

Campaign Dial.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON

OUR COUNTRY, ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

VOLUME IX. NO. 69.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1864.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NON MI RICORDO.

Mr. Gooch—Were you on board the gunboats during any part of that day?
Gen. McClellan—I do not remember.

Report of Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Tell us, Georgie, why the chair
Of the White House is your share?
If you've earned it—when and where?
I don't remember!

Is your platform Peace or War?
Hate you slavery, or adore?
Tell us what you really for.
I don't remember!

Pendleton? Do you and he
In your politics agree?
Which of you will master be?
I don't remember!

Did you e'er a Draft suggest?
Was the Maryland arrest
Made by Banks, at your behest?
I don't remember!

Are you for the artifice
Of a Rebel armistice?
What's your plan, if that should miss?
I don't remember!

Name the loyal men and true,
Who are advocating you.
Call us off at least a few.
I don't remember!

Was the Woodward letter real?
Was it your own hand and seal?
If not, whence it came reveal.
I don't remember!

Was it your own mighty brain,
Planned that wonderful campaign,
Where such myriads died in vain?
I don't remember!

Did you after Yorktown's fall,
"Drive the Rebels to the wall?"
Or at a snail's pace did you crawl?
I don't remember!

Did you run a seven day's race,
While old "Stonewall" gave you chase?
Or was it a "change of base?"
I don't remember.

Were there two—or was there one boat?
Did you seek—or did you shun boat?
Did you hide upon that gunboat?
I DON'T REMEMBER!

Philadelphia, Sept. 28, 1864.

F. W.

THE FARCE.—Col. McKean, in his speech at New York, thus describes the Democratic farce:

And now the play begins, and the chief turns to his subordinate and says:

"I am the greatest General of the age, you know;

But the war is a failure, I found it so;
And even the gunboat I'd leave to its fate
For a ride on the poop of the Ship of State.
At the stern still Grant holds the old ship fast,
And Farragut stands at the mizzen mast;
And a quick, live form is sentry on board,
And the forecastle is guarded by Sheridan's sword.

I have it, oh Pen. I see what to do,
We'll get up a raffle and swindle the crew:
Throw dice that are loaded, tell truths or tell lies,

Anything, anything, to snatch but the prize,
That we, thimble-riggers, know how to play for;

So you talk of peace, and I'll talk of war."



JEFFERSON D.—(solus) Another defeat, Early whipped! Dear me, I've only one General left. McClellan's my only hope now.



An Allegorical view of the situation of affairs in the Shenandoah Valley.

GIVE IT UP.—The Democrats give up the contest. They have concluded to have no more meetings, no more parades, and no more fireworks. Alas for the Democracy!

HOW McCLELLAN MEN TREAT A SOLDIER.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 22, 1864.

SIR—We have had here to-day a most significant illustration of that plank at the Chicago platform, which speaks of "our" soldiers. From the disgraceful occurrence here, we judge that the "our" means the other side of Dixie.

The McClellanites held a meeting in the Park this afternoon, which, by the way, was small in numbers, and among other speakers was Fernando Wood. In discussing the affairs of the country, he stated among other things, that this war had been attended with no results. To this, a Union officer objected by saying, "That is not so! That is not so!"

This officer was at once seized by order of the Chief of Police, and dragged by four policemen to the searching house. The officer, First Lieutenant Benj. F. Morehouse, Second N. J. V., Hancock Corps, a native of Newark, is at home on a furlough. He has been eleven times wounded, and was promoted from the ranks to his present position.

His left arm is shattered and his chest and lungs are penetrated by balls, the wounds from which are unhealed. Yet in this condition this officer was most roughly handled by the police, and dragged off to the station-house. Probably ashamed to have arrested a man for an offence which was none, the officer in charge showed how he was taken away for his own protection, as he would otherwise have been killed by this McClellan mob.

Thus, it appears, that a Union soldier must not dare show his face or contradict an outrageous misstatement at a McClellan meeting for fear of being killed! The Newark police, for the sake of truth be it stated, have made not one arrest of the numerous Copperheads, who, so far, have disturbed in the rudest manner every Union meeting, held in the city. The prisoner was at last released, by Hon. Marcus L. Ward entering security for him.

G. O. G.

LETTER FROM A MARYLAND SLAVEHOLDER.—The New York Evening Post says the following is a copy of a letter from a Maryland slaveholder to a friend in that city:

NEW YORK, September 17, 1864.

"MY DEAR SIR:—On my return to New York to-day, I found a letter calling me home immediately, on account of the illness of one of my family. It is, therefore, impossible for me to accept your kind invitation to address the people of Hoboken on Tuesday evening next. If you think I could serve the cause—to the adding of only one vote—I will come at any time after the election upon the ratification of our free constitution, 14th October.

"I am firmly convinced that it is the duty of every loyal citizen to leave nothing undone towards the destruction of the polls of the 'Confederate army' in the rear, headed by McClellan and Pendleton. Especially is it so of the loyal men of the border, whose property and lives are both at stake in this conflict between slavery and freedom. I am, therefore, ready to go anywhere and to do anything to beat them."

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—MR. RUSSELL CHAYLER.

SENATOR—THIRD DISTRICT
ISAAC A. SHEPPARD.

REPRESENTATIVES

First District—WILLIAM POSTER.
Second District—WILLIAM H. RUDDIMAN.
Third District—RICHARD BUTLER.
Fourth District—W. W. WATT.
Fifth District—JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
Sixth District—JAMES FREEDORN.
Seventh District—THOMAS COCHRAN.
Eighth District—JAMES N. KERNS.
Ninth District—CHARLES FOSTER.
Tenth District—SAMUEL S. PANCAST.
Eleventh District—FRANKLIN D. STEARNES.
Twelfth District—LUKE V. SUTPHIN, Sr.
Thirteenth District—ENOS C. RENNERT.
Fourteenth District—FRANCIS HOOD.
Fifteenth District—GEORGE DE HAYEN, 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.

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 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 Plain Statement of Facts, Verified by the Observation and Reflection of the Mass in every Community.

Fact 1. The Democracy north and the Rebel Democracy south were co-operating together as members of the same political party prior to the rebellion.

Fact 2. The present wicked rebellion was fully inaugurated by the Democracy of the South, with the knowledge and consent of the Democracy north, while the United Democracy were politically in power in the nation.

Fact 3. Every State which seceded from the Union, was under the leadership and control of a professed Democratic administration.

Fact 4. While the Democratic South asserted their rights and determination to overthrow the National Government, the Democracy north stood by and aided them, by avowing the doctrines of State rights and anti-coercion.

Fact 5. Under the plea that the National Government had no power to coerce the States by the enforcement of National laws, the Democracy north abandoned the Union to the keeping of traitors in open rebellion, while they held every department of the National Government, and should have wielded the power of the nation for its defence.

Fact 6. The rebel Democracy south boasted of having the sympathy and co-operation of the Democracy north; the Democracy north, so far as they expressed themselves as a party, sympathized with the rebellion, and refused to cease their party strife until the rebellion should be suppressed.

Fact 7. In general, the leaders of the Democracy north, who have been recognised as such by the Democracy, have distinguished themselves for their disloyalty to the Union and sympathy with the rebellion.

Fact 8. Every disloyal man at the North was either a member of the Democratic party, or became such immediately on becoming disloyal.

Fact 9. Those members of the old Democratic party north, who have sustained the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, and whose sympathies and prayers for the salvation of our country, are denounced by the present Democracy, and have ceased to be associated therewith.

Fact 10. Those distinguished men north who have espoused the cause of the Rebels, and denounced the efforts of the Government to suppress the rebellion, have been sought after by the present Democracy, as worthy of a leadership in their party.

Fact 11. The Democracy of the North and the Rebels have at this time a unity of interest. Their mutual success depends upon the disaster to the National cause.

Fact 12. The Rebels in arms hope for the success of the Democracy north as insuring their own success. The Rebels in disguise hope for the success of the traitors in arms, as insuring their own success.

Fact 13. The Democracy north and the Rebels south are embarked in the same enterprise, and must sink or swim together.

Fact 14. Our Union Generals, in proportion to their failures in the field, and their manifest sympathy with the rebellion, are applauded by the Democracy north; and in proportion to their success and zeal for liberty and the Union, are they denounced by them.

Fact 15. The Democracy north never laud a Union General while he is dealing heavy blows to the rebellion, and they never denounce a Rebel general while he is doing the same to the Union.

Fact 16. The Democracy north say, had they continued in power there would have been no war. That is probably true; for they gave up the Union to be destroyed by the Rebels while they were in power; and their conduct since proves that they would not have fought to have saved it.

Fact 17. The Democracy north say, put them into power, and the war will cease. Why should it not? for they propose to yield to the Rebels all they have ever demanded.

These few plain facts are submitted by an old Democrat to those who have acquainted

themselves with the workings of the so-called Democratic party, during the inauguration and progress of this rebellion. Observation and reflection will verify each asserted fact, in every neighborhood where an active Democratic organization exists.

GENERAL CAREY ON THE PLATFORM.

In his address at Concert Hall on Tuesday evening last, General Carey of Ohio thus referred to the Chicago platform:

"Accomplished nothing," says the Chicago platform. Why, in eighteen months we had a million of men in arms, and not a conscript among them. The Copperheads are cursing the draft. Why, if it hadn't been for the Copperheads we should have had all the men we wanted. We should have had a million more volunteers, and a million more boys in the common schools. Accomplished nothing. We had no money, no army, no navy. In eighteen months we had plenty of army, plenty of navy, plenty of money, and more where that came from. [Laughter and applause.]

And it is good, too. None but Copperheads deery it. The rebels had 800,000 square miles with the Rebel flag over it. We have reduced it to 250,000. They had 40,000 miles of navigable rivers. They have none now. Sheridan and Sherman are driving their armies. Must it not be a damnable party that is hoping for its success upon the successes of these Rebels. And now that Grant is choking Richmond until it is black in the face, the Chicago platform is shouting piteously "stop that, you're hurting him." And Mr. McClellan whines, "You ain't carrying on this war as you begun it." [Loud laughter.] Ah! there need be no fears of the result. Ohio will, of course, give the largest majority. I'd gamble on 60,000 and it may be three times larger. [Three cheers were here given for Ohio and General Carey.]

We have furnished Cooke, Lyle, Sherman, Sheridan, and Grant. [Cheers.] Why should not she give the biggest majority for she has also the biggest scoundrel and hell-deserving sneak in existence—Vallandigham, President of the Sons of Liberty, who have organizations all through Indiana to aid the Rebels, and whose thirty thousand pistols were seized the other day in transit to Indianapolis. These are the peace men who are to vote for Vallandigham.

—We need not tell the War Democrats who Lazarus W. Powell is. He was so sincerely with Breckinridge that his failure to follow the rebel general into rebellion created national surprise. He remained in the Senate, voting against every dollar that McClellan's army spent in the Peninsula—against every resolution, motion, or suggestion that looked to prosecuting the war upon treason. It is no injustice to Mr. Powell to say that he has been as consistent as his friend Breckinridge, and far more useful to the Confederacy. War Democrats, hear what Lazarus W. Powell, one of the ablest men in the Peace party, has to say of McClellan:

"As a Peace man, who has opposed this war from the beginning, never having voted a man or a dollar to carry it on, I never will occupy the position of one approving of the war or the unjust acts connected with it: but I believe that Gen. McClellan, as the nominee of this Convention, should receive my support, and he will have it—my warm, hearty, zealous support."

—The following anecdote was once related by Wendell Phillips: A dark colored man once went to Portland, Me., and attended church. He went into a good pew, when the next neighbor to the man who owned it said, "What do you put a darkey into your pew for?" "Darkey! he's no darkey, he's a Haytian." "Can't help that; he's black as the ace of spades." "Why, sir, he's a correspondent of mine." "Can't help that, I tell you he's black." "But he's worth a million of dollars." "Is he, though? Introduce me!"

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, Pittsburg.
Armstrong	"	Col J B Finlay, Kittanning.
Beaver	"	Michael Weyand, Beaver.
Bedford	"	J W Lingenfelter, Bedford.
Berks	"	Hon Wm M Heister, Reading.
Blair	"	Hon Saml 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	"	Edward Vosburg, Shippen.
Centre	"	Hon Samuel Linn, Bellefonte.
Chester	"	Addison May, West Chester.
Clemon	"	Hon Campbell, Clarion.
Clearfield	"	James B Graham, Clearfield.
Clinton	"	L A Mackey, Lock Haven.
Columbia	"	Robert F Clark, Rohrsburg.
Crawford	"	John Reynolds, Meadville.
Cumberland	"	Thomas Paxton, Carlisle.
Dauphin	"	Dr George Bailey, Harrisburg.
Delaware	"	Isaac Haldeman, Chester.
Elk	"	Henry Souther, Ridgway.
Erie	"	Jonas Gunnison, Erie.
Fayette	"	John K Ewing, Uniontown.
Forest	"	George W Rose, Mariontown.
Franklin	"	Lion James Black, Chambersburg.
Fulton	"	M Edgar King, McConnellsburg.
Greene	"	Prof M E Garrison, Waynesburg.
Huntingdon	"	Wm E Gibson, Huntingdon.
Indiana	"	Robert C Taylor, Indiana.
Jefferson	"	Isaac G Gordon, Brookville.
Juniata	"	Edwin Sutton, McAllisterville.
Lancaster	"	Daniel Heitshier, Lancaster.
Lawrence	"	D Morris, New Castle.
Lebanon	"	George Atkins, Lebanon.
Lehigh	"	E T Saeger, Allentown.
Luzerne	"	Stewart Pearce, Wilkesbarre.
Lycoming	"	Abram Underhill, Williamsport.
McKean	"	Hon Byron D Hamlin, Smithport.
Mercer	"	John E Hanna, Mercer.
Mifflin	"	Andrew Reed, Lewisport.
Monroe	"	Wm Davis, Stroudsburg.
Montgomery	"	B M Boyer, Norristown.
Montour	"	Gideon Shoop, Danville.
Northampton	"	Rev John Vanderveer, Easton.
Northumberland	"	Wm J Greenough, Selkirk.
Perry	"	B F 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, Secretary Board of Controllers, Athenaeum Buildings.

THOMAS H. BURIOWES.
Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans.
Lancaster, Sept. 16, 1864. Se 26 6t

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

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C. H. CLARK, Pres,

MORTON McMILLAN, Jr., Cashier.

COMMISSIONERS

TO HOLD

THE ELECTIONS IN THE ARMY.

The following is an official list of the Commissioners appointed by Governor Curtin to proceed to the army for the purpose of holding the election therein, under the act extending the elective franchise to the Pennsylvania soldiers in the service of the United States. Those Commissioners who have received no other notice than this publication, as well as those who have been regularly notified, will report at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth on TUESDAY, October 4th, at 3 o'clock, to receive their commissions and file their oath of office.

James Holgate, Philadelphia, Department of the Cumberland.

J. R. Dangleston, Philadelphia, Department of the Cumberland.

Edward S. Jones, Philadelphia, Department of the Cumberland.

John E. Tankusley, Franklin, Department of the Cumberland.

Col. Wm. McCandless, Philadelphia, Department of the Cumberland.

M. W. Woodford, Allegheny, Middle Department.

William Bostick, Dauphin, Middle Department.

Col. W. J. Fulton, York, Middle Department.

Franklin Bunce, Venango, Middle Department.

Israel Encipher, Westmoreland, Middle Department.

John Major, Bedford, Middle Department.

Samuel Lloyd, Philadelphia, Middle Department.

Henry C. Gilmer, Philadelphia, Middle Department.

Joseph Aly, Bucks, Middle Department.

Joshua Wright, Washington, Middle Department.

Miles Jacobs, Luzerne, Middle Department.

Joseph C. Smith, Philadelphia, Middle Department.

G. L. Morgan, Lawrence, Northern Department.

Jos. A. Bonham, Philadelphia, Northern Department.

John Jacobs, Montgomery, Northern Department.

J. Merri Linn, Union, Department of the South (Morris Island.)

Col. P. C. Ellmaker, Philadelphia, Army of the Potomac under Meade.

Townsend Yearsley, Philadelphia, Army of the Potomac under Meade.

Wm. V. McGrath, Philadelphia, Army of the Potomac under Meade.

Chambers Dubbs, Dauphin, Army of the Potomac under Meade.

J. B. Stackhouse, Philadelphia, Army of the Potomac under Meade.

Col. F. G. Morehead, Philadelphia, Army of the Potomac under Meade.

Thos. Ashton, Philadelphia, Army of the Potomac under Meade.

Saml. W. Morgan, Allegheny, Army of the Potomac under Meade.

Col. John W. Cain, Allegheny, Army of the Potomac under Meade.

Wm. G. Galbraith, Armstrong, Army of the Potomac under Meade.

David Aiken, Washington, Army of the Potomac under Meade.

Hugh Campbell, Perry, Army of the Potomac under Meade.

Geo. W. Walker, Franklin, Army of the Potomac under Meade.

John B. Hinds, Bradford, Army of the Potomac under Meade.

D. W. Patterson, Erie, Army of the Potomac under Meade.

Dr. H. C. Roberts, Luzerne, Army of the Potomac under Meade.

Samuel Jamison, Montgomery, Army of the Potomac under Meade.

Col. Wellington H. Ent, Columbia, Army of the Potomac under Meade.

G. H. Woodward, Philadelphia, Philadelphia and Chester Hospitals.

James Harper, Philadelphia, Philadelphia and Chester Hospital.

Wm. P. Hibbard, Philadelphia, Philadelphia and Chester Hospitals.

David McKellog, Warren, Virginia and North Carolina.

John H. Shannon, Juniata, Virginia and North Carolina.

John L. Rittenhouse, Philadelphia, Virginia and North Carolina.

Capt. James Dyke, Philadelphia, Virginia and North Carolina.

Dr. Jonas McClintock, Allegheny, Virginia and North Carolina.

Col. John A. Danks, Allegheny, Virginia and North Carolina.

Daniel Flick, Somerset, Virginia and North Carolina.

Joseph Miller, Cambria, Virginia and North Carolina.

Col. Wm. Cooper Tally, Delaware, Virginia and North Carolina.

Capt. J. C. McCleary, Northumberland, Department of the Susquehanna.

Col. Buehler, Adams, Department of the Susquehanna.

Charles Darrah, Philadelphia, Department of the Susquehanna.

Samuel Daniels, Philadelphia, Department of the Susquehanna.

B. F. Reed, Union, Department of the Susquehanna.

Capt. Samuel Wrigley, Philadelphia, Department of the Susquehanna.

John C. Allen, Philadelphia, Department of the Southwest.

Dr. John Bayard Wood, Chester, Hospitals in New York and vicinity.

James T. McMunkin, Butler.

Jacob L. Grunth, Lancaster, detached Regiments and Hospitals in Tennessee.

Addison Leech, Armstrong, detached Regiments and Hospitals in Tennessee.

J. M. Foster, Allegheny, detached Regiments and Hospitals in Tennessee.

J. Robinson, Allegheny, detached Regiments and Hospitals in Tennessee.

John Paul Westmoreland, detached Regiments and Hospitals in Tennessee.

James A. Leech, Mercer, Hospitals Washington and vicinity.

John B. Compton, Crawford, Hospitals Washington and vicinity.

se30-3t

LINCOLN, JOHNSON AND VICTORY. The NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE

of the NATIONAL UNION PARTY will sit, on and after the 14th of September, at the Commonwealth Building, CHESTNUT, above SIXTH Street, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

se30-4t PARKHURST McLAUGHLIN, Chairman.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE. PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 29, 1864.

NOTICE TO THE OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE. The BOARD OF REVISION AND APPEALS will sit at the Office of the City Commissioners, No. 11 STATE HOUSE

ROW, to hear Owners of Real Estate desirous of appealing as to the Assessors' Returns of the Valuation of Real Estate in the City of Philadelphia for the triennial year, 1865, between the

hours of 10 A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., on the following days—

1st and 26th Wards, Monday, October 3

2d and 3d do Tuesday, do 4

4th and 5th do Wednesday, do 5

6th and 7th do Thursday, do 6

8th and 9th do Friday, do 7

10th and 11th do Monday, do 17

12th and 13th do Tuesday, do 18

14th and 15th do Wednesday, do 19

16th and 17th do Thursday, do 20

18th and 19th do Friday, do 21

20th and 21st do Monday, do 24

22d and 23d do Tuesday, do 25

24th and 25th do Wednesday, do 26

JAMES SHAW, Clerk City Commissioners.

se30-oc26

50,000 COPIES.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE "CAMPAIGN DIAL"

WILL ISSUE ON

October 15, 1864.

AN

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No. 246 Market street, Philadelphia.

AND

229 Broadway, New York.

CAMPAIGN DIAL.

Philadelphia, Friday, Sept. 30, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.

MORTON, McMICHAEL, Philadelphia.

T. GUNNINGHAM, Beaver County.

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- | | |
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By order of the State Central Committee.

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.

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.

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. On Club Subscriptions, the postage is prepaid by the publisher. To News Agents three cents per copy. Back numbers cannot be supplied.

Address.

S. E. COHEN, Publisher,
Office 108 South Third Street, 3d floor.

We call attention to the card, headed 50,000 COPIES, on third page.

IRISHMEN, BEWARE!

The great strength of the Democratic party lies in the fidelity of the naturalized Irishmen. This element has heretofore been kept firm in its allegiance to the party by the Democratic denunciation of England. With the Democrats England was synonymous with everything that was overbearing and tyrannical, selfish and mean. Now all this is changed. In the first place, the Chicago Convention did not dare to re-assert the old Democratic "Monroe doctrine," for fear that the British and French gold which was to assist in carrying on the campaign would not be forthcoming if the party denounced interference from abroad. In the second place, the Chicago platform was constructed in accordance with the views of the *London Times*, that organ of the aristocrats having given the outlines several weeks before the Convention assembled. The work was done to the satisfaction of the masters in Europe. Hear the *London Times* upon the platform:—"We said that the North never could subdue the South, and the North has now proclaimed the same conclusion."

It is false! The North has proclaimed no such conclusion. We of the North are not such craven dastards as to proclaim our own shame, and declare that the soldiers in the Union armies, fighting for a noble cause, are not the peers and equals of the soldiers in the rebel armies, fighting to sustain an infamous rebellion! The Democratic party may declare it, as they have done. They are welcome to the infamy; but the people will never desert the brave soldiers in the field, and publish to the world, and especially to England, that they are a race of cravens only fit to do the bidding of the

Southern task-master! It is a lie, that should blister the lips of every Democrat who says that our soldiers have failed in the present struggle! What will the men serving under Grant, Sherman, Farragut, and all our brave generals and sailors, say to this declaration of the *London Times*, based upon the Chicago platform? Our national humiliation was sufficiently great without the added insult from men claiming to be American citizens, that the blood and treasure given in the effort to preserve the Union, have been in vain. Is it surprising, in view of these cowardly words, which find such a ready response from the British organs, that every intelligent and patriotic Democrat is leaving the party? Can Irishmen continue to support a party which is so openly in sympathy with the English Government, bent, as it is, upon the destruction of the Union, and with it the power of the United States? Let England succeed in her scheme, as she most assuredly will if the Democratic party is successful, with the aid of the British gold which is being used to press the canvass, where will be the asylum of the oppressed of Ireland? It has always been the boast of the leaders of the Democracy that Irishmen were too ignorant to be secured by any party outside of their own, as the term "Democratic" was of itself sufficient to hold them to their allegiance. But we shall be greatly mistaken if the present position of the party calling itself "Democratic," in full communion with the English enemies of their native as well as their adopted country, does not open the eyes of the most bigoted to the true state of the case. Even the Irishmen will refuse to be driven like sheep to the shambles, and they will resist a transfer of the United States to their ancient enemy, England. The English papers, the Niagara Conference, the selection of the agent of an English banking house to act as the leader of the party, the secret societies in the North, the collection of arms by the Democrats, and, lastly, the Chicago platform itself, all point to the dissolution of the Union at the bidding of the English aristocrat, and with the dissolution passes away the power of this country to lend a helping hand to the oppressed of all nations. Irishmen, will you assist in the work? Your answer must be given in November next.

Do not flatter yourselves that as McClellan has repudiated the platform, you are secure from the results we have indicated. Vallandigham, Fernando Wood, George M. Wharton, and all the leading men of the Democratic party, have asserted that, when elected, McClellan must do the bidding of the party, without reference to his own views. What the bidding of the party will be we can surmise from Lord Lyons' despatch to the English Government, in relation to the interview he had with the leaders of the Democratic party, when these men proposed mediation, but suggested that it be delayed until the Democratic party was in power! And will England ever interfere except to insure upon this continent two governments instead of one! Her fear of the Fenian Brotherhood would alone induce her to use her influence to prevent the restoration of the Union, and with it the power of this influential body. The Democratic party, in case of success in the coming election, proposes to allow England to use her influence in accomplishing her designs on the American continent. Lord Lyons has so declared in an official despatch, and it has never been denied! Irishmen, will you give your support to the party that declares that the gal-

lant achievements of the "Irish Brigade" were of no avail? Will you give your votes to the party that has been and is still in league with England? Will you assist to destroy the only hope Ireland has of throwing off the yoke of the oppressor?

Philosophy of the Chicago Platform.

The New York *Times* prints by permission the following pungent and philosophical extract from a private letter recently written by our distinguished fellow-citizen, and the eminent publicist, Dr. Lieber:

"The Chicago platform appears to my mind the well-framed creed of Northern servility to the criminal arrogance of the South—a sanction of highest-handed lawlessness. The election of General McClellan means armistice—armistice means separation—separation means disintegration, (the instant separation of California, the dropping off of Utah, an empire in the Mississippi Valley, the excision of New England, and an inorganic clustering and re-clustering of the Eastern Middle States without any inherent character.) Disintegration means defiance to the wonderfully great and self-completing geography of our country, and a lapse into that state which befell Europe at the beginning of the Middle Ages, when principalities rose and fell, enduring only long enough to perpetuate the sanguinary turmoil. It means a repetition of the chronic revolution which has afflicted South America this half century, possibly with a neighbor growing in monarchical power, which soon would claim the right of extension and recuperation. Disintegration means the reckless rising against that polity which the Disposer of Events has ordained as the normal type of modern civilization, against the Nationalized Government, which is the opposite to the halting League, the vast yet incoherent monarchy, the provincial kingdom, the petty city, State and fragmentary feudalism. It means quarreling, bloodshed and ruin, without an idea, for a century to come, and disgrace forever. It means the heartless destruction of a nation appointed to perform great and sacred tasks. It means all this and slavery to boot, that 'divine institution,' whose altar is the auction table, on which the undivine ties of parent and children are torn asunder by the auctioneer, who thus becomes a holy missionary of the worshiped institution."

THE DEMOCRATIC CATERWAULING.—The letter of acceptance, which the Vallandigham, Wood wing of the party professed to be dissatisfied with, was merely intended as a blind for the other wing of the party. They all understand one another fully. McClellan knows that if he or any other man could be elected on the Chicago Platform, he would be forced to carry out the programme (we will not call them principles, for they are not,) there set forth. The white-feathered, peace wing of the party know this; they know, too, the material they have in Gen. McClellan; hence, quietly, they tolerate his professions of Unionism and war policy in his letter, put forth to tickle the war wing who might think it all right; meanwhile Vallandigham, Wood & Co. must show some indignation in order to make it stick. Rest assured there is no misunderstanding among them that will drive away from McClellan's support any portion of the Vallandigham party. They know that "Mac" will do their bidding. Like the Feline race, beneath this whole Caterwauling there is but an attempt to propagate their species, which a discriminating loyal people will decree shall be abortive.

HALL OF THE UNION LEAGUE,
CHESTNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.

THIS EVENING. AT 8 O'CLOCK.

BY INVITATION OF THE

UNION LEAGUE,

THE

HON. JAMES M. SCOVEL,

OF NEW JERSEY,

CAPTAIN COLHOUN,

OF KENTUCKY.

And other distinguished Speakers,

WILL ADDRESS THE PUBLIC

ON THE

Issues of the Present Political Canvass.

The Ladies are especially invited to attend.

HALL OF THE UNION LEAGUE,
CHESTNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.

BY INVITATION OF THE LEAGUE,

DANIEL DOUGHERTY, ESQ.,

WILL ADDRESS THE PUBLIC

ON THE ISSUES OF THE DAY,

On Monday Evening, October 3,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

The Ladies are especially invited to attend.

HALL
OF THE
UNION LEAGUE,
CHESTNUT ABOVE TWELFTH.

GEN. JOHN COCHRANE,

OF NEW YORK CITY,

WILL ADDRESS THE CITIZENS,

ON

TO-MORROW,

Saturday Evening, Oct. 1st.,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

se30-2t

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, 1216
CHESTNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, September 29, 1864.

At a Special Meeting of the Directors of the Union League of Philadelphia held this day, the death of JOHN B. MYERS, Esq., a Vice-President of the League, was announced by the Chair, and, on motion of Horace Binney, Jr., Esq., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Directors of the Union League of Philadelphia have learned with sincere sorrow the death of JOHN B. MYERS, Esq., a Vice-President of the League, and who, from its foundation, took an earnest and liberal part in promoting its prosperity.

Resolved, That in Mr. MYERS the country has lost a most loyal and faithful citizen, the community a member of the purest integrity, and the poor a friend of warm heart and open hand, whose memory will long be cherished in the city in which he died, respected, beloved, and lamented.

Resolved, That the Directors of the Union League, on behalf of its members, tender to the bereaved family of Mr. MYERS their most sincere sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the daily papers of this city.

GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

THE DANGER OF NORTHERN INVASION DISPELLED.

One of the darling objects of those who are at the head of the out-throats in the South, now in arms against the constitutional authority of the land, has been, and was until lately, to effect a footing in the States north of the Ohio and Susquehanna rivers, and there indulge the banditti whom they command in the robberies and assassinations which so hugely delight their brutal passions. The path through the Shenandoah Valley has been a favorite hunting ground for traitors. For almost three years, those in command of the Army of the Potomac, found it impossible to guard that road from traitor trespassers. While McClellan was training better men than himself, to the use of the pick and shovel around Washington city, Lee amused himself by the exploits of his subordinates in the Shenandoah Valley. When Pope endeavored to close the door, such soldiers as Fitz John Porter absolutely interposed to give the rebels free ingress. And thus the events in that portion of the territory of the country devoted to war, were but a series of disasters and humiliations, from which the country has suffered incalculably in the loss of men and reputation. But at length the operations of the traitors in the Shenandoah Valley have been effectually counteracted—their favorite and most able foraging leaders defeated, and all hope even of the invasion of Maryland forever dissipated. As long as Phil Sheridan is in the Shenandoah Valley, the incursive bands of rebels which have spread such desolation and effected such destruction in that region, will keep at a safe distance, at least beyond the reach of his rifles and sabres.

It has been suggested to us, whether the fact that the rebels have been completely routed and cleaned out of the Shenandoah Valley, will not render it unnecessary to organize, or at least to go into a draft for, the State Guard. As long as the door to Northern invasion was so ineffectually guarded as was the region of the Shenandoah Valley, it became an imperative duty in the Government, as well as the authorities of the States on the path leading northward, to make every arrangement necessary to meet the emergencies which were likely to grow out of such an invasion. But as all danger of such incursions is now at an end, we presume that the organization of the State Guard will at least be postponed to await events which, we trust, instead of making it necessary to organize the remaining military material of the State, will only devolve the pleasing duty of welcoming back to their homes, as victors over traitors, the legions that are now in the field beyond the borders of the State.

JUDGE DOUGLAS ON THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

The Democrats have always sustained General Jackson for his course at New Orleans, in suspending the privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and in arresting the Judge who issued it. In 1844 Congress had before it a bill to reimburse, with interest, to the heirs of Jackson the amount of the fine which he paid at the close of the war. Judge Douglas was one of the strongest advocates of the bill, and he thus referred to the constitutionality of General Jackson's course:

"He cared not whether General Jackson suspended all civil authority or not. If his acts were necessary to the defence of the country, that necessity was above all law. General Jackson hazarded everything; he

hazarded both life and reputation on that step, which might render him immortal if he saved the country, or, on the contrary, make him ignominious, and a by-word, and a reproach; and the man that dared to do that deserved the protection and plaudits of his country. He did not envy the feelings of that man, that would get up and talk calmly and coolly, under such circumstances, about rules of court and technicalities of proceedings and the danger of example, when the city might be in flames and the utmost barbarity might be committed. What were rules of court but mere cobwebs when they found an enemy with his cannon at the doors of their courts, and they saw the flames encircling the cupola? Talk then about rules of courts, and the formality of proceedings! The man that would do this would fiddle while the Capitol was burning. He envied not any man the possession of such stoical philosophy. Talk about illegality! Talk about informalities! Why, there was one formality to be observed, and that was the formality of directing the cannon and destroying the enemy, regardless of the means, whether it be by the seizure of cannon, flags, or the seizure of persons, if the necessity of the case required it. The God of nature had conferred this right on men and nations; and therefore let him not be told that it was unconstitutional. To defend the country, let him not be told that it was unconstitutional to use the necessary means. The Constitution was adopted for the protection of the country; and under that Constitution, the nation had the right to exercise all the powers that were necessary for the protection of the country. If martial law was necessary to the salvation of the country, martial law was legal for that purpose. If it was necessary for a judge, for the preservation of order, to punish for contempt, he thought it was necessary for a general to exercise a control over his cannon, to imprison traitors, and to arrest spies, and to intercept communication with the enemy. If this was necessary, all this was legal."

Here is good Democratic doctrine!

PLAIN QUESTIONS FOR HONEST PEOPLE.—Under this caption the Washington (Iowa) Democrat propounds the following questions, to each of which we append an answer:

"Have you ever known a stamp act enacted under a Democratic administration?"

Yes. The California Passenger Stamp Act.

"Have you ever known a Conscription Law to be passed under a Democratic administration?"

Yes; under the administration during the war of 1812, when many were drafted into the service.

"Have you ever known the time, except the present, when a citizen could be incarcerated in a dungeon without the authority of law?"

Yes, many times; when in the South many citizens of the United States were not only confined in dungeons, but hung, or tarred and feathered, "without the authority of law."

"Have you ever known a Democratic President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*?"

Yes, General Jackson. To be sure it was before he was President, but that suspension of the *habeas corpus* was what made him a Democratic President, and a Democratic Congress afterward justified the act.

"Have you before this known a time when the military was made superior to the civil power?"

Yes; during the last war with Great Britain.

"Have you ever known a citizen to be sent into banishment and exile under Democratic rule?"

Yes. Underwood and other citizens of that State, were exiled from Virginia when it was under Democratic rule.

THE DIAL,

PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) BY

S. E. COHEN.

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

Subscription, \$8 per annum, in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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

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

Government Securities.

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

U. S. 5-20 Bonds interest off.....	108	109
U. S. 6s, due 1881, Coupon.....	106½	107½
Do, due 1881, Registered.....	107	109
U. S. 7-10 Treasury Notes.....	107½	109
Certificates of Indebtedness.....	94½	95½
Quartermasters' Vouchers.....	90	93½
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@
Do (dated prior to 1834).....1 55@ 60	Do. Quart's.....2 10@
Sovereigns, Victoria.....11 50@12	Do. Halves and Qrt's, (new) 2 20@2 25
Sovereigns, old.....11 20@ 25	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	Five Francs.....1 25@1 30
Do. Costa Rica.....21 00@	Francs.....28
Peru 900 fine.....@ prm.	Guilders.....55
California, \$50 and \$20 pieces.....135 prm.	Prussian Thalers.....44
California \$10 and \$5 pieces.....135@	German Crowns.....1 53@
10 Guilders Pieces.....6 10@6 15	French do.....1 53@
Ten Thalers.....17 50@	English Silver £. 7 00@.....1 75
*A heavy Sovereign weighs 5 dwts. 2½ grains.	Spanish and Mexican silver, @ oz.....

Pennsylvania Country Bank Notes

At Discount in Philadelphia.

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

Allegheny Bank, Pittsburg.....	2½	Honesdale Bank.....	2½
Authracine B'k, Tamaqua.....	2½	Iron City B'k, Pittsburg.....	2½
Bank of Beaver Co.....	2½	Jersey Shore Bank.....	2½
Bank of Chambersburg.....	2½	Kittanning Bank.....	2½
Bank of Chester Valley.....	2½	Lewisburg Bank.....	2½
Coatesville.....	2½	Lebanon Bank, Lebanon.....	2½
Bank of Crawford County.....	2½	Lebanon Valley Bank, Leb.....	2½
Meadville.....	2½	Lock Haven Bank.....	2½
Bank of Fayette Co.....	2½	Meola's Bank, Pittsburg.....	2½
Bank of Gettysburg.....	2½	Merchants' & Manufacturers Bank, Pittsburg.....	2½
Bank of Lawrence Co.....	2½	Mifflin Co. Bank, Lewist'wn.....	2½
Bank of Middletown.....	2½	Milton Bank, Milton.....	2½
Bank of New Castle.....	2½	Monongahela Bank, Browns-ville.....	2½
Bank of Pittsburg.....	2½	Mount Joy Bank.....	2½
Bank of Pottstown.....	2½	Octoraro Bank, Oxford.....	2½
Citizens B'k, Pittsburg.....	2½	Potomac Bank, Titusville.....	2½
Clearfield Co. Bank.....	2½	Pittston Bank, Pittston.....	2½
Columbia B'k, Columbia.....	2½	Stroudsburg Bank.....	2½
Downingtown Bank.....	2½	Tioga Co. Bank.....	2½
Exchange Bank, Pittsburg.....	2½	Venango Bank, Franklin.....	2½
Farmers' Bank, Pottsville.....	2½	West Branch B'k, Williams-port.....	2½
Farmers' Bank, Reading.....	2½	Wyoming Bank, Wilkesb'e.....	2½
Farmers' & Drivers' Bank, Waynesburg.....	2½	York Bank, York.....	2½
Franklin Bank, Washington.....	2½	York Co. Bank, York.....	2½
Government Bank, Pottsville.....	2½		
Harrisburg Bank.....	2½		

Uncurrent Money Quotations.

[Corrected by FERRE & CO., Bankers, No. 33 South Third Street.]

Third Street.]			
Discount.		Discount.	
New England.....	$\frac{3}{4}\%$	Wheeling.....	2½
New York City.....	$\frac{3}{4}\%$	Ohio.....	$\frac{1}{2}\%$
New York State.....	$\frac{3}{4}\%$	Indiana.....	$\frac{1}{2}\%$
Jersey—large.....	$\frac{3}{4}\%$	Indiana—Free.....	1½
Jersey—small.....	$\frac{3}{4}\%$	Kentucky.....	$\frac{1}{2}\%$
Pennsylvania Currency—5@.....	$\frac{3}{4}\%$	Tennessee.....	$\frac{1}{2}\%$
Do Small.....	$\frac{1}{2}\%$	Missouri.....	1½ to 15
Delaware.....	par	Illinois.....	2 to 60
Do Small.....	par	Wisconsin.....	2 to 60
Baltimore.....	par	Michigan.....	1
Maryland.....	$\frac{1}{2}\%$	Iowa.....	1½
Dis. of Columbia.....	$\frac{1}{2}\%$	Canada.....	prn. 38
Virginia.....	35@40		

Foreign Bills of Exchange.

[Corrected by M. SCHULTZ & Co.]

London, 60 days' sight.....	2 18 @2 20
3 days' ".....	2 20 @2 21
Paris, 60 days' ".....	260 @260
3 days' ".....	267½ @268
Antwerp, 60 days' ".....	260 @
Bremen, 60 days' ".....	145 @
Hamburg, 60 days' sight.....	68 @
Cologne, Leipsic, Berlin, 60 days' sight.....	1 38 @169
Amsterdam, 60 days' sight.....	76 @78
Frankfort, 60 days' sight.....	78 @
Market steady.	

City Warrants.

[Reported Daily by F. WORK & CO., No. 48 S. Third St.]
New.....3½ Dis.

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

Demand Notes.....	prem.	@
U. S. Bonds, 1881.....	106½	@107
U. S. 7-10 Notes.....	107½	@108½
Quartermasters' Vouchers.....	dis. 31	@92
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness.....	dis. 33	@94
Gold.....	182	@193
New Certificates of Indebtedness.....	94½	@95½

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

U. S. Bonds, 1881.....	106½	@
U. S. 7-10 Treasury Notes.....	108	@
Gold.....	183	@
New Certificates of Indebtedness.....	95	@
U. S. 5-20 Bonds.....	94½	@

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

American Gold.....	195	@ 200
Demand Notes.....	195	@ 200
Quarters and Halves.....	189	@
Penn. Currency.....	¾	@ 1½
N. Y. Exchange.....	¾	@ Par

SECOND

NATIONAL BANK

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

FRANKFORD.

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Capital \$250,000, Fully Paid.

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CASHIER.

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

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.

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Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales,

SEPT. 30, 1864.

COLLECTIONS REMITTED FOR ON DAY
OF MATURITY.

REPORTED BY

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SPECIE, &c.

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2500 U S 5-20, coup off	108 1/4
1000 do	102 3/4
100 Irwin Oil	7 1/2
100 Rock Oil	4 1/2
100 do	4 1/2
100 Ferry Oil	4 1/2
100 Lehigh Nav	80 1/4
100 sh Read R R	60
30 Green and Coats	30
100 Cam & Amb 75s	104
30 Penna R R	69 3/4
1000 City 6s	102
2000 do	103
100 sh Dalzell Oil	b80 9 1/4
50 McClintock	6 1/2
50 sh Noble & Del	12 1/2
500 Tioga, bds	112
100 sh Catawissa	20
100 sh Egbert Oil	3
150 sh Long Island	48
100 Phila and Erie R	32
100 Globe Oil	2

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, \$268,308 03
Interest Certificates redeemed, 261 47
Total, \$268,569 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 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.,
114 South Third Street.

se 10-1mo

CHARTER 1829. PERPETUAL.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1864

\$2,457,849 95.

CAPITAL	\$400,000
CORRUED SURPLUS.....	921,56
INVESTED PREMIUMS.....	1,086,288
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.....	\$8,416
INCOME FOR 1864	\$300,000
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829	\$5,000,000

PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY POLICIES,
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

DIRECTORS.

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

J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. fa20

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.

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.

The only Bank Note Reporter with Eighteen Cities Quotations of Bank Notes is the
AMERICAN BANK NOTE REPORTER.
Now out for OCTOBER 1st.
CORRECTED BY EMINENT BANKERS, VIZ:

Craven & Co., Ferree & Co., S. E. Cohen, Johnson Bros. & Co., Ward & Brother, A. C. Badger & Co., Fant, Rittenhouse & Co., H. Markell & Co., Arthur Bland, B. A. Tillinghast & Son, Semple & Jones, Allen, Copp & Nisbet, E. Evartsen, John McLeer & Son, C. A. Read & Co., Marshall & Tisley, Louis A. Macklot, Berry, Dawson & Co.,	New York City. Philadelphia. Baltimore. Cincinnati. Rochester. Chicago. Washington City. Dubuque. Louisville, Ky. Troy, N. Y. Pittsburg. St. Louis. Albany. Wilmington. Cleveland. Milwaukee. Denver. St. Paul.
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1864 PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD. 1864

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD. — This 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 7.25 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 Elvorth and Market Streets.
And for Freight Business, of the Company's Agents—
S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market Streets, Philadelphia.
J. W. Reynolds, Erie.
J. M. Drill, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Phila.
LEWIS L. HOUTP,
General Ticket Agent, Phila.
JOS. D. POTTS,
General Manager Williamstown.

DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION TO NEGROES FIGHTING IN THE ARMY.

One of the favorite points of Copperhead opposition to the Government, has been the tenacity with which the Democratic leaders have contended that negroes should not be armed to fight traitors. Much injurious, ignorant prejudice has been created on this subject, and many a good man misled from his faith in the Government, by his misapprehension of the effects of compelling the negro to share the horrors of a war to put down a wicked rebellion. But when the practical effect of including the negro population in the quota on the draft, is brought home to the white men of a district, they can then see how miserably mean the opposition of the Democracy to the negro really becomes. We have had such an opposition in this city, during the drawing of the draft. THIRTY-ONE NEGROES were included in that drawing, twenty-four of whom were conscripted in the Fourth and seven in the First Ward. If the Democratic leaders of Harrisburg had been consulted, the negro would have been excluded from the conscription, and *thirty-one white men conscripted, to make up for the thirty-one negroes who are now on the rolls to filling the quota of the city.* One single instance like this of the justice and the practical operation of the policy to put down rebellion, exhibits in their true light the folly and meanness which have all along characterized Copperhead opposition. We want the white men of the entire State to ponder the facts of this case, as they afford the true index to Copperhead treason.

In this connection we deem it only just to remind the Democrats who feel the draft by having been drafted, that had it not been for a Democratic City Council, every ward in Harrisburg would have been exempt. We want plain men to consider this fact, and instead of growling at the National authorities, put the blame upon the demagogues and dough-faces who are the real authors of the draft.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

REMEMBER.—The war established high prices, the Rebellion induced the war, the Northern Democracy sympathized with and sustained the Rebellion. Every penny's advance in the price of cotton shirting—every cent's advance in the cost of sugar, tea and coffee—every dollar's advance in the price of coal—the whole of the enhancement of the cost of living—is directly chargeable to Jeff. Davis & Co., and must be divided between the Northern and Southern members of the firm. The larger share should be charged to the McClellan Democracy.

SOUND DOCTRINE.—Silas Wright, who was one of the best and purest Democrats of his time, once said—"If among us there be any who are prepared, for any earthly object, to dismember our Confederacy, and destroy that Constitution which binds us together, let the fate of an Arnold be theirs, and let the detestation and scorn of every American be constant companions, until, like him, they shall abandon a country whose rich blessings they are no longer worthy to enjoy."

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—"Another Democratic meeting broken up!"

"Where at?"

"A large crowd of Democrats scattered by Union soldiers!"

"Where, where?"

"Union officers participate in the disturbance!"

"Good! good! Where did it all happen?"

"In the Shenandoah Valley."

"Git out!"

MCCLELLAN'S PROMISE.—The Louisville *Daily Press* states that it has "ample reason to know that Charles A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, stated in Baltimore that McClellan assured him, two days in advance of his letter of acceptance, that if he (McClellan) were elected, *not a gun should be fired at the Rebels after the 4th of March.*" What a curse would it be to the nation could this non-resistant do-nothing Major-General be made President of the United States!

A SOLDIER'S PRIDE.

The first principle instilled into a soldier is that of honor. All else may fail, but his honor must be preserved. With all good soldiers life is always sacrificed before their fair fame and name shall be sullied. But the Democratic party has raised a new standard of morals for the army. Whenever they can find an officer who does not think the policy of the Administration a correct one, they parade his name before the public as a great acquisition on behalf of McClellan. They are welcome to all such converts. The officer who can deliberately draw pay from the Administration when he thinks that Administration is "prostituting the war to unholy purposes," is a fitting supporter for such a party, and the sooner he gives in his adhesion the better. The private soldier may well differ with the Administration, and still remain in the army, as his term of enlistment cannot be broken by himself. With an officer it is different. He can resign, and the fact that he does not, but draws his pay when he believes the war improperly conducted, is an evidence of his unfitness for the position. What must be General Buel's estimate of honor, when he declared, over his own signature, that for eighteen months he remained in command of one of our principal armies, believing all the time that the authorities at Washington were wrong as to the mode of conducting the war? Is it any wonder that we had disasters in that quarter, when the commanding general was of the opinion, as he now admits, that if successful the country would have been injured? Such are the officers that the Democratic party delights to honor.

Sir Walter Scott, in one of his letters, published in his biography, by Lockhart, thus refers to this class of men:—"If a man of honor is unhappy enough to entertain opinions inconsistent with the service in which he finds himself, it is his duty at once to resign his commission; in acting otherwise he disgraces himself forever."

VIEWS OF AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

Hon. D. S. Coddington, late a member of our State Legislature, and a life-long, honored Democrat, being invited to address the great Union Mass Meeting on Tuesday evening, responded as follows. [It was not received in time for publication with the others.]

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1864.

GENTLEMEN:—Your invitation to speak to-night is received. A severe cold alone prevents me.

But neither cold nor heat can freeze or melt out of this country the belief that the Chicago Convention has left a Democrat no choice between Jefferson Davis with all his crimes, and Abraham Lincoln with all his faults.

The Vallandigham platform is merely an attempt of the Richmond authorities to run the blockade of Northern ballot-boxes, Montgomery Constitution in hand. True, the Union flag floats from the first section; so it does from the Florida and Tallahassee, until you get near enough for them to hoist the Confederate rag and scuttle the Union ship; while we, robbed of our compasses, and stripped of our national consistency, are are to be landed upon some bleak dogma of egotistical States' Rights and universal anarchy.

Call Abraham Lincoln a joker! Why the the Chicago Convention are trying to make this war the ghastliest joke of the continent or the country! Have we gone to school to a million of bayonets and learned nothing? Have we marched a million of men a thousand miles to stand still? Are we spending four millions a day merely to bring back the old wrangle about slavery—to buy back another Brooks' murderous cane—another Buchanan's Lecompton crime, greater than all

the Lincoln *lapses Constitutional*? The Crittenden Amendment was very well to prevent war; but are we to be fought four years, despoiled of our means, called foreigners, hunted on every sea and shore, and bury five hundred thousand brothers, to give them all they asked in the past, and no security for all they will demand, on that very account, in the future? They will say—"We plunged you vital-deep in debt, we helped you to immeasurable funerals, but we never buried a single demand! While your armies have advanced, your principles have retreated—and, so long as your victories only mean concessions to us, war has no terrors and peace no shame in Dixie!" Will the red crisis stand this—will greenbacks support it? Every five-twenty bond is a stump speech for Lincoln—every dollar greenback a campaign tract distributed among a warned and consuming community, cautioning them how they trifle with the deeds and the debt of this war.

Hoping that the ballot-box may prove the sentry-box of the National honor,

I am, very respectfully, yours,

DAVID S. CODDINGTON.

Messrs. W. A. Darling, etc., Committee.

CARRYING VIRGINIA FOR LINCOLN.—For the information of the Peace Democracy, we would notify them that the campaign in Virginia just now looks as though the State would be carried for Lincoln by the time the November election arrives.

Those two excellent campaigners, Grant and Sheridan, with a host of valuable auxiliaries, are visiting many of the principal places, and with very convincing arguments are demolishing the Chicago platform and showing it up in all its deformity. Immense Union processions, with music and banners and the thunder of cannon, almost daily proclaim the supremacy of the Constitution over the doctrine of State Rights, and the demonstrations are making concerts by thousands.

We call this carrying the State for Lincoln, because every Democratic stump speaker declares that the war is only to perpetuate the power of the present Executive, and we give them the benefit of this insertion. Virginia is apparently going very fast for Mr. Lincoln. A few more grand rallies like that in the Shenandoah valley, and the "Old Dominion" may be considered as Lincoln all over.

IS HE SOUND?—Whether General McClellan is for war or peace is of but little consequence to the loyal men of the nation at the present moment. It is enough to know that he is the candidate of men who are willing to sacrifice the honor and interests of the Republic in order to bring back and clothe with all the rights and privileges which the Constitution guarantees to loyal men, those who have devastated the land and shed the blood of thousands upon thousands of the brave defenders of our flag, simply because these traitors will return to the Democratic party, and aid those who have been their friends, in elevating to office men who have violated every right which honest men hold sacred, and which every true patriot should guard with jealous care.

ROSECRANZ AND MCCLELLAN.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes from St. Louis:

A foolish story has been in circulation since the Chicago Convention that Gen. Rosecranz intends to support McClellan. Of course no one believes that he would do so because of a preference for the peace platform of Chicago or for the peace warrior who failed to support him at Rich Mountain, and then stole the laurels of his victory; and if any person believes that he would desert his principals because of the injustice with which he has been personally treated, that person must have forgotten the persistence under slander, the steady adherence to duty under official persecution, that have really been one of the finest spectacles of self-denying patriotism the war has exhibited.