

# Campaign Dial.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON.

OUR COUNTRY, ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

VOLUME IX. NO. 57.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1864. •

PRICE FIVE CENTS.



## Fremont gets off the Track.

J. C. F.—“I think I'd better take my Apple Cart off the track,—it's too slow a coach to compete with that of Lincoln's—confound him—and besides, it *might* upset him.” Whereupon the Great Pathfinder seeks another and a more suitable path—for him.

# **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. SHEPARD.

## **REPRESENTATIVES**

First District—WILLIAM FOSTER.  
Second District—WILLIAM H. RUDDIMAN.  
Third District—RICHARD BUTLER.  
Fourth District—W. W. WATTS.  
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. PANCOAST.  
Eleventh District—FRANKLIN D. STEARNES.  
Twelfth District—LUKE V. STEPHEN, SR.  
Thirteenth District—ENOS C. KENER.  
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. I. 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 Elliot.	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.

## **FINANCIAL.**

If the Democrats do not hurry up and elect McClellan, that gentleman will not have an opportunity of putting into practice his views of "a sound financial system." The people are getting it into their heads, in some way, that our financial system depends very much upon the operations in the army, and the tumble of gold at the news from Sheridan, has the effect of confirming this impression! Hurry up, gentlemen, or you will not have an opportunity of showing the people how you propose to carry on the Government. We bet on Grant and Sheridan. What do you do?

**NEW JERSEY.**—New Jersey seems to be considered by the other States as hopelessly Copperhead. The odds against the Union party are so great—though lessened by 10,000 votes at the last election—that few of our own people have hoped to be able to array the State on the side of the Government this fall, though expecting very large gains for the Union ticket. But the skies are beginning to brighten. The prospect is now more flattering than even the most sanguine dared hope for, a few weeks ago. Persons long and intimately acquainted with the politics of our State, think it can be carried for the Union, if proper effort is made. The mention of such a desirable possibility ought to cause every Unionist to strain every nerve in efforts to realize it. Every loyal man ought to be willing to work, to make many personal sacrifices in behalf of the cause. The work must be mainly done by holding meetings, and by distributing documents. If the real issue can be brought before the people, the result is certain. The Copperhead party leaders are in sympathy with the rebels, but the people are not, nor will they give their support to those who are, if they know it. There is hope for New Jersey yet. If the loyal sons at home fight for her honor as nobly as do her sons on the battle-fields of our country, she will yet be redeemed from the curse of Copperheadism. Let us try.—*South Jersey Republican.*

**SIGNIFICANT POLITICAL CHANGES.**—The copperhead organs of the country are amusing their readers with romantic accounts of the great changes which are daily working in the public mind in favor of Gunboat McClellan. While the cops are thus energetically engaged, the intelligent voter finds something suggestive in the fact that the electoral ticket for Mr. Lincoln is headed by Edward Everett, in Massachusetts; Daniel S. Dickinson, in New York; Thomas Cunningham, in Pennsylvania, and David Tod, in Ohio—all respectable names, and all of them men who opposed Mr. Lincoln in 1860. The nomination of these men was spontaneous—it sprang from the people and not from the politicians; and it shows the class of solid, thinking, patriotic men, whom they represent, are in a body upon the side of the country and against McClellan. The fact that they are so is one of the heart-cheering signs of the times.

**A PREDICTION.**—The *Richmond Examiner*, of the 31st, declares that, "if Atlanta were to fall, or Petersburg, or if Sheridan should drive Early back to Lynchburg, or if any one of these events should befall, then all the peace principles and peace Presidents of Chicago would be at the election next November where last year's snow is, and last night's moonshine." Well, Atlanta has fallen, and Early has been driven back in the utmost disorder, and we have no doubt that for once the *Examiner* has proved itself a true prophet. But, with the annihilation of the peace candidates, and the sore discomfiture of the two great armies of the South, and the destruction of the dream of a Northern invasion, what becomes of "the flattering prospects" of the Confederacy itself? Are they not soon to be numbered with the forgotten snowflakes, and the returning moonshine?

**McCLELLAN AS A GENERAL.**—Gen. Hooker said: "I do not hesitate to say that the failure of the Peninsular campaign is to be attributed to the want of generalship on the part of our commander."

General Casey testifies that after Fair Oaks, "if Gen. McClellan had possessed the energetic qualities of a great General, we should have taken Richmond."

When, after the victory at Malvern Hill, won while McClellan was on board the gunboat, the order to retreat to Harrison's Landing was received, General Kearney said: "I, Philip Kearney, an old officer, enter my solemn protest against this order for retreat; we ought, instead of retreating, to follow up the enemy and take Richmond. And in full view of all the responsibility of such a declaration, I say to you all, such an order, can only be prompted by cowardice or treason."

**THE PROSPECT.**—The political campaign throughout the Northwest, says the *Chicago Journal*, progresses gloriously, and gives most flattering promise. The old watch-fires have been lighted. The Union meetings are largely attended, and the people are just as earnest and enthusiastic for "Old Abe" now as they were in 1860. We hear of no old Republicans who are not for Lincoln and Johnson, but hundreds of loyal Democrats who voted for Douglas refuse to go for the Chicago nominations, declaring McClellan a mere tool in the hands of rebel sympathizers. The Peace men and their "Southern brethren" will be astounded at the sweeping majorities that will be rolled up for Lincoln, Liberty and the Union in these loyal Northwestern States in November.

—The *Richmond Examiner*, of the 8th, thus speaks of helping McClellan:

"We, in defending our own rights and homes, are perforce working in the cause of the opposition. Every defeat of Lincoln's forces, even holding them steadily at bay, enures to the advantage of McClellan, or rather to that of the dexterous manipulators in whose hands he is a puppet, and accumulates for them the much-desired 'political capital.' \* \* \* The influence of the South, more powerful in the shock of battle than when throwing her minority vote in an electoral college, will be cast in favor of McClellan by this indirect yet efficacious means."

That is all—the heaviest blows that can be aimed at the country are counted upon as the greatest help to the Chicago nominations—they rise as the country falls. Strange arguments these in behalf of a Presidential ticket.

—McClellan's friends complain because his public career—what little there is of it—is criticised so closely, and because the Union papers publish so many damaging facts. We hope the time has not yet come when the characters of candidates before the people for important offices, cannot be thoroughly exposed. If they cannot stand the exposure, they are not fit for office. If McClellan's public career will not stand investigation, and his friends seem to doubt, he is not fit for President of the United States, certainly.

—Remember; the Democrats were in power in every state that seceded from the Union under Jeff. Davis. That's the way they adhered to the Constitution in the past. The Chicago platform says they will adhere to the Union in the future as in the past. Comment is unnecessary.

—The only States in which soldiers cannot vote are Indiana, where the great Democrat conspiracy was organized, and New Jersey, where that conspiracy was sanctioned and helped on by the Democrat leaders.



**SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.—THE ARRANGEMENTS** for the education and maintenance of the destitute Orphans of the Soldiers and Sailors of the State, under the act relating to the subject, being now sufficiently completed to enable the undersigned to receive applications, notice is hereby given that blank forms of application, with the necessary instructions, have been deposited with the following gentlemen, from whom the relatives or friends of the orphans can obtain them.

When the application and statement in each case shall be properly filled and sworn to, and certified by the Board of Common School Directors of the District in which the orphan resides, it is to be returned to the gentleman from whom it was received, or to some other member of the County Superintending Committee, by whom it will be forwarded to the undersigned.

In a short time after the receipt of the application by the undersigned, if it be in due form, and the orphan be entitled to the benefits of the act, an order for the admission to the proper school will be sent by mail to the mother, or other applying relative or friend, with necessary instructions.

It is expected that the schools selected for these orphans will be ready for their reception during the month of October. Their friends will therefore take the necessary steps, and have them ready for admission by the 1st of November at the latest.

The State will provide clothing, boarding, washing, mending, instruction books, &c., for the orphans while in the schools provided for them, but the relatives or friends are expected to send them thither without cost to the State, and also to send with them, in as good order as possible, such clothing as they may then have, to be worn till others can be provided for them.

The following is the list of gentlemen to whom applications can be made:

Adams county,	George McClellan, Gettysburg.
Allegheny	F R Brunot, Pittsburgh.
Armstrong	Col J B Finlay, Kittanning.
Beaver	Michael Woyand, Beaver.
Bedford	J W Linger, Bedford.
Berks	Hon Wm M Heister, Reading.
Bloke	Hon Sam'l S Blair, Hollidaysburg.
Bradford	B S Russell, Towanda.
Bucks	J D Mendenhall, Doylestown.
Butler	John H Negley, Butler.
Cambria	Edward Shoemaker, Ebensburg.
Carbon	M M Dimmick, Mauch Chunk.
Cameron	Dr George Voshug, Harrisburg.
Centre	Hon Samuel Linn, Bellefonte.
Chester	Addison May, West Chester.
Clarion	Hon — Campbell, Clarion.
Clearfield	James B Graham, Clearfield.
Cleint	T A Mackey, Look Haven.
Columbia	Robert F Clark, Rohrsburg.
Crawford	John Reynolds, Meadville.
Cumberland	Thomas Paxton, Carlisle.
Dauphin	Dr George Bailey, Harrisburg.
Delaware	Isaac Halleman, Chester.
Elk	Henry Souther, Ridgway.
Erie	Jonas Gunnison, Erie.
Fayette	John K. Ewing, Uniontown.
Forest	George W Rose, Marionville.
Franklin	Hon James Black, Chambersburg.
Fulton	M Edgar King, McConnellsburg.
Greene	Prof M E Garrison, Waynesburg.
Huntingdon	Wm B Orison, Huntingdon.
Indiana	Robert C Taylor, Indiana.
Jefferson	Isaac G Gordon, Brookville.
Juniata	Edwin Sutton, McAllisterville.
Lancaster	Daniel Heitscher, Lancaster.
Lawrence	D Morris, New Castla.
Lebanon	George Atkins, Lebanon.
Lehigh	E T Saeger, Allentown.
Luzerne	Stewart Pearce, Wilkesbarre.
Lycoming	Abraham Updegr, Williamsport.
McKean	Hon Byron D Hamlin, Smithport.
Mercer	John R Hanna, Mercer.
Mifflin	Andrew Reed, Lewistown.
Monroe	Wm Davis, Stroudsburg.
Montgomery	B M Boyer, Norristown.
Montour	Gideon Shoop, Danville.
Northampton	Rev John Vanderveer, Easton.
Northumberland	Wm J Greenough, Sunbury.
Perry	E Junkin, Bloomsfield.
Pike	Edward Halliday, Milford.
Potter	John M Hamilton, Coudersport.
Schuylkill	Hon E O Parry, Pottsville.
Snyder	Col Wm F Wagonseller, Selinsgrove.
Somerset	
Sullivan	Walter Spencer, Laporte.
Susquehanna	L F Fitch, Montrose.
Tioga	Thomas Allen, Wellsboro.
Union	Capt John Owens, Lewisburg.
Venango	E E Lytle, Franklin.
Warren	Hon Lewis Arnett.
Washington	Jas C Acheson, Washington.
Wayne	B B Smith, Honesdale.
Westmoreland	Jno Armstrong, Jr, Greensburg.
Wyoming	P M Osterhout, Tunkhannock.
York	Henry L Fisher, York.
Philadelphia	Henry Halliwell, Academy

Board of Controllers, Acheum Building.  
THOMAS H. BURROWS,  
Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans.  
Lancaster, Sept. 16, 1864. Se 26 6t

**SECOND NATIONAL BANK**  
OF  
**BALTIMORE, MD.,**  
NO. 173 BROADWAY.  
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY  
AND  
FINANCIAL AGENT  
OF THE  
**UNITED STATES.**

Subscriptions received for the  
**U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.**  
U. S. Three year Treasury Notes bearing interest at 7 3-10 per cent., and convertible into U. S. Bonds bearing interest at SIX PER CENT., in Gold, at the expiration of three years from 15th August, 1864.  
**JOHN W. RANDOLPH, Cashier**

**STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK, PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1864.**—A general meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, will be held at their Banking House, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of October next, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and deciding on the question whether or not the said Bank shall become an Association for carrying on the business of Banking under the Laws of the United States, and of exercising the powers conferred by the Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, 1864; and to take such action in regard thereto as may be deemed necessary and proper.

By order of the Board of Directors.  
s20-1m W. RUSHTON, Jr., 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.

**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 said increase of Capital is approved by the Comptroller of the Currency.  
In witness whereof, I hereto affix my official signature.  
s20-6t HUGH MCCULLOCH,  
Comptroller.

**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.

**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.

**WM. A. DROWN & CO.,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF SUPERIOR  
**UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.**  
No. 246 Market street, Philadelphia,  
AND  
220 Broadway, New York.

**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 Loan 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.,**  
se 10-1m 114 South Third Street.  
**SEVENTH MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.**  
FRANKFORD, Sept. 5, 1864.  
Loans and Discounts.....\$158,846 68  
United States Loans.....330,000 00  
Specie.....\$466,846 68  
United States Notes.....57,854 82  
Due from Banks.....179,681 52  
Capital (paid up).....207,300 00  
Deposits.....328,328 89  
Due to Banks.....91,492 52  
Circulation.....100,000 00  
The condition of the Bank this fifth day of September, 1864.  
W H RHAWN,  
Cashier.

**CULVER, PENN & CO.,** BANKERS,  
No. 19 Nassau St., New York.  
**CULVER, BROOKE & CO.,** BANKERS,  
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.

**SPECIAL NOTICE**  
TO THE  
HOLDERS OF SMALL 7 3-10 UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES.

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

For information, apply at the Office of  
**JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers,**  
y7-1m No. 114 South Third Street, Philadel; L. 8

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK**  
OF  
**BALTIMORE, MD.**  
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.  
**CAPITAL \$1,110,000.**  
SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR THE 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, AND FIVE PER CENT 10-40 BONDS.  
**THOMAS SWANN, President.**  
**J. S. NORRIS, Cashier.**

## CAMPAIGN DIAL.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Sept. 27, 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 F. King,      | 13. Elias W. Hall,      |
| 2. G. Morrison Coates,  | 14. Charles H. Shriner, |
| 3. Henry Bumm,          | 15. John Wister,        |
| 4. William H. 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. Penney,     |
| 11. Edward Holliday,    | 23. Ebenezer McJunkin,  |
| 12. Charles F. Read,    | 24. John W. Blanchard.  |
- By order of the State Central Committee.  
SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.

The "CAMPAIGN DIAL" is published DAILY, except Sundays. Subscription in advance, \$2 per copy for the campaign. Clubs of Twenty and over \$1 per copy for the campaign. To News Agents three cents per copy. Back numbers cannot be supplied.  
Address. S. E. COHEN, Publisher,  
Office 108 South Third Street, 3d floor.

The CAMPAIGN DIAL has the largest Daily Circulation in the "National Union Party," of any Philadelphia Newspaper, and is therefore the best medium for Advertising.

### "A FREE FIGHT."

The Democrats are furnishing proof day after day of the desperation of their cause and of the schemes by which they propose to override the will of the majority. In their processions, they display their lanterns containing the inscription, "A free ballot or a free fight," and now a Democratic newspaper published in this city gives the people its views upon this subject of "a free ballot," and tells them what they will consider a justification for "a free fight." Listen:

"And now, to sum this matter up and make quite intelligible what the Democracy mean when they claim a free ballot, we must add a few brief but emphatic words. First, then, the Democratic party will not recognise as legal the vote, cast for President and Vice-President of any State not absolutely in the Union and subject to the civil authority of the National Government. Second, the Democratic party will not recognise as legal the vote of any State that is in the Union, if cast for Lincoln and Johnson, in which there is any military interference at the polls with the exercise of popular suffrage. Third, the Democratic party will not recognise as legal the vote of any State, if cast for Lincoln and Johnson, in which the power and patronage of the Administration are palpably employed to bribe or intimidate voters, or in which there is good and valid reason to believe that fraud has been used to stuff the ballot-boxes or falsify the returns. In either of all these cases the legality of the election will be denied; and if, outside of such cases, the vote shows a clear popular majority for the Democratic party, its candidates will be inaugurated as duly elected by a fair vote of the legal electors, and they will be maintained in their official authority at all hazards. In fine, if Lincoln and Johnson are honestly elected, they shall be installed accordingly. If, on the other hand,

they are elected by fraud or violence, or both, they shall not triumph over the liberties of the people, the authority of the law, and the honor of the nation, without a protest worthy of the residuary virtue of a once free people.

Here are a series of propositions intended to cover every possible contingency of McClellan's defeat. We defy the writer of the above to say that by any possibility the re-election of Abraham Lincoln would be considered fair, in view of these three propositions. If he should receive a hundred thousand majority in every free state, these propositions would cover the case, and in the eyes of the Democracy justify resistance. Look at the third clause. What does it mean? Do the Democrats expect the men who, receiving pay from the Government in the Custom House, Post Office, and elsewhere in civil positions, to vote against Abraham Lincoln! Would that be in accordance with Democratic precedents? Would it be according to the rule laid down by Buchanan? And yet we are gravely told that if those men vote for Abraham Lincoln—as they most assuredly will—it will be considered an unfair election! What is meant by the phrase, "in which the power and patronage of the administration are palpably employed," &c. Does the writer expect the administration to pay the clerks in the Post Office, and other places, a salary to vote for McClellan! What do they expect? We have not forgotten the campaign of 1856, when the Democracy carried Pennsylvania. They then insisted that all was fair, notwithstanding the notorious and outrageous frauds that were perpetrated upon the people in order to secure the state for Buchanan. Now they propose to deny to the present administration the right not to buy votes, or forge naturalization papers as the Democrats did—but to have its own adherents support the ticket!

No, these men understand perfectly well what is proposed to be done. They know that McClellan has not the ghost of a chance, and they are starving for want of office, and the plan is to excite a revolution in the North. Let it come. These men will then discover that the days of 1861, when Democrats, as well as Republicans, rushed to the support of the Government have not passed away. The Democratic masses, themselves, will hurl to perdition the dastards who would bring bloodshed and ruin to our very hearthstones. They had better beware in time.

### LOW PRICES.

We have already referred to the Democratic cry that the election of McClellan will have the effect of sending prices down. The poor men are promised that the success of the Democratic ticket will result in the fall in the price of butter and beef, coal and clothing. We have pointed out the fact, that unless the Democracy propose to repudiate the debt, they must of necessity continue the taxation, in order to pay the interest, and hence the election of "Little Mac" could have no effect upon prices. But we desire to call the attention of the people to another view of the subject. Suppose the Democratic party secure power, and the debt is repudiated, what will be the effect upon the poor man? Will he not suffer tenfold more under such a condition of affairs, than what he does now, or what he would if the war was ended, and the taxation was only sufficient to pay the interest on the debt? Think of the numerous classes repudiation would affect. How much wealth is locked up in Government bonds; how many men

not counted rich have their all invested in Government securities; and how many trustees and executors have the money of widows and orphans invested in the same manner! What would be the effect of repudiation upon all these people? Poverty and ruin would be carried into thousands of families; the finances of the country would become deranged, and no class of people would feel the effects of this quicker than the mechanics and workingmen. They are always the greatest sufferers when the country is deranged, and he is the veriest demagogue who promises them relief by the success of a candidate, who must, as we have shown, either follow the example of his predecessor, and suggest legislation in order to secure money to pay the interest on the debt, or he must propose repudiation, which will entail more evils upon the country than all the debt that could be conceived of.

These are facts for the mechanic to ponder over. If, after a careful consideration of the question, he does not come to the conclusion that the Democratic speakers are either knaves or fools when they promise relief by the election of McClellan, we shall be much mistaken.

### THE VALLANDIGHAM TRICK.

Vallandigham, it will be recollected, withdrew from McClellan when his letter of acceptance was published. Subsequently, however, it was announced that he had returned again to his support. The Cincinnati Gazette says: "It is a part of the Democratic trick by which a loyal people is to be cheated into voting a disloyal party into power, that Mr. Vallandigham should be represented as having refused to support the McClellan ticket. The managers are desirous to have it so represented, regarding it as a great advantage to the ticket, as an endorsement of its loyalty. Mr. Vallandigham has contributed to its deception by an ostentatious withdrawal of his appointments for speaking. But Mr. Vallandigham has played the stool-pigeon for the McClellan managers throughout, as he did at Chicago. \* \* \* They also encourage the representation that he has refused to support the ticket. But they could not drive him from it if they were to try. It is all a part of the grand rascality in which a gang of party managers has deliberately planned to cheat a great people out of their political rights by the tricks of the petty swindler, the thimble-rigger, and the dishonest gambler."

THEY FLY FROM THE REBELS!—Who flies? The patriotic portion of what some modern politicians call the Democratic party. Such men as the old war-worn veteran, General McCall of Chester county, who was the Democratic candidate in 1862 for Congress; who for a long time led the gallant Pennsylvania Reserves; who organized that splendid and effective body of men in 1861, at Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia; that phalanx of the Old Keystone that first appeared at the Nation's Capitol to beat back the rebel tide, as it rushed toward the city after the lamentable disaster of the first Bull Run. He flies from the home Rebels who glory in the disasters of our arms and shout lustily for McClellan with one breath, and for Lee with the next—for the success of the Rebel army and the destruction of their own.—They say with one and the same tongue that they are for peace and war. Peace is their song in the presence of the timid and the cowardly, and war in the presence of war Democrats. But such men as General McCall they can't gull. He knows "Little Napoleon" and has read the treasonable platform of Chicago.



**HALL OF THE UNION LEAGUE,**  
CHSTNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.

THE DISTINGUISHED AND ELOQUENT

**GENERAL S. F. CAREY,**

OF OHIO,

WILL ADDRESS THE  
CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA,

BY INVITATION OF THE

UNION LEAGUE,

THIS EVENING, SEPTEMBER 27,

ON THE

Issues of the Present Political Campaign.

#### WHAT McCLELLAN DID DO.

While we question McClellan's military genius and ability as claimed for him by his friends, and doubt his being, on the whole, up to the ordinary standard of generalship, we admit—and hope the Democrats will give us credit for charity towards their candidates—that he performed some feats that very few commanders would be willing to undertake. The like is not recorded of any who figure well in history.—Grant and Sherman are probably the ablest Generals in our country, but we very much doubt their ability to so manage such undertakings as to secure for themselves the nomination of Presidency.

Here are some of his feats. He held an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men in idleness during the summer, fall, and winter of 1861-2, while the enemy in front of him had only sixty thousand, and their defences were mounted with Quaker guns. When compelled to move by the War Authorities, he went to Yorktown where he met a feigned resistance, and again, held his army still till the Rebels found they could do better elsewhere, and went off of their own accord. He then followed slowly. At Williamsburg he decided not to support Hancock who had attacked the enemy's rear without orders, and could have destroyed the Rebel army if he had been properly reinforced. McClellan evidently thought that attacking the enemy's rear was not conducting the war according "to the highest principles known to Christian civilization."

At length the army reached Richmond, the Commander following. And when before the walls of this city, he would not assume the offensive though he had all the means necessary at his command. He never fought unless he was attacked, and always refused to follow up the victories when won, or to allow his officers and men to do so.—He kept the army for weeks in a sickly swamp where it was of no use, till thousands had died, and the others were rendered unfit for duty by the disease contracted there. He then withdrew thirty miles, to Harrison's Landing, the demoralized and suffering wreck of the magnificent and effective army that a few months before had landed at Yorktown, and to which he had issued his famous "push 'em to the wall" proclamation and promised there should be no more retreats, but which he invariably ordered to retreat from every field from which they had cleared the rebels. He had gained nothing.

Thousands of our brave boys were sleeping in the muddy graves of the Chickahominy swamps, and the others were around him weakened by disease or dispirited by the shameful failure of the campaign, while the Rebels were strong and defiant as ever. Yet in the midst of all this George B. McClellan with most unheard of effrontery, sat down and wrote asking for another army! And because it was not given him, the Administration has been accused of refusing to sustain him—and the Copperheads have nominated him for the presidency.

Surely he deserves a place in history. May he find the place he deserves.

#### REPUDIATION AND ASSUMPTION.

The Democrats are endeavoring to feel the public pulse in reference to the assumption by the North of the Rebel debt. The New York World leads off, and all the lesser organs of the party are following suit in the same direction. And while it is thus proposed to assume a debt, created in an effort to destroy the Government, the proposition is coolly discussed as to the advisability of repudiating the debt, incurred in the struggle to preserve the Union. Mendacity could go no further. Infamous is not the fitting word to characterize such a proposal. Think of it, men of the North! Think of it, you who do not recognize the Southerners as your masters, and who are not willing to lick the hand that smites you. Think of what the Rebel debt consists of! You are asked to pay for the shot and shell that destroyed the life of those nearest and dearest to you; you are to be granted the privilege of paying for the ball that caused the loss of an arm or leg to your father, son, or brother. Yours will be the rare privilege of paying the pirate Semmes' bill for ammunition with which he destroyed peaceful merchant ships on the high seas, and thus carried misery and desolation to many a fireside, whose all was involved in the voyage. The owners of the chronometers stolen by the same pirate, will lay before you their little bill, and the Democratic party will legislate you the right to settle the score! How much further the party propose to go we know not, but those who can calmly suggest such an assumption of the Rebel debt should expect to see the graves of our slaughtered braves give up their dead to protest against the monstrous outrage upon God and humanity. The widow's anathema and the orphan's curse should overwhelm the men who, claiming to be Democrats, yet desire to barter away the rights of the North, and for a mess of pottage will agree to rob the widows and orphans of Union soldiers of their pension, while those who caused the sad bereavement shall reap a reward for their infamy and crime. Alas for the grand old Democratic party! There was a time when the watchword was "millions for defence; not one cent for tribute." Now, the same party propose to pay all as tribute to the South, and in their efforts to consummate the bargain with Rebels, the leaders are willing to sink dignity and honor, manhood and patriotism, seeking nothing in return but the privilege of partaking of the crumbs that may fall from the table of those who have brought all the misery and desolation upon the country! And this is Democracy!

#### LOOK!

If you vote the Democratic ticket, with the threat of repudiation, you vote to stop the pensions of all the wounded and disabled soldiers; you vote to stop the pensions of the widows and orphans of our brave soldiers? Will you do it?

#### THE ONE CONDITION.

The Democrats have a very happy faculty of seizing upon such utterances of McClellan as have either no meaning at all or one devoid of sense. That expression of his, which is made a party motto, "If I cannot have a command, at least let me share the fate of my soldiers." Now McClellan has never shown any disposition to share the fate of his men. He has never, that we have heard of, been under fire; he has never laid in the swamps or in the trenches. The expression, in his mouth, is merely nonsense, for with the best chance ever accorded to an officer, he has never shown the least disposition to share the privations or dangers to which his men have been exposed. When he moved from Washington to the James river, the largest steamer in the fleet was reserved solely for the use of McClellan and his staff, and for weeks that steamer was retained, at an immense expense per day, solely to await the pleasure of General McClellan and his military family. No general, in ancient or modern times, ever moved with greater pomp, and no general ever surrounded himself with more of luxury and extravagance, when in camp. It is worse than bosh for General McClellan to talk about his anxiety to share the fate of his men, until at least he can say he ever heard the singing of a minnie ball.

But another expression of his, used in his letter of acceptance, has more meaning. General McClellan says, "The Union is the one condition of peace—we ask no more." If that was intended to mean anything, it means that if the Rebels will yield the contest they shall be put back just where they were when the war broke out. That guarantees to them perfect indemnity for all their losses in this war. Every horse, mule, or cow that has been killed shall be paid for. Every slave now living shall be returned to his former owner, even if he has served in the Union army, and every slave killed, or who has escaped beyond capture, shall be paid for. It means that the Confederate debt shall be paid; that Mason, and Wigfall, and Breckinridge shall be restored to their places in the Senate; that Jeff Davis shall go acquit; and that every traitor shall be restored to his rights, including General Lee, who shall have restored his Arlington estate, with recompense for the damage done his mansion and grounds through necessity of protecting Washington from Rebel invasion.

"The Union is the one condition of peace—we ask no more," will give this Government over to the keeping of traitors, who, seeing wherein they made their first false steps, will learn from experience in their treason, and next time make a sure thing of rebellion, by first seizing the very heart of the Nation. If that expression means anything, it is a shameful surrender to traitors.

But the truth is, like the wish to share the fate of his men, the words were employed as clap-trap, and as such answer an admirable purpose for transparencies, and flags, and newspaper mottoes.

**COPPERHEAD DEFEATS.**—Beaten in Vermont—beaten at Atlanta—beaten in Maine,—and totally routed in the Shenandoah Valley—the hopes of traitors are every day more desperate. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that the copperheads are daily becoming more ill-tempered and venomous. We do not know which they hate worst—Union victories with ballots or bullets. They will hear of more of both kinds before long.

**JUST SO.**—Every man who believes the rebellion is right will vote for the Copperhead ticket.

# THE DIAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) BY

S. E. COHEN.

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

Subscription, \$5 per annum, in advance.

## TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

(One Square of Five Lines, Agate.)

Three times.....\$1 00/Three months.....\$11 00  
Six times.....1 75/Six months.....20 00  
One month.....5 00/One year.....35 00

DISPLAYED CARDS—Double rates Each Insertion.  
All Advertisements have their full number of insertions for days they may be crowded out.

Advertisers who wish the paper, will in all cases be required to pay for it.

## Government Securities.

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

U. S. 5-20 Bonds interest off.....	10 1/2	10 1/2
U. S. 6s, due 1881, Coupon.....	106 1/2	107 1/2
Do. due 1881, Registered.....	107	109
U. S. 7-10 Treasury Notes.....	109	110
Certificates of Indebtedness.....	94 1/2	94
Quartermasters' Vouchers.....	91	92
Gold.....	190	195
	Market steady	

## Specie Quotations.

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

Bankable Currency the Standard.

GOLD.	SILVER.
American.....1 30@1 90	American, prior to 1852.....\$2 10 1/2
Do. (dated prior to 1854).....1 55@ 60	Do. Quarts.....2 10 1/2
Sovereigns, Victoria.....11 50@12	Do. Halves and Qr's (new).....2 20@2 25
Sovereigns, old.....11 20@ 25	Dollars, Am. and Mexan.....2 35@2 50
Napoleon (20 fros.).....9 50@9 70	Do. Sp., perfect.....2 35@2 50
Doublons, Sp.....34 00@35 00	Do. S. American.....2 00@2 10
Do. Mexican.....34 50@35 00	Five Francs.....1 25@1 30
Do. Costa Rica.....21 00@	Francs.....28
Hars 900 fine.....@ prm.	Guilivers.....55
California, \$50 and \$20 pieces.....135 prm.	Prussian Thalers.....44
California \$10 and \$5 pieces.....135@	German Crowns.....1 53@
10 Guilder Pieces.....6 10@6 15	French do.....1 53@
Ton Thalers.....17 50@	English Silver.....\$ 7 00@
	Spanish and Mexican silver, 3/4 oz.....1 75

\*A heavy Sovereign weighs 5 dwts. 2 1/2 grains.

## 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
Antietam Bk, Tanawagus.....	3/4
Bank of Beaver Co.....	par
Bank of Chambersburg.....	2
Bank of Chester Valley.....	3/4
Coatesville.....	3/4
Bank of Crawford County.....	3/4
Meadville.....	3/4
Bank of Fayette Co.....	par
Bank of Gettysburg.....	3/4
Bank of Lawrence Co.....	3/4
Bank of Middletown.....	3/4
Bank of New Castle.....	1
Bank of Pittsburg.....	40
Bank of Pottstown.....	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, Wayneburg.....	3/4
Franklin Bank, Washington.....	3/4
Government 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
Mech's Bank, Pittsburg.....	3/4
Merchants' Manufacturers Bank, Pittsburg.....	3/4
Mifflin Co. Bank, Lewistwn.....	3/4
Milton Bank, Milton.....	3/4
Monongahela Bank, Brownsville.....	par
Mount 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
Venango Bank, Franklin.....	3/4
West Branch Bk, Williamsport.....	3/4
Wyoming Bank, Wilkesb'.....	3/4
York Bank, York.....	3/4
York Co. Bank, York.....	3/4

## Uncurrent Money Quotations.

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

Discount.	Discount.
New England.....	Wheeling.....2 1/2
New York City.....	Ohio.....3 1/2
New York State.....	Indiana.....3 1/2
Jersey—large.....	Indiana—Free.....1 1/2
Jersey—small.....	Kentucky.....3 1/2
Pennsylvania Currency 1-50.....	Tennessee.....3 1/2
Do Small.....	Missouri.....3 1/2
Delaware.....	Illinois.....2 to 60
Do. small.....	Wisconsin.....2 to 60
Baltimore.....	Michigan.....1 1/2
Maryland.....	Iowa.....1 1/2
Dis. of Columbia.....	Canada.....prm. 38
Virginia.....	

## Foreign Bills of Exchange.

[Corrected by M. SCHULTZ & Co.]

London, 60 days' sight.....	2 05 @2 06
Do. 3 days' ".....	2 06 @2 07
Paris, 60 days' ".....	2390 @290
Do. 3 days' ".....	2387 1/2 @290
Antwerp, 60 days' ".....	2390 @
Bremen, 60 days' ".....	118 @
Hamburg, 60 days' sight.....	68 @
Cologne, Leipsic, Berlin, 60 days' sight.....	1 38 @169
Amsterdam, 60 days' sight.....	75 @78
Frankfort, 60 days' sight.....	78 @
	Market steady.

## City Warrants.

[Reported Daily by F. WORK & Co., No. 48 S. Third St.]  
New.....3 1/2 Dis

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

Demand Notes.....	prem.	@
U. S. Bonds, 1881.....	106 1/2	@107 1/2
U. S. 7-10 Notes.....	107	@107 1/2
Quartermasters' Vouchers.....	dis. 91	@92
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness.....	dis. 3 1/2	@3 1/2
Gold.....	prem. 194	@195
New Certificates of Indebtedness.....	94	@94 1/2

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

U. S. Bonds, 1881.....	106 1/2	@
U. S. 7-10 Treasury Notes.....	107	@
Gold.....	195	@
New Certificates of Indebtedness.....	94 1/2	@
U. S. 5-20 Bonds.....	109	@

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

American Gold.....	prem.	180 @ 190
Demand Notes.....	154	@ 187
Quarters and Halves.....	180	@
Gold.....	195	@
Penna. Currency.....	3/4 @	1/2 @ 1/2
N. Y. Exchange.....	7/8 @	1/2 @ 1/2

## C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,

0. 112 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

OPPOSITE THE EXCHANGE.

Dealers in Government and State Securities, Quartermasters' Checks and Vouchers, and Certificates of Indebtedness.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Loans promptly executed.

## SECOND

# NATIONAL BANK

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

FRANKFORD,

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND AGENCY

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

Capital \$250,000, Fully Paid.

With the privilege of increasing to

\$500,000.

PRESIDENT,

NATHAN HILLES,

CASHIER.

WILLIAM H. RHAWN, late of the Philadelphia Bank.

DIRECTORS.

Nathan Hilles, Edward Hayes, Benj. Rowland, Jr.  
George W. Rhawn, Lewis Shalcross, Benj. H. Deacon,  
Simon R. Snyder, Charles E. Kremer, John Cooper.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED

FOR

UNITED STATES LOANS.

Deposits of large or small sums received.

Interest allowed on deposits by agreement.

Collections made upon all accessible points.

Loans negotiated upon favorable terms.

A General banking business transacted at No. 134 MAIN Street, FRANKFORD. Telegraph Office in the Bank.

WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Cashier.

## JOB PRINTING

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

Neatly Executed at this Office.

Charges Reasonable.

# 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, 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.

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 depositaries of public money, and

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS.

throughout the country will give further information, and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.



# Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales,

SEPT. 27, 1864,

COLLECTIONS REMITTED FOR ON DAY  
OF MATURITY.

REPORTED BY

DEALERS IN BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE,  
SPECIE, &c.

## FERREE & CO., Bankers,

33 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Orders for purchase and sale of Stocks and Securities by mail or telegraph promptly attended to.

### FIRST BOARD.

1000 U S 5-20, 81s coup	107
500 do	107
500 do coup off	108
200 do	108
10000 U S 5-20s	108
100 Reading R	56½
200 do	56½
300 City 6s, new	104½
1000 Pittsburg 5s, coup	78
10,000 U S coup '81	107
500 American Gold	189
100sh Grn. Mountain	5
100 sh Dalzell Oil	9½
300 do	9
200 do	9
100 Phila and Oil Creek	12
100 McClintock	6½
100 do	6½
100 do	b5 6½
100 sh do	b5 6½
100 sh do	6½
100 sh Read R R	57
100 do	56½

### PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

A. G. CURTIN.

In the Name and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

GOVERNOR OF THE SAID COMMONWEALTH,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By the Third Section of the Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the twenty-second day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, entitled "An act to establish a Sinking Fund for the payment of the Public Debt," it is made the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Auditor General and State Treasurer, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, created by said Act of the General Assembly, on the first Monday of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and on the same day, annually thereafter, to report and certify to the Governor the amount received under the said Act, the amount of interest paid, and the amount of the debt of the Commonwealth redeemed and held by them; whereupon the Governor shall direct the certificates representing the same to be cancelled, and on such cancellation issue his Proclamation, stating the fact, and the extinguishment and final discharge of so much of the principal of said debt;

And whereas, Eli Slifer, Isaac Slenker and Henry D. Moore, ex-officio Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in obedience to the requirements of law, report and certify to me that the debt of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, redeemed and held by them, from the seventh day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to the fifth day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, amounts to the sum of two hundred and sixty-eight thousand five hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents, made up as follows, viz:

Five per cent. Loan of the Commonwealth, \$268,808 03  
Interest Certificates redeemed, 261 47

Total, \$268,809 50

Now, therefore, as required by the Third Section of the Act of Assembly first abovementioned, I do hereby issue this, my proclamation, declaring the payment, cancellation, extinguishment and final discharge of two hundred and sixty-eight thousand five hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents of the principal of the debt of this Commonwealth. Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at Harrisburg, this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-ninth.

By the Governor:

ELI SLIFER,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

### NEW

## NATIONAL LOAN

AT PAR.

INTEREST 7 3-10 IN LAWFUL MONEY.

COUPONS ATTACHED.

AND

INTEREST PAYABLE EACH SIX MONTHS.

The principal is payable in lawful money, at the end of three years. Or, the holder has the right to demand at that time

The 5-20 Bonds at Par Instead of the Cash

The privilege is valuable, as these 5-20 Bonds are our most popular Loan, and are now selling at eight per cent. premium. Subscriptions received in the usual manner, and the appeal and proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury, together with our Circulars, and all necessary information, will be furnished on application at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

CHARTER 1829. PERPETUAL.

FRANKLIN

## FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1864

\$2,457,849 95.

CAPITAL.....	\$400,000
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS.....	921,56
INVESTED PREMIUMS.....	1,686,288
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.....	\$8,416
INCOME FOR 1864.....	\$300,000
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829.....	\$5,000,000

PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY POLICIES,  
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,  
Tobias Wagner,  
Samuel Grant,  
Jacob R. Smith,  
Geo. W. Richards,

Isaac Lea,  
Edward C. Dale,  
George Fales,  
Alfred Fittler,  
Fras. W. Lewis, M.D.,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.  
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice President.

J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

## 7-30 LOAN

RECEIVED BY

## FERREE & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 33 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

USUAL COMMISSIONS ALLOWED TO BANKS AND  
BANKERS.

### BANK NOTICE.

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

The Citizen's Bank, Baltimore.  
Messrs. Ferree & Co., Philadelphia, and  
Thompson & Bros., New York City.  
At 1-2 Per Cent. Discount.

A. E. WARNER,  
CASHIER.

### EIGHTEEN CITIES' QUOTATIONS.

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**THE REBELS AND THEIR NORTHERN ALLIES.**—The Charleston, S. C., *Courier*, in speaking of the fall of Atlanta, indulges in the following instructive reflections relative to the connection between Southern reverses and Northern politics.

"Our success in battle secures the success of McClellan. Our failure will inevitably lead to his defeat. It is the victories that have crowned our arms since this year began, that have given existence, strength and harmony to that organization, which has arrayed itself with firm, defiant front against the despot and his minions.

"That heavy reverse occurs at the infancy of that organization. It has now been but started in its career. It has not had time to mature its plans and to develop and augment its actual strength. We are aware that that party, no matter how numerous, harmonious and powerful, engages in the contest with the party in power under many and grave disadvantages. Even if the campaign under Grant and Sherman come to grief before the end of the present month, it is extremely doubtful whether Lincoln, \* \* will not defeat his rival, and replace himself in the Presidential chair. It is highly probable he will be able to retain the power he now wields, even in case we are altogether victorious; there is no ground for the hope that the opposition will succeed if our armies are visited with defeat.

"Contemplating the fall of Atlanta from this point of view, we are obliged to consider it a disaster of great magnitude."

What do the Union and War Democrats, who still cling to McClellan, think of this? "Our success in battle," says this rebel, "insures the success of McClellan." Do you desire to work in such company?

**JUDGE ABBOTT'S SIGHT.**—Judge Abbott said in his Faneuil Hall speech:

"I did not see a member of that Convention, not one single human being of that vast assemblage, who was not imbued all over with an earnest and animated desire of restoring and maintaining this Union at all hazards and sacrifices."

We know that Judge Abbott is apt to have a lame arm which has heretofore disqualified him from political efficiency, but we were not aware that he labored under any similar trouble in his eyesight. Could he not see, in the Chicago Convention, Fernando Wood, who proposed to set up the separate independence of New York City? Could he not see Clement L. Vallandigham, who proposed to acquiesce in Southern secession by splitting the whole country up into confederacies? Could he not see Mr. Harris, of Maryland, who publicly invoked the defeat of the Union armies? Could he not see Mr. Long, of Ohio, who declared that he preferred the success of the rebels to a continuation of the war? Nay, could he not possibly see so prominent a man as his own chosen candidate for the Vice-Presidency, Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, who said in his place in Congress, he recognized the fact of secession, and proposed, in the event of failing to conciliate the seceders, to let them "depart in peace, establish their government and empire, and work out their destiny?" In view of such astonishing evidences of defective vision—and they are but a very small part of what the case affords—does not Judge Abbott illustrate the old saying, "None are so blind as those who will not see?"—*Boston Journal*.

**FOR AND AGAINST.**—"The Union must be preserved at all hazards," says General McClellan. If these Southern States cannot be reconciled," says Mr. Pendleton, candidate on the same ticket, "I would signalize their departure by tokens of love; I would bid them farewell so tenderly that they would forever be touched by the recollection of it."

—The Cleveland *Herald* neatly says that "seeing the velocity with which the Chicago Copperhead train is rushing to destruction, McClellan, the cautious railroad man, keeps his eye on the warning—"Don't stand on the Platform."

**MCCLELLAN'S HISTORY IN THREE SENTENCES.**—McClellan's failure as a commander, and his bankruptcy in every quality of a soldier, are history, the most shameful in the annals of American politics, and the most humiliating in military biography. Attorney General Hanna, of Indiana, recalled it recently at Indianapolis, in a speech, whose brevity and truthfulness make it a compendium. He said that "Old Abe" exhausted every appliance known to human integrity to make him a gallant and successful warrior. While the people cried out to the President in the bitterness of their woe, "For God's sake, give us a General who will do something, who is equal to the demand upon him, who will not dig the grave of the nation within the sound of the enemy's cannon—while the patience of Congress and of the Cabinet was wearing and finally wore out with the inordinate cost of vain display and of the failure of movements, Old Abe clung to him, through evil and through good report, hoping and praying he might do better. By day and by night he curried and pampered him, kicked and coaxed him, scolded and praised him, tickled and lashed him, bathed and blanketed him, patted and rubbed him, until finally, in the agony of despair, the worn-out President exclaimed, "He is h—ll on parade, but utterly inefficient in action."

**THE ORIGIN OF THE REBELLION.**—It ought never to be forgotten that though this rebellion was long in coming to a head, and had many contributory sources, yet the only persons who knowingly and intentionally assisted to bring it about were the leaders of the Democratic party. The main body of that party we believe to be as free from unpatriotic motives as the members of any other party. Of the fifteen States which gave the Democrats a popular majority in the last Presidential Election, eleven proceeded to plunge headlong into the gulf of rebellion with the hearty concurrence of a majority of the Democrats in two or three others. Of the fifteen Democratic Governors in office at the opening of 1861, eleven became outright leading traitors, while the others have followed in their footsteps as nearly as they dared. There were no original conspirators for Secession outside of the Democratic party.

The Democratic party of the Slave States made the rebellion; the adhering Democrats of the Free States have too generally justified and upheld it.

It is, we presume, an unquestionable fact, that not one man who voted for Abraham Lincoln has been or is now in arms against the Union and the National Government; but that every overt act of treason has been committed by men who were or are favorers of the Democratic party.

**A COPPERHEAD MEETING DISPERSED.**—The copperheads of Ithaca, New York, availed themselves of the presence of a circus to get together a crowd last Saturday to throw out a McClellan and Pendleton flag. While the operation was going on, the news of the fall of Atlanta was received. The *Ithaca Journal* tells the rest of the story, as follows:

"When the band stopped playing, a Union man stepped forward on the balcony and announced the news from Atlanta; read Secretary Stanton's official dispatch containing the thrilling intelligence, and then called for "three cheers for the Union army." The men who had just cheered for McClellan stood appalled—dumb. Had a shell from one of Sherman's great guns exploded among them, it could not have created greater consternation, nor dispersed them more suddenly. Recovering a little from the tremendous shock, they gave a few dismal and heart-rending groans for Sherman's army, and fled in every direction, hiding themselves in holes and corners, and burying themselves in cellars and basements—and in less than three minutes after reading the dispatch, not a copperhead was to be seen—the meeting having vanished, the speeches remained undelivered for the want of an audience."

**A SIGNIFICANT CHANGE.**—Mr. Washington Hunt, a delegate from New York in the Chicago Convention, offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Platform Committee:

*Resolved*, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union and the Constitution, **AND INSIST ON MAINTAINING THE NATIONAL UNITY**, as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as a framework of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

When this resolution came back from the Committee, it was worded differently. Here it is as reported by the Committee, and passed by the Convention:

*Resolved*, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution, as [ ] the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people; and as a framework of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

A glance at the two will show that the resolution was emasculated by striking out the words in capitals—in other words, the Convention was asked to pledge the party that it "insist on maintaining the national unity," and it refused to do so. Is it too much to say that a Convention which strikes out a pledge to insist on maintaining the national unity is, by that act, pledged to disunion?

**ABOUT MCCLELLAN.**—The following neat parody on Leigh Hunt's famous poem of "About Ben Adhem," is from the pen of an accomplished lady of Lancaster, whose poetical effusions have adorned the columns of the *N. Y. Home Journal*, and other leading literary papers of the country. The parody was written for the *Express*, and is one of the best compositions of the kind that has recently fallen under our notice:

ABOUT MCCLELLAN.

About McClellan, (may his tribe decrease,) Awoke one night from a deep dream of Peace, And saw within the gas-light of his room Looking as pink as peonies in bloom An ancient angel in a white cravat: With book wide open on his knees he sat, Behind his ear a pen of solid gold. Excess of peace had made McClellan bold, So he addressed the O. P. F., and said, [head, "What writest thou?" The vision cocked its Repling, with a look of heavenly peace, "The names of the Chicago nominees," "And is mine one?" said About. "Nay, not so," Replied the angel. McClellan spoke more low But cheerily still, and said, "I pray thee, then, Write me as one who helped the Southern men."

The angel wrote and vanished. The next night it came again with a great wakening light And showed the patriots by Chicago blest, And lo! McClellan's name led all the rest.

**GOOD FOR THE SOLDIER.**—A gentleman travelling between New York and Washington, says, that at one of the stations, where there had been a Copperhead meeting, some eight of the traitors surrounded a returned soldier, whom they found standing on the platform, urging him to accept and wear a McClellan medal. He indignantly refused, telling them that for three years he had been fighting better men than they or their candidates; for while the rebels were open enemies, they were secret, treacherous foes. The Copperheads becoming angry and indignant at these patriotic home thrusts, proposed, to use their own words, to "wipe out" the soldier; but on the very first demonstration he proved to them that they had caught a Tartar. On the very first demonstration by them to carry out their threats, he drew a revolver and compelled the whole eight to march over to the platform of the adjoining car, and stand there, monuments for the finger of scorn, and for the jeers and laughter of the crowd, till the train was about to start, when he permitted them to slip away, much like whipped hounds.

—All good men are in favor of peace; but, when peace comes, let it be in the shape of a white-winged angel, and not in the form of a white-faced slave, chained under the bloody feet of an aristocratic rebellion.