

Campaign Dial.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

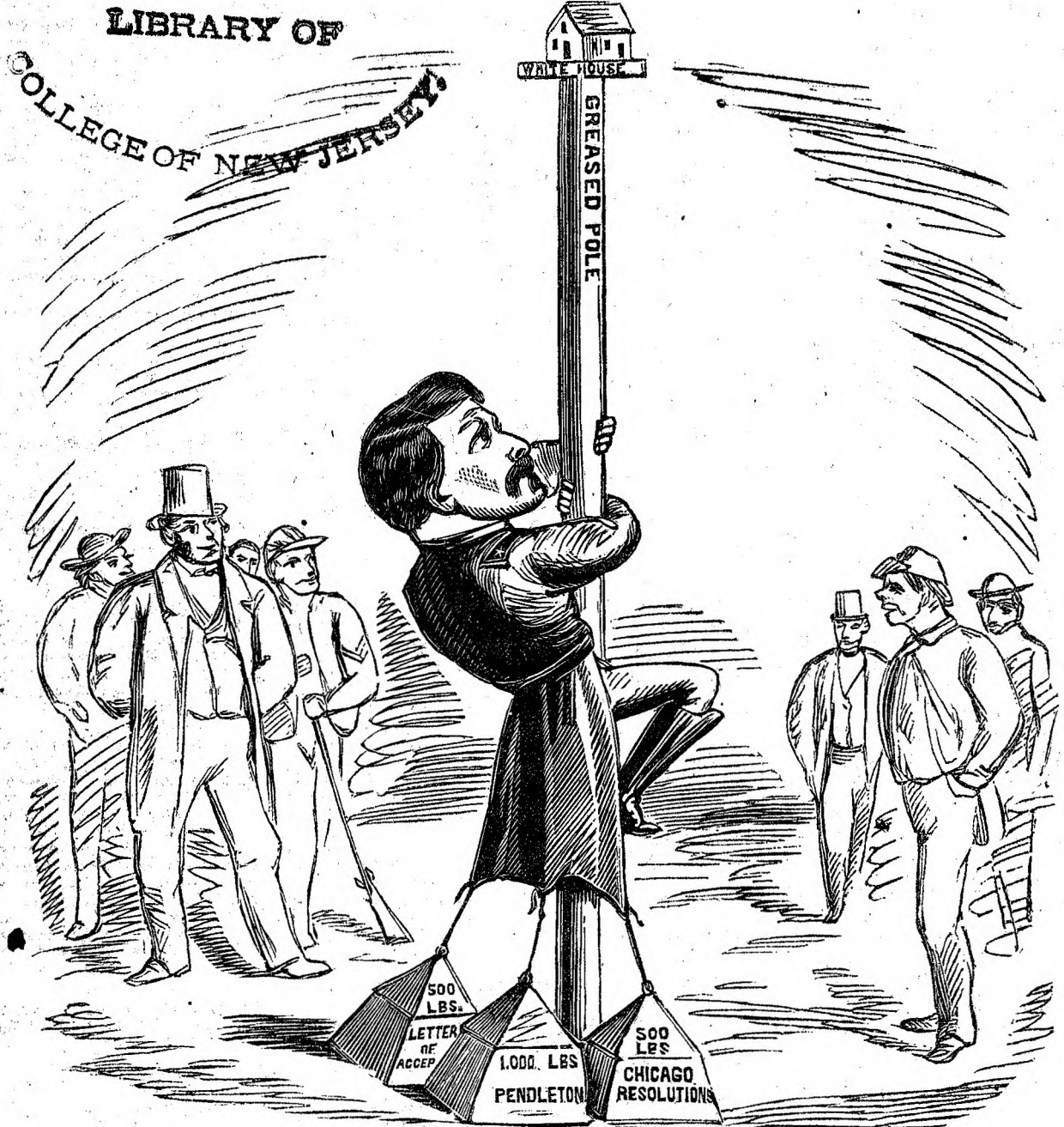
FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON.

OUR COUNTRY, ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

VOLUME IX. NO. 63.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1864.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.



THE GREASED POLE.

LITTLE MAC.—Well, I didn't expect this kind of work. And I'm afraid they'll be putting new weights to my coat-tails all the time.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

COUNTY OFFICERS

SHERIFF.
HENRY C. HOWELL.

REGISTER OF WILLS.
FREDERICK M. ADAMS.

CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT.
EDWIN A. MERRICK.

CITY OFFICERS:

RECEIVER OF TAXES.
CHARLES O'NEILL.

CITY COMMISSIONER.
THOMAS DICKSON.

CONGRESS.

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

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. LANCAST.
Eleventh District—FRANKLIN D. STERNES.
Twelfth District—LUKE V. SUTPHIN, Sr.
Thirteenth District—ENOS C. RENNEN.
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 Elliott,
8. Henry J. McIntyre,
9. James Freeborn,
10. Wm. R. Leeds,
11. Jesse N. Shellmire,
12. William Andress,
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 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.

OUR CANDIDATES.

Among the gentlemen on the Union ticket asking the suffrages of the people at the coming election, we find Henry Howell, Edwin A. Merrick, and James Freeborn. These gentlemen are well known in the community, and their claims to support are such that their election by a majority in excess of the regular ticket is assured. Mr. Howell's long and intimate relations to the mercantile interests of the city makes him well adapted for the post of Sheriff. Mr. Merrick is a young man of sterling integrity. As Clerk of the Orphans' Court he will perform the duties of the office in a manner satisfactory to all parties. Mr. Freeborn will represent the Sixth District in the Legislature. It is unnecessary to say a word in his praise, as he is known by everybody.

JOHN HICKMAN.

John Hickman denies that he is in favor of the Chicago nominees. He is in favor of crushing the rebellion by the use of every means within the power of the Government.

A SOLDIER ON COPPERHEADS.—The soldiers have a thorough contempt for the Copperheads of the North. When they write home about the reptiles, they do it pretty strongly, as the following extract of a letter from Corp. B. Williams, Co. I, Forty-eighth Reg., P. V. V., proves. Writing under date of "Near Petersburg, Va., Sept. 11, 1864," to a friend, Corporal Williams says:

"The Northern dishonorable Peace men ought to go to h— with their peace. I say war until there shall be no more Rebels on the soil of America. I hear that these men are in a great sweat about the draft. I hope that every d—d Copperhead in the Valley will be drafted. I have no pity on anything that bears the name 'Copperhead.' I am in favor of driving them out of the land, for they are not fit to be called Americans. They would cut a good Union man's throat if they could get the chance. There is not much news here. We are waiting anxiously for the election, so that we can vote to put Father Abraham in again as President."

That is the way the army talks, and that is the way the army, as a man will vote. No doubt of it.

STRENGTH OF LEE'S ARMY.—A Confederate Captain, who, after three years of service, left the rebel ranks and came into our lines, called upon us yesterday morning. He confirms the fact that the people of the South are destitute, and most of them heartily sick of the rebellion. Lee's army, he says, was, a month ago, from 65,000 to 70,000 strong, including the whole of Early's command. Lee is the only General in whom the Southern people now confide; all the others they distrust and fear. But his army is full of disaffected men, more especially the Georgians, since the fall of Atlanta, who want to go home and look after their families, now that the Union army has penetrated to the heart of the South. These men desert to our side, or skulk off southward, at every opportunity.

—Here is another sentiment of the dead Douglas, which we commend to all War Democrats who think of supporting the creature of Mr. Fernando Wood's choice. The paragraph will be found in the last letter ever written by the late Senator:

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the flag, the Constitution, and the Union, under all circumstances, and under every Administration, regardless of party politics, against all assailants, at home and abroad. We should never forget that a man cannot be a true Democrat unless he is a loyal patriot."

WHAT THE MIRROR REFLECTS.

The contradictory character of the Democratic creed at the present time is certainly one of the most remarkable facts connected with the history of politics. It cries out against war, internal taxes, conscription, naval and military expenditures, high tariffs, national paper currency, the arrest of rebel spies, agents and traitors, and in fact every distinctive measure of the government. It is for a truce with an enemy who says no truce except on the basis of independence. It is for negotiating with that enemy instead of fighting, and yet pretends to be for the Union. It is for the Constitution, and yet says that Union must be the only condition of peace, thus surrendering the Constitution. It is for an immediate rupture with England, the greatest naval power in the world, but opposes the increase of the navy. It is for aiding the Mexican republic against European intervention, and yet fears to say so in its creed. It is for the freedom of the press and of speech, while it is fiercely opposed to the publication or circulation of anti-slavery sentiment at the South and to the delivery of anti-slavery speeches there. It is for State rights, while it opposes the rights of the free States. It claims to be for liberty while it supports slavery. It asserts that it is national, yet denies that this is a nation. It would be thought patriotic though it opposes the government and gives aid and comfort to the armed enemies of the republic.

It calls itself Democratic, while it opposes the right of the majority to govern, and supports an odious oligarchy. It claims to be the poor man's friend while it aids those who spit upon him as a mudsill. It prates loudly of sympathy for a soldier, while it strives to deprive him of his vote and to render his services in the field odious. It pretends to be opposed to arbitrary arrests, suspension of the *habeas corpus*, emancipation, the draft, confiscation, &c., yet nominates for President the man who started them all in this war. It seeks to preserve slavery, when even Jeff. Davis treats it as a thing of the past. The alternatives presented by this conglomeration of monstrous contradictions may be stated somewhat thus: A peace on terms which the Rebels will not accept, or a war without revenues to carry it on, or men to fight in it for our cause. This cute invention is the sole property of that wonderful personage, McClellan. Look at it, men of sense!

—Mr. Wood promises that if General McClellan is elected, he will not undertake to carry out his opinions, but will be guided by those of his party. Mr. Buchanan was a sample of such a facile, "high-bred" President, and the people want no more of them.

A CHARACTERISTIC LETTER.—The following extract from a letter written by a private soldier in the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, is characteristic of the feeling of the brave boys in the army, who fully understand the position of the political parties. Writing to a friend, he says, "Well, John, give 'Uncle Abe' a vote, and get him as many as you can, for he is the soldier's man and the soldiers' friend. Hurrah for 'Old Abe' and the 'red, white, and blue!' The Union and no compromise with the traitors—but give the greybacks h—l at home and in the army. This is what the soldiers want, and if you whip them at home we will whip them in the army."

—For the benefit of those who cannot find the word "Copperhead" in the dictionary, we give the following analysis of it:

C onspiracy.
O pposition to the war.
P eace on any terms.
P iracy.
E nimity to the Union.
R ecognition to the "C. S. A."
H atred to the Government.
E arnest sympathy with the traitors.
A narchy.
D isloyalty.

GRAND GATHERING OF PATRIOTS.

NO NORTH! NO SOUTH! ONE COUNTRY!
THE STARS AND STRIPES FOR ALL THE LAND!

MAINE.
VERMONT.

MOBILE.

ATLANTA.

SHERANDOAM.

AN Friends of

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

ALL GALLANT VETERANS WHO HAVE FOUGHT
FOR OUR GLORIOUS UNION!

All who Love and Honor

OUR BRAVE SOLDIERS.

All who are determined that

THE MAJORITY SHALL RULE.

All who would negotiate an Honorable Peace with

GRANT,

SHERMAN,

SHERIDAN,

and FARRAGUT,

As Peace Commissioners!

All who hate Treason, and would

PUNISH TRAITORS.

All who rejoice when our Armies are Victorious; all who reverse

OUR PATRIOTIC FOREFATHERS,

and still Cherish their Principles. All who are Grateful for

the Blessings transmitted to us by

The Heroes of '76!

All who would preserve these Blessings for their Children--

ALL AMERICANS, NATIVE AND ADOPTED,

are requested to meet at

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE,

On Saturday Evening, Oct. 8,

1864, to testify their devotion to the

CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION,

which Armed Traitors in some States, and Unarmed Symp-

thizers in others, are trying to overthrow.

LET THE WHOLE PEOPLE COME!

and with united voices proclaim that in spite of

SLAVEHOLDING NABOBS,

AND

EUROPEAN DESPOTS,

Our Country shall forever remain

A FREE LAND FOR POSTERITY.

And a Home for

THE OPPRESSED OF ALL NATIONS!

God and Our Country—Freedom Forever!

A GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS

WILL TAKE PLACE, ON THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE
MEETING, IN THE SQUARE.

By Order of the

NATIONAL UNION CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

JOHN G. BUTLER,

Chairman Committee on Meetings.

PROPOSALS

FOR
LOAN.

5-20 BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, October 1, 1864.

SEALED OFFERS will be received at this Department, under the act of Congress approved June 30th, 1864, until the noon of FRIDAY, the 14th instant, for Bonds of the United States to the amount of forty millions (\$40,000,000) of dollars. The bonds offered will bear an interest of six (6) per centum, payable semi-annually in coin, on the first days of May and November, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five (5) years, and payable in twenty (20) years from November 1st, 1864. Each offer must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars, and must state the sum, including premium offered for each hundred dollars, or for fifty when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principle, including premium of the whole amount bid for, by each bidder, must be deposited as guaranty for the payment of subscriptions if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Boston, Philadelphia or St. Louis; or with the designated depository at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit or Buffalo, or with any National Deposit Bank which may consent to transact the business without charge; for which deposits duplicate certificates will be issued to the depositors by the officer or the Bank receiving them,—the originals of which must be forwarded with the offers to this Department. All deposits should be made in time for the certificates with the offers to reach Washington not later than the morning of October 14th, as aforesaid. No offer not accompanied by its proper Certificate of Deposit will be considered. The Coupon and Registered Bonds issued under this proposal will be of the denominations of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars and one thousand dollars. Registered Bonds of five thousand dollars and ten thousand dollars will be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Friday, October 14th. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers. In cases of acceptance, bonds of the description and denomination preferred will be sent to the subscribers, at the cost of this Department, on final payment of installments.

The deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last installment paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted. The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer, officer or bank authorized to act under this notice, on advice of acceptance of offers, as follows:—

One-half on the 20th of October, and the balance (including the premium and original two per cent. deposit) on the 31st of October. The Bonds will bear interest from November 1st. Interest on deposits from their date to November 1st, will be paid by the Government in coin. One-half of the first installment, or twenty-five per cent. of the accepted offer, may be paid, with accrued interest to October 14th, in United States "Certificates of Indebtedness; but such certificates will be received in part payment of the first installment only.

Offers under this notice should be endorsed "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous to the Government is reserved by the Secretary.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

oc3-toc14

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 2nd Wards,	Monday, October 3
2d and 3d	Tuesday, do 4
3d and 4th	Wednesday, do 5
4th and 5th	Thursday, do 6
5th and 6th	Friday, do 7
6th and 7th	Monday, do 10
7th and 8th	Tuesday, do 11
8th and 9th	Wednesday, do 12
9th and 10th	Thursday, do 13
10th and 11th	Friday, do 14
11th and 12th	Monday, do 17
12th and 13th	Tuesday, do 18
13th and 14th	Wednesday, do 19
14th and 15th	Thursday, do 20
15th and 16th	Friday, do 21
16th and 17th	Monday, do 24
17th and 18th	Tuesday, do 25
18th and 19th	Wednesday, do 26
19th and 20th	Thursday, do 27
20th and 21st	Friday, do 28
21st and 22d	Monday, do 31
22d and 23d	Tuesday, do 1
23d and 24th	Wednesday, do 2

JAMES SHAW,
Clerk City Commissioners.

oc3-oc26

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.—Frank-

RESOURCES.	
Notes and Bills discounted.....	\$196,026 21
United States Bonds deposited to secure circulation.....	280,000 00
United States Securities deposited to secure deposits.....	50,000 00
	\$326,026 21
Due from banks.....	244,744 43
Lawful Money of the United States.....	76,480 00
Bills of solvent banks.....	1,272 00
Cash items.....	2,704 95
Circulating notes of this bank.....	49,725 00
	374,226 38
Real estate.....	12,198 64
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,110 57
Current expenses.....	4,670 83
	17,980 04
	\$918,932 63

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in.....	\$250,000 00
Circulating notes received from comp-troller.....	200,000 00
Due to depositors.....	306,422 90
Due to banks.....	91,755 75
	458,182 55
Profit and loss.....	8,157 68
Unpaid dividends.....	92 00
Due on real estate.....	2,500 00
	10,749 75
	\$918,932 63

I, WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Cashier of the Second National Bank of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this Third day of October, 1864.
JOHN SHALLCROSS,
Notary Public.

THIRD QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, October 3, 1864.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts.....	\$227,811 50
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation.....	180,000 00
U. S. Bonds deposited for other purposes.....	50,000 00
U. S. Bonds and other U. S. Securities on hand.....	109,700 00
	\$367,511 50
Specie and Legal Tender Notes.....	261,623 44
Bills of Solvent Banks.....	1,030 00
U. S. 5 per cent Legal Tenders.....	115,000 00
Cash items.....	10,238 79
Due from Banks and Bankers.....	32,912 48
Real Estate.....	4,875 65
Expense Account.....	7,297 17
	433,667 55
	\$1,001,179 03

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in.....	\$185,500 00
Circulating Notes issued.....	161,400 00
Profit and Loss.....	17,013 81
Due to Banks and Bankers.....	73,603 21
Due Treasurer of the United States.....	253,090 63
Due Depositors on demand.....	310,451 86
	\$1,001,179 03

oct 4 36 R. GLENDINNING, Cashier.

NINTH WARD.

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!!!
LINCOLN, JOHNSON, O'NEILL, FREEBORN
AND THE

WHOLE UNION TICKET.
A Mass Meeting of the loyal men of the NINTH WARD will be held on **Tuesday Evening**, October 4th, at 8 o'clock, at WEST PENN SQUARE, MARKET Street west of Broad.
The following distinguished gentlemen will address the meeting—

Hon. CHAS. O'NEILL,	WM. B. MANN,
MORTON MCMICHAEL	WM. L. DENNIS,
WM. S. PEIRCE,	THOS. M. COLEMAN,
JOHN B. LATTA,	CHAS. GIBBONS,
WM. M. BULL, Esq., and others.	

By order of the Ward Committee of Superintendence.
CYRUS HORNE, President pro tem.
JOHN L. HILL, Secretary. oc3-26

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000.
FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

U. S. 6s OF 1881.
COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of this very desirable
Six Per Cent. Loan for sale.

10-40 AND 7 3-10 LOANS.
Banks and Bankers supplied with the above bonds.

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

All National Bank Notes Received on Deposit at Par.

Advances made on QUARTERMASTER'S VOUCHER'S, YEAR CERTIFICATES, and other United States Securities.
C. H. CLARK, Pres.

MORTON MCMICHAEL, Jr., Cashier.
ENGRAVING.

The undersigned are prepared to execute all kinds of designs for Posters, Newspapers, Books, &c., &c., at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
ADRIAN & FROSCIO,
Designers and Engravers, Daily News Building,
136 So. 3d street.

oc1-36

CAMPAIGN DIAL.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

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.

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. Cameron, as Chairman of the Union State Central Committee, is managing the present campaign in a manner that is likely to injure not only his own prospects, but those of the party he claims to represent.—For some reason known only to himself, the Chairman has thrown every possible obstacle in the way of Philadelphia publishers who desire to collect their bills for advertising the Address and other circulars. In some instances he has peremptorily refused to pay; and in one case, where the proprietor of a newspaper published in Philadelphia was urgent in his demand, he plainly told him that *he cared not if he took his paper over to the Democratic Party!* This is certainly curious language to come from the Chairman of the State Central Committee. We should not refer to it at all, but for the fact that this conduct, unless checked at once, will lead to disaster. No matter what may be Mr. Cameron's feelings, *our* heart is in the cause of which Mr. Lincoln is the representative, and we deem it our duty, at this stage of the campaign, to enter our solemn protest against a canvass carried on in the mode adopted by Mr. Cameron.

The success of our ticket, and the success of the grandest cause ever entrusted to men, shall not be placed in jeopardy by one man, no matter what his own personal aspirations may be, if we can prevent it by our protest. Mr. Cameron may feel aggrieved at what he believes to be opposition to him in Philadelphia, but he has no right to carry his revenge so far as to risk the success of the whole ticket. The Committee of which he is chairman owes a duty to the State and to the people it represents, to meet at once and adopt measures to counteract the baleful influences of Mr. Cameron. The CAMPAIGN DIAL is working for the UNION, and considerations for no man shall make us hesitate to do our duty to the party and point out the breakers ahead. With this feeling, we have spoken plainly, and now leave the subject to the State Central Committee, for action before it is too late.

—The Confederate Senator Semmes, of Louisiana, delivered a speech at Jackson, Mississippi, wherein he acknowledged that the Confederacy could hope for no aid from Europe, and asserted that the defeat of Sherman in Georgia, was absolutely necessary to the success of the Confederacy.

A FREE PRESS AND FREE SPEECH.

The Democrats are clamoring for a free press and for free speech, as if there was any restriction on either. But would it not be good Democratic doctrine to limit the exercise of both? Is it forgotten that under Buchanan's Administration the Postmaster General ordered the New York *Tribune* to be thrown out of the mails? According to the Democratic notion, this was an exercise of arbitrary power, and should consign to eternal infamy the author. We have, however, never heard the Democrats rail against Buchanan's Postmaster. The secret is, that the interference with the press at that day was in behalf of the *South*, and that makes all the difference. But let us examine the charge that free speech ought not to be interfered with under any circumstances. The Democrats insist that a man should have the right to say what he pleases, as that can by no possibility injure the country or people. Very good. Now what is the Democratic excuse for the Southern Rebellion? That the South was goaded to madness by the orators and writers of the North! This is the burden of all the Democratic speeches, and it is the text of all the Democratic writers. It is admitted by Alexander H. Stephens, the Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, that the South always had control of the Government; that even under Mr. Lincoln's Administration they would have been safe, as there was a majority in Congress opposed to him; but the North *talked and wrote against the South!* The South was taunted and insulted. The South was misrepresented. And all this is urged as an excuse for the chivalry inaugurating a rebellion which has caused the slaughter of so many of our kindred.

This abuse of the South ought to have been stopped, cries the Democratic orator in one breath, and in the next he insists that Mr. Lincoln should allow them to say what they please! In other words, they are in favor of preventing the exercise of free speech if directed against the *South*, and in favor of its full exercise if directed against the *North*. These are the men who prate of "brotherly love," "fratricidal strife," and "unnatural war." If there is such a sentiment as that of "brotherly love" in a struggle for national existence, one would naturally suppose that those nearest to you would receive your first attention.—With the Democrats it is different. "Brotherly love" with them means *love* for the South, but *hate* for the North, especially the New England portion of the North. They are opposed to bloodshed, and busy themselves at the same time in collecting *arms* with which to resist the Government; they are opposed to fighting "brethren," but declare their willingness to "drive New England out into the cold;" they are opposed to knocking out men's brains, but encourage a riot in New York. They are in favor of *Peace*, and declare their intention of commencing a *war* to secure it. Their war, however, is to be directed against *Northern* men, not Southern brethren. *They have no brethren in the North*, and that is the secret of the present position of the Democratic party.

SUBSTITUTES FOR DEMOCRATIC POLITICIANS.

The canvass in Indiana between Governor Morton and his competitor, sweeps with dramatic interest to a Union victory. Side by side, the McClellan and the Republican candidates argue the causes of their respective parties to the jury of the whole State, and the august inquest prepares its verdict, with tokens of feeling which the political jury-box does not hide. At a vast meeting in Crawfordsville, McDonald's own residence,

last week, Morton overwhelmed the Democratic candidate for Governor. In reply to a portion of the speech of the latter, in which his righteous soul had expressed a counterfeited anxiety to know what was to be done with the negroes freed by the President's Proclamation, Governor Morton said:

"The gentleman is greatly troubled about free negroes; he need give himself no uneasiness. They are going into the army, at the rate of thousands every week, *as substitutes for Democratic politicians*, and I understand that those politicians are exceedingly well represented by them."

The reporter of the meeting says that at this palpable hit "the crowd roared, and Joseph McDonald, the discomfited Copperhead, sat with his eyes toward the ground, attempting to spit on a fly at his feet, in Chicago platform imitation of an artillerist trying to throw shells on a gunboat."

Morton, in the opening speech, had charged the managers of the Chicago Convention with having carefully kept out of their platform denunciation of the rebellion and censure of the rebels. McDonald's reply was, that denunciation would have done no good, and that he was "opposed on principle to dealing in bitterness and denunciation." The reporter of the meeting writes:

"On this point, Morton, in his closing half-hour, planted a lick between Joseph's eyes that doubtless made him too blind to see the fly any longer, and it in all probability escaped unharmed. 'The gentleman,' said the Governor, 'has great charity for Jeff. Davis and his Rebel minions who are attempting to destroy the nation; he is opposed to denouncing them because it will do no good, &c. Then why can he not extend the boundary of his charity so as to take in Mr. Lincoln and the people of the North? If his charity is so great he cannot denounce the enemies of his country, how is it he happens to have so many bitter denunciations to heap on its friends, who are attempting to snatch it from the jaws of destruction? At this, the crowd again slung hats, clapped hands, and cried out: '*Hit him again!*' 'Hit him again!' And thus did the Governor go on for half an hour, at the close of which some proposed three cheers for Gov. Morton, and they were given in earnest. No cheers were proposed for McDonald, and this at his own home was humiliating enough. He left the stand the worst looking and the worst whipped man we ever saw come down from a public discussion."

CANNOT STAND VICTORIES.

A Democratic newspaper published in this city, within a day or two gravely advises its readers to beware of the "War Bulletins" now coming fast and furious from General Grant. The Democracy is told by this organ of the party that these victories are *bogus*—or may be bogus—or, if true, they don't amount to much, and if they do amount to anything the *Administration* should not have the credit! This covers the ground pretty thoroughly. After condemning the Administration for disasters because the campaign was not managed by the Generals but by the President, now they swallow all this, and insist most vehemently that the President has not interfered, and is, therefore, not entitled to no credit for the success of our arms!

But what can be thought of a party whose organ is compelled to warn the public against the effect of UNION victories? If the Democracy was true to the country and the cause in which it is engaged, what possible injury could even a *bogus* victory do the prospects of the standard bearer? If a party for the Union, every reported victory—true or otherwise—would improve its prospects. In giving a warning to the members of the party to beware of these advances of Gen. Grant, they admit, publicly, that their cause is identified with that of the Rebels, and that whatever injures the traitors injures the Democratic party! There is no escaping this conclusion.

NATIONAL HALL
MARKET ABOVE THIRTEENTH STREET.

By invitation of the

UNION LEAGUE,
CAPT. GEORGE W CURRY,
FOURTH DELAWARE VOLUNTEERS,
and other celebrated Speakers,

WILL ADDRESS THE PUBLIC
THIS EVENING, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,
AT
NATIONAL HALL,
MARKET STREET ABOVE THIRTEENTH.
HALL OF THE UNION LEAGUE,
CHESTNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.

BY INVITATION OF THE

UNION LEAGUE,
DAVID PAUL BROWN ESQ.,
WILL ADDRESS THE PUBLIC
ON THE ISSUES OF THE DAY,
And will follow it by a Lecture upon

THE WOMEN OF THE WAR,
On Wednesday Evening, Oct. 5.
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,
AT THE HALL OF THE UNION LEAGUE,
CHESTNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.
The Ladies are invited to attend. cc4-2t

BEST LIKENESSES PUBLISHED!

FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS, Size 19x23. Price \$1 00.

1. President ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
2. Lieutenant General U. S. GRANT.
3. Major General GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.
4. Major General W. T. SHERMAN.
6. Major General W. S. HANCOCK.

Copies sent by mail on receipt of price.
Liberal discount to Agents and Dealers.
Address all orders to

G. W. PITCHER.
cc3-tuth3t No. 308 CHESTNUT Street.

LINCOLN, JOHNSON, AND the Whole UNION TICKET.
MASS MEETING IN TWELFTH WARD.
THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
TUESDAY EVENING, October 4, 1864.
Fifth and Buttonwood Streets.
The following speakers will address the meeting—
COL. R. S. MATTHEWS, of Maryland.
COL. CALHOUN, of Kentucky.
HON. LEONARD MYERS,
HON. JAS. POLLOCK,
HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY,
HON. CHAS. O. NEILL,
COL. WILLIAM B. MANN,
MORTON MICHAEL, Esq., and others
cc4-3t By order of the WARD COMMITTEE.

FARRAGUT!! FARRAGUT!!!!
A Fine Steel Portrait
OF
ADMIRAL D. G. FARRAGUT.
size 19 by 24—PRICE \$1.
Sent by mail on receipt of price. Liberal discount to agents
and dealers.
G. W. PITCHER,
cc4-3t 308 Chestnut Street.

GUNBOAT STRATEGY:
GEN. MCCLELLAN NOT AT MALVERN HILL,
BUT ON BOARD A GUNBOAT.—We published
not long ago, says the N. J. State Gazette,
an extract from Gen. McClellan's testimony
before the Committee on the Conduct of the
War. In that testimony Gen. McClellan,
when asked if he was on board a gunboat
during the battle of Malvern Hill, said that
he "could not remember." The General's
memory was singularly treacherous, for
there is abundant evidence that during the
crisis of that great battle, Gen. McClellan,
instead of being with his army, was safe on
board the gunboat Galena.

At the meeting in front of the American
Hotel, on Thursday evening, General Farns-
worth alluded to this fact, [proving con-
clusively, from official and other documents,
the whereabouts of McClellan during that
eventful day. After the adjournment of the
meeting, Hon. Wm. F. Brown, of Ocean
county, introduced to General Farnsworth
the man who was pilot of the Eudora, on the
day of the battle of Malvern Hill, and who
is a resident of Ocean county. The pilot
said that so far as the charge that General
McClellan was on board the Galena during
the battle was concerned, he himself would
make oath to the fact. He saw General Mc-
Clellan come on board; saw him frequently
while on board, and go on shore about sun-
set. On the second day of the battle—the
day a great victory was gained—Gen. Mc-
Clellan came on board about 9 or 10 o'clock,
and he remained until about noon, when he
went on shore, and was absent about an hour.
The boat ran up the river, and some time
after Gen. McClellan went on shore, and
did not return until night.

CHOOSING SIDES.
If any one is at a loss on which side to
range himself in the present political canvass,
we present below something to assist him in
making a choice, namely, a list of names of
prominent persons who are in favor of Mr.
Lincoln's re-election; and another list of
persons who are in favor of the election of
McClellan and Pendleton. Any man who
loves the Union, and desires its maintenance
and perpetuation, will find it easy to select
his side, when he sees who it is that supports
the different tickets:—

<i>For Lincoln and Johnson, and the Union and Constitution.</i>	<i>For McClellan and Pen- dleton and Negotiations with Armed Rebels.</i>
Ulysses S Grant	George W Jones
Wm T Sherman	C L Vollandgham
Philip Sheridan	Alexander Long
George G Meade	James W Wall
Joseph Hooker	Fitz John Porter
B F Butler	Thomas H Seymour
W S Rosecrans	D W Voorhees
A Burnside	George Saunders
N P Banks	Lazarus W Powell
John A Logan	C A Wickliffe
John A Dix	Franklin Pierce
T F Meagher	Fernando Wood
D E Sickles	Horatio Seymour
Admiral Farragut	S L M Barlow
Lewis Cass	Isalah Rynders
John E Wool	James Buchanan
Edward Everett	The London Times
Daniel S Dickinson	Congressman Harris
John Brough	August Belmont

—The Cincinnati Enquirer, commenting
on the nomination of McClellan, says:
"That some of his antecedents are not as
satisfactory to the friends of peace as we
could desire, and that while in the military
service of Mr. Lincoln he performed some
acts that are to be regretted, is very true."
His acts, which loyal men chiefly regret,
are his delays at Washington, his "change
of base" on the Peninsula, his failure to sup-
port Pope at the second battle of Bull Run,
and his wretched failure to crush the enemy
at Antietam,

GENERAL MCCALL.
Gen. George A. McCall has put himself
right on the record. At the mass meeting
held at West Chester, on Saturday last, the
following letter was read:
BELAIR, Sept. 30, 1864.
Messrs. W. E. Barber, W. P. Marshall, and
others, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your let-
ter of the 29th inst., inviting me "to preside
over a mass meeting of the loyal citizens of
Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery coun-
ties, to be held at the Agricultural Fair
grounds, on Saturday next, the 1st of Octo-
ber." Although I am constrained to decline
the honor you have thus intended to convey,
I will avail myself of the occasion to express
to you my views with respect to the great
question (the conduct of the war) now be-
fore our country, and soon to be decided at
the coming Presidential election, which
views in the main have never, under any
circumstances, undergone a change. No one
deplored more than myself the stern neces-
sity which required the Northern States to
take up arms to quell the rebellion of the
South; yet no one more than myself felt the
necessity of rousing and exerting all the en-
ergies of the country to this end. One of
two things then stared us in the face: either
the positive suppression of the rebellion and
the preservation of the Union, or the utter
and irretrievable loss of position among the
nations of the earth, and the entailment on
our children of an everlasting disagreement,
contention and war, with the Southern peo-
ple. I now believe, as I ever have believed,
that if the Union is worth preserving, it is
worth the prosecution of the war to a suc-
cessful conclusion. With regard to the con-
duct of this war, I cannot say that I have
approved or would now endorse all the mea-
sures of the present Administration; but I
regard any Administration that will ener-
getically prosecute the war as preferable to
one that is in favor of an armistice and a
convocation of the States—until the States in
rebellion have laid down their arms.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
GEORGE A. MCCALL.

General Dix on the Chicago Platform.
General Dix made a speech at Sandusky
on the 26th, in which he defined his position.
He was received with three loud cheers,
and briefly addressed the people, saying—
"Fellow-citizens—I am very thankful for
the honor you have done me. As I arrived
here late to-night, am engaged in public
business, and shall depart at an early hour
in the morning, I know you will excuse me
if I limit what I have to say to a simple ac-
knowledgment of your kindness and cour-
tesy."
"I will say one word, however, on the sub-
ject which lies nearest the heart of every
loyal man—I mean the rebellion. It has
been my conviction from the beginning that
we can have no honorable peace until the in-
surgent armies are dispersed and the leaders
of the rebellion expelled from the country.
[Loud cheers.] I believe that a cessation of
hostilities would lead inevitably and directly
to a recognition of the insurgent States; and
when I say this I need hardly add that I can
have no part in any political movement of
which the Chicago platform is the basis. [Re-
newed cheering and applause.] No, fellow-
citizens, the only hope of securing an hono-
rable peace—a peace which shall restore the
Union and the Constitution, lies in a steady,
persistent and unrelenting prosecution of the
war [great applause]; and I believe the
judgment of every right thinking man will
soon bring him to this conviction."
"With these few remarks, and renewing
the expression of my thanks for your kind-
ness, I bid you all good night."

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.....6 00	One year.....35 00

DISPLAYED CARDS—Double rates Each Insertion.

All Advertisements have their full number of insertions for days they may be crowded out.

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

Government Securities.

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

		New York Prices.
U. S. 5-20 Bonds interest off.	106½	107½
U. S. 6s, due 1881, Coupon.	105½	106½
Do. due 1881, Registered.	107	109
U. S. 7-10 Treasury Notes.	105	107
Certificates of Indebtedness.	94½	95½
Quartermasters' Vouchers.	93	94
Gold.	190	195
		Market steady

Specie Quotations.

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

Bankable Currency the Standard.	
GOLD.	SILVER.
American.....1 80@1 90	American, prior to 1852.....\$2 10@
Do. (dated prior to 1854).....1 55@ 60	Do. Quarts.....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 francs).....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.....23
Hans 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 Guilder Pieces.....6 10@6 15	French do.....1 53@
Ten Thalers.....17 50@	English Silver \$ £. 7 00@
	Spanish and Mexican silver, \$ oz.....1 75

*A heavy Sovereign weighs 5 dwts. 2½ grains.

Pennsylvania Country Bank Notes

At Discount in Philadelphia.

[Corrected Daily, by CHAS. CAMBLOS & Co., Bankers, No. 38 South Third Street.]

Allegheny Bank, Pittsburg.....½	Honesdale Bank.....½
Antiracite B'k, Tamaqua.....½	Iron City B'k, Pittsburg.....½
Bank of Beaver Co.....par	Jersey Shore Bank.....½
Bank of Chambersburg.....½	Kittanning Bank.....½
Bank of Chester Valley.....½	Lewisburg Bank.....½
Bank of Conowingo.....½	Lebanon Bank, Lebanon.....½
Bank of Crawford County.....½	Lebanon Valley Bank, Leb.....½
Bank of Fayette Co.....par	Lock Haven Bank.....½
Bank of Gettysburg.....½	Mech's Bank, Pittsburg.....½
Bank of Lawrence Co.....½	Merchants & Manufacturers Bank, Pittsburg.....½
Bank of Middletown.....½	Milton Co. Bank, Milton.....½
Bank of New Castle.....½	Milton Bank, Milton.....½
Bank of Pottsville.....40	Monongahela Bank, Browns-ville.....par
Bank of Pottsville.....½	Mount Joy Bank.....½
Citizens B'k, Pittsburg.....½	Octoraro Bank, Oxford.....½
Clearfield Co. Bank.....½	Petroleum Bank, Titusville.....½
Columbia B'k, Columbia.....½	Pittston Bank, Pittston.....½
Downingtown Bank.....½	Stroudsburg Bank.....½
Exchange Bank, Pittsburg.....½	Tioga Co. Bank.....½
Farmers' Bank, Pottsville.....½	Venango Bank, Franklin.....½
Farmers' Bank, Reading.....½	West Branch B'k, Williams-port.....½
Farmers' & Drovers' Bank, Waynesburg.....½	Wyoming Bank, Wilkesb'.....½
Franklin Bank, Washington.....½	York Bank, York.....½
Governm't Bank, Pottsville.....½	York Co. Bank, York.....½
Harrisburg Bank.....½	

Uncurrent Money Quotations.

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

Discount.	Discount.
New England.....½	Wheeling.....2½
New York City.....½	Ohio.....2½
New York State.....½	Indiana.....1½
Jersey—large.....½	Indiana—Free.....1½
Jersey—small.....½	Kentucky.....½
Pennsylvania Currency 1-5@½	Tennessee.....60
Do Small.....½@½	Missouri.....1½@16
Delaware.....½	Illinois.....2 to 60
Do. small.....½	Wisconsin.....2 to 60
Baltimore.....½	Michigan.....1
Maryland.....½@1½	Iowa.....1½
Dis. of Columbia.....½	Canada.....prm. 88
Virginia.....35@40	

Foreign Bills of Exchange.

[Corrected by M. SCHULTZ & Co.]

London, 60 days' sight.....2 07 @2 08	
“ 3 days' “.....2 08 @2 10	
Paris, 60 days' “.....2655 @2670	
“ 3 days' “.....2660 @2665	
Amsterd., 60 days' “.....2690 @	
Bremen, 60 days' “.....150 @	
Hamburg, 60 days' sight.....65 @	
Cologne, Leipzig, Berlin, 60 days' sight.....1 83 @1 84	
Amsterdam, 60 days' sight.....78 @80	
Frankfort, 60 days' sight.....78 @	
	Market steady.

City Warrants.

[Reported Daily by F. W. FOX & Co., No. 48 S. Third St.]

New.....3½ @

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

Demand Notes.....prem. @	
U. S. Bonds, 1881.....105 @106	
U. S. 7-10 Notes.....105½ @106½	
Quartermasters' Vouchers.....dis. 91 @92	
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness.....dis. 33 @34	
Gold.....prem. 190 @192	
New Certificates of Indebtedness.....94½ @95½	

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

U. S. Bonds, 1881.....105½ @	
U. S. 7-10 Treasury Notes.....105½ @	
Gold.....191 @	
New Certificates of Indebtedness.....94½ @	
U. S. 5-20 Bonds.....106½ @	

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

American Gold.....prem. 185 @190	
Demand Notes.....185 @190	
Quarters and Halves.....180 @	
Panna. Currency.....¾d @ ½	
N. Y. Exchange.....¾ @ Par	

—The Secretary of the Treasury announces that he will receive Proposals, until October 14th, for forty millions of 5-20 Bonds. The 5-20s have always been so popular that a liberal premium is expected, and a considerable amount will probably be taken on foreign account. The 7-30 loan will not be interfered with, and remains the most convenient investment at par that is now in the market, while the “Proposals” may be desirable for banks and capitalists. The subscriptions to the 7-30s have already amounted to over forty-five millions. Full particulars in relation to both these loans will be found in our advertising columns.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

FRANKFORD,

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND AGENCY

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

Capital \$250,000, Fully Paid.

With the privilege of increasing to

\$500,000.

PRESIDENT,

NATHAN HILLES,

CASHIER.

WILLIAM H. RHAWN, late of the Philadelphia Bank.

DIRECTORS.

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

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED

FOR

UNITED STATES LOANS.

Deposits of large or small sums received.
Interest allowed on deposits by agreement.
Collections made upon all accessible points.
Loans negotiated upon favorable terms.

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

WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Cashier.

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 Torch. By order of the National Union City Executive Committee.
JOHN G. BUTLER,
Chairman Committee on Meetings.

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 upward 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.

Up to the 24th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over

\$40,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositories, and by the

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

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

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS.

throughout the country will give further information, and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales,

OCT. 4, 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.

21000 U S 5-20, coup off	102
10000 do 8 1/2	106 3/4
2500 City 6s, new	102 3/4
100 Irwin Oil	7 3/4
100 Rock Oil	4 1/2
100 do	4 1/2
100 Ferry Oil	4 1/2
100 Lehigh Nav	80
30 Green and Coats	30
100 Cam & Amb 7 1/2	104
80 Penna R R	69 3/4
1000 City 6s	102
2000 do	103
100 sh Dalzell Oil	b80 9 3/4
50 McClintock	6 3/4
50 sh Noble & Del	12 3/4
500 Tioga, bds	112
100 sh Catawissa	20
100 sh Egbert Oil	3
150 sh Long Island	48
100 Phila and Erie R	32

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

A. G. CURTIN,
In the Name and by the Authority of the Com-
monwealth 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 Glenker 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 Common-
wealth, \$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 above-men-
tioned, I do hereby issue this, my proclama-
tion, declaring the payment, cancellation, ex-
tinguishment and final discharge of two hun-
dred 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 opin-
ion, advance rapidly.

Parties having 5-20 Loan will do well TO CALL AND EX-
CHANGE THEIR 5-20s for this more permanent Loan, es-
pecially 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	\$409,000
CCRUED SURPLUS.....	921,56
INVESTED PREMIUMS.....	1,686,288
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.....	\$8,416
INCOME FOR 1864	\$300,000
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829	\$5,000,000

PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY OLICIES,
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

DIRECTORS.

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

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

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

J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. fe20

EXCHANGE ON EUROPE

BANKERS' BILLS

DRAWN ON

Brown, Brohers & 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' & MERCH-
ANTS' 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.,	New York City.
Ferree & Co.,	Philadelphia.
S. E. Cohen,	Baltimore.
Johnson Bros. & Co.,	Cincinnati.
Ward & Brother,	Rochester.
A. C. Badger & Co.,	Chicago.
Fant, Rittenhouse & Co.,	Washington City.
H. Markell & Co.,	Dubuque.
Arthur Bland,	Louisville, Ky.
B. A. Tillinghast & Son,	Troy, N. Y.
Sample & Jones,	Pittsburg.
Allen, Copp & Nisbet,	St. Louis.
E. Evertsen,	Albany.
John McLeer & Son,	Wilmington.
C. A. Read & Co.,	Cleveland.
Marshall & Higley,	Milwaukee.
Louis A. Macklot,	Davenport.
Berry, Dawson & Co.,	St. Paul.

STOCK-TABLES, MARKETS.

THIRTY NEW COUNTEREITS.

SUBSCRIPTION, Per Annum,

Semi-Monthly, \$2.50 Monthly, \$1.50.

Weekly.....\$3.50.

Single copies, Fifteen Cents.

Address, S. E. COHEN, Publisher,

105 S. 3d Street, Philadelphia.

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 Look Haven, and between
Baltimore and Look 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.
J. M. Drill, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Phila.

LEWIS L. HOUPP,
General Ticket Agent, Phila.

JOS. D. FORTS,
General Manager Williamsport.

PEACE AND DISUNION.

What is meant by an Immediate Cessation of Hostilities?

It means the withdrawal of our armies from Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. It means the raising of the blockade. It means allowing the Rebels to supply themselves with men and money and munitions of war. It means the abandonment of all that we have gained; the acknowledgment that the war is a failure, that we are defeated, and that we cannot subdue the rebellion. In short, it means the

DISMEMBERMENT OF THE UNION!

What is meant by a Convention of all the States.

It means that we shall beg the South to grant us a treaty of peace, the first condition of which they have proclaimed to be the recognition of their independence. It means that we shall surrender to them half the territory of the Union, and hold the rest on such terms as they shall dictate.

What is meant by a Separation of the Union?

It means two or more military nations involved in perpetual war with each other. It means the destruction of our industry and the loss of our liberties. It means huge standing armies recruited by incessant drafts. It means the burden of unlimited expenditure without resources or credit to defray it. It means yearly invasions and desolation.

Citizens, reflect that this is what you vote for if you vote THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

NO CONVERTS.

The *Age* publishes the names of a list of statesmen, commencing with ex-president Fillmore, now supporters of McClellan, who opposed the Democratic party in the past. The reliability of the list may be imagined when General W. T. Sherman is included. But, supposing all the others do support McClellan and oppose Mr. Lincoln, is that any strength lost to Mr. Lincoln? These gentlemen may have opposed the Democratic party, but did they not also oppose Mr. Lincoln in 1860? If their opposition in 1860 was not powerful enough to defeat Mr. Lincoln, how do they expect to succeed in 1864, when we have thousands of Democrats who opposed him then now supporting him?

MAJOR GENERAL WM. T. SHERMAN:

The *Age* of Monday claims General Wm. T. Sherman as an adherent of McClellan! This is decidedly cool, especially when the writer of the paragraph knew it was untrue. Any man reading General Sherman's letter to the traitor Hood, can have no difficulty in deciding which party the hero of Atlanta supports. Perhaps the best evidence of Gen. Sherman's sentiments is that he is in the army fighting. He is not of the Buell tribe, and will not receive pay for fighting in a cause which he believes to be wrongly managed in its civil policy.

—Every intelligent man, North and South, knows for a certainty that the Rebels have been pushed to the wall, and that to effect the complete overthrow of the rebellion nothing is wanting but the few more well-directed blows for which preparations are being made. And yet at such a moment, the Democrats have entered the Presidential canvass proposing "an immediate cessation of hostilities" for the sake of peace, that cannot be obtained save through dishonor to ourselves, dishonor to the brave men who have fallen, dishonor to the starry flag, concession of independence to the South, and the extinction of the American Republic. No man who reads, thinks, and lets his honest convictions rule him, will pretend for a single instant that the Chicago platform means not this, and the train of disaster and dishonor which would inevitably ensue.

MORE MILITARY INTERFERENCE.

Gen. Sheridan keeps the ball rolling in the Shenandoah Valley. He seems to have routed and thoroughly broken up Early's army, which numbered from thirty to forty thousand men, and constituted a very large part of Lee's disposable force. The Government mean time seems to be sending him supplies and reinforcements—with the apparent intention of having him push up the Valley, cleaning everything before him as he goes, and finally seizing and holding Lynchburg. When that is done, Lee's stay in Richmond will be short.

But all this is terribly damaging to the cause of the Chicago Secessionists. It does not favor their mode of stopping the war. It will undoubtedly lead to a "cessation of hostilities"—but not of that sort they are demanding. They want the war stopped by concessions, not victories—by compromises, not triumphs. Consequently every new victory, although it brings the war so much nearer its close, puts their triumph the farther off. It must be very embarrassing to belong to a political party whose prospects depend on the defeat of the country's flag.

The fact is, the opponents of the Administration have been trying to convince the country that it was impossible to put down the rebellion by force of arms. The Chicago Convention pronounced the war a failure. If this were so, there would be some sense in their demand that it should be stopped. But events are showing, more and more clearly day by day, that it is not so. The war is not a failure. The Union armies are marching steadily forward toward a final victory. The rebellion can and will be put down by force of arms. Everything indicates that this result is certain and close at hand. And the prospect of its speedy accomplishment fills every heart with courage, and with the determination to sustain the Government in its efforts to restore and maintain the Union.

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

PUTTING IT RATHER STRONG.—At the Chicago Convention (outside), Dan Mahoney, one of the Democratic "martyrs to free speech," said:

"To get them (the South) back, you must repudiate the disgraceful treatment they received, and thrust from power the instruments of their attempted degradation. We must elect our candidate, and then, holding out our hands to the South, invite them to come and sit again in our Union circle. [A voice—"Suppose they won't come?"] If they will not come to us, then I am in favor of going to them. [Loud cheers.] Our Constitution can be made acceptable to them, and then I have the assurance that they will return and forget the past.

This is putting it rather strong, but there is no degradation to which a genuine Cop will not descend. It is the nature of the reptile: "Upon thy belly shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat, all the days of thy life!"

BALLOTS AND BULLETS.—While our soldiers are conquering the rebels of the South with bullets, we must conquer the Copperheads of the North with ballots. Vermont and Maine have nobly commenced the work. Make ready.

MCLELLAN ON SLAVERY.

There is not a single measure for which the Copperheads find fault with Mr. Lincoln, that has not been approved and recommended by McClellan. The draft, arbitrary arrests, confiscation, and even emancipation have all been endorsed by him. Hear him:

"The time has come when the Government must determine upon a civil and military policy covering the whole ground of our national trouble. The responsibility of determining, declaring, and supporting such civil and military policy, and of directing the whole course of the national affairs in regard to the rebellion, must now be assumed and exercised by you, or our cause will be lost. The Constitution gives you power sufficient even for the present terrible emergency."

This will justify any one of the measures taken by the President, and denounced by McClellan's supporters as high-handed. But hear him further:

"Slaves contraband under the act of Congress, seeking military protection, should receive it. The rights of the Government to appropriate permanently to its own service claims of slave labor should be asserted, and the right of the owner to compensation therefor should be recognised. This principle might be extended, upon grounds of military necessity and security, to all the slaves within a particular State, thus working manumission in such State; and in Missouri, perhaps in West Virginia also, and possibly even in Maryland, the expediency of such a measure is only a question of time."

Here is a complete endorsement of emancipation, and it is justified, too, upon the very grounds set up by the President's friends—"military necessity and security."

It is true that McClellan has gone back on all this. He has eaten his own words, and runs, to-day, as the opponent of his own recommendations. But what of that? the recommendations hold good; he only has proved wrong. And a man who repudiates his own words and acts within the short space of three years, is not fit to be the President.

WAR DEMOCRACY.—In a speech delivered at an enthusiastic Union meeting held at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 8, Gen. Hayne thus defined "War Democracy":

"My friends, I am a War Democrat. And I will tell you just what kind of a War Democrat I am. About the matter of this everlasting nigger, I do not care if I do happen to be found voting side by side with my Republican friends. That is a thing I care nothing at all about. I do care about the preservation of this Union. And when you ask me if I do not think we will have to fight a good while for it under Abe Lincoln's administration, I answer you that I am ready to fight for it. I will fight till my hair is white, and when I go down to my grave I will leave this war as a legacy to my son, and charge him in like manner to transmit it to his son, and his son's son, unless we have an honorable peace, upon the terms of submission by the South to the power of the Federal Government. This, my friends, is War Democracy as I understand it. I would to God this was the War Democracy of George B. McClellan."

"McClellan is nowhere!" remarked an enthusiastic Union man this morning. "Yes he is," was the pertinent reply of a friend. "He is on the platform written by C. L. Vallandigham and other peace sneaks and avowed traitors, as their candidate. And he is no better than they are, or he would come out from among them."

—The fact that the Governor of South Carolina calls for all males between 16 and 60 years, to enter the military service, shows that the rebels must be hard up for men, and they have got all the truly serviceable men in the field that they can get.