

Campaign Dial.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

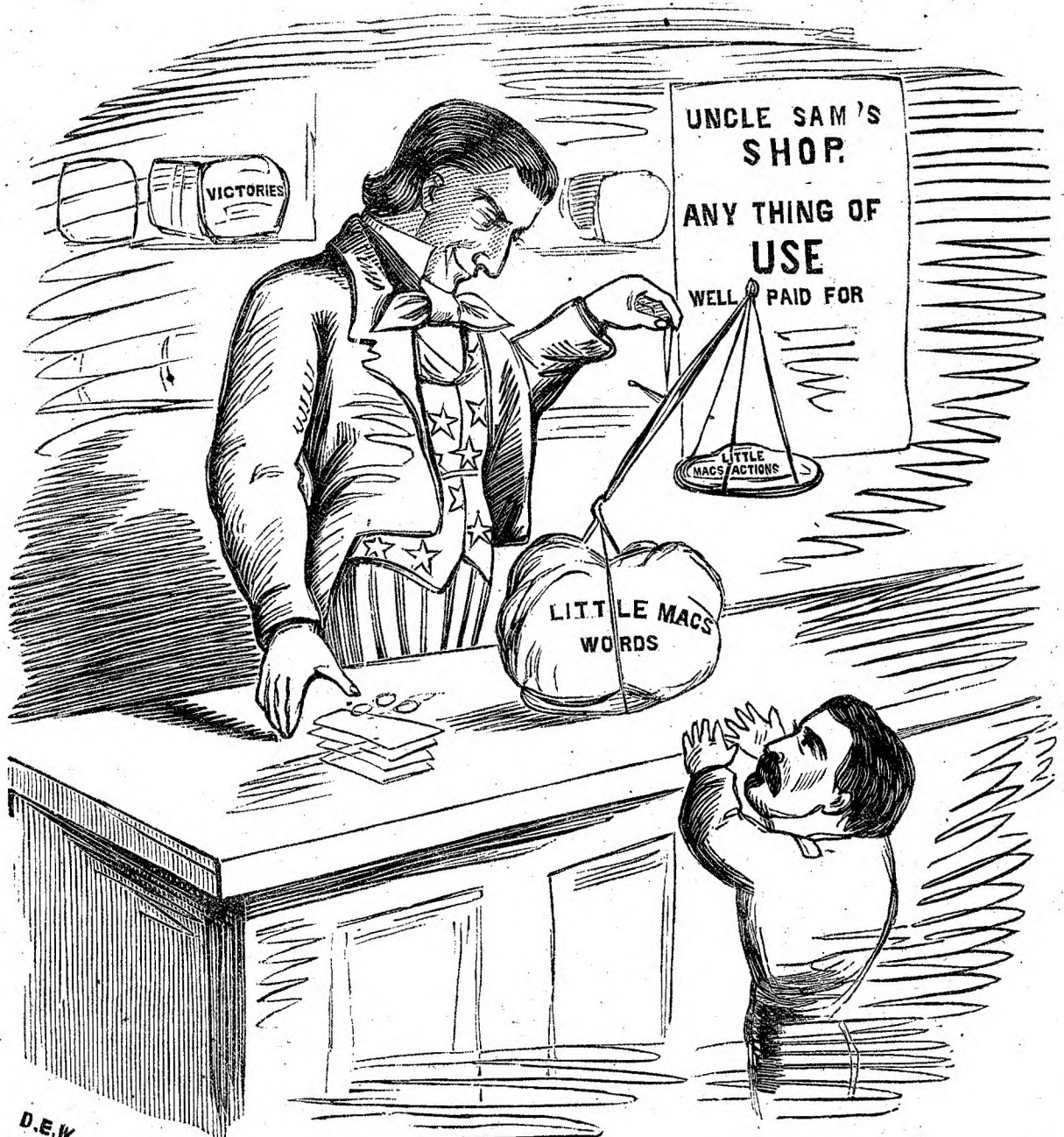
FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON

OUR COUNTRY, ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

VOLUME X. NO. 1.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1864.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.



Uncle Sam. I'm afraid I can't give ye anything, Little Mac. Ye never bring me anything but *Words*, and the other politicians give me more of them than I want, for nothing.

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. R. Leeds, | 23. Wm. W. Smedley, |
| 11. Jesse N. Shellmire, | 24. James Rhoads, |
| 12. William Andress, | 25. Samuel H. Irwin, |
| 13. Joseph Hemple, | 26. John W. Dubrec. |

The Committee has been organized as follows:

- President**—William Elliott.
Vice Presidents—Frederick Emhardt and William Linker.
Secretaries—Robert T. Gill and William R. Leeds.
Treasurer—John G. Butler.
Committees—*Finance*—William Andress, Chairman; James McManus, James Freeborn, Joseph Hemple, John Dubrec.
Meetings—John G. Butler, Chairman; Samuel H. Irwin, Robert T. Gill, Jesse N. Shellmire, Harvey Money.
Naturalization—Park McLaughlin, Chairman; Frederick Emhardt, Leonard R. Fletcher, Jesse N. Shellmire, Samuel Daniels.
Property—Frederick Emhardt, Chairman; Joseph Hemple, James Shaw, Wm. Linker, Robert T. Gill.
Printing—Henry J. McIntyre, Chairman; Henry B. Gardiner, William R. Leeds, Samuel H. Irwin, Amos W. Knight.
Music—William Linker, Chairman; Park McLaughlin, Samuel Daniels, E. J. Simpson, Amos W. Knight.
Accounts—James McManus, Chairman; Henry B. Gardiner, James Rhoads, Wm. W. Smedley, James Gillingham.
Resolutions—James Freeborn, Chairman; James Rhoads, Wm. W. Smedley, James Gillingham, Israel R. Springer.
Assessments—Wm. Andress, John G. Butler, Park McLaughlin, Frederick Emhardt, Henry J. McIntyre, Wm. Linker, James McManus.

THE RAID.—No intelligent man will deny that George H. Pendleton is an undisguised sympathizer with the Rebels, and would, if he could, tell the seceded States to "depart in peace." This he does not hesitate to declare. Were he President, this would be his plan of dealing with Jeff. Davis. But he is not going to be President, say Democrats who seek to quiet their consciences. Nevertheless, he may be, if Lincoln and Johnson are defeated. Harrison and Taylor died, and Buchanan came very near dying, in which event the traitor Breckinridge would have been President. McClellan would be no more exempt than was either Harrison or Taylor. Who can estimate the extent of the calamity that would be inflicted on the country by the event that placed George H. Pendleton in the Presidential chair? And yet such a thing might happen. Do men in conducting ordinary affairs take such risks? We ask the holder of National bonds, the man who is in any manner the creditor of the Government (and who is not?), if he is in the habit of running such risks in his own office, counting-room, or warehouse. Wherefore run the supreme risk of electing George H. Pendleton President?

NEW U. S. LOAN OF \$40,000,000.

Referring to the advertisement of the Secretary of the Treasury for

PROPOSALS FOR THE NEW U. S. 5-20 LOAN.

We will enclose in our bid for some those of any parties wishing to make application for any part thereof

WITHOUT CHARGE.

For information, apply to

JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers,
114 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

005-26

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 in mass, 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).....\$23 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. P. ROGERSON, a possessor of ability and experience as a Teacher of these 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.

REFERENCERS.

- Major General Silas Casey, President Board of Examiners, Washington, D. C.
 Major General David B. Birney, commanding Tenth Army Corps
 Brigadier General George A. McColl, 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. Cardin, Governor of Pennsylvania.
 Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. Senator from Massachusetts.
 Hon. William D. Kelley, U. S. C. T., Pennsylvania.
 Hon. Charles O'Connell, U. S. C. T., 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.
 Holow Reed, Esq., Cincinnati Gazette.
 The Members of the Philadelphia Supervisory Committee for Recruiting Colored Troops.
 Col. J. B. Kilde, 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, 23d U. S. C. T.
 Colonel J. Hale Snyder, 11th United States Heavy Artillery (colored).
 Lieutenant Colonel James Given, 157th 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. Baker, 42d U. S. C. T.
 Major William R. Gerhart, 124th U. S. C. T.
 Major A. J. Fitzsator, 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,
102 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. 102 South Third street.—*Sunday Dispatch.*

The *Campaign Dial* is the title of one of the best, most vigorous, and most influential Lincoln journals that comes to our office. It is published daily in Philadelphia, by S. E. Cohen, 102 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 102 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. 102 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, 102 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, 102 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.—*Damille American.*

BEST LIKENESSES PUBLISHED!

FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS, Size 18x25. Price \$1 00.

1. President **ABRAHAM LINCOLN.**
2. Lieutenant General **U. S. GRANT.**
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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. FITCHER,
 No. 508 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 Capitol Building.

Security to one-fourth of the amount of this 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."

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

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, Pittsburg, 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 depositories 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 offers, 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 5th 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. F. FESSENDEN,
 Secretary of the Treasury.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA—Frankford, October 3, 1864.

RESOURCES.	
Notes and Bills discounted.....	\$195,024 21
United States Bonds deposited to secure circulation.....	230,000 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
Real estate.....	571,826 84
Furniture and fixtures.....	12,198 64
Current expenses.....	4,670 83
Total.....	\$918,932 63
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in.....	\$250,000 00
Circulating notes received from comp-troller.....	230,000 00
Due to depositors.....	366,422 94
Due to banks.....	91,759 98
Profit and loss.....	458,128 35
Unpaid dividends.....	8,157 75
Due on real estate.....	92 09
Total.....	10,749 75
Total.....	\$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.....	\$291,557 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
Legal Tender Notes.....	173,747 00
Bills of other Banks.....	15,603 00
Due from National Banks.....	14,087 23
Due from other Banks.....	233,165 35
Cash Items.....	13,036 94
Furniture and Fixtures.....	450,538 31
Expenses.....	2,258 15
Profits paid U. S. Bond.....	5,763 03
Taxes Paid.....	8,322 86
Total.....	\$509,653 97
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock.....	\$500,000 00
Circulating Notes.....	25,000 00
Discount.....	12,015 81
Exchange.....	2,544 05
Due to Banks and Bankers.....	156,481 47
Due to Treasurer of the United States.....	72,855 54
Due Depositors on demand.....	456,716 10
Total.....	\$509,653 97

SAMUEL J. MAC MULLAN, Cashier.

50,000 COPIES. FIFTY THOUSAND.

FIRST EDITION.

THE "CAMPAIGN DIAL"

WILL BE ISSUED ON

October 15, 1864.

'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.

Address,

S. E. COHEN, Publisher,
 No. 133 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. Correspondences and accounts are solicited. Subscriptions received for the

10-40 AND 7 3-10 LOANS.

Banks and Bankers supplied with the bonds.

JOHN T. HILL, Cash.
JOSEPH U. ORVIS, Pres.

DIRECTORS:

WM. A. KESSE, of Kesse & Corlies, Auctioneers, 37 & 59 Leonard street.
TWOS. A. VYAN, Jr., of Vyan & Son, Importers, 574 to 57 Broadway.
GEO. A. WICKS, of Wicks, Smith & Co., Importers of Dry Goods, 81 Franklin street.
B. L. SOLOMON, of B. L. Solomon & Son, Upholsters, 503 Broadway.
GEO. A. FELLOWS, of Gordon, Fellows & McMillan, Wholesale Grocers, 14 & 16 Beaver street.
SOLOMON L. HULL, of Hull, Conable & Arnold, Attorneys, 19 Wall street.
CHAS. MINGENBERG, of Mingenberger Bros, Manufacturers of Shirts, 377 Broadway.
J. O. WHEATON, of The Manufacturers, 3 and 7 Dey street.
JOSEPH U. ORVIS, of Orvis, Nevell & Smith, 49th, 52d & 54th

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

NOTICE TO THE OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.

THE BOARD OF REVISION AND APPEALS will sit at the Office of the City Commissioners, No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW, to hear Owners of Real Estate desirous of appealing as to the Assessors' Returns of the Valuation of Real Estate in the City of Philadelphia for the triennial year, 1865, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., on the following days:—

1st and 2nd Wards, Monday, October 3	21 and 22 do Tuesday, do 4
3d and 4th do Wednesday, do 5	23 and 24 do Thursday, do 6
5th and 7th do Friday, do 7	25 and 26 do Saturday, do 8
8th and 9th do Monday, do 11	27 and 28 do Tuesday, do 12
10th and 11th do Wednesday, do 13	29 and 30 do Thursday, do 14
12th and 13th do Friday, do 15	31st and 1st do Saturday, do 16
14th and 15th do Monday, do 19	2d and 3d do Tuesday, do 20
16th and 17th do Wednesday, do 21	4th and 5th do Thursday, do 22
18th and 19th do Friday, do 23	6th and 7th do Saturday, do 24
20th and 21st do Monday, do 27	8th and 9th do Tuesday, do 28
22nd and 23rd do Wednesday, do 29	10th and 11th do Thursday, do 30
12th and 13th do Friday, do 31	

JAMES SHAW,
 Clerk City Commissioners.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

BALTIMORE, MD.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

CAPITAL \$1,100,000.

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 AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE 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.

JONAS W. RANDOLPH, Cashier.

CAMPAIGN DIAL.

Philadelphia, Friday, Oct. 14, 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.

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.

TO OUR EXCHANGES.

We are in frequent receipt of letters from the interior of the State, requesting the loan of our "cuts" for insertion in other newspapers. Most of those who desire to use these cuts, labor under the impression that THE CAMPAIGN DIAL receives patronage from the State and City Executive Committees, and that therefore the proprietor is at no expense for these pictorial embellishments to the paper. Acting upon this belief, we are asked to loan these cuts without remuneration.

It has always been our desire to extend every possible courtesy to our friends in the country, but when we state that we have never, during the campaign, received one dollar from either the State or City Executive Committees, our distant friends will understand that we are not in a condition to assist them. Even the advertisements of the State Central Committee have not been paid for, and the Campaign Dial is being published by us at a heavy loss, independent of time and labor, as we have distributed large numbers gratuitously in Copperhead districts. Our press work, composition, rent, wages, and engraving in behalf of the party, are of themselves no inconsiderable item in the expense. We shall, however, continue as we commenced, as we are assured by all parties conversant with the facts, that our paper is doing great service for the Good Cause. We shall continue to work for Lincoln, Johnson, and Victory. The cause of the Union must be upheld by every well-wisher of his country, and no private grievances shall make us false to the trust confided to our keeping. But we wish it distinctly understood that no assistance is derived from the State or City Executive Com-

mittees. With the exception of a few subscriptions and the regular pay for advertisements for the "Union League," THE CAMPAIGN DIAL is independent of all outside aid.

OUR DUTY.

The smoke of the battle is passing away, and we can see the full result of our victory in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. WE HAVE GAINED IN THESE THREE STATES TWENTY-THREE ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. This is a full explanation for the downcast faces we meet at every turn among the Democrats. They may claim Pennsylvania on the home vote; but they realize the fact that if this should prove true, it will not give them back what they have lost, nor will it overcome the soldiers' vote, eight-tenths of which is for the Union ticket.—They also realize the other fact that the only significance attached to the election in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, outside of the Congressional contest, was to ascertain how their electoral vote would count in November. This has been determined in favor of Mr. Lincoln in all three of these States, and Mr. Lincoln's re-election is assured beyond the possibility of a doubt.

But our victory has not been gained without loss. It is true that this preliminary skirmish has developed the strength of our opponents, and the attack was in sufficient force to require them to mass their entire army of voters; but we must not be content with simply beating them back. We must in Pennsylvania make the victory as complete as in Ohio and Indiana. It is already known that the Commissioners to receive the soldiers' vote did not reach Sherman's or Sheridan's armies. This shows how great has been the risk we ran by not doing our entire duty at home, and it indicates to us what must be done in November. We must not depend upon the Commissioners reaching the army in November, when a battle may be in progress on the day of election. Our State pride will not permit us to allow Mr. Lincoln to be re-elected without the vote of Pennsylvania. We will not be content even to carry the State by a majority of five thousand on the home vote in November.—It must be at least fifteen thousand on the home vote, so that the soldiers' vote can make the aggregate majority twenty-five or thirty thousand. How is this to be done? We can see but one way. The principles of the Union party need but to be spread before the people to be adopted. In Philadelphia the Union League recognized this, and the large and enthusiastic meetings at Concert Hall, followed by the gratifying result on Tuesday last, shows how effective the League was in the campaign. The State Central Committee may take example from the course pursued by the Union League.—The State must be thoroughly canvassed during the remaining few days that are left for work. Every county and township must

be visited, and the people impressed with the importance of the issues involved in the Presidential campaign. If this is done, we can carry the State by at least thirty thousand majority. If this fact cannot be impressed upon the Chairman of the State Central Committee, the Committee should be reorganized and a new Chairman selected. We cannot afford to run any more risks in the State. Philadelphia, through the exertions of the Union League and the National Union Club, will give Mr. Lincoln a majority of ten thousand. The same ratio of increase can be secured in every county in the State if the State Central Committee is but half true to the duty devolved upon it.

Our pride has been mortified by the result in Pennsylvania, when we know that the Union votes are in the State, and need but the exertions of the Committee to bring them out on Election Day; and we insist the series of open meetings commenced by the Union League shall be followed up all over the State by the Committee. If this is done, the result is not at all doubtful.

We have spoken thus freely because we know the State is not behind Indiana and Ohio in loyalty, and because we know the State is secure in any event; but we must have a majority commensurate with the importance of the gallant old Keystone State.

—General Heintzelman, described in a Wheeling, Va., paper as "a quick-spoken, silver-haired, handsome, earnest-looking man, about fifty-five years of age," followed Senator Willey at a Union meeting in Wheeling on the 5th, in a speech in which he said: "I can see but two issues in this contest—an honorable peace accomplished by a vigorous war, or an armistice, a convention of States, and a final dissolution of the Union and eternal war."

FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIER.—The White Flag party in this State voted against the right of the soldier to vote. They but foreshadowed the action of the Chicago platform, at the very foundation of which was Mr. Pendleton, the candidate of that party for Vice President, who never voted a dollar to support the war or pay the soldiers. What soldier or friend of the soldier can vote for a party that supports such a man, or for the party that nominated him?

—The Democrats have made a gain in Connecticut—that is a sort of a gain—and being wholly unuse to that sort of thing, the Spirit gets up a rooster and crows lustily. The victory consists in their gaining two towns and losing nine towns; but as they didn't lose all the towns in the State, they are jolly! Hurrah for the land of steady habits!

—The Sixth Corps—the boys who are winning victories in the Shenandoah Valley—recently voted for President, and the footing was 13,000, McClellan 3,000. What campaign documents they are sending us from the army.

—Newburyport, the only city in Massachusetts which has a Democratic Mayor, is the only place where soldiers returning home from war are not publicly welcomed. The Herald says that the municipal authorities have neither "received" the living, nor honored the dead.

THE GREAT "PICTORIAL CAMPAIGN DIAL"

ISSUED TO-DAY.

The Original Cuts Therein, cost \$500

First Impressions are the Best.

BOOKSELLERS, CLUBS, & NEWS AGENTS

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OFFICE, 108 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

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

THIS EVENING.

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY,

AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS,

WILL ADDRESS THE PUBLIC.

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
J. HOCKLEY, Cashier.
oc14 w 4t

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.
B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.
oc13-7c

HOW IT LOOKS TO BUSINESS MEN.

Business men do not like the prospect that looms up before the country if the peace party should succeed. Separation, and the complications that necessarily follow such a change, would derange commercial and financial affairs, and produce universal confusion and distress, in which none but the sharper and speculator would be able to operate. Nor would peace be assured even at the expense of the humiliation and destruction of the Government. War, or constant preparation for war, would be probable, and not only private business would be checked and robbed of its legitimate products, but public enterprise must cease, and the era that succeeded the famous "Stop and Tax" policy in New York would return with tenfold greater stagnation, bankruptcy and distress. Those who wish to have the great question at issue settled at once—whether we shall still have a great and free Government, or be cut up into petty States, jealous and quarrelsome, exacting tribute from commerce and compelling the defence of all our frontiers—will vote the Union ticket.

A NEGLECTED POINT IN THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

We wish very much that the Copperhead leaders would intersperse their abuse of Old Abe and their elaborate defence of slavery, with a little more elucidation of the famous proposition of the Chicago platform that after four years trial the "experiment of war has proved a failure." This most interesting topic, the most interesting of all those on which the platform touched, has been almost entirely neglected ever since the Convention adjourned.

We have abundance of exciting matter touching Mr. Lincoln's "jokes" and personal appearance; touching Gen. McClellan's "statesmanship" and "generalship," accounts of what "pious men" said to Copperheads about the war, and what Copperheads replied, and a vast deal of promise as to what "Little Mac" will do after he has been elected.

But the popular stomach craves more substantial food. There is nothing the people are so anxious to know about, because there is nothing so important as the "failure of the war." On this point we do not hear a word from anybody except Mayor Gunther. He speak out like a man, and has evidently swallowed the platform whole, but the rest of the fraternity talk about anything and everything except the main point.

Now when the Convention asserted that the war was a failure and ought to be stopped, it used plain language. It meant that fighting the South had been fully tried, and found vain and useless. In the eyes of men who think thus, all further prosecution of it would be, and is, vain and fruitless butchery. If the restoration of the Union by force of arms be really impossible, every battle fought is simply a hideous massacre, and every cent of debt incurred for warlike purposes is a fraud on the industrious classes. The men who announced this deliberate conclusion at Chicago, were, according to Vallandigham, the finest fellows that ever got together on this continent. The assemblage, he says, was composed of "scholars, statesmen, soldiers and patriots!" It may, therefore, truly be presumed that they understood what they were talking about, and what they desired to say. They had watched the war pretty closely, and had formed their opinions about it very deliberately; and we should certainly do them great injustice if we said they were men who were apt to express their opinions in ambiguous language.

Well, since the Convention broke up several battles have occurred. Sherman has fought Hood at Jonesboro', and now again at Altoona. Sheridan has had two engagements with the enemy in the Shenandoah Valley; and there have been a succession of fights at Petersburg as well as before Richmond, and there is promise of more within a few days. In all of these several thousand brave men have been killed and wounded. Moreover, several millions have been added to the National debt, and a large amount of property has been destroyed by the inevitable havoc of war. And all this, according to the Chicago Convention, has occurred in a hopeless struggle—in a war which has plainly "failed!" and the further prolongation of which is, therefore, a stupendous crime! It must now be the solemn duty of every man who took part in the Convention, (we care not who he is) and who subscribed to the platform, to "cry aloud and spare not," to protest as earnestly as their lungs will let them and as long as they have legs to stand on, against the firing of another shot! They ought all to be scattered at this moment over the length and breadth of the

land, rousing the National conscience into resistance to this waste of blood and treasure—calling Grant, and Sherman and Sheridan by their right names, and holding up their victories to the people in their true light, not as causes of triumph and rejoicing, but as evidences of blood-guiltiness!

Are they doing this? Nothing of the kind. From the great majority we hear nothing about the war whatever. They are entirely occupied (not in trying to prevent further bloodshed in an idle contest, but) in singing the praises of a "statesman" who never filled any civil office under any Government in the world, and of a "hero" who never won a battle!

We earnestly urge upon the leading members of the Convention to do their duty, and speak out their minds about the late battles. These conflicts cannot be matters for congratulation if the war be indeed a failure, and the Chicago Convention has pronounced it a failure in the most solemn manner. The members owe it therefore to the National reputation to speak out their sentiments.—Their silence shames us all. We know they are sorry for the late victories—they must be so, or else they are great knaves and hypocrites. These we cannot believe them to be, of course; but there are so many uncharitable people in the world that there is no knowing what construction others may put on their conduct. Gunther has done his duty as well as he knows how. It is now for Seymour, and Belmont, and the other lights of the Copperhead firmament to do theirs.

PULLING BOTH WAYS.—The Copperheads claim that McClellan is in favor of the Union, and of suppressing the rebellion. But suppose this were true, what do they say about the other end of their ticket? If what they say be true, Mac is pulling one way, while it is notorious that Pendleton pulls the other way, as does the platform. The house is divided against itself; and it is very clear that the combined force of the platform, of Pendleton, Vallandigham, Seymour, and the Woods will be quite too strong for poor Little Mac. They know it, and he knows it; and he knew it when he threw out that letter as a tub to the whale. Mac talks war to tickle the loyal Democracy, while the others cry peace to encourage the Rebels, and enable them to hold on until after the 4th of March, when the great surrender is to be made.

—The Richmond *Enquirer*, the organ of the Jeff. Davis government, in a late issue says: "We should be glad to see the Confederate Congress provide for the purchase of 250,000 negroes, present them with their freedom, and the privilege of remaining in the States, and arm, equip, drill, and fight them."

After this, we suppose we shall hear no more complaints from the Democracy of the iniquity and folly of making soldiers of negroes—or "colored Americans of African descent"—as the Democratic papers call them.

But there is another aspect in which this call may be viewed, and that is the utter desperation of the cause of the rebellion. Nothing short of despair would bring forth such a cry.

OUR OWN SHARE.—All who are in favor of a speedy and honorable cessation of hostilities, and of the Rebel States being taxed to pay their share of the expenses of the war which they causelessly commenced, will vote the Union ticket.

THE DIAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) BY

S. E. COHEN.

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

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Government Securities.

[Corrected by JAY COOPER & CO., Brokers, 114 North Third Street.]

Table with columns for New York Prices and Market Rate. Includes items like U. S. 5-20 Bonds interest off, U. S. 6s, Aug 1881, Coupon, Do. due 1881, Registered, U. S. 7-10 Treasury Notes, etc.

Specie Quotations.

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

Bankable Currency the Standard.

Table with columns for GOLD and SILVER. Includes American, Do. (dated prior to 1834), Sovereigns, Victoria, etc.

Pennsylvania Country Bank Notes

At Discount in Philadelphia.

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

Table listing various banks and their locations, such as Allegheny Bank, Pittsburgh; Bank of Beaver Co., etc.

Uncurrent Money Quotations.

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

Table with columns for Discount and Market Rate. Includes New England, New York City, New York State, etc.

Foreign Bills of Exchange.

[Corrected by M. SCHULTZ & Co.]

Table with columns for London, Paris, Antwerp, Bremen, Hamburg, Cologne, Amsterdam, Frankfurt, etc.

City Warrants.

[Revised Daily by F. W. COPE & CO., No. 118 S. Third St.]

-Messrs. BREXEL & Co., Bankers and Stock and Exchange Brokers, No. 34 South Third Street, quote thus

Table with columns for Demand Notes, U. S. Bonds, U. S. 7-10 Notes, etc.

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Table with columns for U. S. Bonds, U. S. 7-10 Treasury Notes, etc.

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Table with columns for American Gold, Demand Notes, Quarters and Halves, etc.

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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 Shallice, Benj. H. Deacon, Simon H. Snyder, Charles E. Kremer, John Cooper.

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WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Cashier.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING-FAR. MEMBERS AND MECHANICS' BANK, PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1884.

Up to the 24th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over \$40,000,000.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING-FAR. MEMBERS AND MECHANICS' BANK, PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1884.

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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING-FAR. MEMBERS AND MECHANICS' BANK, PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1884.

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.

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 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 a 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.

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.

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.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government.

Up to the 24th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over \$40,000,000.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING-FAR. MEMBERS AND MECHANICS' BANK, PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1884.

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Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales,

OCT. 14, 1864

COMMISSIONS REMITTED FOR ON DAY
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200 U S 5-20 coup off	102
500 do	101 1/2
5000 sh do	101
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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 Densmore Oil 1/2	6 1/2
100 McElheny	6
100 do	b50 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	b30 61 1/2
200 Phila Oil Creek,	14
18 West Phila R	70
100 North Central R	580
100 sh Noble & Del	12
100 McClintock	12
100 sh Read R R	60
200 Cam & Am mtge	106 1/2
34 sh Catawissa pfd	17 1/2
13 Little Schuyl	44 1/2

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THE BALANCE OF THE
\$75,000,000 LOAN
having this day been awarded, and our bids proving successful,
we are prepared to
SELL TO CUSTOMERS AT ONCE,
In Large or Small Sums,
any amount of this most desirable
GOLD SIX-PER-CENT. LOAN,
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We have always considered these "1881" Bonds as the BEST
LOAN ON THE MARKET. There is but a SMALL
AMOUNT FOR SALE, and the premium will, in our opinion,
advance rapidly.
Parties having 5-20 Loan will do well TO CALL AND EX-
CHANGE THEIR 5-20s for this more permanent Loan, es-
pecially as now, owing to the German demand for the Five-
Twenties, a high rate can be obtained for them.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
114 South Third Street.

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\$2,457,849 95.

CAPITAL	\$500,000
CORRUPT SURPLUS	691,56
INVESTED PREMIUMS	1,480,288
UNSETTLED CLAIMS	\$8,416
INCOME FOR 1864	\$300,000
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1828	\$5,000,000

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At 1-3 Per Cent. Discount.

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great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of
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It has been leased by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
COMPANY, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened
throughout its entire length.

It is now in use for Passenger and Freight business from
Harrisburg to St. Mary's, (216 miles) on the Eastern Division,
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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
trains between Philadelphia and Lock Haven, and between
Baltimore and Lock Haven.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on Express Trains both ways
between Williamsport and Baltimore, and Williamsport and
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For information respecting Passenger business, apply at the
S. E. corner of Eleventh and Market Streets.

And for Freight Business, of the Company's Agents -
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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
enable 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-
nection with the Reading Railroad Company.

Of the balance of Stock yet on hand shares will be sold at \$30
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
\$30 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 rotation as the orders are entered
upon the books.

H. SCHMOELD, Treasurer.

JOB PRINTING

OFFICIAL DESCRIPTIONS

Neatly Executed at this Office.
Charges Reasonable.

MCCLELLAN IN FAVOR OF FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

A great deal has been said by Democratic politicians about the dismissal of McClellan from the command as having been unjust. But there is on record evidence to prove that McClellan, at the time of his dismissal, was in secret understanding with the Copperhead politicians of the North, and that both he and they were working in the interest of slavery at the risk of the Union. Lord Lyons, the English Ambassador at Washington, in a letter from the Capital under date of November 17, 1862, describes in the following terms the condition of affairs as he found them in New York city on his return from England:

"On the following morning, however, intelligence arrived from Washington, which dashed the rising hopes of the Conservatives. It was announced that General McClellan had been dismissed from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to repair to his home; that he had, in fact, been removed altogether from active service. The General had been regarded as the representative of the conservative principle in the army. *Support of him had been made one of the articles of the conservative electoral programme.* His dismissal was taken as a sign that the President had thrown himself into the arms of the extreme radical party, and that the attempt to carry out the policy of that party would be persisted in. The irritation of the conservatives of New York was certainly very great."

To illustrate what sort of conservatism is here meant, and how Lord Lyons obtained his information, we quote from the same letter the following paragraph:

"Several of the leaders of the Democratic party sought interviews with me both before and after the arrival of intelligence of General McClellan's dismissal. The subject uppermost in their minds, while they were speaking to me, was naturally that of foreign mediation between the North and South. Many of them seemed to think that this mediation must come at last; but they appeared to be afraid of its coming too soon. It was evident that they apprehended that a premature proposal of foreign intervention would afford the radical party a means of reviving the violent war spirit, and thus of defeating the powerful plans of the conservatives. They appeared to regard the present moment as peculiarly unfavorable for such an offer, and indeed to hold that it would be essential to the success of any proposal from abroad, that it should be deferred until the control of the Executive Government should be in the hands of the conservative party. * * * At the bottom I thought I perceived a desire to put an end to the war, even at the risk of losing the Southern States altogether."

— Benjamin S. Hancock, Esq., father of the distinguished Major General Winfield S. Hancock, presided at a meeting held at Norristown, Pa., on the evening of the 6th inst., in favor of the Union and the re-election of President Lincoln. He has been a life-long Democrat of the Jefferson school, and a leading and active politician of the Democratic party. At the meeting he made a stirring and eloquent speech in support of the war and the Administration, and against the opposition candidate for Congress in his district.

Union soldiers, remember! Geo. H. Pendleton, the Peace candidate for Vice President, voted against the increase of your pay, in Congress.

LETTERS OF GENERAL JACKSON.

The following letters, written by General Andrew Jackson, in 1832, can be read with satisfaction by all true friends of the Union and haters of treason and rebellion. It is only the members of that party which has usurped the name of Democracy, while it has repudiated the principles of the founders of the Democratic party, who cannot subscribe to the sentiments of the Union-loving Jackson. If a Jackson instead of a Buchanan had occupied the presidential chair in 1860 and the first months of 1861, secession and rebellion would never have reached their present proportions:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2, 1832.

"My Dear Sir: I have just received your letter of the 31st ultimo, with the enclosure, for which I thank you.

"I am well advised of the views and proceedings of the great leading nullifiers of the South, in my native State (S. C.), and weep for its fate, and over the delusion into which the people are led by the wickedness, ambition, and folly of their leaders. I have no doubt of the intention of their leaders first to alarm the other States to submit to their views rather than a dissolution of the Union should take place. If they fail in this, to cover their own disgrace and wickedness, to nullify the tariff, and secede from the Union.

"We are wide awake here. *The Union will be preserved, rest assured of this.* There has been too much blood and treasure shed to obtain it, to let it be surrendered without a struggle. Our liberty, and that of the whole world, rests upon it, as well as the peace, prosperity, and happiness of these United States. *It must be perpetuated.* I have no time to say more. My health is good, improved by travel. With a tender of my kind salutations to you and your amiable family, I am, sincerely your friend,

ANDREW JACKSON.

"Col. J. A. Hamilton."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1832.

"My dear Sir: Yours of the 3d instant is just received. I accord with you fully in the propriety of the people giving fully and freely their sentiments and opinions on nullification, and the course pursued by South Carolina in her late proceedings.

"The ordinance passed, when taken in connection with the Governor's message, is rebellion and war against the Union; the raising of troops under them, to resist the laws of the United States, is absolute treason. The crisis must be, and as far as my constitutional and legal powers go, will be met with energy and firmness. Therefore the propriety of the public voices being heard, and it ought now to be spoken in a voice of thunder that will make the leaders of the nullifiers tremble, and which will cause the good citizens of South Carolina to retrace their steps, and adhere to that Constitution of personal Union they have sworn to support. This reasonable procedure against the Union is a blow against not only our liberties, but the liberties of the world.

This nullifying movement in the South has done us great injury abroad, and must not only be promptly met and put down, but frowned down by public opinion. It is therefore highly proper for the people to speak all over the Union.

"I am preparing a proclamation to the people of the South, and as soon as officially advised of these rebellious proceedings, will make a communication to Congress. I can say no more, as I am surrounded at present, and bid you for the present adieu.

ANDREW JACKSON.

"Col. J. A. Hamilton."

—The *Richmond Dispatch*, speaking of the American Revolution, says it was a rebellion, "gotten up by Yankees for the benefit of Yankee trade and of the Puritan religion. Virginia had no particular interest, and it would be better for her now if she had never entered in it." Think of that! The American Revolution, inaugurated largely by the eloquence of Henry, upheld by the flaming sword of Washington, converted to the honor of the Old Dominion by the resistless logic of a Madison and a Marshall, without any interest to Virginia! No more remarkable sample of the extent of folly into which a passionate hate will betray men than this. To make a point against the Yankees, the *Dispatch* pays them the high compliment of "getting up" the Revolution, which was the spontaneous protest of the whole people against the desecration of the right of representation!"

—A beautiful example of Christian patriotism has been given by a Catholic priest in Detroit. The pious and beloved pastor of St. Patrick's Chapel, on Adelaide street, Father James Hennesy, was drafted in the drawing for the Sixth Ward. His many friends at once gathered around him, and preparations were made to furnish him with a substitute. Father Hennesy said, "No, I cannot permit this. My country has called upon me for personal service, and I will have no other man go for me. I will take my own place in the army." We know nothing grander in the history of the draft than this patriotic conduct. The determination of the conscientious and patriotic priest is fixed. Members of his congregation have in vain offered to go into the field for him. But his fine sense of duty to his country and the law will not permit him to serve his country in substitution.

The *Albany Atlas and Argus* publishes a McClellan song, in which the following lines occur:

We will take all the boys
From eighteen to twenty-one,
They will all vote for Little Mac
And George H. Pendleton.

This poetic admission of the juvenile character of the Copperhead votes, is so rarely candid that it should be perpetuated.

—Union victories have cheapened prices, and restored the nation to hope and cheerfulness. Had the Democratic party been in power one month ago, we would have had no victories—the armies and fleets would have been withdrawn; and the rebellion, instead of standing on its last legs, would be jubilant in the concession of Southern independence.

—McClellan having, at one time in that life which constitutes his public record, been connected with railroads, doubtless came to regard it as dangerous to "stand on the platform," from those signs which are usually found on the doors of passenger cars.

—This is Stephen A. Douglas' estimate of Abraham Lincoln:

"He is a fearless, honest man, and the country will be safe in his hands!"

This is what Mr. Douglas said to General Steadman at Detroit in the autumn of 1860, just before Mr. Lincoln was elected.

—Gen. McClellan belongs to a party that never resigns an office. Hence he holds on to his Major Generalship and draws \$6,000 a year.