



TUESDAY, AUG. 23, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT: ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois. FOR VICE PRESIDENT: ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

MATTERS LOOKING BETTER DAY BY DAY.

The prospects for a restored and triumphant Union brighten every day, albeit, we occasionally hear of spasmodic attempts at gigantic raids, or of similar dying efforts to put life and hope into the rebellion. When the fact is at last demonstrated that the rebels are sunk so low that they only rally for a moment in having Mr. Lincoln defeated by home-traitors to whom he has been too lenient, little more is needed to be said, as to the utter wreck and ruin that has overtaken the elaborate plans of the great leaders of the rebellion.

We say the prospects of the Union brighten, because, this is now acknowledged by the traitors themselves to be their main chance, crowded as they are day by day into closer quarters in the States along the coast. A little over a year ago, they could draw supplies from Texas and a large territory from which they are completely cut off now; and although occasionally a blockade-runner gets in at Wilmington or Charleston to cheer up their flagging spirits, not an hour goes by but what even this chance becomes more and more circumscribed, the prospect of anything better more hopeless.

We may see the signs of success for the Union cause, besides, in the growing feebleness of traitorous combinations at home. A few months ago, the "Pathfinder" prospects looked up so favorably, that his name was in every one's mouth, as one who might give serious trouble to the Administration. At present, one may go over the columns of a score of papers, of a morning, and his name occurs in them almost as seldom as that of Brigham Young.

But how is it with Mr. Lincoln! Although he knows, and all men know, that another draft was not welcome, or, if the reader so please—popular, although he knew that in the very face of the Presidential election it looked hazardous for him, the people did not find him hesitating at all as to the life of his duty; but they saw him doing what he knew was needful to put down the rebellion, and trusting the result to the people themselves. A Roman Senator once told the tyrant who threatened him when in the line of his duty—"I shall do what I ought, and you can do what you will," and, practically, this has been the answer of the President to the demagogues and traitors who have threatened him, and who hoped to drive him from the position he has so nobly filled.

It would be a stigma and a disgrace to humanity to entertain the belief that free government—as embraced in the Union,—could be overthrown on this continent and in this age. Hettig aside the fiercely ambitious, the meek, the utterly unprincipled, who, of course, make up a portion of all communities, must not the honest masses feel as they touch elbows with each other in the ranks, that even if the entire fabric of free government was swept away in this terrible convulsion begotten of Southern dissimulation and ambition, another free government would of necessity be founded and nurtured, and the institutions so long cherished could not be stricken into nothingness at a blow.

Let it be impressed upon all who flatter themselves that the people are disposed to give up the struggle, that the masses cannot in this regard be deceived. They know just as well as those who presume to dictate to them, and who would alarm them, that this godless rebellion is at the last gasp. They can read for themselves the doleful confessions of Southern presses and politicians—that their men and means are about exhausted, and that they can never hope to be stronger than they are now. And what if Mr. Jefferson Davis will persist in the game of brag and bluster? and talk of a war to be maintained in Virginia for "twenty years," or what is going farther,—"he talks of bequeathing this conflict to the next generation? Let all remember that he has more dupes South, than he has here, even when we count the radicals along with the copperheads; and that gasconade as he may will, all this will perhaps not hinder him on some dark night, when the game is finally lost, of slipping out of Wilmington to find a refuge in London or Paris.

Let us thank Heaven, in conclusion, that the facts are at last demonstrating that the American people have indubitably that constancy which must result in ending them through the struggle. The politicians—as a body,—however dissipated or dissipated, cannot follow the wishes of the people. Mr. Lincoln is their first choice, and his every day and hour makes more clear. And that unfortunate and short-sighted trimmer who does not soon recognize the fact, will awaken in the reality when he is left entirely behind in the great race. Meanwhile, let it be noted—that Mr. Lincoln does not greatly decompose himself at the vagaries of this or that of his assailants. Showing a sublime indifference to what might result to himself whilst the Convention which nominated him was in session,—since he was about the last one to learn what it had done—he is still leaving matters to the people, with full faith that they will do their duty as well by themselves as by him.

DEATH OF COL. N. T. DUSHIANE.

The many friends of the commander of the First Maryland Veteran Infantry in this country will learn with deep sorrow that he has fallen in the late conflicts near Petersburg. A true patriot and soldier, he was amongst the first to step forward at the command of duty, and distinguished on previous occasions, he has crowned his devotion to his State and country, by giving his life for the cause.

We trust that such demonstrations in honor of the noble dead, will be made by the public authorities here, as the occasion demands; Maryland can ill afford to lose such men, and when occasion does come to pay them the last and highest tribute, let nothing be wanting to teach our children that it is glorious to die for one's country.

Amuseur.—The Copperheads are making a great deal of about an armistice with the rebels, and are calling upon the President to make such a request; and some weak knaves Unionists are seduced into the plot by a false idea of humanity. Such a step would not be called for or accepted, except upon the ground that the rebels are just now in a position or condition, that an armistice, or almost any other device that could be presented, would be a God-send to them, to extend their existence a while longer, whilst they could re-organize their strength a little, or wait to see what their Copperhead friends and sympathizers in the loyal States are going to do for them in the coming election for President.

If Mr. Lincoln could be displaced, their hopes would revive, for they have great confidence that their friends, the old hunker, office-loving Democracy once in power, would favor them in such a manner as to enable them to hold on to their ill-gotten power. The President, however, and no true Union man, would listen to any proposition of the kind. An armistice, even if it could by any possible means be inaugurated, would only be the means of prolonging the war. The only terms which the President can propose to the rebels are already before them. Let them lay down their arms, and then it will be time to talk of other terms. The well known goodness of heart of Mr. Lincoln is ample security that he will exact nothing that can possibly be dispensed with in his high position. The great fault which has been found with him is his inclination to too great a leniency, and it was really upon this principle that a party out of the Unionists was formed, at which it was attempted to place Fremont at the head.

A formal proposition to Jeff. Davis for an armistice would be tantamount to an acknowledgment of the independence of the "Confederacy;" an attempt to treat with them he has already declared must be preceded with an acknowledgment of their independence—let them once get any clue of this kind upon our Government, and they will, without delay, hasten their agents to London and Paris, with the evidence of the fact that the Lincoln Government had acknowledged them, and demand that the great Powers should do so likewise.—These latter, we too well know, have all the disposition to take advantage of any such fatal error of our Government, and we would have our hands and tongues tied in attempting to remonstrate against a full acknowledgment of the sovereignty of the rebel—their ports would then be opened to the prizes of the scores of new Alabama that would issue therefrom, and the blockade of the Southern ports would be virtually dissolved.

Besides, if Jeff. Davis was offered an armistice, his organs as well as himself have already affirmed that it would not be agreed to, unless we withdraw our fleets from before their ports and our armies from their soil; indeed, there are declared to be the only terms upon which they will receive any propositions from us, either for peace or a suspension of hostilities, coupled, as they are to be, with an acknowledgment of their right to secede, and of their accomplished independence; in fact, an humble, degrading apology on our part, that they were right and we were wrong from the commencement, which would carry with it a mean, craven disposition to submit to the terms, either of boundaries or the expense of the war, which the oligarchs might choose to exact.—All these results would be included in any attempt at armistice or negotiation, not let Grant and Sherman, and Farragut and Cady, and their strong hands and hearts with them, conquer a peace at the point of the bayonet, for that is the only way to secure a peace which would last for a single year—Jeff. Davis being a witness to the fact.

The Draft.—We cannot too pointedly impress upon our citizens the importance of doing up our quota of the last call for 500,000 new troops, before the 5th September, the day appointed for the draft. The quota can be furnished by substitutes and volunteers, if there is a proper degree of liberality exercised by those who are able to assist in the accomplishment of the good work in hand. The wards of the city are pretty generally organized and preparing to do their part; and it is understood that those who are known to be able and refuse to contribute, will be deprived of the advantages secured by the means of others; the ward committees will have the power to designate those substitutes they are, that they may place them before the Provost Marshal, before the time of the draft, so that the contributors to the fund, and others whom they may select, will have the benefit of their labors, whilst the secessionists and others who may decline giving their help, may be forced to get their own substitutes, or go in person into the army.

At the East and West, the work is going on most successfully—companies are arriving at the appointed depots from the interior, and many of the counties and townships have already filled up their quotas—so that we may calculate that there will be at least one-half, if not two-thirds of the number called for, enrolled by the 5th of September, and ready to enter the army—the balance will be forthcoming from the draft.

The Income and Internal Revenue Tax.—Mr. Sawyer gives notice that these taxes must be paid before the 15th of September, and that those who fail to do so will be liable to decedents' bills; and those who fail to take out licenses are subject to a penalty of \$300. We would suggest to the proper authorities that a matter of great importance both to the Government and people, as the payment of these taxes, should be brought before the public in a more enlarged form than through an advertisement in a single newspaper. The Collector adds that no private notice will be given to the tax-payers, except in case of failure to pay by the appointed time, when of course they will be informed that the additional ten per cent. will be added and collected by distraint.

THE GOVERNMENT BONDS.—The rebels have been laying the flatteringunction to their souls, that the Union Government would break down for the want of funds, and not be able to pay the interest on its bonds. The spectacle is now presented, perhaps never before witnessed in any other country, that the interest payable on the 1st of September, in gold, on the 520 bonds is now ready, to be paid at any time the holders of the coupons present them at the national agencies where they are usually paid; and that the gold interest on the 10-40's, due 1st of November, is also ready to be paid whenever called for.—The Government has the cash on hand, and is ready to get it into circulation as quick as possible, not wishing to keep it hoarded in its vaults, lying idle, whilst it could be used advantageously perhaps by the holders of the bonds.

The gold daily receiving from the import duties is amply sufficient to meet all the demands of the Government, either in the payment of the interest on its bonds, or in redeeming its earlier bonds, which were for short periods. In the meantime the revenue from the internal tax and income is swelling into large proportions, and the popular new loan, the 7-30's, is being taken at the rate of more than a million a day!

WORK FOR SOLDIERS' WIVES.—Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, has issued an order to the chief of the clothing department of the arsenal at Philadelphia, to increase the wages of the women at work on soldiers' clothing 20 per cent, and the Honorable Secretary is making efforts in the same direction, with the contractors for the Government, although of course, it is not directly within his province to exact obedience in the premises. The chief of the clothing department at Philadelphia, Thom. J. Duffield, Esq., gives notice that from 1,000 to 2,000 soldiers' and sailors' widows, wives, widowed mothers and orphaned daughters will be supplied with sewing, by presenting proper certificates to him.

COMFORTABLE FOR THE HONORABLE STATES.—Jeff. Davis, in his conversation with Col. Jacques, admitted that the reverence of the Union and the acknowledgment of the South as an independent sovereignty, would entail upon the present generation endless quarrels and wars—but there was a possibility that the children of the deep rooted hostility which this war has produced. This is very comfortable to the people of the border States, upon whom the burthen of these life long wars is to fall. Who would live in Maryland under such circumstances?

SHARPshooters.—There is a regiment of sharpshooters for Gen. Birney's corps, now being recruited in Philadelphia. It will be a crack corps, and is being rapidly filled up. Philadelphia has more than one-half of her quota filled, and we would have one hand and tongue tied in attempting to remonstrate against a full acknowledgment of the sovereignty of the rebel—their ports would then be opened to the prizes of the scores of new Alabama that would issue therefrom, and the blockade of the Southern ports would be virtually dissolved.

U. S. BONDS ON THE ADVANCE.—The 520 loans are selling largely at 110% and 110 1/2%, the coupon 6's at 108%, and the 7 30's at 108%. The demand from Europe is becoming very heavy for those bonds, and great anxiety is manifested, particularly by the wealthy capitalists of the continent, to invest in our government stocks.

COLORADO PRISONERS IN DIXIE.—The rebel government has formally announced that the colored prisoners belonging to Maryland and Delaware, who declare themselves as freemen, shall be treated as prisoners of war, and not be permitted to be claimed for slavery by their former masters, or agents, in the South. This is a step forward, decidedly.

Peace.—The Richmond Examiner says the talk about peace is "vile east," and that—"it is for those who have unjustly and wantonly invaded our country to offer, and when they do, they will still offer it in vain until their armed men are withdrawn from the soil of these Confederate States, and the rebel flag of treason is hauled down from every fort within our borders." After that, there will be time enough to prate about peace.—Now, the very world is necessary.

Peace agitators North, do you hear that? GENERAL BURRISSE brings very cheering accounts from the Army of the Potomac. He does not see the reason for the dependency which he wishes to prevail here, and to increase in proportion to the distance from the scene of active operations. General Burrissse feels certain that the enemy has been greatly weakened by loss, and is wearing away under the constant pressure of our forces. He feels entire confidence in Grant, and in the officers and Army of the Potomac, provided they are sustained by the loyal people of the North.

He has no doubt that Grant will take Richmond, or do something better. Our men are the best that ever were, and as those on the other side. Burrissse, although of cheerful temperament, is always a careful and honest observer; and his opinion is of as much value as any that could well be formed. We regard it, therefore, as good counsel, encouragement, and important to be made public.—Providence Journal, August 19.

The Wheeling Intelligencer says that the President has conferred a brevet Major Generalship on General Kelley, in reward for his gallant and efficient defense of Cumberland and New Creek, and his continued, steadfast, every day watchfulness and zeal, as an officer, over the interests committed to his charge.

During the past three weeks large quantities of wool have been shipped from the west to the east over the Pennsylvania Railroad. The daily average has been about 1,500 bales, of 220 lbs each. The trade is greater at the present time, so far as the railroad is concerned, than for ten years past.

An ambitious hon was recently owned by a farmer in Cranston, R. I. She had such high notions, that when about to lay, she would elevate herself on a perch about five feet high—the eggs being of course broken by the fall. At the farmer could not cure her of this habit, the town squire decreed that as a penalty for her ambition.

THE STRALES OF LIFE.—The Chicago Tribune says there is more than double the amount of letters and cards in store in that city than there was a year ago.

MARRIED.

GARRIGAN-CARNEY.—On the 14th instant, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. Father McColligan, Peter Garrigan to Miss Mary Carney, both of Baltimore county.

PEARCE-PHILLIPS.—On the 14th instant, at the residence of Mrs. Pearce to Miss Sarah E. Phillips, both of Baltimore county.

MARRIED.—On the 16th instant, at the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth L. Lupton, by the Rev. Henry Bishop, William E. Lupton to Miss Elizabeth H. Lupton, both of this city.

MARRIED.—On the 16th instant, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. Father McColligan, Matthew E. Quinn to Miss Kate Kennedy, both of Baltimore county.

MARRIED.—On the 19th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Lefevre, William H. Evans, of Annapolis, to Miss Susannah Lupton, of this city.

DIED.

KESNEY.—On the 20th instant, Let Kesney, in the 69th year of his age.

WILSON.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 21st instant, James S. Wilson, of Louisiana, aged 55 years.

WILSON.—On the 16th instant, in the 74th year of his age, Almyr White, widow of the late Capt. Thomas White, and a native of Port Antonio, Jamaica, Domingo, but for 59 years a resident of Baltimore.

BOND.—On the 15th inst. in Howard county, near Laurel, Md. Thomas Burgis, aged 57 years, and 11 months, beloved son of Thomas D. and Caroline E. Bond.

WILSON.—On the 12th instant, Harry Revere, youngest son of James T. and Elizabeth Stanley, aged 16 months and 1 day.

WILSON.—On the 12th instant, at the residence of her nephew, Franklin Whitaker, on the 19th of July, Miss Matilda Whitaker, in the 35th year of her age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Complexion Clothing House.—We take great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the conspicuous advertisement of Messrs. Smith, Bros. & Co., No. 40 West Baltimore street. We speak what we know when we say their present stock of clothing cannot be excelled. We commend this firm to the favorable notice of all who may want goods in their line. They sell at small profits, and deal on the square with everybody.

READ'S PRESENTMENT ON DIARRHOEA SEAR.—The Editors of the Dispatches are without doubt the best preparation now in use for the above complaint. No family should be without the syrup, and we are sure none will after having once used it according to directions. This invaluable article is for sale by the manufacturer, Mr. Wm. H. Read, 111 Baltimore street, one door east of Calvert. See advertisement on second page.

COLOGNE'S HONEY SOAP.—This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and excellent in its action, fragrant scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. 133-47th St.

SEWING MACHINES.—If any of our readers wish a good Sewing Machine, we would recommend them to go to the late Grand Master, on the corner of the "Empire Sewing Machine." We speak from experience. 47-48th St.

DEATH OF COL. NATHAN T. DUSHIANE.—The Members of the R. W. Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Maryland, and the members of the Order generally, are respectfully requested to meet at the Grand Lodge, on TUESDAY, 23rd instant, at 8 o'clock, to adopt such measures as may be necessary in paying the debt of the late Grand Master, NATHAN T. DUSHIANE, deceased, to the Grand Lodge of the R. E. SCAVAILLE, G. Sec'y.

NINETEENTH WARD DRAFT ASSOCIATION.—There will be a meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Draft Association in the basement of No. 1200 Green street, on TUESDAY, 23rd instant, at 8 o'clock, for more money. The Committee cannot get men without money, so each man liable to draft will contribute liberally. What he does at the time the ward can be relieved from draft.

OFFICE OF U. S. DEPOSITARY.—BALTIMORE, Aug. 23, 1864. I am authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of COUPONS of the TEN-FORTY BONDS, maturing September 1st, and also the COUPONS of the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, maturing November 1st, 1864. HENRY W. HOPE, U. S. Depository.

THE COLORED MEN OF THE 13TH WARD are requested to meet on TUESDAY EVENING, 23rd instant, at 8 o'clock, corner Green and Lexington Streets, (opposite the 13th Ward Association), to receive the money of the 13th Ward Draft Ass'n. WILSON G. HORNBE, President. 13th Ward Draft Ass'n.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—HEAR QUARTERS SIXTH WARD, No. 60 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md. ATTENTION VOLUNTEERS OIL RECEIPIERS! The Executive Committee of the Sixth Ward will pay \$20 (Twenty Dollars) cash for every RECEIPT or VOLUNTEER OIL that can be credited to the account of the Sixth Ward. Please call at THOMAS H. DENISON'S BOOK STORE, No. 61 Baltimore Street, near Gay, where the receipt can be obtained. The Committee will be in session each day at 10 o'clock.

HUNDREDS MEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Call early and get your money. By order EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. ISAIAH H. TAYLOR, Sec'y. NOTICE.—Persons having claims for labor or other services rendered to the BALTIMORE DEPOT are notified to call for settlement at the Central Post Office, Holiday street, between Gay and Green streets, on TUESDAY, August 23rd.

NOTICE.—THE MUSIC CLASSES of the Maryland Institute will commence their duties under the direction of Professors I. PUGH and J. H. HAYES, on the first of September. Regulations and other information can be obtained of Mr. COLEMAN W. AGNEW, at the Institute. It is very desirable that all intending to join any of the classes should do so at the commencement of the term. Chairman Music Committee.

NOTICE.—SIXTH WARD.—Any citizen of the 6th ward desiring to put in a Substitute, and wishing assistance, can receive the same under the auspices of the Executive Committee. H. DENISON'S BOOK STORE, No. 61 Baltimore Street, near Gay, at twelve o'clock each day. Don't forget. Name missing, call at HENRY W. HOPE'S AVENUE N. W. P., at Schuylkill Hall, corner Broadway and Orleans streets, at eight o'clock.

NOTICE TO THE FOURTEENTH WARD.—Citizens of the Fourteenth Ward, are hereby notified that books have been placed at the following places for subscribers to raise a fund to pay volunteers to fill the quota of the 14th Ward. Messrs. Elliott's Drug Store, S. E. corner Lexington and Pine; W. Brown & Sons, 40 W. Baltimore Street; Mr. Lester, S. E. corner Lexington and Pine; Mr. Black, 30 W. Baltimore Street; Mr. Wheatley, Tigar Store, N. E. corner Baltimore and Fremont; Mr. Jordan Stabler, Grocer, Lombard; Mr. J. H. DENISON, 61 Baltimore Street. In order that this one may be accomplished, it is required that every member of the Ward should be notified of this fund, by word of mouth or by a written notice, that he should be notified by the organization. Citizens of the Ward are respectfully requested to attend the Executive Committee meeting every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at eight o'clock, at Chis's Hall.

ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM! 35 CENTS PER QUART for Ice Cream and Water ices, of the best quality, of all the different flavors. J. FUSSELL & CO., 227 East Broadway street, near Calvert.

THIRTIETH WARD DRAFT ASSOCIATION.—The Treasurer, Dan E. Johnson, corner of Pearl and Lexington streets, is authorized to pay to any of the Association or any others not residents of the Ward, the sum of fifty dollars on producing satisfactory evidence of their having fulfilled a recruit to the credit of the quota of the 30th Ward. We would call upon the residents of the Ward who have not contributed to the DRAFT FUND, to do so immediately, by calling at one of the following places: Samuel Edmonds, Treasurer, corner of Pearl and Lexington streets; S. H. Lawrence, corner of Green and Lexington streets; Somers, Norwood, Saratoga, between Chatsworth and Fremont streets; Dr. J. P. Fleming's Drug Store, corner Franklin and Green streets. The regular meetings of the Association are held every TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, CORNER OF GREEN AND LEXINGTON STREETS, to which all are invited. Husbands, Fathers, Sons, Mothers and Sisters, do you want another Draft in the Ward? If not come up promptly with your contributions, and enable us to relieve the Ward. WILSON G. HORNBE, President. 47-48th St.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH WARD DRAFT COMMITTEE. No. 44 EAST BALTIMORE STREET. COMMITTEE: Edward L. Clark, William E. Wallis, Edgar C. Hooper, John Altrater, Thomas C. Butler, D. L. Buck, S. Berner, Leopold Frankel, Chas. J. Griesem, G. W. Greider, Thomas B. Horton, Jacob Hecht, Herbert W. Knight, D. F. Lemmon, E. L. CLARK, Chairman of the Committee. SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received at these Headquarters. 47-48th St.

INSURANCE OFFICE, June 23, 1864.—The President and Directors of the Insurance Company of Baltimore have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE for the last 6 months, ending 30th instant, payable on and after Tuesday, 5th July, 1864. FRANCIS J. MCGINNIS, Secretary. RESTAURANTS. LOGAN HALL. BANK AND BOND STREETS. The undersigned has assumed the proprietorship of this popular resort, and have refitted it in the most elegant manner. The attention of the public is directed to the opening of Oyster Saloon in the city. The Rating Department is furnished with all the delicacies of the season, and the Bar supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars. SHERWOOD & SHAW, Proprietors. CHAS. CARTER, Superintendent. N. B. One large room suitable for meetings or balls in the second story, for rent. 47-48th St.

FOR SALE AND RENT.—FOR SALE: OR RENT: A SUBSTANTIAL BUILT HOUSE, 229 N. Howard street.—Lot about 3 1/2 feet front by 120 feet deep. For simple price \$9,000. If not sold by 1st of September it will be let. Apply to SAMPL SANDS, at the Clipper Office. 47-48th St.

AMUSEMENTS. MARYLAND INSTITUTE. ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY. Engagement for SIX NIGHTS ONLY OF M. VERHEECKE, the world famous gymnast, who will appear on MONDAY EVENING, August 22nd, and entertain during the week, in his wonderful and thrilling act. ZAMPILAROSTATION, or THE FLYING-CLOUD LEAP. SANDARSON'S MINSTRELS will also appear in one of their popular entertainments. Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents; CHILDREN when accompanied by parents, 15 cents. The Ticket Office for sale of reserved seats open every day from 10 to 4 o'clock. 47-48th St.

LOST AND FOUND. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an application will be made to the Register of the City of Baltimore, for the renewal of Certificate No. 1,325, of the five million loan of the City of Baltimore, for five hundred dollars, date July 5, 1864, standing in the name of William H. Jones, the same having been mislaid, lost or stolen. 47-48th St.

NOTICE.—THE FUTURE SAVINGS BANK of Baltimore. The finder will please leave it at the Bank. 47-48th St.

CITIZENS and SAILORS. Wanted for the Army and Navy. Highest cash bounty paid this morning at JOHN YOUNG & CO., No. 242 West Fayette street. 47-48th St.

500 WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Five hundred VOLUNTEERS in SUBSTITUTES for the Army and Navy. Apply to OLIVER WOOD, 61 Second St. N. B.—Substitutes furnished on Commissions. 47-48th St.

HAIR DYE. JONES' NATIONAL HAIR DYE 50 EXTENSIVELY USED IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD. Because it has been satisfactorily proved by THE SAFEST AND BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD. Invented 1842, Began Secured 1852. Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Stores everywhere. Sold and applied (privately) by Professor JOHN A. JONES, 23 East Baltimore street.

EXTRACT OF COLOGNE. By pint, quart, half gallon and gallon. Also, a choice assortment of FRAGRANCES AND ESSENCE OF ARTICLES kept constantly in store. 177-37th St. RAILROAD NOTICE. NOTICE.—PHILADELPHIA WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD. On and after AUGUST 14th, 1864, the Rate of Fare on this road and its connections will be advanced from 25 to 31 per cent over the present rates. F. F. KENNEDY, Sup't. General A. Dabney, General Ticket Agent. 47-48th St.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore city letters of administration on the estate of THOMAS M. DUNGAN, late of said city, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of February, 1865, otherwise they may be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand, the 22nd day of August, 1864. AMEL S. DUNGAN, Administrator. 47-48th St.

COLD NECKLACES, GOLD CHAINS, SILVER CUFFLINKS, Forks, full sets, tea wares, Silver Dishes, water, cake baskets, Silver and Plated metal, and many other articles for sale at GABRIEL D. OLSON'S Jewelry Store, corner Calvert and Water streets. 47-48th St.

MARTIN HEYEN. MERCHANT TAILOR. No. 40 EKCOND STREET, Opposite the POST OFFICE. 47-48th St.

BANKING.

U. S. 7.30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years 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 a 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. 3 3/4 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. per annum, for the current rate for 3-3/4 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.

Its Redemption from State or Municipal Institutions. 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 BALTIMORE, 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. 47-48th St.

UNITED STATES SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN. THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BALTIMORE is authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive subscriptions to this new loan. Parties subscribing for \$2,000, and upwards, at one time, will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent, which will be paid by the Treasury Department. Full information can be obtained on application at the Bank. J. S. NORRIS, Cashier. 47-48th St.

UNITED STATES 10-40 BOND. THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BALTIMORE. DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES. Subscriptions received for the UNITED STATES FIVE PER CENT. TEN-FORTY YEARS BOND, either Registered or with Coupons. J. S. NORRIS, Cashier. 47-48th St.

LIQUORS. CHOICE OLD RYE WHISKY. STAUFFER & ROBINSON'S PURE OLD RYE WHISKY, warranted 10 years old. Old French Brandy, and other brands of Old Brandy, warranted pure. Old Port, Madeira and Sherry Wines. Old Port Wine for Medical purposes.—Old Madeira and Sherry, all direct importation. OLIVER WOOD, 61 Second St. 2,500 Gallons Pure Old Rye Whisky, for picking. 47-48th St.

MINCHEAT. FISHER & SON. DEALERS IN GROCERIES, FLOUR, PRODUCE, BACON, FISH, SALT, LIQUORS, &c. 25 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. DEPOT FOR FISHER'S UNIVERSAL MINCEAT. 47-48th St.

CHEMICALS. SUPERIOR PHOSPHATE OF LIME, OIL OF VITROL, Muratic, and Nitric acids, Sulphate of Zinc, Spanish Brown, Marble Dust, &c., manufactured and for sale by JAMES H. STIMPSON, Manufacturing Chemist, 370 W. Baltimore street. 47-48th St.