very difficult to hold Institutes in several of the Districts.

Moral Instruction.—The Bible has been read daily, in about four-fifths of the schools; in a few, prayers were offered and lectures given.

Public Sentiment.—The Public Sentiment is indicated by the increase of Institutes; by the construction of school houses; and by the provisions made for the teachers to board at one place: also by the increased anxiety of Directors to secure the best teachers.

Remarks.—If the feelings induced by the terrible contest now raging, be taken into the account, and the prospective high taxes resulting, we have every reason to be encouraged at the prosperity of the schools during the past year; and to look forward with hope to the future.

Conclusion.—For the consideration, kindness and forbearance of the people, directors and teachers, I feel very grateful.

R. T. CLAFFLIN.

☞ Gerritt Smith, in the following paragraph from a recent letter of his, hits the nail on the head. If President Lincoln had paid less heed to the Border State men and Peace Democrats, he would have avoided many mistakes, the war would have progressed faster, and the nation would have been in every way the gainer. Of course it is retributive justice that now brings these Border State men and Peace Democrats howling at his heels, accusing him of the very mistakes into which his attempts to conciliate them have led him:

"Mr. Lincoln, although an able, honest, patriotic man, has fallen into grave errors. But who, in his perplexing circumstance, would have been exempt from them? He has depended too largely on the polity of conciliation. He has made too much account of pleasing Border States and Peace Democrats. But in all this he has sought not his own advantage, but the safety of his country from the harm with which Border States and Peace Democrats, (same thing as Pro Slavery Democrats,) threatened her."

ABUSE OF THE PRESIDENT.—The abuse heaped upon President Lincoln by those opposing him is no new thing.—Every President from Washington on down has been more or less subjected to a seathing fire of misrepresentation and abuse from political opponents. Even George Washington was thus treated—thus abused by the traitors of his day. They called him "liar," "arch deceiver," "fool," "tyrant," and "clown." His messages were denounced as "awkward performances, disgraceful for a child," and some went so far as to declare they "manifested a spirit of absolutism."—They went even farther—calumniated him as a *man, a citizen, and a statesman.* But posterity has done him justice.

As with Washington so with most of his successors. They all passed through the ordeal of slanderous abuse. It is especially so with Abraham Lincoln. His political foes pronounce him a boor, clown, fool, tyrant, knave, baboon, and all manner of other bad names. He disregards it all. He goes on calmly and bravely performing his duty. The future will justiy him as posterity has Washington.

☞ The Copperhead-Peace Convention met Monday of this week at Chicago.

Election Proclamation.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, I, D. C. LARRABEE, Sheriff of the county of Potter, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said county of Potter on the Second Tuesday (Eleventh) of October, 1864, at which time District and County Officers, as follows, are to elected, to wit:

One person for Congress, to represent the Eighteenth District, composed of the counties of Lycoming, Centre, Clinton, Tioga and Potter, in the House of Representatives of the United States.

Two persons for Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with the county of Tioga, to represent the counties of Tioga and Potter.

One person for Treasurer of the county of Potter.

One person for Commissioner of the county of Potter.

One person for Auditor of the county of Potter.

One person for Coroner of the county of Potter.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 12th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, that every person excepting Justices of the Peace, who hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States or this State, or of any city or incorporate district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary, or executive departments of this State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select and common council of any city or commissioner of any incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or clerk of any election in this commonwealth.

And that in the fourth section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to elections and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1860, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section shall not be so constructed as to prevent any Military Officer or Borough Officer from serving as Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

"It is further directed that the meeting of the return Judges at the Court House in Coudersport to make out the general returns, shall be the first Friday succeeding the special election, which will be the 14th day of October.

I also here make known and give notice that the places for holding the aforesaid special election in the several townships and boroughs within the county of Potter, are as follows, to wit:

For the township of Abbott, at the Germania Hotel in said township.

For the township of Allegany, at the school house near the place formerly owned by Chester Andrews, in said township.

For the township of Bingham, at the Bingham Centre school house near A. R. Lewis, in said township.

For the township of Clara, at the school house near Sala Stevens', in said township.

For the township of Eulalia, at the New Court House in the borough of Coudersport.

For the township of Genesee, at the house formerly occupied by S. S. Rasco, now N. Blackman, in Ellisburg.

For the township of Harrison, at the House recently occupied by Ira Bartholomew, in said township.

For the township of Hebron, at the school house No. 5, near Henry Ingraham's, in said township.

For the township of Hector, at the Sunderlin school house, in said township.

For the township of Homer, at the school house near Jacob Peet's, in said township.

For the township of Jackson, at the house formerly occupied by B. Barse, now M. Chappel in said township.

For the township of Keating, at the house of Pliny Harris, in said township.

For the township of Oswayo, at the Centre school house in said township.

For the township of Pike, at the house of Elijah Johnson, in said township.

For the township of Pleasant Valley, at the school house No. 2, in said township.

For the township of Portage, at the Sizer school house in said township.

For the township of Roulet, at the school house near George Weimer's in said township.

For the township of Sharon, at the Sharon Centre school house, near John Voorhees', in said township.

For the township of Sweden, at the house late of Asenetth Taggart, in said township.

For the township of Stewartson, at the New Norway school house, in said township.

For the township of Summit, at the house formerly occupied by Jonathan Redson now M Y Larrabee, in said township.

For the township of Sylvania, at the school house near J. M. Rees', in said township.

For the township of Ulysses, at the house of Atlas Bennett, in said township.

For the township of West Branch, at the house of S. M. Conable, in said township.

For the township of Wharton at the house of Stephen Horton, in said township.

For the borough of Coudersport, at the Court House in said borough.

Given under my hand, this 30th day of August, A. D., 1864.

D. C. LARRABEE, Sheriff.

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. Robert G. White, President Judge, and the Hons. O. S. Jones and G. G. Colvin, 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, Orphan's court, and court of Common Pleas in the Borough of Coudersport, on MONDAY, the 19th day of Sept., 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 86th 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 collatterals 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 Depositaries, 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 depositaries of public money, and

All Respectable Banks and Bankers

throughout the country will give further information and

Afford every Facility to Subscribers.

[193m]

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'r 18, '63