

THE JOURNAL

Coudersport, Pa.

Wednesday, Sep. 14, 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. R. P. King, 13 E. W. Hall, 3 G. M. Coates, 14 C. H. Shriner, 3 Henry Bumm, 15 John Wister, 4 Wm. H. Kern, 16 David McConaughey, 5 Bartin H. Jenks, 17 David W. Woods, 6 Charles M. Rank, 18 Isaac Benson, 7 Robert Parke, 19 John Patton, 8 Aaron Murrill, 20 Samuel B. Dick, 9 John A. Hiestand, 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 Ticket.

- For Assembly: Hon. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter county. (Subject to the decision of the conferees.) For Treasurer: ARCH. F. JONES, Coudersport Borough. For Commissioner: E. O. AUSTIN, of Sylvania township. For Auditors: I. C. THOMPSON, of Harrison township, and A. S. LYMAN, of Oswayo township.

UNION

Congressional Conference. The following Conferees of the 18th District Pennsylvania met in Convention at Williamsport on the 8th of September to nominate a candidate for Congress: Centre—John Irwin, Jr., Samuel M. Irwin and James C. Williams. Clinton—John D. Stratton, John S. Furst and William White. Lycoming—A. Updegraff, W. P. I. Painter, and L. G. Hullius. Potter—P. A. Stebbins, Jr., George A. Barely and M. W. McAlarney. Tioga—Not represented. JOHN S. FURST was made President, and Messrs. McAlarney and Williams, Secretaries. Mr. Barely stated that Conferees from Tioga county were in town, and moved that a Committee be appointed to wait upon them and inform them that the Convention was in session. The Chair appointed Messrs. Barely, Hullius and John Irwin, jr., who reported that the Conferees from Tioga would not appear unless they had positive assurances that the nominee of their County Convention would receive the nomination of the District Convention. Remarks were then made by Messrs. Updegraff, Hullius, Irwin and others, after which the Convention adjourned to meet at 7 1/2 o'clock. Met pursuant to adjournment. A Committee from Tioga appeared and claimed the attention of the Convention while they stated the reasons for their Conferees pursuing the course they had, and for claiming the candidate in their end of the district. No harmonious action being effected, it was decided best that the four counties represented proceed to nominations, when Mr. Updegraff nominated Hon. W. H. Armstrong, of Lycoming. No other nominations being made, he was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention. The Chair appointed Messrs. Barely, Hullius, and John Irwin, jr., a committee to inform Mr. Armstrong of his nomination and invite him to address the Convention. Mr. Armstrong appeared and thanked the Conferees for the confidence manifested and the honor they had conferred upon him; but, stated that the course pursued by Tioga county made it a duty to himself and his country to decline the nomination. That he had no claims which he held paramount to the good of the country, and that he was willing to submit to almost anything for the sake of harmony. Mr. Armstrong was requested to furnish a letter of declination [which will be found below]. Mr. White then nominated Hon. Isaac Benson, of Potter, and the nomination was made unanimous. The Chair appointed Messrs. Barely and McAlarney a committee to inform Mr. Benson of his nomination. Moved that the proceedings be published in the Union papers of the district. Adjourned. JOHN S. FURST, President. M. W. McALARNEY, J. C. WILLIAMS, Secretaries. WILLIAMSPORT, Sept. 8, 1864. JOHN IRWIN, G. A. BARCLAY, L. G. HEWING, Esqs. Committee: GENTLEMEN: I acknowledge with great pleasure the unanimous nomination for Congress which four counties out of the five composing the District have conferred upon me. It is the more especially gratifying that it is based upon the expressed preference of those counties, in their respective Conventions. Under ordinary cir-

stances I would cheerfully accept it, but the unprecedented position taken by the delegates of Tioga county, who while professing personal regard for me, declined to unite upon any candidate except their own, persistently refusing even to meet in the Convention of Conferees unless this point was first yielded; cannot be viewed in any other light than the attempt of one county to coerce the views of four. This is disorganization, and so demoralizing would be its effect upon the party that I cannot permit myself to be connected with it, or suffer my name to go before the people under such circumstances. I am fully sensible that in declining, I am disappointing many friends whose approbation I value, incurring, perhaps, to some extent their censure; but I am so deeply impressed with the paramount importance of the National issues at stake, that the comparatively trifling interests of any individual should, at such a crisis, be laid aside. Hoping you will be able to take such action as will ensure the success of the party, and pledging to it my earnest support, I must beg you to permit me to decline the nomination, with many thanks for the honor you have done me. Very truly yours, WM. H. ARMSTRONG.

The following is the letter addressed to Hon. Isaac Benson informing him of his nomination. WILLIAMSPORT, Sept. 8, 1864. Hon. I. BENSON—DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Conferees of the 18th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, assembled in this place to-day, you were unanimously nominated as the Union candidate for Congress at the next election. The Delegates from the county of Tioga were not present, because of an inability to reconcile their claims with the wishes of a majority of the Conferees of the other counties. Very respectfully, M. W. McALARNEY, G. A. BARCLAY, Committee.

REPLY:

COUDERSPORT, Sept. 12, 1864. GENTLEMEN: Your letter informing me of my nomination by the Union-party Conferees of the 18th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, assembled at Williamsport on the 8th inst., as their candidate for Congress, was received this morning. I hereby tender my thanks to the Conferees for their kind partiality in conferring upon me the unsought for and unexpected honor of said nomination. You further notify me in your letter, that the Conferees from Tioga county refused to participate in the Conference, because of inability to reconcile their claims with the wishes of a majority of the Conferees of the other counties composing the district. The course pursued by the Conferees of Tioga county evidences the fact that there was not that unanimity prevailing which is necessary to secure the election of a Union candidate in the district—a result so extremely important at this time. Disaffection of our friends in either of the counties, to any considerable extent, would endanger, if not render defeat certain. To avoid a calamity of this kind, every loyal man in the district should put forth his energies to avert. The efforts of the Administration to crush the rebellion and preserve the Union, must be supported and strengthened by the election of true and loyal men to preside in our National councils. Individual ambition and local preferences must yield to this end. Every reasonable concession should be made rather than allow our enemies or the enemies of the Government to succeed at the polls. Should I, in any manner be instrumental in causing the election of a Copperhead to represent us, my conscience would condemn me.— Hoping that harmony may be restored, and a candidate selected, in favor of whom we can all unite cheerfully, I decline the nomination, and refer the question back to the Conferees of the district. In adopting this course I do not in any manner recognize the propriety of the action of the Tioga delegates. Conventions or Conferences, are meretricious ceremonies if the principles they adopted at your meeting is correct. Respectfully, ISAAC BENSON, To M. W. McAlarney and G. A. Barclay, Committee.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1, '64. EDITOR JOURNAL: I suppose the country at large has been looking to the Democratic Convention at Chicago with considerable interest. It is, perhaps, but natural that here the interest felt should be more intense than anywhere else. That McClellan would be the man, was scarcely made more certain after the result was officially announced than it had been for days before. There is something in the character of the man that naturally drives him to that party, and something in the party that makes it gravitate towards him and his friends. There is (appropos this nomination) many interesting themes for reflection. There are not wanting men who two weeks ago confidentially asserted that McClellan would not consent to become a candidate for the Presidency in opposition to Mr. Lincoln; for, they reasoned, with some plausibility, no one has been so fast a friend of the little Napoleon under all circumstances as Mr. Lincoln. He clung to him through good report and evil report. Ever ready to accord to his achievements more than their due share of praise, he was just as ready to excuse his blunders, and even hide from the too

searching public gaze his most glaring defects. He bore up under the pressure for his removal, long and patiently, and the weight of that pressure was all the more crushing from the fact that he was standing out against his own convictions of right and the imperative demands of duty to the country. At last, when compelled to remove him, he did it in the easiest, most friendly manner possible and only sent him to Trenton, when he should have been sent to ———. A clearer view of the character of the man, and the probable nature of his actions may be had by looking further back. "The boy is father of the man," is a very true saying. Given the conduct of the boy you can tell pretty nearly what the man will do. Great misfortunes, severe storms of adversity may shape, or even change our course; but in the great majority of cases early impressions are the strongest and give color to the whole after life. McClellan was unable for a long time to assume a false position, by the force of circumstances and the place he was called upon to fill. Lauded by all the papers as a profound strategist, and altogether unrivaled military genius, at a time when the want of such a man was keenly felt, he was invested with qualities existing in the imagination alone, and which bear no sort of relation to his character. The fabled McClellan, believed in and worshipped by the loyal millions of the North was no more like the real one than a "hawk" is like a "handsaw." Not all may know how dear to the heart of man is newspaper praise, when coupled with universal adulation it must become irresistibly captivating. These drove him for a time to assume a position false to himself, and to accept, encourage, and perhaps partially reciprocate the friendship of Mr. Lincoln. But, never, even in the full blaze of his glory could he forget, or fail to defend when when too rudely assailed, the friend and patron of his more youthful days.

When Mr. Franklin Pierce was President Jeff Davis was Secretary of War. He was the sworn friend of Geo. B. McClellan; then a young Captain of Cavalry, to whom he showed many marks of favor. Favorites are famous for being appreciative. McClellan became the fast friend and devoted admirer of Davis. There was a time when a portion of the army considered Davis a renegade, traitor and scoundrel generally, and so expressed themselves. Repeatedly has McClellan come to the rescue of his old friend and proved his devotion by correcting the misapprehension, invariably assuring his officers and men that the arch Rebel was a "perfect gentleman and a very worthy, moral man."

That the Democratic nominee is the friend of the Southern President, no one I presume doubts. I never saw any sign of his bearing that President's cause any enemy of a serious nature. But whatever be the character of this he is the Democratic nominee for the highest office in the gift of the American people. At this time we can ill afford to trifled. All truly loyal men have a work before them—a work, greater perhaps, than all are aware of. Though the election is within our reach it is by no means sure. It must be worked for, and now is the time to work.

Men must carefully measure the difficulties with which they have to contend. Let no man underrate his enemy. We shall have the draft, the taxes, the arrests, the expenditures, the high prices, everything to contend with, to say nothing of the blind prejudices of many otherwise worthy men. There are many short sighted people who look upon changes as beneficial; but they are not always so. The times call for earnest, faithful labor, and large self denial. Personal likes or dislikes must be laid aside. The issue is as broad as humanity itself. There is no truth in the warlike pretensions of the Chicago platform. All the war against liberty and the enlightened spirit of the age. The only Union they desire, is a union with the South in which the latter shall be the ruling power. Very truly, MERIT.

COPPERHEAD TACTICS.—We trust that the intelligent, loyal people of the country have, before this, learned that the greatest danger that menaces us to-day is not a possible failure before Richmond, nor an overthrow at Atlanta, nor a raid into Maryland, nor even the establishment of Southern independence, but a hopeless political demoralization of the people, and an excitement of bad blood between political parties through the machinations of traitors living North of Mason's and Dixon's line. There is no depth of infamy to which these traitors will not dive, if by diving they have a chance of bringing up their pearl of political success. Fraud, violence so far as violence may be safe, intrigue, falsehood, appeal to the grossest passions of the mob, dissemination of the fear of want—all these will be resorted to; and our political system is to stand the severest test to which it has ever been subjected. Just now the favorite string to play on is that of class interest, and prejudices. New England is to be made responsible for the war, is to get rich by the war at the expense of the poor elsewhere, and New England principles and New England patriots are to be made odious by association with these falsehoods. We shall have the rest soon enough. First the hoofs, then the tail, then the full horns above the tail.—Springfield Republican.

Local news and other matters are crowded out this week. Our last week's issue should have been dated Sept. 7th, instead of Aug. 30th.

Death of John Morgan. BALTIMORE, Tenn., Sept. 6. GEN. TILLISON—I surprised, defeated and killed John Morgan at Greenville this morning. The killed are scattered for miles and have not yet been counted. They probably number 50 or 100. About 75 prisoners were captured, and among them were Morgans staff, also one piece of artillery and a caisson. The enemy's force outnumbered mine but the surprise was complete. (signed) ALVAN C. GILLEM.

The Fall of Atlanta! ATLANTA, Sept. 7. On the 25th of August, pursuant to a plan of which the War Department had been fully advised, I left the Twentieth Corps at the Chattahoochee bridge, and with the balance of the army I drew off from the siege, and using some considerable artifice to mislead the enemy, I moved moved rapidly south, and reached the West Point railroad, near Fairborn, on the 27th, and broke up twelve miles of it when moving east my right approached the Macon railroad, near Jonesboro, and my left near Rough and ready. The enemy attacked the right wing of the army of the Tennessee, and was completely beaten on the 1st, and during the contest I pushed the left of the center rapidly on the railroad, above and between Rough and Ready and Jonesboro. On the 1st of September we broke up about eight miles of the Macon road, and turned on the enemy at Jonesboro, assaulted him and his line, and carried them capturing Brig. Gen. Gorman and about 2,000 prisoners, with 8 guns and much plunder. Night alone prevented our capturing all of Hardee's corps, escaped south that night.

The same night Hood, in Atlanta, finding all his railroads broken and in our possession, blew up his ammunition, seven locomotives and eighty cars, and evacuated Atlanta, which, on the next day, September 2d, was occupied by the corps left for that purpose, Major General Slocum commanding, we following the favor of the rebel army to near Lovejoy's Station, 30 miles south of Atlanta, where, finding that it would not pay to assault, as we had already the great object of the campaign, viz. Atlanta.

The army then gradually returned to Atlanta, and is now encamped eight miles south of the city, and to-morrow will move to the camp appointed. I am now writing in Atlanta, so I could not be unwise to regard our position. We have as the result of this quick and as I think well executed movement, 29 guns, over 8,000 prisoners, and have buried over 400 rebel dead, and left as many wounded who could not be removed.

The rebels have lost, besides the important city of Atlanta, with all of its stores, at least 600 dead, 2500 wounded and 3000 prisoners, whereas our aggregate loss will not foot up 1500. If that is not success, I don't know what it is. WM. T. SHERMAN, Maj.-Gen.

Politics in the Army. A Harper's Perry correspondent of the N. Y. Times, says: As 'tis said recently by your correspondent with the army of the Potomac, one feels in a prur and freer atmosphere, out here, among the blue-coated and travel stained soldiers of the Union. Here you miss the hated hies of the copperhead, and feel rejoiced to hear instead the hopeful and hearty sentiments daily and hourly uttered by this portion of our glorious army. No one in these camps not even the little drummer boys have a particle of doubt as regards the Union cause, and can scarcely imagine a worse fate for the vile and heartless men who so strenuously urge peace measures, upon the people, than to compel them to show their heads in the army. Could the soldiers have their way, Copperheadism would soon vanish and the elections this fall will show how vast and weighty is the influence of the army in the great question of the day. People may sneer as they will about the soldiers' vote, and say that they cannot vote, as they like, but as their officers dictate. Tell your readers that although a soldiers is accustomed to implicit obedience and the strictest discipline, yet in matters not military he is not the man to allow others to dictate to him his line of conduct. But either way it makes no material difference in the grand result. Both officers and men are united on the one great question of carrying on the war to a successful termination for they have too often faced the enemy, and lost too many comrades by the casualties of war, to think now, even for a moment, of a compromise or any other ending of the war save that of the unconditional submission of the rebel States.

GEN. BUTLER TO HIS PRISONERS.—Gen. Butler has a way of stating the matter of exchange of rebel prisoners which is beginning to remove the scales from their eyes. "I think you're a pretty likely, intelligent young man, Sir, and will therefore tell you that I don't think you will be exchanged." "Why not, General?" "Because your authorities refuse to recognize my colored soldiers as soldiers. I should be perfectly willing to give you for the nearest colored soldier they have got; but Jeff Davis thinks the negroes of more consequence than you, and refuses to exchange them." This point generally brings the gentlemen to terms, and they are in favor of recognizing negroes as soldiers. Our last week's issue should have been dated Sept. 7th, instead of Aug. 30th.

Administrator's Notice. WHEREAS, Letters of Administration to the estate of WILSON CARSON, late of Allegheny township, Potter county, Pa., have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement to HUDSON HENDRYX, Admr. Allegheny, Aug. 30, 1864.

EGGS AGENTS WANTED! FOR sale by subscription, with sample, excellent Popular Illustrated Family Works, Among these is a low price HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, of which over forty thousand of Vol. 1 have already been sold. It is a good business for ex-Soldiers, and others out of employment. Also, for sale to Pedlars, Merchants, and Agents, Stationery Packages, Battle Scenes, Portraits and other pictures for "the Times," War Maps, and other pictures for "the Times," War Maps, and other pictures for "the Times," etc. For Circulars, with particulars and terms, address: HENRY HOWE, No. 111 Main Street, Cincinnati, O.

Notice. CONSTABLES and others having business with the Courts of the County of Potter are hereby notified to appear on Thursday, the 22nd of Sept., at 2 o'clock P. M. There will be no session of the Court prior to that date. J. J. OLMSTED, Prothonotary. Coudersport, Sept. 5, 1864.

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 said county of Potter on the Second Tuesday (Eveleventh) of October, 1864, at which time District and County Officers, as follows, are to be 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, 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 Collector of the county of Potter.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 19th section of the aforesaid Act, 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 incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Executive, Judiciary, or Legislative 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 or any other State.

Also, 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 construed 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 11th 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 Allegheny, 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 Salt Stevens, in said township. For the township of Dakota, 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. Bickeman, in Ellensburg. 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 Sanderlin school house, in said township. For the township of Homer, at the school house near Jacob Peets, in said township. For the township of Jackson, at the house formerly occupied by B. Barsc, now M. Chapbel in said township. For the township of Keating, at the house of Phily 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 Voorhies', in said township. For the township of Streden, at the house late of Aseneth Teggart, in said township. For the township of Stewarton, at the New Oswayo school house, in said township. For the township of Summit, at the house formerly occupied by Jonathan Redson now M. V. 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 Bonnett, 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 Hon. C. 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 places, at 10 o'clock, A.M. of said day, with their rolls, records, inquiries, 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. 5, 1864, and the 80th 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, \$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 discount. 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 six 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.

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 Pittsburgh, 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. [186m]

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 15, '63