

Campaign Dial.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON

OUR COUNTRY, ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

VOLUME X. NO. 2.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1864.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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

VALLANDIGHAM VS. VALLANDIGHAM.

We have been disposed hitherto to give "C. L. Vall." some credit for consistency, but we must desist. Martyrs, like another class that we have heard of, should have "good memories." Our martyr said in his recent speech at Sydney, Ohio:—

Now, gentlemen, it is a historical truth that in the beginning of this war the South was divided. Outside of South Carolina there was a real majority of men opposed to secession. In Georgia nearly one-half the people voted against it. So, also, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Florida and Mississippi, Arkansas, North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee voted down secession by immense majorities.

In his speech in Congress on the 14th of January, 1863, he said:—

Secession begun, civil war was imminent. It was no petty insurrection—no temporary combination to obstruct the execution of the federal laws in certain States—but a REVOLUTION, systematic, deliberate, determined, and with the consent of a MAJORITY of the people of each State which seceded.

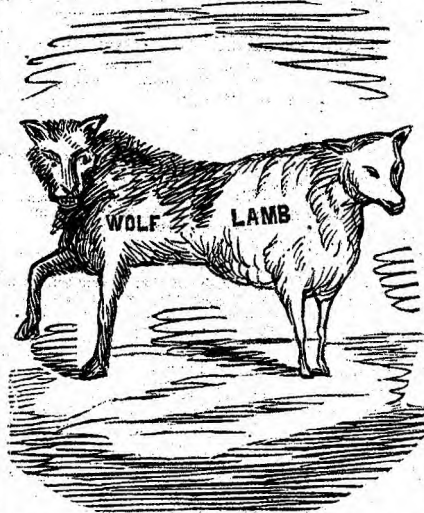
This citation will be found in a book entitled "The Record of the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham," published in 1863 as a Democratic campaign document.

A TRUE MAN.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune gives the following incident connected with the election in this city:—

"A thrilling incident occurred during the voting in the 18th Ward to-day. An old man over seventy years of age advanced to the window, leaning tremblingly on his staff, when an officious Copperhead vote distributor approached him, and thrusting a ticket in his face said, 'Here is an old Jackson Democrat who always votes a straight ticket.' The old man opened the ballot and held it with trembling fingers, until he had read one or two of the names, flung it from him, and in a voice husky with emotion exclaimed:—'I despise you more than I hate the Rebel who sent his bullet through my dead son's heart! Do you expect me to dishonor my boy's memory, and vote for men who charge American soldiers, fighting for their country, with being hirelings and murderers!' The Union ticket was given him, and room was reverently made for the true-hearted old patriot by the hushed and admiring knot around the window."

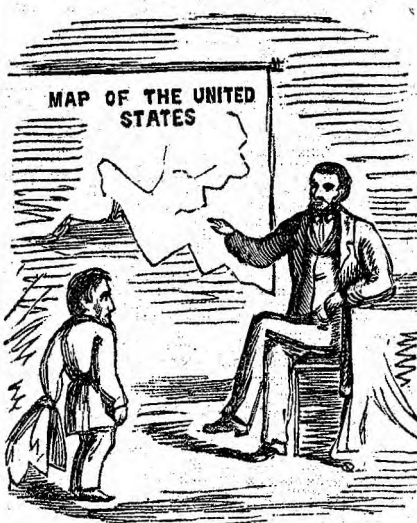
That neither the soldiers nor the soldiers' friends can be cheated into McClellanism, let this true tale attest.

SOMETHING FOR BARNUM.



The above represents a singular animal, occasionally found in obscure drinking cellars, and known by the name of "The Democracy!"

That Naughty Boy Jeff. Davis.



School Master Lincoln.—So you've been tearing that beautiful Map, have you? Your friends say I should let you off; but I say you deserve punishment!

SHALL THE NATIONAL CREDIT BE RUINED?—The people of this country are asked to transfer the Government to the hands of a party that stands pledged to a policy that would destroy its credit and render comparatively valueless its obligations, amounting to nearly two thousand millions, in the hands of the people themselves. If this form of stating the case is objected to, we ask whether it is not true that, to say the very least, the transfer of the Government at this time to the leaders who controlled the Chicago Convention, would not be a most hazardous experiment and a fatal shock to the financial condition of the country? Whatever objection may be urged to the present Administration for its management of the affairs of the country, it must be conceded that there is no escape in that direction—whatever perils there may be in keeping straight ahead, any departure from it now would be to court a thousand new dangers in the path proposed by men who can see nothing to condemn in the rebellion, and who have not a word of reprobation for the conspirators who have caused more grey hairs to grow in the nation than can ever be counted.

If there was no other consideration involved in the pending canvass, it seems to us that this would be sufficient to fix in the minds of the people the determination to have no change, least of all the change which the McClellanites propose.

—The frequent halts of the McClellan procession in Cleveland last Monday night puzzled the Unionists who watched it. One halt, in particular (quite protracted), near the head of Vineyard lane, and which was marked with an incessant firing of the "Little Mac" cannon. The stops were made to deploy portions of the procession that had reached Vineyard lane around on Long and Champlain streets to come again into Superior street at the rear of the column. This trick was played four times during the march down Superior street. It was well done, and the Marshal, while the flank movement was making, went up and down the line on Superior street, urging the boys to "holler like thunder!" The Pennsylvania ballot box stuffers, while substantially repeating this joke last Tuesday, had their "hollerin' like thunder" done for them by the New York World.

BETTER AND BETTER.—The politicians at Harrisburg seem to have thought better of it, and have concluded that the Republicans have carried the State on the home vote.—Very good. We have been confident of that since Wednesday night, and the bluster of the Copperheads has not moved us a peg. The victory in the State is a very decided and decisive one.

THE CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

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

The Committee has been organized as follows:

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

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

Treasurer—John G. Butler.

Committees—**Finance**—William 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.

—Here are some of the vile epithets applied by such papers as the *New York World*, *Rochester Union*, and *Lancaster Intelligencer*, to the Chief Magistrate of the nation; "Despot," "thief," "tyrant," "swindler," "usurper," "old scoundrel," "fiend," "land pirate," "butcher," "big secessionist," "monster," "braggart," "robber," "buffoon," "liar," "ape," "perjurer," "filthy story teller," "ignoramus," "a long, lean, lantern-jawed, high-cheek-bone, spavined, rail-splitting baboon." And this is the courteous style in which these meek, peace-recommending Christians conduct the campaign, while at the same time they complain that the President has ruthlessly suppressed the freedom of speech and the press.

RIGHT ON!—The Richmond papers, chronicling Ben. Butler's storming of the Rebel defences on Chapin's Farm, said, "the Yanks didn't stop when they got over the outer line, but went right on!" Unionists! we have run over the Rebel sympathizers in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana—don't let us stop a moment, but press right on to their positions in every Northern and Western State. Forward!

CONGRESS.—Of the fifty-six Congressmen elected in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana on Tuesday, forty-five, and probably forty-seven, are Union men. The next Congress will be all one way.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA, October 13, 1864.
 A general meeting of the STOCK HOLDERS of this Bank will be held at the BANKING-HOUSE on MONDAY, the 14th day of November next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and decide whether this Bank shall become an Association for the business of Banking under the laws of the United States; and whether it shall exercise the powers conferred by the act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act enabling the banks of this Commonwealth to become associations for banking under the laws of the United States," approved 22d August, 1864; and to take any further action that may be necessary.
 By order of the Board of Directors.
 0014 w 4t J. HOCKLEY, Cashier.

THE PHILADELPHIA BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1864.
 A general meeting of the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA BANK will be held at their Banking House, on Thursday, the 20th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding the question whether the said Bank shall become an Association for carrying on the business of banking under the laws of the United States, and of exercising the powers conferred by the act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, 1864, and to take such action in regard thereto as may be necessary and proper.
 By order of the Board of Directors.
 0013-7t B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

UNITED STATES MILITARY SCHOOL FOR APPLICANTS FOR COMMAND OF COLORED TROOPS.

No 1210 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.
 JOHN H. TAGGART,
 (Late Colonel Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves),
 Preceptor.

The Free Military School having closed for want of funds, the Preceptor has established a Military School, under the sanction of the Supervisory Committee, in which the same branches are taught as in the late Free Institution.

This is the only Institution in the Local States (with the exception of the United States Military Academy at West Point), in which students are instructed expressly with a view to their becoming commissioned officers.

Ordinarily, an intelligent soldier can complete a course of studies in thirty days, and some in less time. Civilians require a longer time, to be qualified to appear before the Board of Examiners at Washington, varying from six to ten weeks. Students from the Army and Navy Hospitals will be required to produce a recommendation from their commanding officer as to good conduct and capacity, and civilians will produce similar testimonials, showing their character and standing in the community in which they reside.

VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

Students can also prepare themselves at this School for examination for commissions in the Veteran Reserve Corps. A Board to examine candidates for this Corps is now sitting at Washington, D. C. Officers discharged from the army on account of disability contracted in the line of duty, are eligible to commissions in this Corps; but before such appointment is made, the applicant must appear before the Board of Examination, whose favorable recommendation is indispensably necessary.

Young men wishing to qualify themselves for commands in white regiments will also be received.

TERMS.

For a course of thirty days (two sessions daily).....\$20 00
 For a course of two weeks, do do 10 00
 Payable in advance.

A liberal deduction made to those who enter for a longer period than one month.

The course embraces instruction in Mathematics, History and Geography, as well as Infantry Tactics and Army Regulations.

The Mathematical Department is in charge of Professor A. E. ROGERSON, a gentleman of ability and experience as a Teacher of those branches.

The superior comforts and cheapness of living, remarkable in Philadelphia, offer special attraction to all who may seek the advantages of this School, and especially to those of moderate means. Good board can be had at from \$4 to \$6 per week.

REFERENCES.

Major General Silas Casey, President Board of Examiners, Washington, D. C.

Major General David B. Birney, commanding Tenth Army Corps.

Brigadier General George A. McCall, Penn'a Reserves.

Colonel Samuel M. Bowman, commanding Department of Delaware.

Lieutenant Colonel Louis Wagner, Post Commandant at Camp William Penn, near Philadelphia.

His Excellency A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania.

Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. Senator from Massachusetts.

Hon. William D. Kelley, U. S. C., Pennsylvania.

Hon. Charles O'Neil, U. S. C., Pennsylvania.

Hon. John Hickman, West Chester, Pennsylvania.

Hon. John W. Forney, Secretary U. S. Senate.

Thomas Webster, Esq., Chairman Philadelphia Supervisory Committee for Recruiting Colored Troops.

Wm. W. Harding, Esq., Philadelphia Inquirer.

Samuel Wilkeson, Esq., New York Tribune.

Isaiah Reid, Esq., Cincinnati Gazette.

The Members of the Philadelphia Supervisory Committee for Recruiting Colored Troops.

Col. J. B. Kiddle, 22d Regiment U. S. Colored Troops.

Col. F. L. Hitchcock, Twenty-fifth U. S. C. T.

GRADUATES OF THE FREE MILITARY SCHOOL.

Colonel George W. Baird, 32d U. S. C. T.

Colonel J. Hale Sypher, 11th United States Heavy Artillery (colored).

Lieutenant Colonel James Given, 127th U. S. C. T.

Lieutenant Colonel Edward C. Geary, 32d U. S. C. T.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles J. Wright, 39th U. S. C. T.

Major James T. Bates, 45th U. S. C. T.

Major William R. Goshaw, 121st U. S. C. T.

Major J. F. Flawater, 11th United States Heavy Artillery (colored).

And more than three hundred Graduates of the Free Military School, now serving as Officers in Colored Regiments.

All letters desiring information will be addressed to

JOHN H. TAGGART.

Preceptor United States Military School.

No. 1210 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NO PARTY, BUT OUR COUNTRY.

"CAMPAIGN DIAL."

LOYAL MEN SHOULD AT ONCE SUBSCRIBE.

This spirited and vigorous Daily Paper is the only CAMPAIGN NEWSPAPER in Philadelphia, and is dealing heavy blows against the Copperheads in the cause of LINCOLN and JOHNSON. Every loyal man is interested in its circulation broadcast throughout this city and the State of Pennsylvania. Hundreds of loyal men are subscribing daily, both for single copies and in clubs, but the Publisher has to inform the more wealthy Loyalists that there are many staunch Union men unable to pay the subscription price, who are calling for the "Campaign Dial," desiring to circulate it amongst their Copperhead neighbors. The soldiers in the Hospitals especially are desirous of obtaining it. Are there not many noble Union men in Philadelphia who can afford, and will cheerfully subscribe for twenty or more copies to be sent to distinguished localities. The unanimous opinion of the Press appended, is sufficient testimony as to the "Campaign Dial" in the present political contest. It is served daily by carriers, in any part of the city, and mailed to country subscribers. Single subscription for the campaign \$2 per copy. Clubs of twenty and over \$1 per copy.

The "Campaign Dial" has already the largest daily circulation in the "National Union Party" of any Philadelphia newspaper, and is, therefore, the best medium for advertising all meetings of clubs, associations, &c.

Address,

S. E. COHEN, Publisher,
 108 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS:

THE CAMPAIGN DIAL.—This is the title of a spicy little sheet, published by S. E. Cohen, and which is devoted to the interest of the Union and the flag, and to Lincoln and Johnson. Its editorial articles are well written and to the point, and the plucky little newspaper advocate of the good cause deserves a liberal support from all who love the Union and who desire the success of its candidate.—*Evening Bulletin*.

THE CAMPAIGN DIAL.—This new daily has made its appearance. It is conducted with spirit, and will have influence. S. E. Cohen is the publisher, at No. 108 South Third street.—*Sunday Dispatch*.

The *Campaign Dial* is the title of one the best, most vigorous, and most influential Lincoln journals that comes to our office. It is published daily in Philadelphia, by S. E. Cohen, 108 South Third Street. The price is \$2, per copy for the campaign, or in clubs of twenty or over, \$1 per copy.—*Republican, Norristown*.

CAMPAIGN DIAL.—The *Campaign Dial* is published daily, at 108 South Third street, Philadelphia, by S. E. Cohen, at \$2 for the campaign. It is a lively little sheet, and should receive the support of the friends of Lincoln and Johnson. It abounds with spicy articles and is just the thing for the occasion.—*Village Record, Westchester*.

CAMPAIGN DIAL.—We have received the first number of this sheet, issued as a campaign paper. It is a neat little daily of eight pages, and will be furnished at \$2 per copy for the campaign, or to clubs of twenty and over, at \$1 per copy.

It advocates the election of Lincoln and Johnson, and will no doubt receive a large patronage from the party which it represents. We cordially commend it to all who favor its views. Address *Campaign Dial*, Philadelphia.—*The Star of the Valley*.

—If any our readers wish to obtain a spicy, pointed, right to the mark campaign paper, send for the *Campaign Dial*, Philadelphia, at once.—*S. Jersey Republican*.

THE CAMPAIGN DIAL.—This is the title of a very neatly printed and truly the campaign paper, published in Philadelphia, by S. E. Cohen. Its columns are filled with cheering words for all lovers of the Union, and all who desire to become subscribers should at once send their names and address to S. E. Cohen, No. 108 South Third street, Philadelphia.—*Balt. Loyalist*.

—The *Campaign Dial* is a daily campaign paper of great spirit and ability, published by S. E. Cohen, Esq., devoted to the election of Lincoln and Johnson. It should be liberally patronized.—*Repository, Chambersburg, Pa.*

—The *Campaign Dial*, published by S. E. Cohen, 108 South Third street, Philadelphia, supports Lincoln and Johnson with vigor and ability. Its spirited articles will tell for the good cause in this campaign.—*Miners' Journal*.

—We have received a copy of the *Campaign Dial*, a spirited campaign paper, published by S. E. Cohen, 108 South Third street, Philadelphia. It is an earnest supporter of Lincoln and Johnson, and its spirited articles will aid very materially in carrying on the good work in the present campaign.—*Danville American*.

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. MCLELLAN.
- 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,

No. 808 CHESTNUT Street.

TO BUILDERS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock of TUESDAY, 18th instant, for the execution of the proposed extension of the Capitol Building.
Security to one-fourth of the amount of the work will be required, and each bidder must accompany his proposal with the names of his securities.
Plans of the extension can be seen at this office, where specifications can also be had on application.
Bids must be addressed "Proposals for extension of Capitol."

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
HARRISBURG, October 5, 1864.

A. C. CURTIN, Governor.
JAMES P. BARR, Sur. General.
HENRY D. MOORE, State Treas.

**50,000 COPIES.
FIFTY THOUSAND.**

FIRST EDITION.

THE "CAMPAIGN DIAL"

WILL ISSUE ON

October 15, 1864,

AN

'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.

All orders must be accompanied with the Cash.
Wholesale, \$10 per 100 copies. Single copies, Fifteen Cents.

S. E. COHEN, Publisher,

No. 128 SOUTH THIRD, Street, Philadelphia.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK

Of the City of New York.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF THE U. S.

Is now organized with a cash capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, and has commenced business in the heart of the present business part of the city. Its stockholders and promoters are numerous, and its business and exchange are large and it can therefore offer desirable reciprocal accounts.

Correspondence and accounts are solicited. Subscriptions received for the

10-40 AND 7 3-10 LOANS.

Banks and Bankers supplied with the bonds.
JOSEPH U. ORVIS, Pres.
JOHN T. HILL, Cash.

DIRECTORS:

- WM. A. KOUNTZ, of Kobbé & Corlies, Auctioneers, 57 & 59 Leonard street.
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- SOLOMON L. HULL, of Hull, Conable & Arnold, Attorneys, 18 Wall street.
- Geo. A. MINSCHMEIER, of Minschmeier Bros, Manufacturers of Shirts, 877 Broadway.
- J. O. WHITEHOUSE, Shoe Manufacturer, 5 and 7 Day street.
- JOSEPH U. ORVIS, of Orvis, Nowell & Smith, Silks, 323 E'dway

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, excluding 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 installments 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.

**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 25th Wards, Monday, October 3
- 21 and 34 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
- 22nd and 23rd do Tuesday, do 25
- 24th and 25th do Wednesday, do 26

JAMES SHAW,
Clerk City Commissioners.

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

ford, October 3, 1864.

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
	\$426,026 21
Due from banks.....	244,744 43
Lawful Money of the United States.....	78,430 00
Bills of solvent banks.....	1,272 00
Cash Items.....	2,704 95
Circulating notes of this bank.....	49,725 00
	\$74,936 38
Real estate.....	12,198 64
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,110 87
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.....	\$69,422 80
Due to banks.....	91,759 98
	\$452,182 38
Profit and loss.....	8,157 75
Unpaid dividends.....	92 00
Due on real estate.....	2,500 00
	10,749 76
	\$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
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.**

October 3, 1864.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts.....	\$201,567 84
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation.....	50,000 00
U. S. Bonds, deposited to secure deposits.....	50,000 00
U. S. Bonds and other U. S. Securities on hand.....	46,900 00
	\$348,467 84
Legal Tender Notes.....	173,747 00
Bills of other Banks.....	15,603 00
Due from National Banks.....	14,087 28
Due from other Banks.....	233,185 36
Cash Items.....	13,936 94
	\$450,538 57
Furniture and Fixtures.....	2,383 16
Expenses.....	5,768 02
Premiums paid U. S. Bonds.....	8,322 30
Taxes Paid.....	272 00
	\$890,633 97

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock.....	\$50,000 00
Circulating Notes.....	25,000 00
Discount.....	12,081 81
Exchange.....	2,544 05
Due to Banks and Bankers.....	159,481 47
Due Treasurer of the United States.....	72,836 64
Due Depositors on demand.....	456,716 10
	\$890,633 97

SAMUEL J. MAC MULLAN, Cashier

**FIRST
NATIONAL BANK
BALTIMORE, MD.**

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT
OF THE UNITED STATES.

CAPITAL \$1,110,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR THE 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, AND FIVE PER CENT 10-40 BONDS.

THOMAS SWANN, President
J. S. NORRIS, Cashier.

**SECOND
NATIONAL BANK
BALTIMORE, MD.**

NO. 173 BROADWAY.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY

FINANCIAL AGENT

UNITED STATES.

Subscriptions received for the

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

U. S. Three year Treasury Notes bearing interest at 7 3-10 per cent. and convertible into U. S. Bonds bearing interest at SIX PER CENT., in GOLD, at the expiration of three years from 15th August, 1864.

JONH W. RANDOLPH, Cashier.

CAMPAIGN DIAL.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Oct. 15, 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.

FILES AND COPIES WANTED.—Any of our friends who can furnish Nos. 41, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54 of the "Campaign Dial," also complete files thereof from No. 41, can find anxious purchasers for the same, by applying at this office.

DEMOCRATIC CONSISTENCY.

It is difficult to understand how any man claiming to have an ounce of brains can be a Democrat of the modern type! We have already referred to the inconsistent record of the party, and the list of inconsistent utterances from the lips of modern Democrats might be extended *ad infinitum*. Every man knows that after swearing for years by Decatur's sentiment, "The country right or wrong," the new Democratic party forgot it at the very time when the country was most in need of the aid of her sons; every man knows that after three years of abuse of Mr. Lincoln for arbitrary arrests, military interference at the polls, and the draft, the new Democratic party nominated as their candidate for the Presidency the man who first suggested a draft, and who was guilty, if guilt there was, of the very acts for which Mr. Lincoln was denounced; and then feeling the awkward position in which this placed them, they nominated as their candidate for Vice President a man who not only did oppose these acts, but went further and denounced the cause in which his fellow candidate had fought. It has not been attempted to disguise the fact that on the new Democratic ticket the candidates represent opposite and irreconcilable principles—Peace and War; it is not denied that one of the candidates is directly opposed to the platform of the party, while the other presents no claim to support independent of the adoption of the sentiments contained in the same platform; it is not denied that when the same platform declared that the war had proved *four years* of failure, the contest had not lasted for that period unless its commencement was dated from a period prior to Mr. Lincoln's election; it is not denied that this same "failure" consists in wresting from the rebels Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, the greater part of Virginia, Georgia, Louisiana, and other Southern States. All these facts are admitted,

and yet men claiming to be intelligent and sensible, and possessing reasoning faculties, can be found to vote with such a party. We can understand perfectly well how ignorant men can be led by those who in their greed for office care nothing for principle or for consistency, but how any others can be gulled into the support of such a ticket, is beyond our comprehension.

Within a day or two there has been a still more striking illustration of the inconsistency of the new Democratic party. It has been exhibited in the discussion of the negro question.

Ever since the Government decided to employ negroes in the army as soldiers, every Democratic paper and every Democratic orator has been busy endeavoring to prove that the negroes will never make soldiers; that they are cowards; that they cannot be relied upon; and, in short, that they were an element of weakness rather than of strength. When it was suggested that this opposition to the use of the negro was based upon the fact that they would *injure the rebels*, the charge has been indignantly denied. But the truth has at last come to light through one of the Democratic papers. The Richmond press has within a few days suggested that the rebels may be compelled to procure the services of at least 250,000 negroes as soldiers. The subject is but hinted at as a possible, although not a probable contingency. The Southern editors evidently feel that this is a delicate question to touch; but mark how the suggestion is received in the North! The New York *Daily News*, which has been bitter in its attacks upon the Administration for using negroes as soldiers, and which has been profuse in all the Copperhead arguments to prove that all the negroes are cowards, now comes boldly out and *insists* that the rebels use them. It is urged now that in six months, by a thorough course of drill, the negroes will make excellent soldiers! The advantages to the South by the use of these negroes as soldiers are clearly pointed out by the *News*, and the only fear that the editor appears to have is, that the rebels will not avail themselves of their services.

Here is food for reflection—here is another opportunity for the Democrats to again change their principles. *And they will do it!* In a few days the New York *World* and the Philadelphia *Age* will give in their adhesion to the new dogma of the party. They will laud the negro to the skies. Anything that will assist the Rebels in their dying hour, will receive the ready and willing support of the bogus Democracy!

—The Democratic papers are warning their readers against "last cards," in the shape of victories claimed by telegraph. Is this not a direct confession that the success of the army is the defeat of the white-rag party? Why should the report of army successes damage any party, unless its own success depended on that army's reverses? Look out for last cards, Copperhead gentlemen; and do not fail to deny every report of the success of our armies, lest it *should* be a "card."

IT WON'T DO!

Dr. Hammond has published his defence to the finding of the Court Martial that convicted him and turned him out of the army in disgrace. It will be recollected that it was charged that as Surgeon General he conspired with certain druggists in Philadelphia to palm off upon the Government worthless drugs. He, thus lent himself to an infamous scheme to trifle with the lives and health of our brave soldiers. After a long and patient trial, where he was heard by counsel, and where he could produce testimony, he was convicted.

As might be expected, he endeavors in his defence—published *after* his conviction—to do away with this terrible record as far as the soldiers are concerned. He endeavors to blot out his own infamy by charging a greater one against Secretary Stanton. This is ingenious, to say the least. He charges that after the battle of Bull Run, when there was want of accommodation in Washington for the wounded, he applied to Mr. Stanton for permission to use the Capitol and the East Room of the President's mansion as hospitals. Dr. Hammond forgets to tell us why he didn't apply for the use of the mansions occupied by bitter and well-known secessionists; but he is compelled to admit that he did get the Capitol, but complains that the President's mansion was not turned over to him! Here is a great point! He does not state what is *true*. Mr. Stanton had no authority over the White House, and as he does not say that he ever called upon the only person who could give him authority to use it, it is fair to presume that he now presents the case merely with a view, if possible, to overcome testimony against himself. It won't do, Dr. Hammond. The soldiers are not fools. They understand that if it is true that Mr. Stanton did wrong, Mr. Lincoln has nothing to do with it, and it cannot shield you from the charge of supplying these soldiers—for whom you now express so much sympathy—with drugs intended to kill instead of curing them! Of what earthly use to the soldiers would ten thousand white houses be if they were compelled to swallow medicines furnished in pursuance of a corrupt contract to make money? Try again, Doctor! The soldiers decidedly prefer your letters to your drugs!

NEW JERSEY.—The hope of carrying New Jersey for the Union cause in November is daily gaining strength, and with good reason. A most thorough canvass is in progress, the dark places being all enlightened, and the resolve that the beloved State of the brave and lamented Kearney shall not be disgraced by casting its electoral vote for one whom he did not hesitate to denounce as a coward or a traitor, is nerving the people to unusual activity.

SENATOR COWAN.—This is one of the distinguished men who are claimed for McClellan. A prominent politician who conversed with him lately, says that Mr. Cowan denies the statement that he will support McClellan.

THE GREAT "PICTORIAL CAMPAIGN DIAL"

ISSUED TO-DAY.

The Original Cuts Therein, cost \$500

First Impressions are the Best.

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OFFICE, 108 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

OFFICE FOR THE SALE OF NATIONAL LOANS.

No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

NEW U. S. 5-20. 6 PER CENT. LOAN.

The Subscribers, having been the successful bidders for a portion of the new 5-20 six per cent. Gold-Bearing Loan, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their customers, in large or small amounts, in Bonds of denominations of

50s, 100s, 500s, and 1,000s.

BOTH REGISTERED AND COUPONS.

The interest commences on the 1st of November next, and is payable in Gold semi-annually, on the 1st of May and November.

All other Government securities on hand and for sale, and information given concerning investments at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers,

114 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

oel5-1m

TREASON IN PHILADELPHIA.

The bogus Democracy is hard to please. Before the election they insisted upon "a free ballot or a free fight." They only needed one—not both. They have had "a free ballot," and in the 19th ward on Wednesday they had "a free fight."

A tavern on Frankford Road near Lehigh Avenue has long been the resort of the Copperheads of the neighbourhood, and the loyal people of the ward have time and time again been outraged by the treasonable language uttered in the bar-room. One of the frequenters of the house is reported to have said that he would rather live in the South than under the d—d Stars and Stripes! This man claims to be a Democrat, and he receives employment from the Democrats. Is it any wonder that those who have lost sons and brothers during the continuance of a rebellion inaugurated by these men of the South; that this Copperhead prefers as his companions, should be excited and lose the control of their temper? The attack was wrong, and we must condemn those who took part in it, but those who insisted on a free fight have no right to complain. Capt. Gillespie, who was shot by some one of these Copperheads and who may possibly die, can justly complain, but the advocates of "a free fight" should not whine, when they secured what they coveted.

The man who damned the Stars and Stripes will undoubtedly vote for McClellan, while Capt. Gillespie, if he lives, will vote for Lincoln.

There is no difficulty in deciding which ticket the loyal and disloyal vote.

THE NORTH WESTERN CONSPIRACY.

Treasonable Plots and Schemes to further the Designs of the Rebels.

The testimony before the commission, in the case of H. H. Dodd, at Indianapolis, throw much light upon the plans of the conspirators in the North-west, who have been it would seem not unjustly suspected of a design to overthrow the Government in the interest of the rebellious States. The cross-examination of Felix S. Stiger, the Government witness, brought out the fact that the revolutionary programme of the "Order of the Sons of Liberty," of which a Dr. Bowles is military chief, included a rebellion in the West in co-operation with an invasion by the rebels. According to this programme, Illinois was to furnish 50,000 men, who were to concentrate at St. Louis and to co-operate with Missouri, which was to furnish 30,000, and these combined forces to co-operate with Price, were to invade Missouri with 20,000, or what force Jeff. Davis could furnish; and that the 100,000 in all were to hold Missouri against any Federal force brought against them. Indiana was to furnish 40,000 or 60,000 men to co-operate with whatever force Ohio might send, and all these were to be thrown on Louisville, and were to co-operate with whatever force Jeff. Davis could send to Eastern Kentucky, under Buckner and Breckenridge, or whoever Jeff. Davis might deem best to conduct the operations. This was the programme Dr. Bowles gave witness to in the early part of May, 1864. Early in June of the present year Dr. Bowles told the witness that the uprising would take place if they could obtain the co-operation of the rebel Colonels Jesse, Siphert and Walker, in Kentucky.

William Clayton, another witness for the Government, testified that the organization first contemplated bringing the Democratic party into power, and was only understood to be a political organization; afterwards the officers informed the members that it was a military organization. The authorities who had control of the Government were said to be tyrannical, and that they were trampling us under foot, and that we should have to resist by force of arms, and the members of the order were expected to rise to maintain their rights. The order frequently drilled, and have been drilling for a year. About two-thirds of the order are armed, some with rifles and others with revolvers and short guns. The muster roll of our township was over 100. Dr. McCartney who is grand Seigneur of the county, informed the members that there were 40,000 in the State of Illinois, well armed, and that they could depend upon 80,000 in that State. There were about 40,000 in Missouri, 20,000 being in St. Louis and vicinity. The officers said that in May and June there was to be an invasion at three points—into Ohio, to be led by Morgan or Wheeler; into Indiana, to be led by Longstreet, and into Missouri, to be led by Marmaduke or Price; and, in case the rebels came into Illinois, the brethren of the organization were to shake hands and be friends. An assessment was made on the lodges for the purchase of arms. Their lodge was assessed for two hundred dollars; it was collected by a Colonel Barry or Barrett, of St. Louis. The arms were to come from Nassau to Canada, and were to be brought to the Canada line by the Confederate authorities, but the Order was to pay the cost of transportation from Nassau to the Canada line. It was understood in the Order that the signal for the uprising would be giving by the Supreme Commander, C. L. Vallandigham, next to him in com-

mand was Robert Halloway, of Missouri.—There were Lieutenants and Captains or Colonels in the Order and a Major General or each Congressional district. The penalty or divulging the secrets of the Order was death. Since the exposure of the Order in St. Louis, and especially of this case, the Order was disposed to be quiet, and do but little. The present invasion of Missouri was made known to the Order in this locality by one of Quantrell's men, who said Price would be in Missouri by October 1, and stay there until after the election, and as much longer as he could. The Order in Illinois made no effort to assist if he came in. The late exposure had stopped their calculations. Their temples met, but had quit drilling.

Wesley Trouter, witness for the Government, testified that the organization, of which he was a member, contemplated a simultaneous attack on Indianapolis, Springfield, Ill., and St. Louis. Members of the Order who were fearful of being shot or hung as traitors, if captured, were assured that the Government would be notified that they must be treated as prisoners of war, or Jeff. Davis would retaliate.

ANOTHER WAR DEMOCRAT SPEAKS.

A TELLING SPEECH BY GEN. DIX.—The Sandusky (Ohio) Register of the 27th inst. says:

"It was soon noised abroad last evening that Gen. Dix was in the city, and a crowd collected at the West House, and on Columbia avenue, in front of it. The Union Band of Sandusky repaired to the house and played several airs, when the crowd, which was by this time very large, began calling for 'Dix,' 'Dix,' when he came on the balcony of the hotel, and was introduced to the crowd by Capt. Steiner as the man who early in the war uttered that noble sentiment—'If any man dares pull down the American flag shoot him on the spot.'

"He was received with three loud cheers, and briefly addressed the people, saying:

"Fellow citizens: I am very thankful to you 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 acknowledgment of your kindness and courtesy.

"I will say one word, however, on the subject 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 insurgent 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 the 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. [Renewed cheering and applause.] No, fellow citizens, the only hope of securing an honorable 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 that conviction.

"With these few remarks, and renewing thanks for your kindness, I bid you all good night."

—Joshua Bates, the eminent London banker, of the firm of Baring Brothers, is dead.

THE DIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) BY
S. E. COHEN.
OFFICE, No. 108 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
OPPOSITE GENERAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE, THIRD STORY.

Subscription, \$5 per annum, in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

(One Square of Five Lines, Agate.)

Three times.....\$1.00 Three months.....\$11.00
Six times.....1.75 Six months.....20.00
One month......50 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.
Advert. Advertisers who wish the paper, will in all cases be required to pay for it.

Government Securities.

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

U. S. 5-20 Bonds Interest off.....		105 1/2	105 3/4
U. S. 68, due 1881, Coupon.....		105	107
Do. due 1881, Registered.....		101	102
U. S. 7-10 Treasury Notes.....		105 1/2	105 3/4
Certificates of Indebtedness.....		94 1/2	95
Quartermasters' Vouchers.....		92	93
Gold.....		207	212

New York Prices.

Market steady

Specie Quotations.

[Corrected by HEWES & RAHM, No. 53 South 3d St.]

Bankable Currency the Standard.

GOLD.		SILVER.	
American.....	2 10 @ 2 12	American, prior to 1852.....	\$1 80 @
Do. (dated prior to 1854).....	1 80 @ 1 85	Do. Quarts.....	1 80 @
Sovereigns, Victoria.....	11 50 @ 12	Do. Halves and Qrt's, (new).....	1 80 @ 1 90
Sovereigns, old.....	11 20 @ 25	Dollars, Am. and Mexican.....	1 80 @ 1 90
Napoleon (20 fros.).....	9 50 @ 9 70	Do. Sp., perfect.....	1 80 @ 1 90
Doublons, Sp.....	34 00 @ 35 90	Do. S. American.....	1 80 @ 1 90
Do. Mexican.....	33 50 @ 34 00	Five Francs.....	1 25 @ 1 30
Do. Costa Rica.....	21 00 @	Francs.....	23
Bars 990 fine.....	@ prm.	Guilivers.....	55
California, \$20 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 @	

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

Pennsylvania Country Bank Notes

At Discount in Philadelphia.

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

Allegheny Bank, Pittsburg.....	1/2	Honesdale Bank.....	1/2
Anthracite B'k, Tamaqua.....	1/2	Iron City B'k, Pittsburg.....	1/2
Bank of Beaver Co.....	1/2	Jersey Shore Bank.....	1/2
Bank of Chambersburg.....	1/2	Kittanning Bank.....	1/2
Bank of Chester Valley.....	1/2	Lewisburg Bank.....	1/2
Coatesville.....	1/2	Lebanon Bank, Lebanon.....	1/2
Bank of Crawford County.....	1/2	Lebanon Valley Bank, Leb.....	1/2
Meadville.....	1/2	Lock Haven Bank.....	1/2
Bank of Fayette Co.....	1/2	Mech's Bank, Pittsburg.....	1/2
Bank of Gettysburg.....	1/2	Merchants' & Manufacturers	1/2
Bank of Lawrence Co.....	1/2	Bank, Pittsburg.....	1/2
Bank of Middletown.....	1/2	Mifflin Co. Bank, Lewisb'g.....	1/2
Bank of New Castle.....	1/2	Milton Bank, Milton.....	1/2
Bank of Pittsburg.....	1/2	Monongahela Bank, Browns-	1/2
Bank of Pottsville.....	1/2	ville.....	1/2
Citizens B'k, Pittsburg.....	1/2	Mount Joy Bank.....	1/2
Clearfield Co. Bank.....	1/2	Octoraro Bank, Oxford.....	1/2
Columbia B'k, Columbia.....	1/2	Petroleum Bank, Titusville.....	1/2
Downingtown Bank.....	1/2	Pittston Bank, Pittston.....	1/2
Exchange Bank, Pittsburg.....	1/2	Potomac Bank.....	1/2
Farmers' Bank, Pottsville.....	1/2	Tioga Co. Bank.....	1/2
Farmers' Bank, Reading.....	1/2	Venango Bank, Franklin.....	1/2
Farmers & Drovers' Bank.....	1/2	West Branch B'k, Williams-	1/2
Waynesburg.....	1/2	port.....	1/2
Franklin Bank, Washington.....	1/2	Wyoming Bank, Wilkesb'e.....	1/2
Governm't Bank, Pottsville.....	1/2	York Bank, York.....	1/2
Harrisburg Bank.....	1/2	York Co. Bank, York.....	1/2

Uncurrent Money Quotations.

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

Discount.		Discount.	
New England.....	1/2	Wheeling.....	2 1/2
New York City.....	1/2	Ohio.....	2 1/2
New York State.....	1/2	Indiana.....	2 1/2
Jersey—large.....	1/2	Illinois.....	2 1/2
Jersey—small.....	1/2	Kentucky.....	2 1/2
Pennsylvania Currency.....	1/2	Tennessee.....	2 1/2
Do. small.....	1/2	Missouri.....	2 1/2
Delaware.....	1/2	Illinois.....	2 1/2
Do. small.....	1/2	Wisconsin.....	2 1/2
Baltimore.....	1/2	Michigan.....	2 1/2
Maryland.....	1/2	Iowa.....	2 1/2
Dia. of Columbia.....	1/2	Canada.....	2 1/2
Virginia.....	1/2		

Foreign Bills of Exchange.

[Corrected by M. SCARLETT & Co.]

London, 30 days' sight.....	2 20	2 25
" " 3 days' ".....	2 20	2 25
Paris, 30 days' ".....	250	2 53
" " 3 days' ".....	250	2 53
Antwerp, 30 days' ".....	250	2 53
Bremen, 30 days' ".....	100	1 15
Hamburg, 30 days' ".....	100	1 15
Cologne, Leipzig, Berlin, 30 days' sight.....	1 40	1 45
Amsterdam, 30 days' sight.....	75	80
Frankfurt, 30 days' sight.....	75	80

Market steady.

City Warrants.

Daily Reported By F. WENZ & Co., No. 48 S. Third St.]

Messrs. DREXEL & Co., Bankers and Stock and Exchange Brokers, No. 84 South Third street, quote thus.

Demand Notes.....	prem.	105 1/2	105 3/4
U. S. Bonds, 1881.....		104 1/2	105
U. S. 7-10 Notes.....		104 1/2	105
Quartermasters' Vouchers.....		92	93
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness.....		94 1/2	95
Gold.....		207	212
New Certificates of Indebtedness.....		94 1/2	95

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

U. S. Bonds, 1881.....	105 1/2	105 3/4
U. S. 7-10 Treasury Notes.....	104 1/2	105
Gold.....	207	212
New Certificates of Indebtedness.....	94 1/2	95
U. S. 5-20 Bonds.....	103	104

HEWES & RAHM, Bankers, No. 53 South 3d St., quote as follows:

American Gold.....	prem.	2 10	2 12
Demand Notes.....		210	212
Quarters and Halves.....		180	
Penns. Currency.....		1/2	1/2
N. Y. Exchange.....		1/2	1/2

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

OF

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FRANKFORD.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND AGENCY

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

Capital \$250,000, Fully Paid.

With the privilege of increasing to

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CASHIER.

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Interest allowed on deposits by agreement.
Collections made upon all accessible points.
Loans negotiated upon favorable terms.

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WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Cashier.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK, PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1884.—A general meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, will be held at their Banking House, on THURSDAY, the 24th 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, 1884; and to take such action in regard thereto as may be deemed necessary and proper.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. RUSHTON, 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 & PROBASCO,
325 N. 3d Street.

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, 1884; 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 Depositaries, 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 careful information, and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales,

OCT. 15, 1864

COMMISSIONS REMITTED FOR ON DAY
OF MATURITY.

REPORTED BY

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

FERREE & CO., Bankers,

83 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

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

FIRST BOARD.

400 U S 8 1/2s, coup	106
100 do	106 1/2
1000 Penna R 5s	94
600 City 6s R R	98
100 City 6s new	102
100 New Creek	1
100 Big Mountain	6
100 Phila and Oil Creek	5 1/2
50 Denmore Oil b5	8 1/2
100 McElheny	6
100 do	b80 6
100 do	cash 6
100 sh Schuyl Nav	29
100 do	36 1/2
12 Penna R	68
100 Reading R	61 1/2
100 do	61 1/2
100 do	b80 61 1/2
200 Phila Oil Creek,	1 1/2
18 West Phila R	70
100 North Central R	580
100 sh Noble & Del	b15 13
100 McClintock	1 1/2
100 sh Read R R	60
200 Cam & Am mts	106 1/2
34 sh Catawissa pfd	17 1/2
13 Little Schuyl	44 1/2
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THE BALANCE OF THE
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SELL TO CUSTOMERS AT ONCE,
In Large or Small Sums,
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GOLD SIX-PER-CENT. LOAN,
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We have always considered these "1881" Bonds as the BEST
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ACCUMULATED SURPLUS.....	921,56
INVESTED PREMIUMS.....	1,086,238
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.....	\$8,416
INCOME FOR 1864	\$300,000
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829	\$5,000,000

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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
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It is now in use for Passenger and Freight business from
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TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Leaves Westward.
Mail train 7.25 A. M.
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Cars run through WITHOUT CHANGE both ways on these
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ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on Express Trains both ways
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COAL AT COST. Office, 121 South THIRD Street, Opposite the Girard Bank.

Stock entitles holders to receive annually, for 25 years, on
each share, two heavy tons of Coal at the prime cost, besides
half year's cash dividends, for sale. Present price \$20 per
share.

THE BROAD MOUNTAIN MAMMOUTH VEIN COAL
COMPANY will be prepared to supply its Stockholders with
Coal at the COST PRICE, from the twentieth (20th) of October
next, at the rate of TWO HEAVY TONS on each share dur-
ing every year for twenty-five years, from October 1st, 1864.
The great works of the Company are pushed towards completion
with all possible speed, and the delivery of Coal for the Stock-
holders will take place as stated. But to effect this before the
branch railroad is entirely completed, the Company is obliged
for two months ONLY to cart so much coal as the Stockholders
may require during that short time, from the mines to the
nearest completed point of the branch railroad. This is done to
render the Stockholders of this Company independent of the
market at the earliest possible time, although the extra labor of
carting the coal, and handling it to some disadvantage, causes
some increase in the expenses for the said short time, yet the
cost price per ton will still be

FIVE DOLLARS LESS THAN THE PRESENT MARKET PRICE.

There are very few, if any, Coal Works in the whole coal re-
gion whose facilities for mining and shipping great quantities of
the best coal are equal to those of this Company. The works
are of the most perfect and durable construction, and the coal
field is inexhaustible for all practicable purposes. To secure
the speedy completion of the branch road, the principle Stock-
holders of this Company are executing the main work in con-
tract under the Herding Railroad Company.

Of the balance of Stock yet on hand shares will be sold at \$20
each, of which one-half is to be paid at the time of subscribing,
and the other half at the time of ordering coal.

It will be observed, that in addition to the uncommon advan-
tages of getting

EVERY YEAR TWO HEAVY TONS OF COAL AT THE
PRIME COST,

which, at present rates, is equal to fifty per cent. on the cost of
\$20 per share, the stockholders will receive every six months
cash dividends from the profits made on the sales of all surplus
coal of the Company.

The Company has purchased a central and spacious yard at
the southwest corner of Broad and Wood streets, on which
stockholders may now obtain orders for coal, deliverable as
above, and to be served in relation as the orders are entered
upon the books.

H. SCHMOELE, Treasurer.

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ON ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Neatly Executed at this Office.
Charges Reasonable.

THE DOUGHFACE.

The Doughface is a man facile and ductile in the hands of those who have him in possession, and who have an object to serve in molding him.

John Randolph used, for the first time, the term of doughfaces." He applied it to Senators and members of Congress from the "Free States," and said: "We will drive you back! We will nail you to the counter, like base coin!" All Northerners were angry. John Randolph has kept his word. We are not aware that Mr. Randolph himself ever gave any explanation of the true orthography of the term which he employed, or of the precise sense in which he used it. Probably he was willing to allow it to be taken in all the senses suggested, according to the difference of humors and fancies; trusting, like a good rhetorician as he was, that each person would understand it in the sense that seemed to him most forcibly contemptuous. Backed up, however, by a quotation from Hosea, as explained by Matthew Henry's Commentary upon it, the spelling "doughface," and the idea of "dough head," have pretty generally prevailed as the true orthography and real meaning of an epithet so essential at the present moment to the haters of oppression—to the true friends of the slave.

The genuine doughface loves "our glorious Union." He venerates the American Eagle. If he has an enthusiasm, it is for the Star-Spangled Banner, and he says so on all occasions. He denies that there are any Negroes at the south; denies that families are separated at private sales, or at the auction-block; denies that bloodhounds are kept on the larger plantations, to hunt for runaway "property;" denies that women are flogged on their naked backs or murdered in cold blood; denies that slave-breeding States sell tens of thousands of their "colored" children every year; denies that young women are picked out, like four-legged animals; and set apart as breeders; denies that young women are sold as mistresses to any one who pays most; denies that fathers—often members of churches—sell their own children; denies that the churches sanction polygamy among their members, or are supported, in part, by the wages of prostitution; denies that Education and the Bible are forbidden the Slaves and Free people of color. He "would like to know how some people claim to be so much wiser than our forefathers? Why didn't they mention nigger in the Declaration of Independence, if they meant to include 'em?" He is confident that the Fugitive Slave bill of 1850 and the Nebraska bill of 1854 would have received their approval; in fact, he is inclined to think that the original drafts of them were made by Jay and Hamilton. "To be sure, they emancipated their niggers," but he doubts "whether they would have done it if they had not foreseen the use some people would make of it. And if Washington did emancipate his niggers, it was when he was on his deathbed, and probably after his mind began to wander."

The Doughface is "an American, in the true sense of the word." He is "not an Abolitionist, or a Disunionist, or an Amalgamationist, or anything of the sort—nothing but a man; that is all. He has been brought up to reverence the Union; he has no notion of dissolving it himself or having anybody else do it. He is also a great lover of 'Law and Order.'" He considers mob attacks on kidnappers shameful outrages. He is not a lawyer himself, but his "opinion is that such offences come under the head of high treason in the first degree." He is confident he has seen a decision somewhere to that effect, by Judges Taney and Kane. He is sure of one thing: that the entire safety of society depends upon the maintenance of "law." The laws may be imperfect; they may seem wrong; but they must be supported. The only chance of getting better is to obey such as exist. He is an Abolitionist; he abhors slavery. But with the Slave States none can legally interfere; the extension of the system cannot be legally resisted; the Constitution guarantees the return of fugitives. He is very sorry, but it cannot be helped. He is particularly fond of quoting Daniel Web-

ster's speech against "South Carolina Secession," where it talks about "the broken fragments of a once glorious Union, dissevered, discordant, and drenched with fraternal blood," which, he says, was "intended as a warning to posterity not to elect Anti-Nebraska members of Congress." He considers slavery "a moral and political evil; and yet, what can be done to get rid of it, without some greater evil happening?—that is the question." Again: "As to my own position and opinions on the slavery question—all my friends" (he is a commission merchant in the lower section of New York city, and receives large consignments of cotton, sugar, etc., from the South) "understand me very well, and know that I am opposed to it root and branch, in all places, and under all circumstances." But he thinks that by weakening the South, it gives the North greater commercial advantages and political preponderances. Nothing would give him greater pleasure than to help forward the Anti-Slavery cause, but really he has "no time to attend to such matters. My Anti-Slavery friends must know, from seeing me so constantly pressed for time, in my office, with my own business, that I cannot do anything else." He has, nevertheless, written to his "particular" and "very respectable" friends, male and female, some rather strongly-worded letters, favoring the Anti-Slavery cause, but "would not, for the world," see lithograph copies of one or more of them in an Anti-Slavery book, as that would be certain to cause the transfer of his Southern clients into other hands.

The Doughface admires the Southern character. He deprecates the much misrepresented condition of the slaves—"well-fed and well-clothed, and taken care of in their old age. What more do they want?" He is forever talking about what he calls "the horrors of sectional strife," his great object being to "pour oil upon the troubled waters," to conciliate the conflicting interests of opposing localities, and at all hazards to "save the Union." He did not justify the butchery of Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, by Brooks and Keitt, of South Carolina; but, then, if a man chooses to insult people, by telling the truth in plain language, as plain as that used in telling lies on the other side, he must make up his mind to take the consequences. In short, that though Brooks and Keitt were entirely wrong, still, they served Mr. Sumner exactly right.

The Doughface is a perfect enthusiast in his admiration of the Holy Bible, yet loves his own race better than any other, and has a peculiar horror of that kind of preaching which drives a man into the corner of his pew, and makes him think the devil is after him.

—If that class of voters whom political demagogues seek to carry off by shouts for "Glorious Little Mac," the "Hero of Antietam," etc., will but calmly examine the evident designs of Belmont and his supporters, they will find but little to comfort them in the specious cry for "peace," assumed to mask those designs. The debt for which these gentlemen declaim so dolorously, and which they so persistently over-estimate, will hardly become less onerous under the policy they propose to carry out, if entrusted with power—the policy of legalizing and assuming the war debt of the Rebel Confederacy—a debt contracted in the effort to destroy the Union. The man who votes the Democratic ticket under the present Belmont management of that party, votes directly for the assumption of the Confederate debt, as a bid for the cessation of a contest the Rebel leaders will have already discovered to be hopeless.

—Is there a brave soldier of the Union who will cast his vote with a party which declares that the war in defence of his assailed country is a failure; that the blood of his slain comrades has been shed in vain, and the valor of his living comrades, who have so often seen the backs of the foe, and who are burning with impatience for the final struggle, can lead to no successful result?

A DEMOCRAT BUT NOT A SECESSIONIST.

The gallant Colonel J. J. Cladek, of the Twenty-fifth New Jersey Regiment, now at home recruiting for its ranks, while at Rahway last Friday evening attended a Democratic meeting, having always been a member of that party. During the evening one of the speakers (Mr. Shane) denounced the soldiers as Lincoln hirelings, at the same time looking at Colonel C. The latter immediately resented the insult, and denounced the speaker for his language. The entire crowd then endeavored to force from Colonel C. an apology, but failed to receive it, whereupon they denounced him as a coward and threats were made of violence. Colonel C. in a published card, after reciting these facts, says:—

"Censure from such a source is no small praise. My shattered regiment, and the commendation of Gen. Sherman will, I think, establish a reputation not to be shaken by a traitor who urges a violation of the laws, in case the soldiers are allowed to vote and the election goes against them.—The idea that they are to be interfered with is only a pretext for a 'free fight' in case the election goes against them: Breckinridge, and all his Southern followers, rebelled against the election of Lincoln, and now Copperheads propose to follow their example.

"I have, as you know, always been a Democrat. I cannot, however, longer support a party which sneers at and insults Union soldiers, which favors an armistice at the expense of National honor, which pronounced the war a failure on our part, and (of course) by insinuation, a success on the part of the Rebels; and I shall, if we can be spared from the field, come home with my brave comrades and vote for Lincoln and Johnson. Yours truly,

JOHN J. CLADEK,
Colonel 35th N. J. Vol. Infantry.

STRAIGHT IN LINE.

One of the most important and gratifying local triumphs, and one which has a wider than local influence, was indicated in a dispatch from Indianapolis yesterday, which announced that the Unionists had elected a majority of members of both branches of the Indiana State Legislature. Every one has been made aware of the character of the last Legislature of Indiana. The majority of its members differed but little in political principle from the members of the Legislatures of Mississippi or South Carolina. They were a body of unprincipled traitors; and had it not been for the determined action of the Unionists in bringing the sessions of the House abruptly to a close at the opening of last year, by withdrawing from it in a body, there is little doubt that they would have attempted to plunge the State into revolution. By the most desperate and unconstitutional expedients, they strove to deprive the Governor of all power, so as to prevent his raising soldiers for the Union army; and at the peril of the credit and honor of the State, they actually refused to make appropriations to keep its machinery in motion. Though Governor Morton triumphed over all these difficulties, and raised both men for the service of the nation and means for the service of the State, yet the prospect of such a Legislature being succeeded by such another, raised a gloomy cloud over the future of Indiana. There is little doubt that they would have succeeded in raising anarchy, and bankrupting the State Treasury.

The new Union Legislature will quickly be convened, and will speedily set matters to right.

Thus, Indiana, with a Union Legislature, Union State Administration, and Union delegation in Congress, bids fair to take her true position as one of the loyalist and staunchest of the Free States of the Great West.