

# Campaign Dial.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON!

OUR COUNTRY, ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

VOLUME IX. NO. 61.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1864.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

**Little Mac after the Election, takes to the Opera as a means of subsistence. His first appearance in the character of Norma.**



LITTLE MAC, (*sings*)

"Where now are the hopes I cherished?  
Gone forever, gone forever."

Here the singer subsides into such a flood of tears that they are obliged to carry him off!

# 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 THAYER.

SENATOR—THIRD DISTRICT  
ISAAC A. SHEPPARD.

## REPRESENTATIVES

FIRST DISTRICT—WILLIAM FOSTER.  
SECOND DISTRICT—WILLIAM H. RUDDIMAN.  
THIRD DISTRICT—RICHARD BUTLER.  
FOURTH DISTRICT—W. W. WATT.  
FIFTH DISTRICT—JOSEPH T. THOMAS.  
SIXTH DISTRICT—JAMES FREEBORN.  
SEVENTH DISTRICT—THOMAS COCHRAN.  
EIGHTH DISTRICT—JAMES N. KERNS.  
NINTH DISTRICT—CHARLES FOSTER.  
TENTH DISTRICT—SAMUEL S. PANCOAST.  
ELEVENTH DISTRICT—FRANKLIN D. STEARNES.  
TWELFTH DISTRICT—LUKE V. SUTPHIN, SR.  
THIRTEENTH DISTRICT—ENOS C. RENNER.  
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.

1. Harvey Money.  
2. Robert T. Gill.  
3. Park McLaughlin.  
4. Henry B. Gardiner.  
5. James Gillingham.  
6. John G. Butler.  
7. William Elliot.  
8. Henry J. McIntyre.  
9. James Freeborn.  
10. Wm. R. Leeds.  
11. Jesse N. Shellmire.  
12. William Andrews.  
13. Joseph Hemple.

### Wards.

14. L. R. Fletcher.  
15. Samuel Daniels.  
16. E. J. Simpson.  
17. Jas. W. McManus.  
18. William Linker.  
19. Amos W. Knight.  
20. Israel R. Springer.  
21. James Shaw.  
22. Frederick Emhardt.  
23. Wm. W. Smedley.  
24. James Rhoads.  
25. Samuel H. Irwin.  
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 Andrews, 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. Andrews, John G. Butler, Park McLaughlin, Frederick Emhardt, Henry J. McIntyre, Wm. Linker, James McManus.

## POLITICS IN SOLDIERS' LETTERS.

1ST MD. VET., REAMS STATION, Sep. 13, 1864.

But even those who do not wish to serve the army can do a great deal toward crushing the Rebellion by attending to the Copperhead Rebels, and working earnestly to not only elect Lincoln, but to show such a majority in his favor as to destroy any hopes the Rebels in the South may have of assistance from their friends in the North.

Many honest people seem to think the nearest way to peace is backward. Yes! backward, by giving up the result of two years' fighting, annulling the emancipation proclamation, and altogether condemning Lincoln's war policy by electing a "peace" man in his place. Such men are on the wrong track altogether: peace is ahead, not behind us, and if they would about face and forward to join the ranks of the army they would be much nearer the peace all earnestly desire, and which can never be had while an armed Rebel remains in the field.

CAMP CURTIN, Sept. 21, 1864.

Coming up in the cars in citizen's clothes, I talked Peace Democracy to some officers, until they were on the verge of assaulting me, when I jumped up and called out, "Are there no Peace Democrats in this car who will stand by me, or am I to be outraged by these hirelings of Lincoln?"

Five heroic Pennsylvanians sprang up and said—

"We'll see you through."

"Are you Peace men?" said I, "are you for the cessation of this bloody war and the granting to the South her independence?"

"Yes, we are," they answered.

"Well," I yelled, "you—traitors! I am an officer of the army, and an abolitionist, and if these officers consent, we'll stop the train and hang you to the first tree!"

For a moment, all hands were silent—then they saw the sell, and the whole car burst into a roar, and the sneaks slunk back into their seats, and were heard no more.

CITY POINT, Sept. 20, 1864.

This is a joyful night. I have just heard of Shoridan's brilliant success. The Rebels are nearly "done gone," as they say. They are only awaiting the result of the election. If Lincoln is re-elected (as he will be, for no man of sense or patriotism will vote for McClellan) the people in the South will rise and drive Davis and his bogus government out of the country. Meanwhile we must keep our gripe upon the throat of Lee, and shake him as often as possible.

MORGANZIA BEND, La., Sept. 10, 1864.

The intelligence of the nomination of Gen. McClellan for the Presidency by the Democratic Convention, also came to hand about the same time. It is amusing to observe the total and radical change of opinion which his nomination, and the more than "Coppery" speeches and resolutions of the Convention which nominated him have effected in some of his most ardent admirers here. While still expressing the warmest esteem for the General, they admit that he has fallen into bad company of late, and assert that any man who fraternizes with, and is supported by such double-dyed traitors as Vollandigham and Fernando Wood, is not to be trusted with the honor of the country, or to guide the ship of state at this crisis, and that they cannot vote for "Little Mac." "Uncle Abraham" will receive nine-tenths of the votes in this army.

CITY POINT, Sept. 19, 1864.

In my humble judgment, peace, as preached at Chicago, means riot, anarchy, and bloodshed at home. In regard to General McClellan, there is no denying that at one time he possessed the confidence and was the favorite general in the Army of the Potomac. He still has a few admirers, but they are growing beautifully less as the day approaches which is to consign him to oblivion. He made a little capital by his flank movement, or change of base, from the Chicago to the McClellan platform, as his letter is called; but it is too transparent, too flimsy. He cannot get rid of Pendleton if he would, nor of the Chicago platform; neither would he if he could. And here allow me to ask,

who among us would be so lost to shame as to vote for Pendleton? NOT ONE. Yet, here they are—McClellan and Pendleton; you cannot separate them; you cannot have one without the other; you have to take both or neither. And who does not remember the fate of Harrison? His death made Tyler President. Still later, Taylor was not subservient enough; he, too, died suddenly. The pliant Fillmore took his place. McClellan and Pendleton! What lease has McClellan on life, and who, with such a risk, leaving out all other considerations, would vote to put Pendleton, Vollandigham, Wood & Co. in charge of the reins of government for four years? Make this a point; impress it on the minds of the people; leave no stone unturned, for it is necessary for the salvation of the country that the adherents of this pernicious doctrine be not only defeated, but utterly routed, in the coming elections.

## CATECHISM FOR MODERN DEMOCRATS.

Who said that all men are created equal? Thomas Jefferson, the father of Democracy.

Who gave negroes the right of suffrage in New York? The Democratic party.

Who presided over the Convention which gave this privilege to negroes? Martin Van Buren, a Democrat.

Who afterwards elected Martin Van Buren to the Presidency of the United States? The Democratic party.

Who married a negro woman, and by her had mulatto children? Richard M. Johnson, a good Democrat.

Who elected Richard M. Johnson Vice-President of the United States? The Democratic party.

If President Van Buren had died, and Richard M. Johnson had thus become President, who would have become the Democratic mistress of the White House? This same negro woman, the Democratic Vice-President's wife.

Who made the negro a citizen of the State of Maine? The Democratic party.

Who enacted a similar law in Massachusetts? The Democratic party.

Who gave the Negro a right to vote in New Hampshire? The Democratic party.

Who permitted every colored person owning \$250 in New York to become a voter? A General Assembly, purely Democratic.

Who repealed the laws of Ohio which required Negroes to give bond and security before settling in that State? The Democratic party.

Who made Mulattoes legal voters in Ohio? A Democratic Supreme Court of which Reuben Wood was Chief Justice.

What became of Rueben Wood? The Democratic party elected him Governor three times, and he is still a leader of that party.

Who helped to give free Negroes the right to vote in Tennessee, under her Constitution of 1796? General Andrew Jackson.

Was General Jackson a good Democrat? He generally passed as such among Democrats.

Who originated and practised, upon a large scale, what is now called "Miscegenation"? The Southern Slaveholders, who often sell their own miscegenated children.

Who controlled the Democratic party since its organization? The Slaveholding Miscegenationists, who were considered good Democrats by their Northern friends.

What relations now exist between the Southern miscegenationists, who are at war with all loyal men, and their Northern "Democratic" friends? The Charleston *Mercury* says, "all of us perceive the INTIMATE CONNECTION existing between the armies of the Confederacy and the Peace-men of the United States. They constitute two immense forces that are working together for the procurement of peace. Our success in battle measures the success of McClellan—our failure will inevitably lead to his defeat."

Who, with all these facts, and many others equally patent, staring them in the face, are continually whining about "negro suffrage," "negro equality," "miscegenation," and "white men's rights"? The so-called Democratic party, which is now dying, of the incurable malady of "nigger-on-the-brain," and will be decently buried at sundown on the first Tuesday of November.



**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 Superintendent's 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 receipt 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:

county.	George McClellan, Gettysburg.
Adams	F R Brunot, Pittsburg.
Allegheny	Col J B Finlay, Kittanning.
Armstrong	Michael Weyand, Beaver.
Beaver	J W Lingenfelter, Bedford.
Bedford	Hon Wm M Heister, Reading.
Berks	Hon Saml S Bliss, Hollidaysburg.
Bradford	B S Russell, Towanda.
Bucks	J D Mandenhall, Doylestown.
Butler	John H Negley, Butler.
Cambria	Edward Shoemaker, Ebensburg.
Carboun	M M Dimmick, Match Chunk.
Cameron	Edward Vosburg, Shippen.
Centre	Hon Samuel Ann, Bellefonte.
Chester	Addison May, West Chester.
Clarion	Hon C Campbell, Clarion.
Clearfield	James B Graham, Clearfield.
Clinton	L A Mackey, Lock Haven.
Columbia	Robert F Clark, Rohrsburg.
Crawford	John Reynolds, Mendavia.
Cumberland	Thomas Paxton, Carlisle.
Dauphin	Dr George Bailey, Harrisburg.
Delaware	Isaac Haldeman, Chester.
Elk	Henry Southern, Hildway.
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 Heitsher, Lancaster.
Lawrence	D Morris, New Castle.
Lebanon	George Atkins, Lebanon.
Lehigh	E T Saeger, Allentown.
Luzerne	Stewart Pearce, Wilkesbarre.
Lyscoming	Abraham Updegraff, Williamsport.
McKean	Hon Byron D Hamlin, Snethlyport.
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	B R Junkin, Bloomsburg.
Pike	Edward Haliday, Milford.
Potter	John M Hamilton, Coudersport.
Schuylkill	Hon E O Parry, Pottsville.
Snyder	Col Wm F Wagenseller, Solisgrove.
Somerset	
Sullivan	Walter Spoucer, Laporte.
Susquehanna	L F Fitch, Montrose.
Toga	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 Control, Atheneum Building.

THOMAS H. BURROWS,  
Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans.  
Lancaster, Sept. 16, 1894. Se 26 36

## 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.

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C. H. CLARK, Pres.

MORTON MCMICHAEL, 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. Duglison, Philadelphia, Department of the Cumberland.

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

John R. 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 Uncapher, 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. Merrill Linn, Union, Department of the South, (Morris Island.)

Col. P. C. Eilmaker, 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 Hospitals.

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

David McKeloy, 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. McLeary, Northumberland, Department of the Susquehanna.

Col. Buchler, 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. McClunkin, Butler.

Jacob L. Grumby, 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

### ENGRAVING.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute all kinds of designs for Posters, Newspapers, Books, &c., at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

ADRIAN & PROBASCO,  
Designers and Engravers, 136 So. 3d street.

**LINCOLN, JOHNSON AND VICTORY.** 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, 1894.

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, 1895, 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.

## 50,000 COPIES.

FIFTY THOUSAND.

FIRST EDITION.

### THE "CAMPAIGN DIAL"

WILL ISSUE ON

October 15, 1894.

IN  
*Illustrated Campaign Dial,*

A Newspaper of

TWENTY-EIGHT COLUMNS,

Embellished with

ORIGINAL ILLUSTRATIONS,

Of present political topics.

THE BEST CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT

That can be distributed.

As first impressions of cuts are the best, and as orders will be filled according to their receipt, LEAGUES, CLUBS, WARD ASSOCIATIONS, and NEWS AGENTS should send their orders in immediately.

A few respectable Business Cards, limited to TEN lines each advertisement, will be received at \$1 per line.

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Wholesale, \$10 per 100 copies. Single copies, Fifteen Cents.

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No. 188 SOUTH THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

## CAMPAIGN DIAL.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Oct. 1, 1864.

## NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,  
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON,  
OF TENNESSEE.ELECTORAL TICKET.  
SENATORIAL.

MORTON MCMICHAEL, Philadelphia.

T. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver County.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Robert P. King,      | 13. Elias W. Hall,      |
| 2. G. Morrison Coates,  | 14. Charles H. Shriver, |
| 3. Henry 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 Benton,       |
| 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 Maloukin,  |
| 12. Charles F. Read,    | 24. John W. Blanchard.  |

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.

## ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

The Democratic speakers, during the present campaign, are continually harping upon the infamy and tyranny of the Administration, in being guilty of arbitrary arrests. They ignore the fact that their own standard-bearer inaugurated the system by an order the like of which has never come from Mr. Lincoln. Here it is:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, October 29, 1861.—General: There is an apprehension among Union citizens in many parts of Maryland of an attempt at interference with their rights of suffrage by disunion citizens on the occasion of the election to take place on the 6th of November.

In order to prevent this, the Major General commanding directs that you send detachments of a sufficient number of men to the different points in your vicinity where the elections are to be held to protect the Union voters, and to see that no disunionists are allowed to intimidate them, or in any way to interfere with their rights.

He also desires you to arrest and hold in confinement till after the election, all disunionists who are known to have returned from Virginia recently, and who show themselves at the polls, and to guard effectually against any invasion of the peace and order of the election. For the purpose of carrying out these instructions, you are authorized to suspend the habeas corpus. General Stone has received similar instructions to these. You will please confer with him as to the particular points that each shall take the control of.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob't servant,  
R. B. MARCY, Chief of Staff.  
Major. Gen. N. P. BANKS, Commanding Division, Muddy Branch, Md.

Why, here is an order embracing all the crimes for which Mr. Lincoln is arraigned before the people. Not only arbitrary arrests were ordered, but there was a deliberate interference by military force in the election! And there was a suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus. This was by order of the Major General Commanding." The order was to arrest men who simply showed themselves at the polls, and the justification was in order "to guard effectually against any invasion of the peace and order of the election." Military necessity! And, mark well, the order did not apply entirely to rebels, but to disunion citizens. The second clause of the order included the rebels under the title of "disunionists who are known to have returned from Virginia recently."

We wish it distinctly understood that we do not object to this order, although it goes much further than any ever issued by Mr. Lincoln, who always added a proviso that if the suspected individuals would take the oath of allegiance, they would be entitled to exercise the right of suffrage; but we do insist that it is in bad taste for the party that has selected the author of this order as its standard-bearer, to denounce Mr. Lincoln and urge his defeat, because he has been guilty, as they say, of the very acts which were inaugurated by their leader! Be consistent, at least. If this order was wrong, why support the man who issued it? If it was right, why denounce Mr. Lincoln for following the example at a respectful distance? A Democratic newspaper in this city, a zealous advocate of McClellan, the author of this order declares that the party will not recognize as valid the vote of any State, if cast for Lincoln and Johnson, where the oath of allegiance is required of "the disunionists." Does the editor think the "disunionists" ought to have the right to vote in Maryland? If he does, how can he support the man who not only thought otherwise, but sent bayonets to the polls to enforce his views?

These may be awkward questions to answer, but rest assured the people have pondered over the subject, and understand that in the greed for office the Democrats have ceased to regard principle or consistency, and they have determined to win success, if possible, at any cost, even to the sacrifice of manhood and patriotism. The people are not such cravens, and in November next their answer will astonish the men who think that the "mud-sills" are only born to be governed. Reverdy Johnson declared that he liked the principles of Mr. Lincoln's party, but then McClellan was a gentleman, and hence he received his support! The people will stand by the party with principles, and leave Mr. Johnson and his Democratic friends to rally around "the gentleman!"

## NO REJOICING.

Mr. Gunther, the Democratic Mayor of New York, is at his old tricks. After declaring his opposition to foreigners coming to America, he now declines to give his official sanction to the proposed celebration in New York of the late Union victories achieved by Farragut, Sherman and Sheridan! He does not believe in such victories! And why? We can best give his reason in his own words:—

"It has been the immemorial custom of mankind, in all ages and climes, to abstain from rejoicings over victories gained in civil wars, and such has been the practice thus far during the present strife, which has distracted our once happy Union."

It is not true that the people have not heretofore celebrated Union victories. But let us examine Mr. Gunther's excuse. All parties in all ages "abstain from rejoicing over victories gained in civil wars!" If Mr. Gunther believes this, his knowledge of history must be slight, indeed! Why not tell the truth, Mr. Gunther? Why not insert in your message to the New York Councils, before the word "victories" the adjective "Union?" That is what you mean! The history of your party for the past three years proves that. While they decline to celebrate Union victories, has there ever been a time when they did not rejoice over Rebel victories? We can understand how a Christian man can consistently deprecate war, and mourn over the blood shed in civil strife; we can understand how such a man may not feel disposed to exult over a victory on either side. But this is not the position of the Democratic party. If they had not rejoiced over Rebel successes they might now decline to rejoice over Union victories. No! the position of the Democracy is becoming more plainly shown every day. Mayor Gunther's letter will open the eyes of thousands to the treason of the party which he represents. And, mark well the prediction! If General Grant should happen to meet with a reverse, these same men, with Gunther at their head, will show by their countenances that while a Union victory depresses them, a Rebel victory causes rejoicing.

## MODEST.

Yesterday we received the following note:

September 28, 1864.

To S. E. COHEN, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Being regularly in receipt of the CAMPAIGN DIAL, I enclose you two (\$2) dollars therefor.

Very respectfully, yours &c.,

G. K. WARREN.

No one would suspect from this modest note that the writer is one whose praise has been upon the lips of all good and true men, and that his latest achievement is referred to by General Grant, in his bulletin announcing that "Warren attacked and carried the enemy's line to-day on their extreme right."

The CAMPAIGN DIAL is doing good service in the field. The soldiers appreciate its efforts. We number now among those who are in daily receipt of the paper, Lieutenant General U. S. Grant, Major General George W. Meade, Major General D. B. Birney, Major General W. S. Hancock, Major General G. K. Warren, Major General B. F. Butler, Major General Sherman and Major General Sheridan.

## THE MERCANTILE CLUB.

The Mercantile Club, organized on Thursday evening at Concert Hall, promises to be of great service during the campaign. It is composed of business men—men who think, and who are not led away by appeals to the passions. These gentlemen understand and appreciate the great issues involved in the contest, and they know that the election of Abraham Lincoln is the salvation of the country. The names signed to the call for the meeting include a large number of Democrats, who thus declare their preference for the Union rather than for Party, and the enthusiasm manifested on Thursday evening shows how thoroughly in earnest the mercantile community is in this campaign.

What has become of the "Commercial Club," which the Age, a few days ago, clamored to have reorganized? Won't the members come forward? Is it not a fact that all the prominent members of that organization have joined the Mercantile Club, to promote the election of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson?



## HALL

OF THE

## UNION LEAGUE,

CHESTNUT ABOVE TWELFTH.

GEN. JOHN COCHRANE,

OF NEW YORK CITY,

WILL ADDRESS THE CITIZENS,

THIS

Saturday Evening, Oct. 1st.,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

se30-2t

## 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.

## GOD AND OUR COUNTRY'S RIGHTS.

The National Union Associations of the various Wards, the Union Campaign Club, the Union League, and all other organized bodies of loyal citizens of this city, and our neighboring towns, friends of the honest and patriotic LINCOLN and JOHNSON, are invited to join in the Grand Union Meeting and Torchlight Procession, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 8th of October, 1864. Let all come with their Banners, their Transparencies, their Lanterns, and their Torches.

By order of the National Union City Executive Committee.

oct-6t

JOHN G. BUTLER,  
Chairman Committee on Meetings.

## A LOYAL IRISHMAN.

We have been shown a letter written by an Irishman on board the United States steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, now at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. It is in reply to one received from a cousin of the writer, in New York, who denounced Mr. Lincoln, and urged our loyal friend not to support him. The true Irishman replies, after acknowledging the receipt of the disloyal letter:—"You ask if I stick to Abe? Yes, sir, and I shall continue to do so, too, because he is a sterling patriot, and because the rebellion was planned and put into execution before he occupied his present position. This you know to be the fact, yet you falsely and basely accuse him of the cause of the war. In leaving the tyranny of foreign countries, I came to America for what? Certainly not to curse and abuse its Chief Magistrate, as you are doing. I am sworn into the service to obey all orders of the President of the United States; and this I shall continue to do, whether it is Lincoln, McClellan, or an 'intelligent contraband.' I tell you, sir, that the man who says Lincoln is the cause of this war is utterly devoid of common sense, and entirely ignorant of the history of this country. An Irishman, living in peace and prosperity as you do, and yet utter such treasonable language, should be ashamed to breathe the free air of a Republican country. You deplore the loss of life and money!—There is no danger of your losing life, so long as there is hot punch and whiskey skins to serve out to your fellow Democrats. Instead of wailing like a cat on a moonlight

night, you should be thankful to God for the many blessings you enjoy, while thousands of your fellow countrymen are perilling their lives on the field of battle for the protection of that starry banner beneath whose folds you have sought protection from the tyranny of the British Crown. You speak in glowing terms of the "Orangeman" of New Jersey. You used to hate an Irish Orangeman; but now you change your tune, and exhibit intense love for the "Jersey Orangeman," and you offer to bet one hundred dollars on his election! A fool and his money are soon parted! I can turn one hundred dollars to better account. With it I can buy one hundred Democrats to vote the Republican ticket. You say that if we had better men at Washington this war would have been ended long ago. I tell you we have made remarkably good progress, taking into consideration that this rebellion has been thirty-three years hatching by the infernal, hell-deserving scoundrels who now carry it on. And, bad as they are, I much prefer their principles to that of the Copperhead cowards of the North, who clamor for peace while traitors are surrendering their cities and fortifications to our victorious army and navy. And those brave men in the service of the United States, who are fighting the battles of their country, you denounce as Lincoln hirelings! Of course, I am included. I have smelled Rebel powder too often to be frightened by such talk. Inside of twenty-four hours I will be far away on my road to the South, where I may meet traitors in arms. For your own, personal safety, be thankful that you are not among them.

"Your affectionate cousin,

"WILLIAM SIMMONS."

## HOW THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC WILL VOTE.

An artillery officer writes from the front of Petersburg as follows:—"You wished me to write you concerning the opinion of the army with reference to McClellan. In reply I would say that many of the officers of the regular army favor him, though by no means a majority. Among the regiments who served under him during his campaign he has still many friends, but not as many by far as formerly. An officer, while coming down on the boat, remarked that he was always an enthusiastic worshipper of McClellan, until his letter to Judge Woodward appeared with reference to the gubernatorial election in Pennsylvania, but that opened his eyes. I think that there is very little doubt that the part of the army—the old Army of the Potomac—once such worshippers of McClellan, will give a majority for the Lincoln ticket. That the majority of the army now operating against Richmond will support Mr. Lincoln, I have no doubt. As a sample of what troops from the West serving in this army think, I would state that in my battery, numbering 140 men, only two will vote for McClellan, and it is the same with reference to other Ohio organizations."

A REV. GENTLEMAN ON THE STUMP.—At a Union meeting in Harrisburg, the Rev. G. Walker Jackson made the following remarks:

"He frankly told the people that he did not enter the Court House that night to make a speech. The condition of his health, and the duties which he had to prepare for the morrow, forbade such an effort. But the general cause in behalf of which the people had been assembled, was too vital for any man to keep silent when he was called on to speak. He felt that the election of Abraham Lincoln deserved and demanded the efforts of all good men. All that he had to

utter involved the old Jacksonian principle—the Union must and shall be preserved. The mystic cord of memory, stretching along all the battle fields, from Antietam to the Gulf, would awaken, when touched, the response from every patriotic heart in the land, that the Union must and shall be preserved. The speaker said that he would not attempt to go into an argument on the issues of the campaign—but if the masses desired that the Union must and shall be preserved, the only effectual way to realize such desire was to vote for the election of Lincoln and Johnson?"

HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON.—Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson of New York, sent the following strong letter to a Union meeting in Erie, Pa., on the 13th inst. The letter is dated Sept. 13 and says—

Your very kind invitation to attend and address the Union meeting in your city on the 16th, would induce me to accept, were it possibly consistent, but previous engagements will not permit. The Union forces seem to be quietly massing for the contest, and just now, I am more amused over the exhibitions of our opponents, than I am concerned for Union success. They held a peace Convention for the peaceful, and signalized it by a pitched battle on the floor, for the gratification of the war element; they made a platform for the pacific and placed upon it plumes, and pistols, and swords, and spears, and epaulettes, and emblems of bloodshed for the belligerents, and yet the cause of the peace, like that of its twin sister true love, "does not run smooth." The platform does not fit the candidate and he cannot wear it without alterations—the alterations do not suit the party and cannot be adopted, and just now, the party, the platform, the candidate, are somewhat like the hatchet, the staff and the kid in the nursery rhyme, and the disappointed followers are crying, "pray, hatchet, hack, staff—staff won't beat kid—kid won't go." There seems to be but one remedy. The peace convention, by self-creation, is like original sin, perpetual. Let it speedily reassemble its party of peace-makers and select a cough suitable to its cold.

Sincerely yours,

D. S. DICKINSON.

SOLDIERS VOTING.—What Democratic Legislature has ever given the soldiers a right to vote? Nay, when has the question come up that it has not been opposed by Democratic votes? Where is the Union county that has ever given a majority against this righteous proposition? And where have majorities been cast against it except in Democratic strongholds like Old Berks and Northampton? Soldiers! remember the men who would disfranchise you because you have dared to fight for the Union as well as vote for it.

HOW TO HELP THE SOLDIERS.—An officer in Sheridan's army writes home to his friends: "Fight against the Copperheads—crush them—and by so doing you will greatly encourage the army and make us perfectly sure of success, and that a speedy one." He is not the only one who has that feeling. Said Gen. Hooker, in his speech at the Union meeting in Brooklyn last week, "Your victories are as dear to us in the front as the victories at the front are dear to you. The victories of last Fall were hailed with as much joy and as much enthusiasm in the army as though they had been achieved by other armies."

SOLDIERS' VOTE.—The Democracy pretend to claim the vote of the soldiers, although their leading organs throw obstacles in the way of giving our brave defenders the right of suffrage. They will get that vote as General Tuttle did last fall in Iowa, as Vallandigham did in Ohio, when he was beaten by the largest majority that ever consigned a man to private life in the Buckeye State.

# 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.

(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, 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.....	New York Prices.	
U. S. 6s, due 1881, Coupon.....	102 3/4	103 1/2
Do. due 1881, Registered.....	106 1/2	107 1/2
U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.....	107	109
Certificates of Indebtedness.....	106 1/2	107 1/2
Quartermasters' Vouchers.....	94 1/2	95 1/2
Gold.....	new.....	90 93 1/2
		192 194

## Specie Quotations.

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

Bankable Currency the Standard.

GOLD.		SILVER.	
American.....	1 50 @ 1 90	American, prior to 1852.....	\$2 10 @
Do. (dated prior to 1834).....	1 55 @ 60	Do. Quart's.....	2 10 @
Sovereigns, Victoria.....	11 59 @ 12	Do. Halves and	
Sovereigns, old.....	11 20 @ 25	Qrt's, (new).....	2 20 @ 2 25
Napoleon (20 frs.).....	9 50 @ 9 50	Dollars, Am. and	
Doublons, Sp.....	34 00 @ 35 40	Mexican.....	2 35 @ 2 50
Do. Mexican.....	33 50 @ 34 00	Do. 2 35 @ 2 50	
Do. Costa Rican.....	21 00 @	Do. S. American 2	00 @ 1 30
Bare 900 fine.....	@ prm.	Five Francs.....	1 25 @ 1 30
California, \$50		Francs.....	28
and \$20 pieces.....	135 prm.	Gulders.....	55
California \$10		Prussian Thalers.....	44
and \$5 pieces.....	135 @	German Crowns.....	1 53 @
10 Gulder Pieces.....	6 10 @ 6 15	French do.....	1 53 @
Ten Thalers.....	17 50 @	English Silver \$ E. 7	00 @
		Spanish and Mexican	
		silver, @ 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. CAMBLES & Co., Bankers, No. 33 South Third Street.]

Allegheny Bank, Pittsburg.....	3/4	Honesdale Bank.....	3/4
Amherst Bk, Tamaqua.....	3/4	Iron City Bk, Pittsburg.....	3/4
Bank of Beaver Co.....	par	Jersey Shore Bank.....	3/4
Bank of Chambersburg.....	2	Kittanning Bank.....	3/4
Bank of Chester Valley.....	3/4	Lewisburg Bank.....	3/4
Coatesville.....	3/4	Lebanon Bank, Lebanon.....	3/4
Bank of Crawford County.....	3/4	Lebanon Valley Bank, Leb.....	3/4
Meadville.....	3/4	Look Haven Bank.....	3/4
Bank of Fayette Co.....	par	Mech's Bank, Pittsburg.....	3/4
Bank of Gettysburg.....	3/4	Merchants & Manufacturers	3/4
Bank of Lawrence Co.....	3/4	Bank, Pittsburg.....	3/4
Bank of Middletown.....	3/4	Mifflin Co. Bank, Lewist'wn	3/4
Bank of New Castle.....	1	Milton Bank, Milton.....	3/4
Bank of Pittsburg.....	40	Monongahela Bank, Browns-	3/4
Bank of Pottstown.....	par	ville.....	par
Citizens Bk, Pittsburg.....	3/4	Mount Joy Bank.....	3/4
Clearfield Co. Bank.....	3/4	Octoraro Bank, Oxford.....	3/4
Columbia Bk, Columbia.....	3/4	Petrolun Bank, Titusville.....	3/4
Downtown Bank.....	3/4	Stroudsburg Bank, Pittsburg	3/4
Exchange Bank, Pittsburg.....	3/4	Stroudsburg Bank.....	3/4
Farmers' Bank, Pottsville.....	3/4	Tioga Co. Bank.....	3/4
Farmers' Bank, Reading.....	3/4	Venango Bank, Franklin.....	3/4
Farmers' & Drivers' Bank.....	3/4	West Branch Bk, Williams-	3/4
Waynesburg.....	3/4	port.....	3/4
Franklin Bank, Washington.....	3/4	Wyoming Bank, Wilkes'..	3/4
Government Bank, Pottsville.....	3/4	York Bank, York.....	3/4
Harrisburg Bank.....	3/4	York Co. Bank, York.....	3/4

## Uncurrent Money Quotations.

[Corrected by FERRER & Co., Bankers, No. 33 South

Third Street.]		Discount.	
New England.....	2 1/2	Wheeling.....	2 1/2
New York City.....	2 1/2	Ohio.....	2 1/2
New York State.....	2 1/2	Indiana.....	2 1/2
Jersey—large.....	2 1/2	Indiana—Free.....	1 1/2
Jersey—small.....	2 1/2	Kentucky.....	2 1/2
Pennsylvania Currency 1-50 @ 3/4		Missouri.....	2 1/2
Do Small.....	2 1/2	Illinois.....	2 1/2
Delaware.....	2 1/2	Wisconsin.....	2 1/2
Do. small.....	2 1/2	Michigan.....	1
Baltimore.....	2 1/2	Iowa.....	1 1/2
Maryland.....	2 1/2	Canada.....	prm. 38
Dis. of Columbia.....	35 @ 40		
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 “.....	230 @ 230 1/2
“ 3 days “.....	230 1/2 @ 230 1/2
Antwerp, 60 days “.....	230 @ 230 1/2
Bremen, 60 days “.....	230 @ 230 1/2
Hamburg, 60 days' sight.....	68 @ 68 1/2
Cologne, 60 days' sight.....	1 38 @ 1 39
Amsterdam, 60 days' sight.....	76 @ 78
Frankfort, 60 days' sight.....	78 @

Market steady.

## City Warrants.

[Reported Daily by F. W. COKE & Co., No. 48 S. Third St.]  
New York City Warrants 3/4 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
U. S. 7 3-10 Notes.....	107 1/2 @ 108 1/2
Quartermasters' Vouchers.....	dis. 91 @ 92
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness.....	dis. 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Gold.....	prem. 193 @ 195
New Certificates of Indebtedness.....	94 1/2 @ 95 1/2

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

U. S. Bonds, 1881.....	106 1/2 @
U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes.....	107 @
Gold.....	194 @
New Certificates of Indebtedness.....	95 @
U. S. 5-20 Bonds.....	108 @

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

American Gold.....	prem. 183 @ 190
Demand Notes.....	135 @ 200
Quarters and Halves.....	180 @
Penn. Currency.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
N. Y. Exchange.....	1/2 @ 1/2

## 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.

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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.

Collects 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.

**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 be the 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-lm W. RUSHTON, Jr., 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 depositories 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,

OCT. 1, 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.

500 U S 5-20, coup off	102 1/2
100 do	103
2000 U S 10-40s	97
100 sh Read R R	62 1/2
4000 City 6s, new	103
100 Irwin Oil	7
1000 Wyoming Val	106
15 sh Louisville Bank	119 1/2
4500 Penn War Loan	105
1000 Penna R 6s 1st m	123
2 sh Girard Bank	48
200 sh N Y & M	22 1/2
1000 do 1 years certfs	94 1/2
800 City 6s under 70	103
4 Del Div Canal	40
100 Arch street Railroad	23 1/2
200 Organic Oil	61
25 sh Far & Mech Bank	60 1/2
500 do coup off	103 1/2
5000 Ally Co: 5s coup	80 1/2
100 Roberts oil	3
25 Preston Coal	40
100 Sus Canal	19

### 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 08  
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.

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.....	1,686,238
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.....	\$8,416
INCOME FOR 1864 .....	\$300,000
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 .....	\$5,000,000

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ON LIBERAL TERMS.

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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,  
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### 1864 PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD. 1864

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 Eleventh 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.

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LEWIS L. HOUPPE,

General Ticket Agent, Phila.

JOS. D. POTTS,

General Manager Williamsport.

## MR. NASBY WALLETH MUCHLY:

Church in the Noo Dispensashen,  
September 15, 1864.

The follerin sam uv hoomiliashen and agony will be chandit in every church in my diocese, all day, evry Sundry, until the Confedrits win a victory:

A double barrell'd wale!

A cry uv anguish!

In the vally and shadder sit we!

Job hed biles, but he scraped hisself with a oyster-shell.

Naman wuz a leper, but he dove into the Jordan, and cum out ez good ez noo!

Sampson hed his hazz shingled and wuz week as waterd whisky, but it growd agin and he busted his enemies!

We hev biles and are rotten with em, but whar's the comfortin oyster-shell?

We hev leprussy, but whar's the Jordan to jump into?

Our hare is short, and thar's whar our enemies hev got us, but whar's the Restorative to make it grow agin?

Job, and Naman, and Sampson, altogeth-er, wazn't ez bad off ez we is.

We kin thro in Lazzyrus with his sores, and the dorgs a liken uv them, and then giv 'em 50 in a 100 and beat 'em.

For we nominatid Mick Lellan and Pendleton, at Shecago, and wun is a war man and tother is a pecee man.

The ox and ass is yoked—their heds and tails together.

And the teem is pullin viggerusly, but in-stead of goin forerd, its goin round and round.

Wale! oh my people, for the tickit wuzn't war enuff, and Cass hez bolted!

Gnash yer teeth! oh ye saints, for the tickit wuzn't pecee enuff, and Vallandygum hez bolted!

We tried 2 ride two hosses, goin in 2 different direckshuns, and we fell to the ground.

And both hosses turned on us and kicked us.

And Mick Lellan hez no chance—he won't hev the givin of the post offices. Wale!\*

And Sherman took Atlanta and chavd up Hood! Wale!

And Lee wants the Weldon road, but he can't git it!

And Gov. Morton took the revolvers from the pecee men of Ingeany. Wale!

And the draft won't be resisted, and the provo marshels will hev whole skins. Wale!

Wale! for Maine and Vermont, which wuz tired uv the war and wuz a goin fer Mick Lellan, hev votid ablishn with a loosenis.

Wale! for our rulers oppress us. They let their men vote in the army, but won't let our men vote in Kanady. Wale!

Wale! fer the ablishnis shell hold the ofises, and we shall be numbered among the outs! Wale!

Wale! fer in the fucher I see no way of livin but by work!

Why wuz I born in 2 sich a world! Why wuz whisky created ef you can't git it with-out a price? Why wuz ofises establisht ef them can't git em ez wants em the most?

Mick Lellan burried his thousands in the swamps uv the Chickahominy—he hath burried his tens of thousands under the plat-form he kicked over!

The ablishinis jeer us, and flout us—they wag their heds at us, sayin', "Go up bald hed!"

And we hev gone up?

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,  
Pastor uv sed church, in charge.

\*In korious—all2gether.

## General Jackson at New Orleans—A Page of History.

While everybody is in the habit of referring to General Jackson as the embodiment of all that was firm and patriotic, there are few who are familiar with the acts which made the General famous with the Democratic party and with the people. His arrest of Judge Hall and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* were the acts which created at New Orleans an excitement more intense than anything ever done by Mr. Lincoln. In Parton's Life of Jackson, the story is thus given:

"It was a question in New Orleans whether peace had been concluded between England and America. In that day there were no telegraphs or railroads. Jackson had just beaten the British army, and there came rumors by ships that arrived at Mobile that a treaty of peace had been signed. Jackson still maintained martial law in New Orleans, and the people who did not like the war resisted. The French residents were stimulated to apply to their consul for protection against his military authority. Some of the people demanded that because there were rumors of peace, Jackson should relieve the city from martial law.

"Mr. Livingston returned to New Orleans with the news of peace on the 19th of February. The city was thrown into joyful excitement, and the troops expected an immediate release from their arduous toils. But they were doomed to disappointment. The package which Admiral Malcolm had received contained only a newspaper announcement of peace. There was little doubt of its truth, but the statement of a newspaper is as nothing to the commanders of fleets and armies. To check the rising tide of feeling, Jackson, on the very day of Livingston's return, issued a proclamation, stating the exact nature of the intelligence, and exhorting the troops to bear with patience the toils of the campaign a little longer. 'We must not,' said he, 'be thrown into a false security by hopes that may be delusive. It is by holding out such, that an artful and insidious enemy too often seeks to accomplish what the utmost exertions of his strength will not enable him to effect. To place you off your guard and attack you by surprise, is the natural expedient of one who, having experienced the superiority of your arms, still hopes to overcome you by stratagem. Though young in the trade of war, it is not by such artifice that he will deceive us.'

"This proclamation seems rather to have inflamed than allayed the general discontent. Two days after the return of Livingston, a paragraph appeared in the Louisiana Gazette, to the effect that a flag had just arrived from Admiral Cochran to General Jackson, officially announcing the conclusion of peace at Ghent, between the United States and Great Britain, and virtually requesting a suspension of arms. For this statement there was not the least foundation in truth, and its effect at such a crisis was to inflame the prevailing excitement. Upon reading the paragraph Jackson caused to be prepared an official contradiction, which he sent by an aide-camp to the offending editor, with a written order requiring its insertion in the next issue of the paper.

This was regarded by the rebellious spirits as a new provocation. The muzzled editor, in the same number of his paper, relieved his mind by the following comments upon the General orders: 'On Tuesday we published a small handbill, containing such information as we had conceived correct, respecting the signing of preliminaries of peace between the American and British Commissioners at Ghent. We have since been informed from Headquarters that the information therein contained is correct, and we have been ordered to publish the following thing to do away the evil that might arise from our imprudence.'

"Every man may read for himself, and think for himself, (thank God! our thoughts are as yet unshackled!) but as we have been officially informed that New Orleans is a camp, our readers must not expect us to take the liberty of expressing our opinion as we

might in a free city. We cannot submit to have a censor of the press in our office, and as we are ordered not to publish any remarks without authority, we shall submit to be silent until we can speak with safety—except making our paper a sheet of shreds and patches—a mere advertiser for our mercantile friends."

"Pretty loud growling," says the writer, "to come from a muzzled editor."

"In this posture of affairs, some of the French troops hit upon an expedient to escape the domination of the general. They claimed the protection of the French Consul, M. Toussard. The Consul, nothing loth, hoisted the French flag over the consulate, and dispensed certificates of French citizenship to all applicants.

"Naturalized Frenchmen availed themselves of the same artifice, and for a few days, Toussard had his hands full of pleasant and profitable occupation. Jackson met this new difficulty by ordering the consul and all Frenchmen who were not citizens of the United States, to leave New Orleans within three days, and not to return within one hundred and twenty miles of the city, until the news of the ratification of the treaty of peace was officially published.

"He was not going to have a nest of traitors, spies and dealers in contraband merchandise and intelligence at his heels claiming foreign protection; he ordered them out of his lines, and prohibited them from coming back. The register of votes of the last election was resorted to for the purpose of ascertaining who were citizens and who were not. Every man who had voted was claimed by the general as his 'fellow-citizen and soldier,' and compelled to do duty.

"This bold stroke of authority aroused much indignation among the anti-martial law party, which, on the 3d of March found voice in the public press: a long article appeared anonymously in one of the newspapers, boldly, but temperately, respectfully calling in question General Jackson's recent conduct, and especially the banishment of the French from the city. Here was open defiance. Jackson accepted the issue with a promptness all his own. He sent an order to the editor of the Louisiana Courier, in which the article appeared, commanding his immediate presence at headquarters. The name of the author of the communication was demanded and given. It was Mr. Louaillier, member of the Legislature."

"At noon on Sunday, the 5th of March, two days after the publication of the article, Mr. Louaillier was walking along the levee, opposite one of the most frequented coffee houses in the city, when a Captain Amelung, commanding a file of soldiers, tapped him on the shoulder and informed him that he was a prisoner. Louaillier, astonished and indignant, called the bystanders to witness that he was conveyed away against his will by armed men. A lawyer, P. L. Morel by name, who witnessed the arrest from the steps of the coffee house, ran to the spot, and was forthwith engaged by Louaillier to act as his legal adviser in this extremity. Louaillier was placed in confinement. Morel hastened to the residence of Judge Dominick A. Hall, Judge of the District Court of the United States, to whom he presented in his client's name a petition for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The Judge granted the petition, and the writ was immediately served upon the General. Jackson instantly sent a file of troops to arrest the Judge, and before night, Judge Hall and Mr. Louaillier were prisoners in the same apartment of the barracks.

"So far from obeying the writ of *habeas corpus*, General Jackson seized the writ from the officer who served it, and retained it in his own possession, giving to the officer a certified copy of the same. Louaillier was at once placed upon his trial before a court-martial."

—It was the remark of an observing man, on hearing of the doings at Chicago, that the bottom would fall out of the entire business in two weeks.