

# Campaign Dial.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON.

OUR COUNTRY, ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

VOLUME IX. NO. 46.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1864.

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## "OUR ADVERSARIES."

While General McClellan is anxious to secure the votes of his former comrades in the army, by pretending to feel an interest in their welfare, his letter accepting the nomination of the Chicago platform is of itself sufficient to justify every soldier in repudiating him both as a man and a candidate. The men whose hearts are in the Union cause do not hesitate for words when describing those engaged in the effort to destroy the Union. They go right to the point, and the terms "rebels," "traitors," and "rebellion" fall naturally from the lips of every Union man when referring to the armed foe in the field. We do not designate them as "our friends," as we do not recognise as a "friend" any man who is engaged in plotting the destruction of the Government, and in furtherance of that object is causing the slaughter of our fathers, brothers, sons, and relatives. This may be uncharitable, it may not be right according to the Christian precepts, but it is the result of feeling. Our hearts are in the cause, and we cannot pick our words when we think of the blood shed in this war; we cannot use smooth and pleasant phrases when we see our maimed and dying soldiers; nor when we witness the void in the family circle caused by the Southern traitors, when they compelled the North to take up arms in defence of our nationality and in the effort to enforce the laws.

But the party now seeking the soldiers' votes in behalf of a military candidate, has no scruples upon this score. For over three years the Rebels have been to them "Southern brethren," "misguided men," "over-excited partisans," "wayward sisters," "Southern chivalry," "the gentlemen of the country," "Constitution loving men," and "Confederate soldiers."

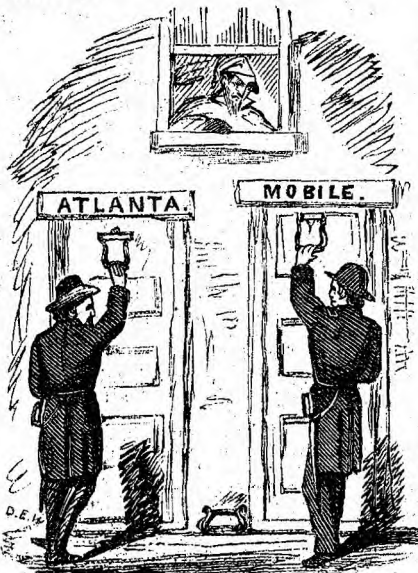
This kid glove system was supposed to have reached its perfection in the hands of the Democratic party, but General McClellan has proven that there is one step further in the degradation to which a Northern man can descend, when he is anxious to "stand cap in hand before his Southern task-master." The letter of acceptance is the document which contains this revelation of man's pusillanimity when anxious to secure favor with the Northern friends of Southern traitors. In a half column letter there is but a single reference to the rebellion, and then McClellan calls the traitors "our present adversaries." And yet the party claims the soldiers' votes, because the candidate for the Presidency was once a soldier! If the soldiers can forget that the Democratic party has for three years stigmatized them as "heirings," "vagabonds," "thieving marauders," they will never give their support to the man who has no harsher term to apply to the men who are fighting to overthrow the Government, than that they are "our present adversaries." There is a limit to human patience and human gullibility, and it has been reached, as the Hero of the Armistice will discover after the 8th of November next.

## MAC. WON'T RIDE ON THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.



Little Mac. (log)—No, I thank you. That platform looks too weak to last to the White House—with me on it. I'll try to dig along outside.

His Excellency Jefferson D. is awakened from his peaceful slumbers by a DOUBLE KNOCK!!



—The Eaton Register says that a young peace-at-any-price gentleman of that county, a resident near Banta's Fork, skeddaddled to Canada not long ago to avoid the draft. After hiring himself out to a colored citizen of Canada for forty cents a day, he concluded to return and stand the draft, a sadder but a wiser man.

## VERMONT LEADS WHERE PENNSYLVANIA WILL FOLLOW.

The late election in the old Green Mountain State, tells the whole story of popular sentiment and resolution upon the war for the National Union. There is a weighty significance in it, as marking the swell of the tide that rises toward November. It presages an overwhelming flood, when even within the week after the nomination of the blatant assemblage at Chicago, while the very flush and heat which that great fermenting conclave engendered are quickening the blood of Copperheadism, a State is swept by the Union cause with large gains. The mere victory, of course, is nothing in Vermont, for Vermont is always sure; but the victory with great gains over even the past triumphs of Unionism in Vermont has a mighty meaning.

The example of Vermont will not be lost in Pennsylvania. Indeed, we believe that the whole country is now controlled by the same influence which exhibited such wonderful power in the East. But the Keystone more than any other State in the Union, feels now the necessity of a great effort at the polls in October and November, because we have seen and felt some of the very worst effects of the slave-holders' rebellion. We have Gettysburg and Chambersburg to admonish us. These are the arguments with which Copperhead Democracy will be defeated at the polls in Pennsylvania!

—"Wouldn't you resist, if New Jersey was invaded?" we heard a Copperhead ask very earnestly the other night, says the *Daily Press*, N. J., thinking he had got a shot into his antagonist between wind and water. If New Jersey were invaded because, she pretended to secede from the national Union without any just cause, and then proceeded to carry her declaration into effect she would be invaded, and what is more, she ought to be. And the man who resisted the general government in so doing, would be shot or cloven down, unless he took to his heels, and in the event of his capture, would be liable to be hanged by the neck until he were dead. A parcel of fools appear to have no proper idea of the sacredness, the binding obligations of laws and constitutions. They seem to think that under an elective system people can conform to law or otherwise pretty much as they please. This is a very great mistake. If laws are not as conscientiously lived up in republican as in monarchical countries, we must get a monarch as our Mexican neighbors are doing. For person and property must be protected at all risks, at all hazards—if not by one form of government, then by another.

—The *Paris Punch* (*Charivari*) is poking the British lion between the ribs. A late cartoon shows old Lady Albion, with her trident laid over her shoulder, leading her lion by the mane. Another old woman, meeting her, reminds her of the police regulations during the 'Oh, no!', and asks why Leo is not muzzled. "Oh, no!" says my lady. "It is quite unnecessary; the poor thing has not a tooth left."

# **NATIONAL UNION TICKET.**

## **COUNTY OFFICERS.**

**SHERIFF.**  
HENRY C. HOWELL.  
**REGISTER OF WILLS.**  
FREDERICK M. ADAMS.  
**CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT.**  
EDWIN A. MERRICK.

## **CITY OFFICERS:**

**RECEIVER OF TAXES.**  
CHARLES O'NEILL.

**CITY COMMISSIONER.**  
THOMAS DICKSON.

## **CONGRESS.**

**First District.**—JOHN M. BUTLER.  
**Second District.**—CHARLES O'NEILL.  
**Third District.**—LEONARD MYERS.  
**Fourth District.**—WILLIAM D. KELLEY.  
**Fifth District.**—M. RUSSELL THAYER.

**SENATOR—THIRD DISTRICT.**  
ISAAC A. SHEPPARD.

## **REPRESENTATIVES**

**First District.**—Second District—WILLIAM H. RUDDIMAN.  
**Third District.**—RICHARD BUTLER.  
**Fourth District.**—W. W. WATT.  
**Fifth District.**—JOSEPH T. THOMAS.  
**Sixth District.**—JAMES FREEBORN.  
**Seventh District.**—THOMAS COCHRAN.  
**Eighth District.**—JAMES N. KERNS.  
**Ninth District.**—CHARLES FOSTER.  
**Tenth District.**—SAMUEL S. PAXCOAST.  
**Eleventh District.**—FRANKLIN D. STEARNES.  
**Twelfth District.**—LUKE V. SUTPHIN, Sr.  
**Thirteenth District.**—ENOS C. RENNIE.  
**Fourteenth District.**—FRANCIS HOOD.  
**Fifteenth District.**—GEORGE DE HAVEN, Jr.  
**Sixteenth District.**—WILLIAM F. SMITH.  
**Seventeenth District.**—EDWARD G. LEE.  
**Eighteenth District.**—JAMES MILLER.

## **THE CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**

The National Union City Executive Committee is now fully organized. It is composed of the following gentlemen:

Wards.	Wards.
1. Harvey Money,	14. L. R. Fletcher,
2. Robert T. Gill,	15. Samuel Daniels,
3. Park McLaughlin,	16. E. J. Simpson,
4. Henry B. Gardiner,	17. Jas. W. McManus,
5. James Gillingham,	18. William Linker,
6. John G. Butler,	19. Amos W. Knight,
7. William Elliott,	20. Israel R. Springer,
8. Henry J. McIntyre,	21. James Shaw,
9. James Freeborn,	22. Frederick Emhardt,
10. Wm. R. Leeds,	23. Wm. W. Smedley,
11. Jesse N. Shellmire,	24. James Rhoads,
12. William Andress,	25. Samuel H. Irwin,
13. Joseph Hemple,	26. John W. Dubree.

The Committee has been organized as follows:

**President.**—William Elliott.  
**Vice Presidents.**—Frederick Emhardt and William Linker.

**Secretaries.**—Robert T. Gill and William R. Leeds.

**Treasurer.**—John G. Butler.

**Committees.**—**Finance.**—William Andress, Chairman; James McManus, James Freeborn, Joseph Hemple, John Dubree.

**Meetings.**—John G. Butler, Chairman; Samuel H. Irwin, Robert T. Gill, Jesse N. Shellmire, Harvey Money.

**Naturalization.**—Park McLaughlin, Chairman; Frederick Emhardt, Leonard R. Fletcher, Jesse N. Shellmire, Samuel Daniels.

**Property.**—Frederick Emhardt, Chairman; Joseph Hemple, James Shaw, Wm. Linker, Robert T. Gill.

**Printing.**—Henry J. McIntyre, Chairman; Henry B. Gardiner, William R. Leeds, Samuel H. Irwin, Amos W. Knight.

**Music.**—William Linker, Chairman; Park McLaughlin, Samuel Daniels, E. J. Simpson, Amos W. Knight.

**Accounts.**—James McManus, Chairman; Henry B. Gardiner, James Rhoads, Wm. W. Smedley, James Gillingham.

**Resolutions.**—James Freeborn, Chairman; James Rhoads, Wm. W. Smedley, James Gillingham, Israel R. Springer.

**Assessments.**—Wm. Andress, John G. Butler, Park McLaughlin, Frederick Emhardt, Henry J. McIntyre, Wm. Linker, James McManus.

## **A WARNING.**

The Steubenville (Ohio) *Herald* says the people should be warned of the fact, that the man at Chicago who was the most active in securing the nomination of Gen. George B. McClellan, was Augustus Belmont, the agent of the Rothschilds, who are the heaviest of all European holders of Confederate bonds. To secure the nomination of McClellan, the agent of the greatest money power in the world, poured money out at Chicago like water. Wherever money would influence, money was made effective. The Democratic journals of the peace-at-any-price persuasion, so proclaim this as a conceded fact. From this, and other reasons, there is scarcely a doubt that there is a secret understanding between Belmont and McClellan, that in the event of his election, a dishonorable peace will be patched up, in which the United States, as a condition, will have to pay the war debt of the bogus Southern Confederacy. The Rothschilds would not engage in American politics, in the absence of some great pecuniary object. The Rothschilds have unquestionably, in the election of Gen. McClellan, "an axe to grind," by which the Northern and loyal people of the country are to be made responsible for, not only the war debt of the United States, but also are to have the enormous debt of the bogus Confederacy, heaped upon them as an additional burthen. Those who complain of exorbitant taxation under Abraham Lincoln, in case General McClellan should be elected to the Presidency (which God forbid), may expect to have a real burthen to groan under—may expect to have their present taxes doubled, and the present debt of the Government increased an hundred per cent. The country, notwithstanding the war and increased taxation, is comparatively prosperous, if not flourishing. But should McClellan be elected—our armies withdrawn, with two-thirds of the Rebel Confederacy in our possession, the independence of the bogus Confederacy conceded, or their war debt assumed by the United States Government, the nation will have no other prospect before it except taxation, repudiation and ruin? Let those who do not wish to impose additional burthens upon themselves and the country, be warned against the plot of the Peace Democracy and the Rothschilds, doubtless in league with the agents of the Rebel Confederacy, ere they become dupes of knaves, and make slaves and serfs of themselves, their children and their children's children, as the price of a dishonorable peace, and to liquidate an enormous foreign Rebel debt.

A STRAW.—A vote was taken a few days ago on a train on the Erie and Sunbury Railroad, which bid fare to be unanimous for Lincoln, till when near the end of the last car, a man was encountered and asked if his name should go down on the same list—"Not by a d—d sight," was his reply—"Then you go, of course for McClellan?" "That is none of your d—d business," said he. "But," returned the gentleman, "all have expressed their preference but you, and I want your vote." "Just you mind your d—d business," was his final reply. Query: How stiff a Union man is he?

"You read the Scriptures my friends? [Laughter.] You have need to do so yourselves, for you can't go into a church, now-a-days, without being insulted."—*Ranney, Saturday night.*

That's a damaging admission for the Copperhead Democracy—that their plans and purposes and feelings are such that they are "insulted" by the Word of God, whenever they hear it. We don't wonder at their feeling in this way—our astonishment is that they thus openly proclaim their shame.

—That General McClellan cherished feelings of personal respect and liking for the Rebel leaders has been well understood before now. Here is an apt piece of testimony to that effect from Colonel Metcalf, of Kentucky, who said recently, at a public meeting:—

"I got my eyes opened on that young Napoleon in the spring of 1861. I went to see Gen. McClellan, and in the course of the conversation, I said to him that Jeff. Davis was a scoundrel and a repudiator. He (McClellan) straightened himself up quickly, and said, 'I do assure you, sir, that you are mistaken. Jeff. Davis is a gentleman, and will not do anything unbecoming a gentleman.' Well, if a traitor, conspirator, thief, repudiator, and the civil devil who is instigating all this murder, is his beau ideal of a 'perfect gentleman,' I hope our country will never be cursed with his morality and virtue at the head of affairs."

Could a man thus swift to resent an imputation on Jeff. Davis be expected to desire to see the rebellion crushed?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—When the Republican National Convention, in 1860, nominated candidates for President and Vice President who both resided in the Free States, a vehement outcry was raised by their opponents, as though such action were in flagrant defiance of the Constitution. Now, the Democrats, holding their Convention at Chicago, have done that same thing, but we hope no one will complain of it. If any one thinks there is any harm in such a choice, let Pendleton, because of his principles, be located in South Carolina, and so make all straight.

—*The Fairmount National* (West Virginia) says that Ulysses N. Arnett, delegate from that district to the Chicago Convention, reached home last Saturday, and

"was immediately surrounded by all the dilapidated chivalry of Fairmount to learn his ideas respecting the prospects of their second choice (Jeff Davis is their first choice) for the Presidency. We learn that he gave them the comfortable assurance that McClellan would be elected, and that the war against his two sons, their sons, and all their friends fighting for their 'rights,' would be instantly stopped; that the greatest freedom of speech will then prevail, and the martyrs now confined in Lincoln's Bastilles will be released. Arnett, it seems, was not allowed to speak or vote in the convention, but his presence there was no doubt very congenial to himself and gratifying to the 'Democracy' generally."

It was a regular organized system of lying which packed the Chicago Convention for McClellan.—*Crisis.*

That's so. When treason ran down the very sides of every hotel in Chicago from the mouths of the balcony orators, a McClellan man was asked if such were the sentiments of the majority of the Convention? He replied, "I don't know, and don't care a d—n how the majority talk; we can afford to let them say what they please to amuse and satisfy the crowd, for we have got the votes anyhow!" That was said on the Sherman House pavement by a McClellan man.—*Cleveland Herald.*

—Fernando Wood tickled his crowd Tuesday night by saying "the Almighty had sent two curses on mankind—the fall of Adam and the landing of the Mayflower on Plymouth Rock." He borrowed this from Iverson, formerly a U. S. Senator from Georgia, and one of the most malignant rebels in the South.

## **NEW LOAN OF 1881.**

THE BALANCE OF THE  
\$75,000,000 LOAN

having this day been awarded, and our bids proving successful, we are prepared to

SELL TO CUSTOMERS AT ONCE,

In Large or Small Sums.

any amount of this most desirable

GOLD SIX-PER-CENT. LOAN,

at the market price.

We have always considered these "1881" Bonds as the BEST LOAN ON THE MARKET. There is but a SMALL AMOUNT FOR SALE, and the premium will, in our opinion, advance rapidly.

Parties having 5-20 Loans will do well TO CALL AND EXCHANGE THEIR 5-20s for this more permanent Loan, especially as now, owing to the German demand for the Five-Twenties, a high rate can be obtained for them.

JAY COOKE & CO.

20-10-10

114 South Third Street.



# **TREASURY DEPARTMENT.**

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,  
WASHINGTON, September 7th, 1864.

Whereas, satisfactory notice has been transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, that the Capital Stock of the SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, Pa., at Frankford, has been increased in the sum of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, (\$150,000) in accordance with the provisions of its Articles of Association, and that the whole amount of such increase has been paid in, and that the paid up Capital Stock of said Bank now amounts to the sum of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, (\$250,000).

Now it is hereby certified, That the Capital Stock of "The Second National Bank of Philadelphia, Penna.," aforesaid, has been increased, as aforesaid, in the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, (\$150,000;) that the said increase of Capital has been paid into said Bank as a part of the Capital Stock thereof; and that the said increase of Capital is approved by the Comptroller of the Currency.

In witness whereof, I hereunto affix my official signature.  
HUGH McCULLOCH,  
Comptroller.

se9-6t  
C. CULVER, Pres J. WYMAN JONES, V.P. C. N. JORDAN, Cash.

## **THIRD NATIONAL BANK** OF THE **CITY OF NEW YORK.**

Cash Capital, Paid in Full.....\$500,000.

Designated Depository of the U. S.  
AND AUTHORIZED AGENT OF THE TREASURY.

NEW YORK, June, 1864.

This Bank is located at No. 5 Nassau street, third door from Wall street, and is prepared to open accounts and correspondence, and attend to redemptions in New York, upon advantageous terms. We pay four per cent. interest on current balances, and give the business entrusted to us our prompt and careful attention.

Being authorized Financial Agents of the United States, we receive orders for the National Loans, allowing to Banks and Bankers the usual commission, and furnish other Government Securities upon the most favorable terms. Having been awarded a considerable sum of the new \$75,000,000 loan, we can supply these bonds at market rates, allowing a commission to our customers.

Particular attention will be given to the conversion of the Three Years Seven-Thirty Treasury Notes into the Government Six Per Cent Bonds of 1881, Coupon or Registered, under the Regulations of the Treasury Department, and to the purchase of Securities generally.

Interest upon Coupon or Registered Bonds collected for correspondents and remitted in coin, or credited at current rates of premium.

Having special facilities for making collections out of the city, we propose to give particular attention to this part of our business. We will collect for our correspondents in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Jersey, and Boston; at par, and on all other points throughout the country at the lowest rates.

The Notes of all National Banks received at par, and uncurrent money credited at the best rates.

We shall aim to furnish our correspondents with the earliest advice, by telegraph or mail, as requested, of changes in the money market as they may occur.

Very respectfully, Yours, &c.

C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

## **SPECIAL NOTICE**

TO THE

**HOLDERS OF SMALL 7 3-10 UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES.**

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES of the denomination of 50¢ and 100¢ can now be converted in Bonds of the Loan of 1881, of the same denomination.

For information, apply at the Office of

JAY COLE & CO., Bankers,

97-1m No. 114 South Third Street, Philadel.

## **FIRST NATIONAL BANK** OF **BALTIMORE, MD.** DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

**CAPITAL \$1,100,000.**

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR THE 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, AND FIVE PER CENT 10-40 BONDS.  
THOMAS SWANN, President.  
J. S. NORRIS, Cashier.

## **FIRST**

# **NATIONAL BANK**

OF

## **WASHINGTON,**

CORNER 15TH A D F STREETS,

OPPOSITE U. S. TREASURY.

Organized under the National Banking Law.

CAPITAL \$500,000 FULLY PAID IN.

Sells Exchange, Loans Money, Receives Deposits, Purchases Government Checks and Vouchers, and transacts a General Banking Business. Careful attention given to Government and City Collections, and accounts of Correspondents.

H. D. COOKE, President.  
(OF JAY COOKE & CO.)

WM. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier.

## **THE PEOPLES' LOAN**

TO SUSTAIN THE GOVERNMENT.

The following are the places where the 7-30 loan can be obtained in this city —

United States Mint, Chestnut, below Broad street.  
First National Bank, Chestnut Street above Third.  
Third National Bank, Market street and Penn Square.  
Jay Cooke & Co., No. 114 S. 3d street.  
Ferree & Co., 33 S. 3d street.  
For further details, see advertisements.

## **HEADQUARTERS—PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.**

HARRISBURG, August 30, 1864.

### **GENERAL ORDER—NO. 1.**

In conformity with the provisions of the acts of Assembly of the 22d and 25th of August, 1864, and the act to which they are supplements.

1. That the raising of the corps of fifteen regiments, to be called the "Pennsylvania State Guard," provided for in said acts, be forthwith commenced.

2. As the first portion of that corps, three regiments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and four batteries of field artillery, shall be recruited without delay. These regiments, squadrons and batteries, it is intended, shall be composed of volunteers, to wit—of veteran soldiers and of able-bodied persons between the ages of eighteen and fifty, giving the preference to those who are not subject to the drafts under the laws of the United States.

3. The force thus to be raised, will be commanded by company officers elected by the men, and who have been in the service of the United States, and been honorably discharged therefrom.

The field and general officers will be appointed by the Governor and mustered into the service of the State. The force will be used only for the defence of the State. It will, while in service, be clothed, equipped, armed, subsisted, disciplined and paid as provided for by law for similar troops in the service of the United States.

4. Persons, qualified by service for the position of company officers in this corps, will, on application to the State Inspector General at Harrisburg, receive authority to recruit companies and squadrons, and if afterwards elected as company officers, will be commissioned accordingly.

5. The said corps shall be enlisted in the service of the State for three years, unless sooner discharged, and shall be liable to be called into the service of the State at such times as the Governor may deem their services necessary.

6. A camp of rendezvous will be established at Harrisburg, under the charge of competent military and medical officers, and transportation for troops thereto will be furnished to persons recruiting companies and squadrons of not less than eight men, on application to Colonel M. S. Quay, Harrisburg, Chief of Transportation and Telegraph Department.

7. Should the regiments, squadrons and batteries specially herein provided for, not be recruited within thirty days, the deficiency will be supplied by draft.

8. Brigadier General Leavelle Todd, State Inspector General, is charged with the execution of this order, and all the details under it.

By order of

A. G. CURTIN,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A. L. RUSSELL,  
Adjutant General Pennsylvania.

## **EXCHANGE ON EUROPE**

### **BANKERS' BILLS**

DRAWN ON

Brown, Brothers & Co., Liverpool.

N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.

Baring Brothers & Co., London.

IN SUMS TO SUIT,

FOR GOLD OR FOR CURRENCY.

FOR SALE BY

M. SCHULTZ & CO.,

No. 16 South Third Street.

## **SEVENTH MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.**

FRANKFORD, Sept. 5, 1861.

Loans and Discounts.....	\$136,846 68
United States Loans.....	330,000 00
	\$466,846 68
Specie.....	
United States Notes.....	57,854 82
Due from Banks.....	179,681 52
Capital (paid up).....	207,300 00
Deposits.....	333,328 80
Due to Banks.....	91,492 63
	419,821 42
Circulation.....	100,909 01
The condition of the Bank this fifth day of September, 1864.	
W H RHAWN, Cashier.	

## **FIRST**

# **NATIONAL BANK** OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000.

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

U. S. 6s OF 1881.

COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of this very desirable Six Per Cent. Loan for sale.

## **10-40 AND 7 3-10 LOANS.**

Banks and Bankers supplied with the above bonds.

Conversion of 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes into the Loan of 1881 attended to.

All National Bank Notes Received on Deposit at Par.

Advances made on QUARTERMASTER'S VOUCHERS, YEAR CERTIFICATES, and other United States Securities.

C. H. CLARK, Pres.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr., Cashier.

## **THIRD**

# **NATIONAL BANK**

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

S. W. MARKET ST. AND PENN SQUARE.

## **Directors.**

DAVID B. PAUL, JAMES B. FERREE,  
WILLIAM C. ALLISON, THOMAS K. PETERSON,  
Z. C. HOWELL, GEORGE C. MORTON,  
GEORGE COOKMAN.

This Bank is now open for business and prepared to receive the accounts of BANKS and BANKERS upon the most favorable terms. Keeping Correspondents advised of all financial changes and

## **GOVERNMENT ISSUES.**

Collections will be made on all accessible points, and the INTEREST AND REQUIREMENTS of the Customers of the Bank will have careful and prompt attention.

Subscriptions received to the new 10-40 LOAN, and Bonds delivered as soon as received.

DAVID B. PAUL, Pres.

R. GLENDINNING, Cash.

CULVER, PENN & CO., CULVER, BROOKE & CO.  
BANKERS, BANKERS,  
No. 19 Nassau St., New York. No. 37 South 3d St., Philad'a.

## **CULVER, BROOKE & CO.,**

**BANKERS,**

No. 37 SOUTH THIRD ST.

PHILADELPHIA.

DEALERS IN

EXCHANGE, COIN, BANK NOTES, GOVERNMENT BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, TREASURY NOTES, ARMY AND NAVY VOUCHERS, LAND WARRANTS, &c.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. DEPOSITS RECEIVED.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL

ACCESSIBLE POINTS.

## CAMPAIGN DIAL.

Philadelphia, Wednesday Sept. 14, 1864.

## NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

## ELECTORAL TICKET.

## SENATORIAL.

MORTON MCMICHAEL, Philadelphia.

T. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver County.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Robert P. King,      | 13. Elias W. Hall,      |
| 2. G. Morrison Coates,  | 14. Charles H. Shriver, |
| 3. Henry Bunn,          | 15. John Wister,        |
| 4. William B. Kern,     | 16. David McConaughy,   |
| 5. Barton H. Jenks,     | 17. David W. Woods,     |
| 6. Charles M. Runk,     | 18. Isaac Benson,       |
| 7. Robert Parke,        | 19. John Patton,        |
| 8. William Taylor,      | 20. Samuel B. Dick,     |
| 9. John A. Hiestand,    | 21. Everard Bierer,     |
| 10. Richard H. Coryell, | 22. John P. Pomeroy,    |
| 11. Edward Holliday,    | 23. Ebenezer W. McKim,  |
| 12. Charles F. Read,    | 24. John W. Blanchard.  |

By order of the State Central Committee.

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.

## PEACE.

The great rallying cry of the Democratic party in this campaign is Peace. Hoping to work upon the well-known distaste of the people for bloodshed, for the first time in the history of the party, Peace has been inscribed upon its banners, and upon that issue the leaders expect to ride into office. Behind out of the question the inconsistency of a Peace party, the real point is: "In what respect does the two parties differ?"

We believe that every man in the United States, North or South, is in favor of Peace. We only differ as to the kind of peace and the mode necessary to be adopted in order to secure it. The fact that the Democratic party is now in favor of peace, does not of itself prove that peace can be obtained, or that it is to be secured by the election of the Chicago candidate to office. The South has always contended with quite as much vehemence as the Democrats of the North, that peace was desired, but we all know the kind of peace the Southern Democrats sigh for—one that will recognize the independence of the Confederacy. Yet according to the Copperhead argument, when the South declares for peace, it ought to be granted, no matter what the result to the country. If this is not the legitimate conclusion to be drawn from their argument, we are at a loss to understand the meaning of the English language. If they are forced to admit that the mere cry for peace does not of itself prove that peace must be made at once, and upon any terms—even to the recognition of the South as a separate Confederacy—then the whole of the argument used to sustain the cry in the North falls to the ground.

The National Union party occupies consistent ground. Every man of that party is anxious for peace, and would hail with unspeakable delight the announcement, tomorrow, of that glorious termination to our fearful struggle. But at the same time they recognize that there is something even worse than war—national dishonor and national humiliation. A peace to be enduring, a peace to be honorable, can, in their view, be only obtained through the overthrow of the men who have rebelled against the Government. And here again the two parties differ. The Copperheads insist that an honorable peace can be secured by the election of a Democratic President, who will with-

draw the Emancipation proclamation. They forget that Jefferson Davis has declared, within two months, that slavery has nothing to do with the present contest—that it is a struggle for Southern Independence. If he is not correct in this statement, then the Copperheads must explain why it was, when Mr. Lincoln gave ninety days notice of his intention to issue the Emancipation proclamation, unless the rebels laid down their arms, it failed to produce any effect.

No man will dare assert that, as President of the United States, Mr. Lincoln could attach any but the one condition to that notice—that they should lay down their arms; and yet we all know that the notice had no effect. Confiscation is pointed to as the great stumbling block to peace, although the war was prosecuted a year before confiscation was adopted, and then as a matter of legislation not as an exercise of Executive power. If it is illegal our courts will so decide it, and the lawyers in the South understand that as well as we in the North, and hence there can be no force in the argument that confiscation prevents peace. The charges of arbitrary arrests, suppression of free speech, and the freedom of the press, even if true, can have no effect upon negotiations for peace, as the weight of these so-called usurpations of Executive power has fallen, if at all, upon Northern, not Southern people. Thus we could run through the entire catalogue of acts, designated by the Copperheads as tending to keep the two sections apart, and show that none of them can have any possible effect, as the war was prosecuted with vigor for months before any one of the acts complained of was committed by the present Administration.

But, say the conservative portion of the Democratic party, "your negotiations should be with the people of the South and not with Jeff Davis, who is a despot, and of course not willing to compromise." We agree to the proposition that could we but reach the people of the South, a peace alike honorable to the North and South could at once be arranged. But there's the rub! How are we to reach the people of the South? Certainly, not through an "Armistice," as that would leave Jeff Davis in full possession of his Executive office, and as he would be deeply interested in the retention of his power he would see to it that no armistice should result in an appeal from him to his people.

The truth is that there is but one way to reach the people of the South, and thus secure peace, and that is to destroy Jeff Davis' power. How shall that be done? The very instant General Grant captures Richmond, and thus compels Davis to appear before his people as a fugitive from his capital, that very instant will his power, moral and physical, over the people have passed away, and the beginning of the end be reached. The people will then be in a position to speak out their real sentiments. If there is a suppressed Union feeling there, it will be discovered; if it does not exist, we shall still be in a position to take advantage of the demoralized condition of the country, consequent upon Jeff Davis' flight from Richmond. It must come to that at last, and the sooner the people comprehend the fact the better. Give General Grant the reinforcements he now asks and he will take Richmond, and put us in a position to open negotiations with the people looking to a peace—one that shall be lasting, and one that shall not compel us to sacrifice our manhood and our country.

## IS HE FOR THE UNION?

The War Democrats, when asked to give their reasons for voting for General McClellan, refer to his letter of acceptance as containing strong assurances of his being in favor of the Union and opposed to any separation between the North and South. This they consider a sufficient offset to the miserable peace and disunion platform adopted at Chicago. If the War Democrats are content to stand upon such ground as this, it is all very well; but we recollect a party that was quite as ardent in its professions of loyalty and Union, but whose leader proved false when the nation was in peril.

In the campaign of 1860, there were a number of conservative gentlemen who were afraid that John C. Breckenridge and Abraham Lincoln were in favor of disunion, and they, therefore, selected a standard bearer whose only claim to support was that he was pre-eminently a Union Man. And to give still further weight to the nomination, John Bell was placed on a platform of the "Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws!" This was broad and comprehensive enough to satisfy the most rabid Union man or the most conservative business man; but what was the result? The man who carried the banner containing the inscription, "the Enforcement of the Laws," joined the Rebels simply because Mr. Lincoln undertook to do what John Bell was expected to do when he was nominated. It then became apparent that the Northern men who supported John Bell upon this patriotic platform construed it to mean the "enforcement of the law" against the North, and not the South!

After the experience gained in 1860 with a Union candidate, upon an undoubted Union platform, how can any man safely vote for a professed Union candidate upon an avowed Peace platform? It is in vain that the men who are so anxious for office as to be willing to ignore the doctrines they have advocated for three years past, now point to the fact that McClellan has refused to stand upon the Chicago platform. They cannot ignore the great fact that, if elected, General McClellan MUST SELECT HIS CABINET FROM AMONG THE MEN WHO FRAMED THAT PLATFORM! There is no dodging this, as the resolutions reported by the Committee were adopted by the Chicago Convention by a unanimous vote.

Think of it! A Secretary of War who has voted for resolutions declaring that the battles of our soldiers have been failures! And yet the soldiers are asked to vote with such a party!

## MAINE.

The second gun of the political campaign has been fired, and its thunder is now sounding in the ears of the Copperheads, warning them of the fate that awaits them in November. Maine has been carried by the largest Union majority ever given in that State. If this is not glorious news enough, we will do better in Pennsylvania in October next. Keep the ball a rolling on.

## WHAT'S THE MATTER?

The Montrose Republican says, under this head:—"Last week, when the news of McClellan's nomination at Chicago was received, a flag was hoisted over the Keystone Hotel and remained there until Saturday. Saturday morning news was received of the capture of Atlanta—the flag was down."



**UNION!**  
**ABRAHAM LINCOLN**  
AND  
**JOHNSON!**  
  
**GENERAL CARL SCHURZ**  
WILL ADDRESS THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA  
ON THE  
ISSUES OF THE PRESENT POLITICAL CAMPAIGN,  
AT  
**CONCERT HALL,**  
CHESTNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH,  
ON  
Friday Evening, September 16th,  
At eight o'clock, P. M.,  
BY INVITATION OF THE UNION LEAGUE.  
se13-ft

**WHERE WILL THE WAR DEMOCRATS GO?**

It becomes more evident day by day that the War Democrats—the men who have had the patriotism to rise above party—who have seen the wantonness and wickedness of the slaveholders' rebellion, and who have given an honest and earnest support to the Government in its efforts to preserve the Union against Northern and Southern traitors—have no place on the Chicago platform to rest the soles of their feet. They have been "sold" by professional politicians, and cannot consistently or conscientiously do anything to elevate into power a Government which favors an armistice—a virtual surrender of the cause for which so much money and blood have been spent, or favors a convention of States which is well known to be utterly impracticable. Such Democrats as Brough, Dix, Cass, Grant, Holt, Logan, Rosecrans, McClelland and Walker, among the very best and purest men of the old Democratic party, will never be found voting for the Chicago platform. Gen. Dix, in his letter declining to accept the Union nomination for Governor of New York, writes: "I am not, for that reason, the less earnest in my desire to do all in my power to sustain the Government in its efforts to put down the rebellion—an object to be effected, in my judgment, by a steady and unwavering prosecution of the war." General Cass, according to the Chicago *Tribune*, asserts that the Chicago platform is a most ignominious surrender to the rebels, and that he can't support it, and now we hear that at a grand Union demonstration held at Philadelphia last Saturday night, John Cessna, one of the most prominent and influential Democrats of this State, has joined the constantly-increasing ranks of Unionism. These observations are from the *Pittsburg Chronicle*, and it quotes as follows, from a *Commercial* special:

The speech of the evening was made by John Cessna, Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. John Cessna has all his life been a leading Democrat, and remained with that party up to the time of the meeting of the Chicago Convention. He gives as his reason for leaving that party, that he could not swallow the Chicago platform. He is an able man and a most important accession to the Union ranks. He will bring with him at least 15,000 loyal Democrats who will vote for Lincoln and Johnson, being unable to swallow the Chicago platform. The resolutions at the meeting were of the strongest kind, and were received with tremendous cheers of approbation.

**McCLELLAN AND THE SOLDIERS.**

The *Tribune* hears from an officer eminent in command in the Army of the Potomac, that the Chicago platform has killed McClellan with the soldiers. "Suppose that in his reply to the Committee appointed to inform him of his nomination, he should assume ground outside of that platform, with the view of winning back his popularity with the army and of saving the military vote?" inquired a bystander of this general officer. "It would do no good, sir. The soldiers are intelligent. This very point has been discussed among them. They have watched the delay in his acceptance of the nomination, and they perfectly well understand the anxiety to see how the Chicago platform was received by the army, before the men who framed it should irrevocably take their stand upon it." No letter that McClellan can write can possibly change the ground he has stood on for nine days—that of the candidate of a party that proposes to the men who have been fighting the rebels for three years, and whipping them for three years, to stack their arms and stand by and see Copperhead politicians make a peace that shall acknowledge the rebel government, or practically surrender every advantage we have so bloodily won during the war.

**STAND BY THE GOVERNMENT.**

The following extract from a speech recently delivered at Cambridge, Ohio, by Hon. John A. Bingham, of that State, embodies important truths:

Whoever in your midst co-operates with a party organization which denounces the war for the Union as "a fruitless strife," declares that it "can never restore the Union," that "hostilities shall cease," and which, by its votes in Congress, and its secret oath-bound conspiracies proclaims that the men and money needed for the vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, shall not be, and ought not to be obtained, is the enemy of the Republic and the enemy of its defenders. Against all such aiders and abettors of that atrocious treason which has broken the golden circle of so many homes in the free North and West, there should be recorded at the coming election, at every civil precinct and on every battlefield of the Republic, a vote so overwhelmingly strong as will attest anew the truth, that the voice of a free people uttered in behalf of justice and right, is the voice of God.

The people of the loyal States have in their keeping the imperilled life of the Republic. The Republic can be saved under God, only by the armistice which is enforced by the bayonet and proclaimed by rifled ordnance. It cannot be saved by voting that hostilities on the part of the Government cease, and that supplies of men and money for the army be withheld. Nor can the Republic be saved by voting down Abraham Lincoln and electing in his stead the nominee of a party which declares against coercion of traitors, and in favor of a vigorous prosecution of peace.—Let the people learn of their enemy. The *Richmond Examiner*, the organ of the rebellion, uses these significant words: "Any change from Lincoln will be better for us." By voting him down you aid the rebellion; by sustaining him fully and unitedly you save the Republic.

Let the people, in the coming elections, triumphantly sustain their President and army in their endeavor to crush treason, and the hour is not far distant for which all good men pray—when the power of the rebellion will be broken, and the beneficent power of the Constitution restored; when the voice of your living heroes, and the graves of your dead patriots, will bear witness to all the world, that the Republic still lives—the last refuge of afflicted nations, the avenger of violated law and justice, and the sleepless defender of liberty.

**THE SPLIT IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—A WHEEL WITHIN A WHEEL.**

The more desperate of the Copperhead leaders (says the *Harrisburg Telegraph*) are about to engage in one of the dirty games peculiar to that party, in order to deceive and hoodwink the honest portion of their partisans into a support of George B. McClellan. In order to accomplish this deception, it is oracularly given out by Ben and Fernando Wood, by Vallandigham, and other worthies of the same tribe of traitors, that they will not and cannot support "Little Mac," because he repudiates the peace platform. This is all bosh. It exhibits its purposes of deception on its face, as all who know the "peace leaders" of the north, fully understand that they were ready to vote for any man who would give them power and patronage. But in this instance, the trick is a vile one and well calculated to deceive. When such peace Democrats as the Woods and Vallandigham repudiate McClellan they hope to rally to his support that influential element of the Democratic party known as the "War Democracy." The peace Democracy will all secretly vote for McClellan, because the leaders of that clique now control him. It is the War Democracy who are to be managed by this game of false repudiation. If independent Democrats who are in favor of prosecuting the war to a victorious end, can be induced to vote for McClellan on a peace platform, with merely his own empty avowals as a flimsy guaranty of his future action, such as these will be repudiated and spit upon, should McClellan be elected, when his administration is formed. Hence, we assert, shrewd and independent War Democrats cannot be deceived by this trick. That portion of the old Democratic element, ever true to the country, to-day repudiate the Chicago platform; and, believing that no true man who regards his own reputation as sacred, could accept a nomination on such an enunciation of principles, the true War Democracy will also repudiate George B. McClellan. This is the proper light in which to regard the movement of the Wood-Vallandigham supporters of the Chicago platform.

**"FREE SPEECH."**

On last Wednesday evening, says the *Trenton Gazette*, the McClellanites held a mass meeting in this city, in which their speakers indulged in the grossest abuse of the Union party and its candidates. They were undisturbed. On Friday night the friends of Lincoln and Johnson also held a meeting, but their opponents did not show a similar forbearance. The "Friends of Free Speech" gathered in front of the house above the American Hotel, and by cheers, shouts, yells, and groans, sought to disturb the meeting. A prominent Democrat (who we believe really desired to prevent this conduct) said that but for his exertions, "the meeting would have been broken up," and broken up by the peculiar friends of the liberty of speech.

It appears to be the settled policy of the Copperheads to interfere with Union meetings, and to provoke, by every means in their power, conflict and riot. At the meeting in Freehold, a lot of Copperhead blackguards made it their business to interrupt the speaker and disturb the meeting by every means in their power, and at New Brunswick they proceeded further. Skulking in dark alleys, they threw stones at the procession and at ladies standing at their windows—in several instances inflicting severe wounds; they insulted ladies by obscene language, and ended by tearing down and into shreds a national flag. This is the party of Free Speech! They must know that the Union men will never submit to such rash acts. We have a right to hold meetings peaceably. We are quite as ready to condemn any interference with Democratic meetings, and we advise and urge leading Democrats to see to it that we receive similar treatment at the hands of their followers.

# THE DIAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) BY

S. E. COHEN.

OFFICE, No. 108 SOUTH THIRD STREET,  
OPPOSITE GENERAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE, THIRD STORY.

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## Government Securities.

[Corrected by JAY COOKE & Co., Bankers, 114 South Third Street.]

	New York Prices.
U. S. 5-20 Bonds interest off.....	109 1/2 @ 110 1/2
U. S. 6s, due 1881, Coupon.....	107 1/2 @ 108 1/2
Do. due 1881, Registered.....	107 1/2 @ 108 1/2
U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes.....	110 @ 112
Certificates of Indebtedness.....	93 1/2 @ 94 1/2
Quartermasters' Vouchers.....	90 @ 91
Gold.....	225 @ 230
	Market steady.

## Specie Quotations.

[Corrected by HEWES & RAHM, No. 52 South 3d St.]

Bankable Currency the Standard.

GOLD.	SILVER.
American.....2 10 @ 2 15	American, prior to 1853.....\$2 30 @
Do. (dated prior to 1854).....1 55 @ 60	Do. Quarts.....2 45 @
Sovereigns, Victoria.....\$1 50 @ 12	Do. Halves and Qrt's, (new).....2 20 @ 2 25
Sovereigns, old.....11 20 @ 23	Dollars, Am. and Mexican.....2 35 @ 2 50
Napoleon (20 frs.).....9 50 @ 9 70	Do. Sp., perfect.....2 35 @ 2 50
Doublons, Sp.....34 00 @ 35 90	Do. S. American.....2 00 @ 2 10
Do. Mexican.....33 50 @ 34 00	Piastre.....1 25 @ 1 30
Do. Costa Rica.....21 00 @	Francs.....23 @
Do. Rio de Janeiro.....@ pm.	Guilivers.....55 @
California, \$50.....@ pm.	Prussian Thalers.....44 @
Do. \$20 pieces.....135 @	German Crowns.....1 53 @
California \$10.....@	French do.....1 53 @
Do. \$5 pieces.....135 @	English Silver £ 7 00 @
10 Guilder Pieces.....6 10 @ 6 15	Spanish Mexican silver, 7 oz.....1 75
10 Thalers.....17 50 @	
*A heavy Sovereign weighs 5 dwts. 2 1/2 grains.	

## Foreign Bills of Exchange.

[Corrected by M. SCHULZ & Co.]

London, 60 days' sight.....	2 40 @ 2 42
Do. 3 days' ".....	2 42 @ 2 43
Paris, 60 days' ".....	22 25 @
Do. 3 days' ".....	22 25 @
Antwerp, 60 days' ".....	22 25 @
Bremen, 60 days' ".....	18 1/2 @
Hamburg, 60 days' sight.....	18 1/2 @
Cologne, 60 days' sight.....	1 80 @ 1 81
Berlin, 60 days' sight.....	92 @ 93
Frankfurt, 60 days' sight.....	95 @
	Market steady.

## Pennsylvania Country Bank Notes

At Discount in Philadelphia.

[Corrected Daily, by CHAS. CAMBLOS & Co., Bankers, No. 33 South Third Street.]

Allegheny Bank, Pittsburg.....	3/4
Andover Bk., Pamaqua.....	3/4
Bank of Beaver Co., ".....	par
Bank of Chambersburg.....	2
Bank of Chester Valley.....	3/4
Conestoga.....	3/4
Bank of Crawford County.....	3/4
Meadville.....	3/4
Bank of Fayette.....	par
Bank of Gettysburg.....	3/4
Bank of Lawrence Co.....	1
Bank of Middletown.....	1
Bank of New Castle.....	1
Bank of Pittsburg, prem.....	40
Bank of Pottsville.....	3/4
Citizens Bk., Pittsburg.....	3/4
Clearfield Co. Bank.....	3/4
Columbia Bk., Columbia.....	3/4
Downingtown Bank.....	3/4
Exchange Bank, Pittsburg.....	3/4
Farmers' Bank, Pottsville.....	3/4
Farmers' Bank, Reading.....	3/4
Farmers & Drovers' Bank, Waynesburg.....	3/4
Franklin Bank, Washington.....	3/4
Gov't Bank, Pottsville.....	3/4
Harrisburg Bank.....	3/4
Honesdale Bank.....	3/4
Iron City Bk., Pittsburg.....	3/4
Jersey Shore Bank.....	3/4
Kittanning Bank.....	3/4
Lewisburg Bank.....	3/4
Lebanon Bank, Lebanon.....	3/4
Lebanon Valley Bank, Leb.....	3/4
Lock Haven Bank.....	3/4
Merchants & Manufacturers Bank, Pittsburg.....	3/4
Mifflin Co. Bank, Lewist wn.....	3/4
Milton Bank, Milton.....	3/4
Monongahela Bank, Brownsville.....	3/4
Moon, Joy Bank.....	3/4
Octoraro Bank, Oxford.....	3/4
Petroleum Bank, Titusville.....	3/4
Pittston Bank, Pittston.....	3/4
Stroudsburg Bank.....	3/4
Tioga Co. Bank.....	3/4
West Branch Bk., Franklin.....	3/4
West Branch Bk., Williams.....	3/4
Wisconsin Bank, Wilkesb'g.....	3/4
York Bank, York.....	3/4
York Co. Bank, York.....	3/4

## Uncurrent Money Quotations.

[Corrected by FERREE & Co., Bankers, No. 33 South Third Street.]

Discount.	Discount.
New England.....	2 1/2 @
New York City.....	2 1/2 @
New York State.....	2 1/2 @
Jersey—large.....	1 1/2 @
Jersey—small.....	1 1/2 @
Pennsylvania Currency.....	50 @
Do Small.....	1 1/2 @ 15
Delaware.....	2 to 60
Do. small.....	1
Baltimore.....	1
Maryland.....	1
Dis. of Columbia.....	1
Virginia.....	35 @ 40
Wheeling.....	2 1/2 @
Ohio.....	2 1/2 @
Indiana.....	2 1/2 @
Indiana—Free.....	1 1/2 @
Kentucky.....	50 @
Tennessee.....	50 @
Missouri.....	1 1/2 @ 15
Illinois.....	2 to 60
Wisconsin.....	1
Michigan.....	1
Iowa.....	1
Canada.....	1 pm.

—Messrs. DREXEL & Co., Bankers and Stock and Exchange Brokers, No. 34 South Third street, quote thus

Demand Notes.....	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2
U. S. Bonds 1881.....	107 1/2 @ 108 1/2
U. S. 7-30 Notes.....	110 @ 112
Quartermasters' Vouchers.....	90 @ 91
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness.....	93 1/2 @ 94 1/2
Gold.....	225 @ 230
New Certificates of Indebtedness.....	93 1/2 @ 94 1/2

DREXEL & Co. also give the following as New York prices.

U. S. Bonds, 1881.....	108 @
U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes.....	110 1/2 @
Gold.....	225 @ 230
New Certificates of Indebtedness.....	94 @
U. S. 5-20 Bonds.....	110 @

HEWES & RAHM, Bankers, No. 52 South 3d St., quote as follows:

American Gold.....	210 @ 215
Demand Notes.....	210 @ 215
Quarters and Halves.....	190 @
Penns. Currency.....	24 @ 25
N. Y. Exchange.....	1/2 @ 1 1/2

—The gold gamblers were again brought to grief on Saturday of last week, and the perturbation at the den of the forty thieves was intense. On Friday the closing rate for gold was 224 1/2; but at the opening of the "Gold Board," as the den is called, on Saturday morning, it was at once evident that there was a very large crack in the bottom of the vessel, and that a catastrophe was impending. Sellers were exceedingly nervous, and anxious to do business, and the "buyers," thinking there was rather a large sized rat in the meal tub, made cabalistic figures, with their right hand applied to their face, and politely declined the pressing invitation to increase their liabilities. Matters progressed in this style for about an hour, when operations were begun at reduced rates. A prominent "bull" announced his willingness to take any amount at "two-thirty." He was at once beset by a host of sellers, who were too glad to be able to accommodate him. "Bull" found his brag would not answer, and promptly skeddaddled. The rate drifted down again; 228, and no buyers; 226—buyers on the back seats; 225—no response; 224—bold man nibbled; and finally the figures went down to 223. The fact is, there was a grand scare at the den; and on the principle that rogues see a ghost in every shadow, the "thieves" were all intensely alarmed. Matters, however, became more steady after awhile, and some what of a reaction was produced, and when we closed our inquiries for the day, the rate for gold had been fixed at 225 1/2—a decline of NINE per cent. from the closing figure of the previous day.

The stock market did not sympathize with the downward tendency of gold. On the contrary, there was rather increased activity in the oil stocks as well as other securities, and price were higher. The Government loans were held more firmly, and for the '81s an advance of 1 was realized. The five-twenties sold at 111, and with coupon oil at 104—no change. The negotiation of the balance of the loan of 1881, (\$31,000,000, (is an eminent success. The biddings were very large, and more widely distributed than in June. This negotiation will indicate to Mr. Fessenden the readiest and most economical mode of replenishing the treasury. With the rebellion steadily tending to dissolution, the way is open to get all the money required, above the receipts of taxes, by loans. The manufacture of currency can now be reduced, and a reduction in prices of commodities be enforced by putting the national credit squarely upon the market, and buying money at the best rates.

## 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 August 15, 1881; 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.

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.

## 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.

## 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. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than nine per cent, premium, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

## Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

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

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

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.  
Second National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.  
Third National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.  
Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.

And by all National Banks which are depositories of public money, and

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1000 U S 5-20s coup off	103 1/2
1000 do	103 1/2
1000 do reg	109
100 City 6s	106
400 U S 7-30s	110 1/2
1000 Penna 5s	98 1/2
100 sh Grn. Mountain	64
300 sh Dalzell Oil	11 1/2
100 do	11 1/2
100 sh McClintock Oil	6 1/2
100 Perry Oil	4
300 sh McElheny Oil	8
100 sh Read R R	63 1/2
100 McClintock Oil	64
500 do	64
100 sh Schuyl Nav pf	38 1/2
100 sh do	39
100 do	32
100 Sus Canal	20
100 do	20 1/2
12 Cam & Am	158
100 Penna R R	78 1/2
100 Reading R	63 1/2
3 Harrisburg R	72 1/2
100 Penn R	34 1/2
100 sh Catawissa	20
100 sh do pf	40 1/2
100 do	40 1/2
100 Irwin Oil	7 1/2
100 sh Egbert Oil	3 1/2
100 Sch Nav pf	39 1/2
150 sh Long Island	48
11 Washington Gas	18 1/2
10 Bank of Kentucky	110

### NEW

## NATIONAL LOAN

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INTEREST 7 1/2-10 IN LAWFUL MONEY.

COUPONS ATTACHED.

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No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

CHARTER 1829. PERPETUAL.

FRANKLIN

## FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1864

\$6,678,427.75

CAPITAL .....	\$400,000
CCRUED SURPLUS.....	921,56
INVESTED PREMIUMS.....	1,186,238
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.....	\$3,416
INCOME FOR 1864 .....	\$300,000
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 .....	\$3,000,000

PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY POLICIES,  
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

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### BANK NOTICE.

The bills of THE FARMERS' & MERCHANTS' BANK, of Greensborough, Maryland, are redeemed at

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At 1-2 Per Cent. Discount.  
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The great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie:

It has been leased by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened throughout its entire length.

It is now in use for Passenger and Freight business from Harrisburg to St. Mary's (216 miles) on the Eastern Division, and from Sheffield to Erie (78 miles) on the Western Division.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.  
Leaves Westward.

Mail train.....7.23 A. M.  
Express train.....10.30 P. M.  
Cars run through WITHOUT CHANGE both ways on these trains between Philadelphia and Lock Haven, and between Baltimore and Lock Haven.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on Express Trains both ways between Williamsport and Baltimore, and Williamsport and Philadelphia.

For information respecting Passenger business, apply at the S. E. corner of Eleventh and Market Streets.  
And for Freight Business, of the Company's Agents--  
S. E. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market Streets,  
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H. H. HOUSTON,  
General Freight Agent, Phila.

LEWIS L. HOULT,  
General Ticket Agent, Phila.  
JOS. D. FOTTS,  
General Manager Williamsport

### TREASURY DEPARTMENT, AUGUST 24 1864--NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THREE YEARS SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES DATED OCTOBER 1, 1864.

Holders of Seven-Thirty Notes dated October 1, 1861, are hereby notified that they may be presented immediately in any amount, to be exchanged for Six Per Cent. Bonds falling due after June 30, 1881.

The interest on the Seven-Thirty Notes will be settled up to date of maturity, October 1, and the Six Per Cent. Bonds will bear full coupons from July 1.

The adjustment of interest will be made by deducting from the amount of interest found to be due on the Seven-Thirty Notes up to October 1, the interest accrued on the Six Per Cent. Bonds from July 1 to October 1; the balance will be transmitted by the Treasurer's coin draft immediately upon settlement.

The following regulations in relation to endorsements must be carefully observed:

Where notes transmitted for settlement were issued payable to order, and are held and transmitted by the original owners, they must be endorsed by them, "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," and bonds will issue in their name.

Where notes payable to order are held by other parties than the original owners, the notes must have the endorsement of the original owners, and also be endorsed by the present owners, "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

For notes issued in blank, endorsed "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," bonds will be issued to the parties transmitting them, and in such manner as they may direct.

When notes are endorsed or transmitted by an attorney, administrator, executor, or other agent, they must be accompanied by a duly certified copy or certificate of the authority under which he acts; and in all cases by a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denomination of the Six Per Cent. Bonds wanted in exchange.

When Registered Bonds are ordered, parties should state at which of the following places they wish the interest paid, viz: New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

W. P. FESSENDEN,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

au30-12:

re20

**A EUROPEAN PRESIDENT.**—Every day brings accumulating evidence that the Chicago platform and the Chicago candidates were made to the joint order of the Richmond conspirators and the enemies of the United States in Europe.

Said Senator Semmes, of Louisiana, in his speech to the rebels at Jackson: "Our hopes for an early peace are dependent entirely on the success of the Democratic party at the North in the approaching Presidential election."

Says the London Times, in its issue of the 27th of August—

"While each successive month displays the unbending firmness of the Southerners, there are many signs of a relaxation of purpose among their opponents. The nomination of General McClellan as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency is now not unlikely, if the will of New York should prevail with the representatives of the party. The principles of General McClellan are not very clear; he has always been looked upon as a War Democrat, as being as anxious for Union and the old Constitution as any man in the land. But when events move so rapidly men move with them. Should any opponent of Mr. Lincoln be elected, there can hardly be a doubt that the policy of the present President will be abandoned during the ensuing four years.

"During the next two months we shall behold a struggle as fierce as that between the opposing armies themselves. There will be but one wish among European nations—that a President may be elected unpledged to a war policy, and capable of acting with a firmness and independence during the coming Presidential term."

The candidates of the Chicago Convention, far from being "pledged to a war policy," are bound to make "an immediate effort for a cessation of hostilities." They are, therefore, the very men to meet the "one wish" of our European enemies.

**THE COPPERHEAD MASS MEETING IN BROOKLYN.**—A Democratic mass meeting was held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and at a half dozen stands in that neighborhood last evening. There were probably five thousand persons present at the outside gatherings, and the Academy was crowded. With two or three exceptions, the speakers were Ward politicians of mediocre ability, and little influence. They langed away at their auditors with broadsides of bad grammar and disloyalty, denouncing President Lincoln and his Cabinet, and the loyal masses of the North. General Burnside, General Butler, and their associates in the army, came in for a liberal share of abuse, and not one word of censure did our reporter hear of the Rebels—not one word of commendation of our gallant Farragut, and Grant, and Hancock. Hatred of the negro, and sympathy with the armed secessionists of the South, ran through all their speeches. Peace on any terms was the ruling sentiment of a majority of the orators (?). Their remarks generally would have been applauded in Richmond. Had they spoken in the hearing of the Army of the Potomac, their lives would have been in jeopardy, for our loyal soldiers would have mistaken them for rebels. They, however, failed to impress their auditors favorably with their opinions. In all parts of the crowd might be heard expressions like the following: "That's all he!" "Go to Dixie, where you belong!" "The Rebs will vote your ticket if you give 'em a chance!" "How are you, wooden guns?" "Who arrested the Legislature of Maryland?" "Who first advised conscripting?" The cheering was not unanimous or enthusiastic; indeed it was evident that a large proportion of those who were present had no sympathy whatever with the treasonable utterances of the speakers. Bonfires were lighted and bands of music employed, illuminated lanterns, mottoes and various devices, with a pyrotechnic display, were brought into requisition to swell the crowd, which moved from stand to stand unsatisfied with the poor stuff doled out to them from unpatriotic lips. Many of the devices on their banners indicated their total lack of loyalty to their country or to humanity.

**STRAITS OF THE REBELS.**—The late desperate military order of the Governor of Georgia compelled all white male persons in the State between the ages of sixteen and fifty-five to enlist in the ranks at once or be arrested. But the Governor of Mississippi goes one better. He has issued a proclamation, under date of the 12th inst., calling upon all white males from "fifteen to fifty-five" years of age to assemble at given points and take up arms; and those failing to report will be arrested and tried by court-martial. Soldiers of fifteen years cannot be very dreadful chaps.

—The *Franklin Gazette* (Democratic), edited by Mr. Francis D. Elanders—an honest and worthy man, but a thorough disciple of Calhoun—refuses to support the Chicago ticket. The editor intimates that the journal will probably pass from his hands. He says: "We cannot endorse the action of a Convention which has excluded from its platform the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, failed to whisper a word of protest against the unconstitutional doctrine of coercion, and only favors a cessation of hostilities because the war has proved a failure, and upon conditions which it knew could not and would not be accepted or entertained by the Confederate Government, nor support the nomination of a man for President who stands pledged by his declaration and record to prosecute the war until the Southern States submit to Federal authority—who acknowledges, nay, makes it an occasion of boasting, that he is 'personally pledged, in all honor and fidelity, to keep straight on and complete the work which war has begun, of subjugation, confiscation, emancipation, and the destruction of State rights. Whatever may betide us as a consequence of the course we have marked out for ourselves to pursue in the pending Presidential canvass, it will be ours, to feel the sustaining, consoling consciousness that we have acted honestly, and from sincere convictions of duty."

"I'M A McCLELLAN MAN."—In one of our public houses last evening when the announcement was made that Atlanta had been captured, the statement was discredited by an earnest individual, who pulled out his greenbacks and offered to bet ten dollars it was not true. He was assured that the information was official. "Don't care," he exclaimed, "I'm a McClellan man, and I'll bet ten dollars Atlanta isn't captured. Yes, I'll bet ten to five it isn't captured." His companion also declared himself a McClellan man, and he offered to bet ten or five dollars that Atlanta wouldn't be captured in a month. Their bets were taken, but those present could hardly comprehend how a "McClellan man" should be so incredulous respecting the capture of Atlanta, except on the presumption that he sympathized strongly with the rebels.—*Washington Republic*.

—The change in political opinions during the last four years, is well illustrated by a remark of Judge James Hughes, of Indiana, a Breckinridge Democrat, at a recent Union meeting in that State. He said—

"One of the prominent speakers laboring for Mr. Lincoln's renomination at Baltimore, was Mr. David Tod, President of the Douglas Baltimore Convention of 1860. I know, too, that that good Democrat, Lewis Cass, came out for the war, and that, after that avowal, he could not get a single vote for President in a Democrat Convention. So, too, with Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, and a host of other Democratic statesmen. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, was ballotted for President in the Charleston Convention. He is now the candidate for Vice President on the ticket with Mr. Lincoln. This state of political affairs exists because old party ties are broken up, and men of all parties have joined to save their country. I saw clustered within a space of thirty feet square, at the Baltimore Convention, twenty men who were in the Charleston Convention."

#### Soldier's Vote.

CAMP EIGHTH MARYLAND VOLUNTEERS,  
NEAR REAM'S STATION, VA.  
September 8, 1864.

Messrs. Editors *Baltimore American*:

I wish you and your friends at home to know how the boys feel about the nomination for President. We had a vote in our regiment—there is only sixty of the old men left. We took a vote, and it stood—

Abraham Lincoln - - - - - 58 votes.  
George B. McClellan - - - - - 2  
This is the feeling with the whole Brigade.  
Will you please publish this and oblige

Yours, with respect,

W. B. N.

—Mr. Trenholm, newly appointed Rebel Secretary of State, has written a letter to the Governor of South Carolina, in which he speaks favorably of the "new start" in Confederate finances, but qualifies his remarks so much that it is clear that he has no faith in the said "new start." He asserts that the Rebel authorities will be able to get their foreign supplies without making any addition to their debt, as they can sell cotton for almost eight times as much as it costs them, owing to the blockade. Let Wilmington be served after the Mobile fashion, and Mr. Trenholm would have to change his note.

\* THAT the traitors of the South and the traitors of the North understand each other well, we suppose every loyal man in the country, North or South, by this time knows and feels. The *Chattanooga Rebel*, of a recent date, seeming to fear that there might be yet some one so blind as not to be able to "see it," spoke in this wise: "We admire McClellan, and we admire Buell also; we admire Vandaligham more than all, because he was against the war at the start, and has kept his faith ever since."

Any Northern Copperhead paper would just as cordially say: "We admire Lee, and we admire Beauregard also; and we admire Jeff Davis more than all, because he was for slavery at the start, and has kept his faith ever since."

#### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS FOR NEW YORK.

—The Convention of the Union party of New York have nominated the following gentlemen as Presidential electors—

*At Large*—Horace Greeley and Preston King.  
*District Delegates*—Obidiah Bowne, J. S. T. Stranahan, George Ricard, George Oudye, Guy R. Felton, Samuel T. McKinney, Albert J. Dittenhoeffer, Thomas B. Asten, Isaac T. Smith, Alexander Davidson, James W. Taylor, Charles L. Beale, Thaddeus Hyatt, John Twiddle, Cornelius Allen, Alonzo W. Morgan, Hiram Horton, Allen C. Churchill, Ebenezer Blakeley, John Clark, John A. Knox, Thomas Kingsford, George W. Bradford, John E. Seeley, Jedediah Dewey, M. H. Weaver, James Alley, John W. Stebbins, William Bristol, Joseph Candee, John P. Darling.

"It is rare, indeed, that honors are so quickly proffered, it having occurred but once before, in the case of John C. Breckinridge, of this State."

Such is a remark of the Louisville *Democrat*, upon the nomination of George H. Pendleton for Vice President, by the Democracy. We believe that, like John C. Breckinridge, Geo. H. Pendleton is a traitor, and no doubt he would be in the rebel army with Breckinridge, but for two reasons: 1st. He is too big a coward. 2d. He felt convinced he could aid the traitors more by remaining in Ohio.

#### A Vote on the Cars.

To the Editor of the *N. Y. Tribune*.

Sir: I passed over the New York Central Railroad a day or two ago, and, as the train was very large (13 cars), I was anxious to find out how they stood on the Presidency; so I took a vote—none but men voting. The result was as follows, which speaks for itself:

For Lincoln	290
For Jeff Davis	2
For McClellan	35
For Fremont	1

Yours,

New York, September 12, 1864.

H. D. R.

**HOW THE MEN FELL IN.**—It was extremely gratifying to every lover of his country to note the promptness with which the great Union host sprung to arms yesterday as the sound of the enemy's guns broke upon their ears. They had previously been like a camp at ease, ready for the enemy, but not knowing in what force or shape he would come. But the announcement of the Chicago nomination and platform was like the beating of the long roll to an army, and instantly the line of battle was formed. It was just as we said it would be weeks ago. The apathy of the Union party was not from any dissatisfaction with their candidates or platform, but simply because there was absolutely nothing to oppose. It was wonderful to see how all bickering was hushed, and a common cause made an unbroken front against a common foe. From this day forth the Union party will be not unworthy of its name.—*Brooklyn Union 1st Inst.*

"HOW CAN I?"—In conversation with an officer from the army, this morning, he told me the following: A suffering soldier in one of the New York hospitals, having lost one of his legs in the service, was asked if he should vote for the Chicago platform and nominees. Raising himself in his bed, and placing his hands upon what remained of his amputated limb, he slowly lifted his eyes to the interrogator, and with a face indicating the keenest bodily pain, exclaimed, "My God! how can I?"—*Boston Transcript*.