

Campaign Dial.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON.

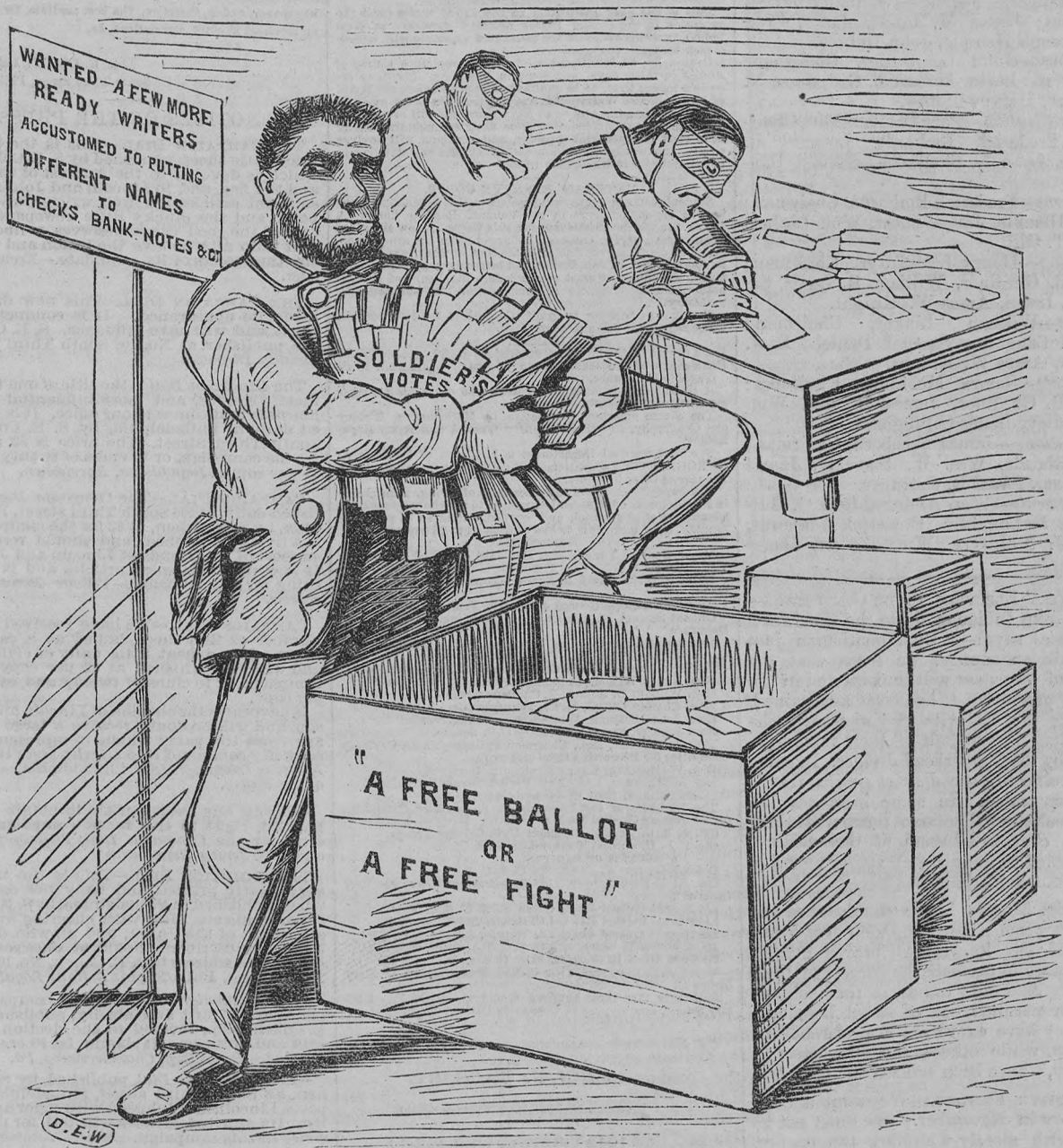
OUR COUNTRY, ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

VOLUME X. NO. 14.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1864.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

A New and Profitable Branch of Honest Industry.



The New York Democratic Soldier's Vote Manufacturing Company.

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 Elliot, | 20. Israel R. Springer, |
| 8. Henry J. McIntyre, | 21. James Shaw, |
| 9. James Freeborn, | 22. Frederick Emhardt, |
| 10. Wm. R. Leeds, | 23. Wm. W. Smedley, |
| 11. Jesse N. Shellmire, | 24. James Rhoads, |
| 12. William Address, | 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 Address, 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. Address, John G. Butler, Park McLaughlin, Frederick Emhardt, Henry J. McIntyre, Wm. Linker, James McManus.

VOORHEES' ELECTION TO BE CONTESTED.

A letter from Indianapolis to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:—"By a gentleman just from Sullivan county, we learn that the election of Voorhees will be contested in the Sullivan precinct. It has been ascertained, by taking the affidavits of Union men who voted, that not one-half of their votes were counted by the Copperhead Judges. In some other precincts in the district similar frauds were perpetrated. In some instances the Judges took the ballot-boxes home with them at night, overhauled them at their leisure, and returned to the place of voting next day to count out the ballots.

—If Mr. Lincoln is the candidate of the Rebels, how comes it that no man ever heard of one of our imprisoned braves getting his discharge to promote the success of their favorite? And how comes it that soldiers have been paroled out of Rebel hospitals, where they have expressed a preference for McClellan, while others, the supporters of "Old Abe," have been refused the boon?

A DECISIVE VICTORY.—We want a decisive victory in November. We must not be content with merely whipping the enemy, but we must rout him, horse, foot and dragoons. We must make the majority so decisive that there can be no cavil at it. And the way to accomplish this is for everybody to take hold and help.

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.
 oc14 w 4t J. HOCKLEY, Cashier.

WESTERN BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, October 18th, 1864.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the first day of November next, at 12 o'clock M.
 And the annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the twenty-first day of November next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and two P. M.
 oc20-1m C. N. WEYGANDT, 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 Loyal 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, M. C., Pennsylvania.

Hon. Charles O'Neill, M. 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.

h. Itellaw Read, 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. Gerhart, 121st U. S. C. T.

Major A. J. Fitzwater, 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,

oc3tf No. 1210 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

Neatly Executed at this Office.

Charges Reasonable.

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 live 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. MCCLELLAN.
4. Major General W. T. SHERMAN.
5. 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,

oe3-tuth3t No. 808 CHESTNUT Street

TO BUILDERS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
HARRISBURG, October 5, 1864.

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 Capital 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 Capital Building."

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

5-104

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 out 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.

Address,

S. E. COHEN, Publisher,

No. 135 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 exchanges are large and it can therefore offer desirable reciprocal accounts.

Correspondence and accounts are solicited. Subscriptions received for the

10-40 AND 7-10 LOANS.

Banks and Bankers supplied with the bonds.
JOHN T. HILL, Cash.

DIRECTORS:

WM. A. KOBBE, of Kobbe & Corlies, Auctioneers, 87 & 89 Leonard street.
THOS. A. VYSE, Jr., of Vyse & Sons, Importers, 374 to 37 Broadway.
GEO. A. WICKS, of Wicks, Smith & Co., Importers of Dry Goods, 31 Franklin street.
B. L. SOLOMON, of B. L. Solomon & Son, Upholstery, 369 Broadway.
GEO. A. FELLOWS, of Gordon, Fellows & McMillan, Wholesale Grocers, 14 & 16 Beaver street.
SOLOMON L. HULL, of Hull, Conable & Arnold, Attorneys, 15 Wall street.
CHAS. MINZSEIKER, of Minzseiker Bros., Manufacturers of Shirts, 377 Broadway.
J. O. WHITEHOUSE, Shoe Manufacturer, 5 and 7 Dey street.
JOSEPH U. ORVIS, of Orvis, Newell & Smith, Silks, 353 B'way

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

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

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

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

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

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

Adams	county,	George McClellan, Gettysburg.
Allegheny	"	F. R. Brunot, Pittsburg.
Armstrong	"	Col J. B. Finlay, Kittanning.
Beaver	"	Michael Weyand, Beaver.
Bedford	"	J. W. Lingenfelter, Bedford.
Berks	"	Hon Wm M. Heister, Reading.
Blair	"	Hon Sam'l S. Blair, Hollidaysburg.
Bradford	"	B. S. Russell, Towanda.
Bucks	"	J. D. Mendenhall, Doylestown.
Butler	"	John H. Negley, Butler.
Cambria	"	Edward Shoemaker, Ebensburg.
Carbon	"	31 M. Dummick, Mauch Chunk.
Cameron	"	Edward Vosburg, Shippin.
Centre	"	Hon Samuel Linn, Bellefonte.
Chester	"	Addison May, West Chester.
Clarion	"	Hon — Campbell, Clarion.
Clearfield	"	James B. Graham, Clearfield.
Clinton	"	L. A. Mackey, Lock Haven.
Columbia	"	Robert F. Clark, Rohrsburg.
Crawford	"	John Reynolds, McChesville.
Cumberland	"	Thomas Paxton, Carlisle.
Dauphin	"	Dr. George Bailey, Harrisburg.
Delaware	"	Isaac Haldeman, Chester.
Elk	"	Henry Souther, Ridgway.
Erie	"	Jonas Gunnison, Erie.
Fayette	"	John K. Ewing, Uniontown.
Forest	"	George W. Rose, Marionville.
Franklin	"	Hon James Lusk, Chambersburg.
Fulton	"	M. Edgar King, McConnellsburg.
Greene	"	Prof M. E. Garrison, Waynesburg.
Huntingdon	"	Wm B. Orleson, Huntingdon.
Indiana	"	Robert C. Taylor, Indiana.
Jefferson	"	Isaac G. Gordon, Brookville.
Juniata	"	Edwin Sutton, McAllisterville.
Lancaster	"	Daniel Heltsher, Lancaster.
Lawrence	"	D. Morris, New Castle.
Lebanon	"	George Atkins, Lebanon.
Lehigh	"	E. T. Saeger, Allentown.
Luzerne	"	Stewart Pearce, Wilkesbarre.
Lycoming	"	Abraham Updegraff, Williamsport.
McKean	"	Hon Byron D. Hamlin, Smethport.
Mercer	"	John R. Hanna, Mercer.
Mifflin	"	Andrew Reed, Lewistown.
Monroe	"	Wm Davis, Sayre.
Montgomery	"	B. M. Boyer, Norristown.
Montour	"	Gideon Shoop, Danville.
Northampton	"	Rev John Vanderveer, Easton.
Northumberland	"	Wm J. Greenough, Sunbury.
Perry	"	B. F. Junkin, Bloomfield.
Pike	"	Edward Haliday, Milford.
Potter	"	John M. Hamilton, Connersport.
Schuylkill	"	Hon E. O. Barry, Pottsville.
Snyder	"	Col Wm F. Wagonseller, Selinsgrove.
Somerset	"	Walter Spencer, Laporte.
Sullivan	"	L. F. Fitch, Montrose.
Susquehanna	"	Thomas Allen, Wellsboro'.
Tioga	"	Capt John Owens, Lewisburg.
Union	"	E. E. Lytle, Franklin.
Venango	"	Hon Lewis Arnold.
Warren	"	Jas C. Achison, Washington.
Washington	"	B. B. Smith, Honesdale.
Wayne	"	Jno Armstrong, Jr., Greensburg.
Westmoreland	"	P. M. Osterhout, Tunkhannock.
Wyoming	"	Henry L. Fisher, York.
York	"	Henry Hallowell, Secretary
Philadelphia	"	Board of Controllers, Athenaeum Buildings.

THOMAS H. BURROWS,
Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans.

Lancaster, Sept. 16, 1864.

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, Mo. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW, to hear Owners of Real Estate desirous of appealing as to the Assessors' Returns of the Valuation of Real Estate in the City of Philadelphia for the triennial year, 1865, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., on the following days—

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

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JAMES SHAW,
Clerk City Commissioners.

GET THE PICTORIAL CAMPAIGN DIAL,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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
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
	\$374,926 38

Real estate.....	12,198 64
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,110 97
Current expenses.....	4,670 83
	\$18,980 04

	\$918,932 63
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LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in.....	\$250,000 00
Circulating notes received from comp-troller.....	200,000 00
Due to depositors.....	366,422 90
Due to banks.....	91,759 98
	458,182
Profit and loss.....	8,157 75
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 FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, October 3, 1864.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts.....	\$201,567 64
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.....	40,900 00
	\$342,467 64
Legal Tender Notes.....	173,747 00
Bills of other Banks.....	15,603 00
Due from National Banks.....	14,087 28
Due from other Banks.....	238,165 35
Cash items.....	13,936 94
	450,535 57
Furniture and Fixtures.....	2,285 15
Expenses.....	5,768 02
Premiums paid U. S. Bond.....	8,325 50
Taxes Paid.....	272 00
	\$809,653 97

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock.....	\$80,040 00
Circulating Notes.....	25,000 00
Discount.....	12,015 81
Exchange.....	2,544 05
Due to Banks and Bankers.....	169,481 47
Due to Treasurer of the United States.....	72,856 54
Due Depositors on demand.....	456,716 10
	\$809,653 97

SAMUEL J. MAC MULLAN, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BALTIMORE, MD.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

CAPITAL \$1,100,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR THE 7-10 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

AND

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. 29, 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 DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS.

The developments made at Baltimore, in the course of the investigation into the attempt to cheat the New York soldiers out of their votes, should open the eyes of every Union man. It should convince him of the necessity for work, and not talk. This fraud has been discovered, but we do not know how many others may have been consummated or may now be on foot. It therefore behooves us all to go to work to bring out the full Union vote on the 8th of November. If this is done, we can laugh at the Copperhead frauds, and the agents of the English bankers will find that they are out of pocket, without recompense in the shape of McClellan as President, and a recognized Southern Confederacy. Means must be adopted to bring to the polls every Union vote. The Tenth Ward plan is a good one. There a committee of three gentlemen for each precinct has been appointed, in order to canvass the ward on election day to secure the entire vote. There is time for this system to be put in operation for every ward in the city. It should also be done in Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Reading, and all the cities and towns throughout the State. Let it be done at once.

"VIGOR" AND "IMBECILITY."

Speaking of the tactics of the Chicago Convention, Mr. George Sennott, an old Democrat, says in his Roxbury speech:

"What splendid party-management this is, to be sure! First, at Chicago they place the party so that a Union victory in the field appears to be a Democratic loss! Then, they nominate a man who, inside of the party rejects the platform, and outside of the party is everlastingly obliged to keep explaining why he failed."

And he continues in the following effective strain:

"They are as blind to the situation of their country as they are to the position of their party. They tell us that the war is a failure—that it ought to stop now—and the whine does not die away before it is drowned in the shouts of victory round Atlanta! They say that our success is only a delusion, and that it will mislead us, as heretofore, into a useless waste of blood and of money. The reply to that rings from the guns in the Shenandoah! They say the cause of the 'failure' lies in the imbecility of the Administration. It is vigor, I suppose, to shoot drafting officers—to hinder enlistments—to rob orphan asylums, and roast

negroes in the streets of New York! It is vigor to keep twenty thousand troops from the front for a month, looking after Mr. Seymour's 'friends.' It is vigor to invite the British Ambassador to meddle in the internal affairs of this country. It is vigor to lay the plans of a great American convention before the agent of the London *Times*. It is vigor to run up the price of coal, of flour, and of meat, on mechanics and laborers, for the profit of a German Jew—and then to charge the rise to American contractors, so that Mr. Woodbury and Judge Abbott may be fooled into repeating Belmont's electioneering lie!

These things are vigor! And it is imbecility to raise a million and a half of men, to expend two thousand millions of dollars, to blockade three thousand miles of coast in the face of hostile England, to force the British Rebel pirates into lying in wait for merchantmen and robbing the schooners of fishermen, to set free one million five hundred thousand slaves, and to reduce the rebellious States from fifteen to three and a half. If so, it is the imbecility not only of the Administration, but of Grant, of Sherman, of Sheridan and of Farragut! And I prefer it to the 'vigor' of Governor Seymour, and even to the energy of Judge Abbott himself."

GEN. McCLELLAN UNDER SUSPICION.

General McClellan has been accused by Surgeon Bissell, of Iowa, of having talked of surrendering his entire army, and of recognizing the Confederacy, while in a boat on the James river. While not anxious to accept this evidence, we must avow that the responsible statements regarding the gunboat Galena have never been denied by witnesses, and that the rumor of surrender was common at the time of the great disaster on the James. General Kearney styled the retreat from Malvern as "dictated by cowardice or treason." Mr. E. Conkling, of Cincinnati, boldly accuses Gen. McClellan of disloyalty, and presents eight columns of the subject. Dr. J. H. Pulke, McClellan's physician before the war, represents him as a States-right Democrat, exonerating the South. "This impression as to the General's feelings in this respect was so strong, that when I heard of his elevation to the head of the army I was greatly astonished, and feared for the success of the cause." N. P. Ferris affirms that after the firing on Fort Sumter, General McClellan said in his presence, "I hope the South will now get her rights." Colonel Leonidas Metcalf, who voted for Breckinridge, says, "I predicted that, sooner or later, General McClellan would show the cloven foot." Other testimony is given from the army records and the report of Colonel Simpson, of the Corps of Engineers (and for thirty-two years a soldier of the regular army), regarding the interview between Col. Key, of McClellan's staff, and General Howell Cobb, inside the Union lines during the campaign on the Peninsula—an interview entirely contrary to military rules. Gen. Cobb had perfect freedom to inspect the Union defenses, and in the sequel it happened that the National lines were attacked at the point where the interview was held.

—The party of which Gen. McClellan is the candidate are making themselves hoarse bellowing "Retrenchment!" "Reform!" "Economy!" etc. Their candidate is now receiving \$6000 a year from the Government and rendering no services whatever. Why didn't he do as Gen. Fremont did—resign his commission?

SOUND DOCTRINE.

We have never seen the question of "a free fight," more thoroughly ventilated, and the doctrine of "fraud" more convincingly answered, than in the following article taken from the *Ledger*:

REVOLUTIONARY TEACHING.—Some of the partizan journals are arguing what will happen on the hypothesis of an unfair Presidential election. If, say these public teachers, the election should be controlled by force, if it should be carried by fraudulent practices, if men are not allowed to vote according to their convictions, then the election will be treated as a nullity, and the people will assert their rights and liberties by force, and prevent the fraudulent assumption of power. This is the kind of doctrine that was heard four years ago, and which led to the present rebellion. If, said the political teachers on that occasion, the vote of a majority should be given to a candidate who advocates unconstitutional acts or expresses unconstitutional opinions, the minority, in self-protection, will be bound to disregard the election, separate from the Union and establish a constitutional government for themselves. All this reasoning is founded upon a false assumption. It pre-supposes that any party defeated in an election is the proper and only judge of the validity of the voting. It was to guard against this danger in a popular government that to the judicial power was delegated the authority, and the only authority, to decide ultimately all questions affecting the lawfulness of the acts of subordinates under the election laws. If there is proof at any time of fraudulent acts sufficient to vitiate an election, and upon apprehension of which, it is assumed by these revolutionary teachers, that violent resistance will be justifiable and right, then there will be no difficulty at all after the election in procuring the intervention of the judicial power to have the ballot box purged of such fraudulent elements, and only the legal vote counted. This is done at almost every election which occurs; for nothing is more common than for the defeated candidate or party to allege fraud as the cause of its defeat, and to have a judicial investigation upon the facts. The fact that the courts are always open to such investigations takes away every pretext for revolution, for under the strict operation of law and the supervision of the courts, every remedy for wrong is peacefully provided. Those, therefore, who preach a resort to violence upon the count of the ballot box being against them, have a consciousness of their weakness in numbers to carry an election regularly by lawful voting, and hence prepare the way for the minority ruling by force, by suggesting a seeming justification for a resort to violence. In this they are but following the course of the rebels in the present rebellion. They, too, had a constitutional tribunal in the judiciary to test the constitutionality of the acts of those entrusted with power. But they usurped the functions of this constitutional power, by deciding themselves, without trial or investigation, that the constitutional right of the States would not be regarded, and it was but one step from this self-assumed and unauthorized act, to deny all authority as binding except that of their own creation. The consequences of their folly are now apparent, and this community is not prepared to allow such experiments to be repeated.

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

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ADDRESSES WILL BE MADE

TO THE

CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA,

By the following distinguished speakers, as follows:

SATURDAY EVENING, October 29,

AT THE

HALL OF THE UNION LEAGUE,

BY

Col. R. STOCKETT MATTHEWS,

Of Maryland.

THE LADIES ARE INVITED TO ATTEND. oc22

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

By invitation of the Union League the following gentlemen
will Address the Public,

ON MONDAY EVENING,

OCTOBER 31, AT 7 1-2 O'CLOCK,

DR. CHARLES D. MEIGS.

HON. LEWIS BARKER.

THE LADIES ARE INVITED TO ATTEND.

HALL OF THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES,

MARRET STREET ABOVE TWELFTH,

By invitation of the Union League the following gentlemen
will Address the Public,

ON MONDAY EVENING,

OCTOBER 31,

AT THE

HALL OF THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES:

HON. JOHN CESSNA.

HON. THEO. HASSANREK,

MINISTER TO EQUADOR.

THE LADIES ARE INVITED TO ATTEND. oc29-26

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'
NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL AGENT AND DEPOSITORY OF THE
UNITED STATES,

Receives Subscriptions for the NEW THREE-YEARS
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, which are convertible at
maturity into six per cent. 5-20 Bonds; also for the 10-40
Bonds, interest on both payable in Gold.
oc28-1m WM. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

THE SUNDAY HERALD, A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, CONTAINING THIRTY-TWO COLUMNS.

LOYAL, BUT INDEPENDENT.

Many enquiries have been addressed, and requests made, to us to continue "THE DIAL" as a Daily Paper, of General News, after the campaign has expired, and our response upon the subject has been anxiously awaited by our friends. We reply to-day by stating that the "CAMPAIGN DIAL" will cease its publication on the 7th of November next, its mission then having expired by limitation; when "THE DIAL," which is now three years old as a Banking and Financial Daily, will continue its publication *only in those specialties.*

To take the place, however, of the "CAMPAIGN DIAL," those who have admired our course will find abundant literary food in the

"SUNDAY HERALD,"

the first number of which will appear on

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6th.

TWO DAYS Prior to the Presidential Election.

The opposition which we have encountered in the publication of the "Campaign Dial" from those who should have taken both pride and pleasure in its success, shall be fully ventilated at the proper period.

THE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS of the Day, up to the latest moment of publication, will appear in the

"SUNDAY HERALD."

We intend to publish a Sunday Newspaper which will be hailed by the public with delight.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be received at once, and Subscribers' Names entered upon the carriers' books.

SUBSCRIPTION.—Mail subscribers, TWO DOLLARS per Annum, or FIVE CENTS per week, payable to the Carriers. Advertisements at the usual rates.

Address,

S. E. COHEN & SON, Publishers,
No. 108 South THIRD Street.

"SUNDAY HERALD"

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned has THIS DAY associated himself with his son GEORGE COHEN, in the publication of the "SUNDAY HERALD," the first issue of which will be made on November 6th prox., under the style firm of S. E. COHEN & SON.

Although many friends may think I am individually a locomotive, yet the Twenty odd years active connection with the Press of this city, added to my numerous publications, require some assistance—hence while "Young America" can render this, I at least can aid him in acquiring the manly traits of labor, perseverance, energy, honesty and sobriety.

S. E. COHEN,

• 108 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27, 1864.

NOTICE.
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.

oc22-1m

W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

OIL SUBSCRIPTIONS—TO SEVEN
tracts of Oil Territory, eligibly situated in Venango county, CONTIGUOUS TO, ADJOINING and BETWEEN Companies of large capital, received by the undersigned.

For circulars, or other information, address or apply at once to
DUNCAN M. MITCHESON,
no 29-11* Office N. E. corner Fourth and Walnut streets.

COAL AT FIRST COST.—COST

Price to Stockholders, \$7 per ton.

Immediate delivery of Coal of the Best Quality.

SHARES each entitling to one and a half tons, at cost, every year for TWENTY years, and to cash Dividends of Profits from the sale of all surplus coal, may now be obtained at \$10, payable half on subscribing, and one half on January 5, next, of the mutual.

BEAR MOUNTAIN FRANKLIN COAL COMPANY.

OFFICE, 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Opposite Girard Bank.

Stock Capital, \$500,000 in 60,400 Shares.

Reserved Working Capital, 12,500 Shares.

Subscriptions of four shares, \$33; of ten shares, \$90; of twenty shares, \$175; of fifty shares, \$425; of one hundred shares, \$825; of two hundred and fifty shares, \$2000.

Each share entitles the holder to receive, every year, one and a half tons of coal, at cost, for twenty years, and Cash Dividends, every six months, of the Profits from the sale of all surplus coal.

Stockholders who do not want any coal, may have their proportion of coal sold by the Company for their special benefit, the profits being paid over to them independent of the regular cash dividends, to which they are also entitled.

The Company possess large and well-built Coal Works at DONALDSON, near Tremont, Schuylkill county, with extensive Mining and Tunnel Rights, an excellent Double Breaker, Slope Works, large Steam Engines, Railroads, and all other Machinery and Apparatus in full operation, capable of mining 96,000 tons to be extended to 150,000 tons per year.

The Coal is of the best quality, chiefly of the Black Heath and Primrose Veins, which, with several other valuable Coal Veins, extend within the Line of this Company, for two miles in length.

A branch of the Reading Railroad extends to the Mines of this Company, over which the Coal is daily sent to the Stockholders and to market.

Stockholders may order their Coal in any of the usual sizes, viz.—Lump Coal, Broken, Egg, Stove and Nut Coal, all at the present cost price of \$7 per ton, delivered at the house, within the usual distance of the Company's Yards, in the Northern, Middle and Southern portions of the city.

Subscribers of Stock are immediately supplied with Coal.

For circulars and subscription, apply at the OFFICE, No. 121 South THIRD Street, second floor, Opposite Girard Bank.

The Company and all its Mining Works are clear of Debt, and all operations are carried on on the cash principle.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM SCHMOELE, President.
WILLIAM FORD, ROBERT KING,
D. H. WOLFE, H. SCHMOELE,
oc 21-2w A. B. JARDEN, Secretary.

THE COPPERHEAD PRESS.—Judging by the tone of the Copperhead press, their conductors and those who back them, give up the election of McClellan as a forlorn hope, if not as a positive impossibility. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York are conceded to Mr. Lincoln by the less hide-bound of the Copperhead organs—but we want our friends, in this State particularly, not to be deceived by the offer of such concessions. However well convinced the Copperheads are that they cannot succeed, they are still determined to contest the election fiercely, as a preparatory step towards any movement they may now have in view after they have been defeated. What we want, then, to counteract the effect of such movements, is the pressing force of overwhelming majorities. The re-election of Mr. Lincoln must be something more than a political triumph. It must carry with it the influence to change public sentiment in the old, and create public feeling in the new world in our favor. This is to be effected alone by majorities—by decisive results—by the overwhelming defeat of our foes. Let us then not accept of a conceded victory. Let us wrest triumph from our foes by teaching them that we are the strongest—strong enough for their defeat and the Government's defence.

—The Chicago Platform resembles the pump which an Italian nobleman, *pro bono publico*, placed in the wall dividing his villa from the highway. The ingenious man had placed the handle on the outer side, and had so contrived the spout that the most laborious exertions of the energetic wayfarer yielded only a very slender return of water, while a back outlet conducted the generous surplus to the strawberry beds which lay beyond. So the sum of Democratic effort at Chicago to establish the patriotic loyalty of the party, was a very equivocal expression of sympathy for our soldiers, and a promise to cherish them in the day of power (not redeemable with the right of suffrage), while the rest of the declaration of sentiments made every Rebel gutter gurgle with joy, and helped to fatten the fields of the Confederacy.

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, Aqale.)

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

DISPLAYED CARDS—Double rates Each Insertion.

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

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

Government Securities.

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

	New York Prices.
U. S. 5-20 Bonds interest of.....	100% 101½
U. S. 6s, due 1881, Coupon.....	106 106½
Do. due 1881, Registered.....	
U. S. 7-10 Treasury Notes.....	105 107
Certificates of Indebtedness.....	95 95½
Quartermasters' Vouchers.....	94 94½
Gold.....	215 220
	Market steady

Specie Quotations.

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

Bankable Currency the Standard.

GOLD.	SILVER.
American.....2 18@2 19	American, prior to 1852.....\$2 05@2 10
Do. (dated prior to 1834).....2 12@2 14	Do. Quart's.....2 05@2 10
Sovereigns, Victoria*10 25@10 75	Do. Halves and Qrt's, (new).....2 05@2 10
Sovereigns, old.....9 50@9 70	Dollars, Am. and Mex.....2 05@2 10
Napoleon (20 frs.).....34 00@35 90	Do. Sp., perfect.....2 05@2 10
Doublons, Sp.....33 50@34 00	Do. S. American.....2 05@2 10
Do. Mexican.....21 00@	Five Francs.....1 25@1 30
Do. Costa Rica.....21 00@	Francs.....28
Bars 900 fine.....@ prm.	Guilders.....55
California, \$50 and \$20 pieces.....210 prm.	Prussian Thalers.....44
California, \$10 and \$5 pieces.....200@	German Crowns.....1 53@
10 Guilders Pieces.....6 10@6 15	French do.....1 53@
Ten Thalers.....17 50@	English Silver £ 2 7 00@
*A heavy Sovereign weighs 5 dwts. 2½ grains.	Spanish and Mexican silver, ½ oz.....1 75

Pennsylvania Country Bank Notes

At Discount in Philadelphia.

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

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

Uncurrent Money Quotations.

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

Discount.	Discount.
New England.....%	Wheeling.....2½
New York City.....%	Ohio.....2½
New York State.....%	Indiana.....2½
Jersey—large.....%	Indiana—Free.....2½
Jersey—small.....%	Kentucky.....2½
Pennsylvania Currency 1-5@.....%	Tennessee.....50
Do Small.....%	Missouri.....1½@15
Delaware.....%	Illinois.....2 to 60
Do. small.....%	Wisconsin.....2 to 60
Baltimore.....%	Michigan.....1½
Maryland.....%	Iowa.....1½
Dis. of Columbia.....%	Canada.....prm. 38
Virginia.....35@40	

Foreign Bills of Exchange.

[Corrected by M. SCHULTZ & Co.]

London, 60 days' sight.....	2 34 @2 35
“ 3 days “.....	2 35 @2 37
Paris, 60 days “.....	236 @2 38
“ 3 days “.....	233 @2 36
Antwerp, 60 days “.....	236 @2 33
Bremen, 60 days “.....	170 @1 72
Hamburg, 60 days' sight.....	77 @76
Cologne, Leipsic, Berlin, 60 days' sight.....	1 55 @1 57
Amsterdam, 60 days' sight.....	90 @92
Frankfort, 60 days' sight.....	91 @92
	Market Dull.

City Warrants.

Daily [Reported by G F WORK & Co., No. 43 S. Third St

N. E. W. 3½ D

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

Demand Notes.....	prem. @
U. S. Bonds, 1881.....	106 106½
U. S. 7-10 Notes.....	103 @108
Quartermasters' Vouchers.....	dis. 92 @93
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness.....	dis. 3½ @4
Gold.....	prem. 219 @220
New Certificates of Indebtedness.....	95 @95½

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

U. S. Bonds, 1881.....	106½@
U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes.....	107 @
Gold.....	219½@
New Certificates of Indebtedness.....	95½@
U. S. 5-20 Bonds.....	107 @

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

American Gold.....	prem. 2 18 @2 19
Demand Notes.....	218 @219
Quarters and Halves.....	205 @210
Penna. Currency.....	¾d @ ½
N. Y. Exchange.....	¾ @ ½

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 Shallerross, 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.

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

By order of the Board of Directors.
s20-1m 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,
Designers and Engravers, Daily News Buildings,
136 South Third 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, 1861; with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six-per-cent, gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, and \$5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and the best security. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

Convertible into a Six-per-cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the Notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than nine per cent. premium, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress exempts all Bonds and Treasury Notes from local taxation. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

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 depositories of public money, and

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS.

throughout the country will give further information, and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales,

OCT. 29, 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:

400 Penna 5s	92½
200 City R	98
2500 do. new	102
10 Mechanics' Bk	29½
3 Hazleton Coal	75
20 Penna. Oil Creek	52
100 Read R R	61½
1000 U. S. 5 and 20s new loan	100½
25 Little Schuylkill	45½
1 Lehigh Valley R	77
100 Shamokin Coal	15½
400 Maple Shade	16
200 Densmore	81
10 2d and 3d St R	70
100 Jar homestead	54
100 Big Mountain	64
100 sh Noble & Del	13
500 U S 5-20, coup off	101½
200 do	99½
100 Noble and Del	12½
50 do	12½
100 Penn Oil Creek,	5
100 Rock Oil	4½
25 McClintock	4½
100 McElheny	5½
50 do	5½
30 Lehigh Nav	76½
100 do	60
100 do	60
100 Sus Canal	15
100 Reading R	60
100 do	s5 60
100 do	b5 60
100 do	b5 60
100 do	60
11 Minehill R	59½
50 North Central R	b30 16
300 New Creek	1½
3000 Penna R 5s	94
500 City 6s over 70	99½
1000 Alleghany Co 5s	79
18 West Phila R	70
43 sh 2nd and 3d R R	727
300 U S 7-30s	106
10 Union Bank,	46
15 sh West Phila R	73

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ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1864

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CAPITAL	\$400,000
CCRUED SURPLUS.....	921,56
INVESTED PREMIUMS.....	1,086,283
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.....	\$3,416
INCOME FOR 1864	\$300,000
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829	\$5,000,000

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It has been leased by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
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Its entire length was opened for passengers and freight bus-
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THE TORIES OF 1776 AND THE COPPER-HEADS OF 1861.

Mr. Lorenzo Sabine has just published a work entitled "The Loyalists of the American Revolution;" a fitter title would have been "The Tories of the Revolution." The preliminary historical essay is full of facts which afford striking historic parallels to some of the circumstances of the present time. The *Christian Register* says:

"It teaches that not a single wrong exists now but existed then to a greater extent. Do men now plot in secret against the Government? Thirty thousand loyalists, according to the lowest computation, then took up arms against the Government; and South Carolina forced Gov. Lincoln to surrender her capital to the enemy in 1780.

"Are there men now to be found who sell to the enemies of their country? Washington, while his army was in rags and starving at Valley Forge, writes to Colonel Stewart: 'I am amazed at the report you make of the quantity of provisions that goes daily into Philadelphia (then occupied by the British army) from the county of Bucks.'"

Do officers, through personal jealousies or a desire to shirk, now throw up their commissions? John Adams, in 1777, writes:

"I am worried to death with the wrangles between military officers, high and low. They quarrel like cats and dogs. They worry one another like mastiffs, scrambling for rank and pay like apes after nuts."

Are surgeons now dismissed for incompetency or speculation? "Many of the surgeons," says Washington, "are very great rascals, countenancing the men to sham complaints to exempt them from duty, and often receiving bribes to certify indispositions, with a view to procure discharges or furloughs." They also draw "medicines and stores in the most profuse and extravagant manner for private purposes."

Have we "bounty jumpers?" So had our fathers. Men enlisted only to get their thousand dollars, and then desert. A thousand men, after they had voluntarily enlisted, perjured themselves, in order to escape the service. Many deserters re-enlisted under new recruiting officers. It was no uncommon thing for them to desert by the twenty and thirty at a time.

Have we now shoddy contractors who fatten on fraud, and demagogues who foment strife? Read Washington's picture of his time: "I should in one word say that idleness, dissipation, and extravagance seem to have laid fast hold of most; that speculation, peculation, and an insatiable thirst for riches seem to have got the better of every order of men, and that party disputes and personal quarrels are the great business of the day."

There is, in fact, no possible discouragement now encountered by American patriots, but existed in a greater degree during the Revolution, and yet our fathers triumphed over all of them.

We do not press this subject on our readers to excuse any rascality or treason, but to show that our fathers had to deal with the same difficulties which confront us.

And we would warn those men who now plot against the Government, that their names, in company with their companions of the Revolution, will go down to posterity covered with infamy.

We hope those who are inclined to exaggerate the present evils by false contrasts with the past, will read the closing chapter of Mr. Sabine's Historical Essay, for, to use his own language, it may "do something to correct the exaggerated and gloomy views

which are often taken of the degenerate spirit of the present times, founded on erroneous, because on a partial, estimate of the virtues of a by-gone age."

WHAT THE CONSPIRACY HAS DONE.

A secret organization forced the cotton States into rebellion against the wishes of a clear majority of their Union-loving people, who would have prevented it had a fair election been allowed them.

A secret organization recruited armies for rebellious purposes before the cotton States had seceded.

A secret organization overawed the border slave States, and dragged most of them into the rebellion against the wishes of their people.

A secret organization has maintained all the spy service of the Rebels in this war, enabled them to know all that they desire respecting our affairs, and to delude us with pretended details respecting their own, by means of disguised traitors professing to be our friends.

A secret organization has encouraged deserters from our armies, shielded deserters from arrest, organized resistance to the draft, recruited for the Rebel armies in the North, carried on the contraband trade with the Rebels in arms, supplies, &c.

A secret organization has demoralized the Democratic party, deprived it of all freedom of action or deliberation, vitiated its tone, diffused treasonable sentiments throughout its ranks, and prepared it for aiding the rebellion.

A secret organization produced the bloody and terrible draft riots in New York city.

A secret organization fomented the draft riots in the Democratic districts of Pennsylvania.

A secret organization is the source of all the Copperhead riots in the West.

A secret organization projected a revolt at the West, and an invasion of the free States by the Confederate Rebel armies to aid that revolt.

A secret organization is the actual basis of the Democratic strength and hopes in the pending canvass.

A secret organization, sworn to aid the rebellion, but seeking the election of McClellan and Pendleton as the means most available for treasonable purposes, has eaten into the vitals of the Democratic party and destroyed it, so that it is now nothing more than a mere shell, in which this secret conspiracy is concealed.

A COINCIDENCE.—On the 19th of October, 1778, was struck the final blow for American Independence, for that day was evermore consecrated in American annals, by the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. This day has received a new title to distinction, and has, henceforth, an additional claim to the grateful recollections and exultant observance of the American people; for, on the 19th of October, 1864, Sheridan redeemed impending disaster by overwhelming victory, drove the scattered legions of Early in headlong rout down the Valley of the Shenandoah, and annihilated Lee's last hope of raising the siege of Petersburg, by another destroying swoop upon Maryland and Pennsylvania.—*Wash. Chron.*

—It is no use for the Democrats to any longer deny the fact that they look altogether for success in the approaching election to the defeat of our armies in the field. All the speakers of the Confederacy lay great stress on this point, and urge their defeated and demoralized hosts to do their best in defeating Sherman and enable their friends in the North to succeed in electing McClellan, and thus secure the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

How GOES THE FIGHT?—The political reconnaissance for the grand battle in November has taken place, and the result has been decidedly favorable. Maine, Vermont and Connecticut, in the East, were the first to speak; and now, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, in the centre, have responded in thunder-tones, which are not to be mistaken. From every section we have nought but good news; our friends everywhere are active and sanguine, and have no doubt as to the ultimate result. On the other hand, our adversaries are dispirited and cast down. Their recent severe defeats have disheartened them, and they see nothing but disaster in the future. They find, too, that their candidate, instead of having a tithe of the popularity they vainly imagined he possessed, is in fact the *weakest man* they could have selected. He was nominated solely on account of his *military services*, such as they were, and those services have failed to secure the friendship or support of either soldier or civilian. In politics, the men who placed him in nomination profess one thing, and their nominee another, so that they cannot work harmoniously together. They are the advocates of a disgraceful peace; he *professes* a willingness to continue the war. They have no faith in the success of their cause, neither have they confidence in their candidate. Disheartened and lukewarm as they are, they must and will be easily defeated, as they battle merely to preserve their party organization, and for the success of no great patriotic principle.

Our candidate, Abraham Lincoln, is daily gaining in strength and in the esteem of the people. The cause of the country, the cause of truth, humanity and justice, is his cause, and the people, knowing his sterling patriotism, his devotion to their best interests, and his laudable endeavors to obtain an honorable and permanent peace, will triumphantly re-elect him.

Steady, then, boys! Stand up, shoulder to shoulder! One more fire along the whole line, and the day is our own!

How A McCLELLAN CAPTAIN WAS CONVERTED.—The *Chattanooga Gazette* gives the following:

At a social gathering night before last, during the evening, Captain Sutherland, Assistant Adjutant General, formerly of General Steedman's Staff, captured during Stoneman's raid, and recently exchanged, was present and was toasted, and made a happy response. We regret that every soldier in the army, and every patriot in the land, could not have listened to his remarks. Capt. Sutherland, before his capture, was well known as a warm and earnest McClellan man. In the remarks alluded to, he mentioned this fact, and said that he had changed his base in this particular. He was now for Lincoln; because, during his imprisonment, his guards at Charleston, and every rebel he met, with one exception, learning that he was a Democrat, *electioneered with him for McClellan*. That exception stole an opportunity to whisper in his ear that the South was only holding out in hopes of Lincoln's defeat, and assured him that if Lincoln was elected the war would instantly end and unconditionally cease, as the South would then see that resistance was no longer practicable. Capt. Sutherland declares that he never could nor never would vote for any man at the request of armed traitors.

Let Peace men put this in their pipe and smoke it.

—The Peace man who votes for George B. McClellan will secure the object he seeks, if McClellan is elected, by the destruction of the Government; while the peace man who votes for Abraham Lincoln, if he is re-elected, will establish permanent peace by making the Government so strong as to render it invulnerable to traitors within and foes without. How long will it require a man to choose between these establishments of peace?