

Campaign Dial.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON.

OUR COUNTRY, ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

VOLUME IX. NO. 41.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1864.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ALARMING ILLNESS OF MR. PEACE DEMOCRACY.

LIBRARY OF

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY



Neighbor Lincoln.—Well, nurse, how's poor Mr. PEACE DEMOCRACY this morning?

Nurse.—Poorly, Sir, very poorly! These *Mobile Bitters* didn't agree with him at all, and I'm afraid this *Atlanta Pill* will about finish him.

Neighbor Lincoln.—Ah, well! He'll go to another and a better—party.

ADDRESS OF THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

To the People of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The result of the recent election on the amendment to the Constitution of the State, allowing our soldiers in the field to vote, is gratifying, inasmuch as it shows that the great heart of the Commonwealth is right in the fearful and bloody struggle now going on, to preserve the Republic, and that these brave men are worthy to help govern the country for which they make so many sacrifices and suffer so many privations.

The friends of the Union have brought about this result, while the Opposition have used their powerful organization to prevent it, with the evident object of weakening the Union armies, by disfranchising the soldier, and thereby strengthening themselves at the approaching Presidential election, and in connection with this election let us reason together.

The campaign of 1864 is now fairly opened. The issue upon which the campaign is to be made is clearly indicated. The enemies of the Government have publicly and authoritatively declared their purpose in the contest. That declaration places the duty of patriots in a light as broad and clear as that of noon. There is no mistaking either the spirit or the object of our opponents. It is the same that impelled the chiefs of armed treason to attempt the overthrow of free government on this continent in 1860. Whether time, reflection, or regard for the peace of society in the loyal States, nor the desolations which have devoured the prosperity of the South in the grip of war, have wrought any modification of their hatred for a Government founded upon the opinions of the people expressed through the ballot-box.

It is the part of wisdom to anticipate evil, and to prepare to destroy it before it grows too formidable to overthrow. The attitude of the parties to the Presidential contest gives rise to a serious question—the most serious of any which can engage the attention of a true patriot and good citizen. That question is briefly stated: "Shall we have lasting peace, through a vigorous prosecution of this war for National life; or interminable war, through a peace based upon disunion?"

The issue is sharply defined. The utterances of the Baltimore Convention decisively declare for peace through effective war; the utterances of the Chicago Convention as decisively pronounce for the alternative presented in the question stated. They mean that, or they are without meaning. The opposition to Mr. Lincoln contemplates disunion as a cure for the ills under which we lie. His defeat would divide the continent into factious States. Nor is this mere assertion. The political history of the country for the last four years is a mass of overwhelming evidence in support of its entire, its disgraceful truth.

And first, in evidence of its truth, we have the declaration, informal, but not less weighty (because reiterated and unvarying), of the Rebel chiefs, that the South will not treat for peace save upon the basis of a recognition of its independence. The press of the South omits no opportunity to impress upon us, and upon the world, that peace can only come through recognition. Recognition is but another name for separation. And finally, every European nation has come to regard the result of this war as certain to be one of two things—either subjugation or disunion. It is a clear conviction which truth brings to every rational, enlightened mind. It is, therefore, entitled to great weight, second only to the resultant fact.

It is due to the opponents of Mr. Lincoln to state that they pretend to believe in the probability of peace and Union, through some compromise, the terms of which are not clearly stated.

It will be easy to show the futility of such hopes, if it has not already been done. It will not be a difficult task to show that such a belief does not take root in conviction. The leaders of the Opposition are men of great ability and more than ordinary sagacity. They cannot, therefore, be ignorant of the facts which are of public record. Those facts effectively preclude the possibility of peace and Union through any compromise, unless there is a complete recognition, and that would be a disaster.

But let us thoroughly consider this question of peace through compromise. It is reasonable to suppose that the chiefs of the rebellion would have accepted terms in the outset, if at all. It is alleged by our opponents that Mr. Lincoln hurried the nation into war, not only without constitutional warrant, but even against the wishes of the Rebel chiefs themselves. They reproach the Congress then in session with having refused to adopt the Crittenden compromise measure, and thus forced the South into rebellion in exercise of the right of self-defence and self-preservation. It is unnecessary to pause to show that all this transpired while the reins of power were held by Southern

men, most of whom are now in arms against the Government. Let that pass. The question hinges upon the responsibility of the rejection of the Crittenden compromise. It was rejected. By whom? Reference to page 100, part first of the *Congressional Globe* of the second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, will place the responsibility for the rejection of that compromise where it properly belongs. It will be seen that the Crittenden compromise was defeated by the substitution (in effect) of what is known as the "Clark amendment." The record shows that the vote on the motion to substitute was—yeas 25, nays 30. The vote on the adoption of the Clark proposition, taken directly afterward, was yeas 55, nays 23.

The presumption would be, naturally, that if the South had votes enough to reject the substitute, it would also have had enough to reject the proposition when offered independently. There was a falling off in the negative vote on the proposition; as compared with that on the first motion to substitute, of seven votes. This is accounted for by the fact that Senators Benjamin and Slidell, of Louisiana; Wigfall and Hemphill, of Texas; Iverson, of Georgia, and Johnson, of Arkansas—six Southern Senators—sat in their seats and refused to vote. Had these six Southern men voted "no," the Clark proposition would have been defeated by a majority of four votes, and the Crittenden compromise could have been taken up and carried by the same majority. It appears of record, then, that the Crittenden compromise was rejected because six of the leading Senators from the South virtually refused to vote for it. A motion to reconsider was carried some weeks later, and a direct vote upon the compromise was taken. The proposition was lost by a single vote. But one of the six Senators referred to voted on that occasion, nearly all of them having withdrawn on the secession of their respective States. Had they remained to vote for the compromise, it would have been adopted.

The chief object in alluding to this matter, is to show that when, before the overt act of war was committed, the South had the election of compromise or war, she, through her highest dignitaries, deliberately chose war.

The South would not have compromise then. Is it reasonable to suppose that it would accept such an accommodation now? Her rulers have the Southern masses by the throat, and can mould them to their imperious will. They are playing for a great stake. They could not draw from the contest now unless forced into withdrawal. Pride, love of power—both inbred and fostered by the institution of slavery—would force them to elect, as they declare they do elect, extermination rather than submission and Union.

Early in the struggle, before the Government had taken the aggressive, President Lincoln offered peace on most liberal terms. The terms were, briefly, the laying down of arms and the abandonment of their hostile attitude. The world knows how these terms were met. It need not be repeated here. The desolation of Southern fields, and the vacant seats in thousands upon thousands of homes, both North and South, bear the record. Still later, amnesty and pardon have been offered by the President; still the chiefs of the rebellion abate not a tithe of their energy to maintain themselves in their wrong. They demand recognition and independence of a Government they hate. Intimate knowledge of the directing minds of the rebellion teaches that they will never abandon their wicked scheme until obliged to do so by the sheer force of such iron circumstances as control the results of war.

There is no ground, then, for hope or peace through compromise; no hope of permanent peace. There is no such discharge in this war. Those who go before the country upon such vicious pretexes are not deceived themselves, however much they may deceive the ignorant and unsuspecting. To charge self-deception upon them in a matter so unmistakably clear would be equivalent to charging them with imbecility. They do not deceive themselves. This pretext of seeking the defeat of Mr. Lincoln that peace may return to our borders carries a sinister purpose. If they wish peace they can have it but in two ways—in a cowardly abandonment of the struggle, followed by disunion, or by a more vigorous (if possible) prosecution of the war.

Thus the true issue upon which the campaign is to be made becomes sharply defined. None can deprecate the horrors of war or desire the return of peace more than do the warmest supporters of the National Union nominees. But they ask for, and will acquiesce in no peace that is not founded upon the integrity of the Union, and established upon the principles of the Declaration of Independence. They recognize greater evils than such a war as this in which the nation is plunged. Divide the nation geographically, and to what end do we inevitably gravitate? With the precedent and justice of Secession established and acknowledged, who can presume to say that we shall not repeat the humiliating history of Mexico and the South American States? United, the common danger was, and would continue, our common security. Divided, the land would groan with the wailing out of individual vengeance. Divided, the

torch and brand would never be idle along the line of division. The country would at last awake to the bitter knowledge that open, vigorous war, prosecuted with a high purpose, is a thousand times less to be dreaded than an armed peace.

As an example, a little more than a year since, when Lee, with his Rebel army, invaded Pennsylvania, and when the fate of the Republic was decided by the battle of Gettysburg, how prompt wicked and designing men were to inaugurate the insurrection in New York city, trusting in the hope that the Government was not able to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws. It will be long before the blackness of the crimes committed by that conspiracy will be obliterated.

As another example, take the recent conspiracy discovered in the Northwest—the banding together in secret of a large number of men, the concentration of thirty thousand stand of arms and a large supply of ammunition. The papers of this conspiracy, which were seized, evidence too clearly that their design was, and is, the overthrow of the Republic, trusting that division and anarchy would shield them from harm, but in utter disregard of the concomitant wrongs to the people—murder, robbery, arson—in a word, desolation for the time.

Now, fellow-citizens, in both these examples, the moving spirits are prominent men in the Opposition, who controlled the nomination and platform at Chicago.

Yet it is to such a peace as this that our opponents invite you. They ask your suffrages for a man who either is pledged to such a peace, if elected, or who is determined on a war grander in scale and bloodier in results than the world has yet witnessed. There can be but two issues out of the present difficulty. The intelligent freemen of Pennsylvania need not be led like children. They will not fail to comprehend the nature of these issues, and to choose between them. In so choosing they choose for their children and their children's children. They can do nothing of a public nature in these pregnant times that shall not cause coming generations either to revere or despise them.

The re-election of Mr. Lincoln, and the election of Andrew Johnson as his associate, will indicate to the chiefs of the rebellion, that the war for Union and permanent peace must go on until these ends shall be attained. It will also signify to the nations of Europe that the people of the whole United States will, soon or late, become an united people, and the Government remain, as it has heretofore been, a star of hope to all the oppressed peoples of the civilized world, and an everlasting monument to the wisdom of the grand old heroes who conceived it. If we could basely afford to abandon the struggle now, the world, mankind, could not afford the sacrifice. If we could afford to bear the shame, and wear the shackles of defeat so craftily invited, our children could not stand erect under the deathless reproach of our behaviour. As men, as freemen, as patriots, we have no choice but to stand by the Government as administered. The alternative presented by our opponents is disunion and dishonor, which is national death. If a man recognizes the existence of the principle of eternal justice he cannot despair of the Republic. There may be some in whom the principle of hope maintains but a feeble existence, unless stimulated by uninterrupted success. Such must be encouraged and sustained by the example of the more hopeful and enduring. They must be assured of what the philosophy of history and of events teaches, that danger lies in turning back, as security lies in pressing forward.

The desolations, and bereavements, and burdens of war may be, nay, are, terrible, but the tempest which ravages forest and field, destroying the increase of labor, and even human life, is also terrible. Yet it is beneficent. With unvarying calm the atmosphere would degenerate into putridity, and the earth would revolve in endless night. So war involves nations in its fearful vortex that social and political renovation may follow. As a fire sweeping over the fields licks up the chaff and stubble, yet affects not the solid earth, so the fiery trial which we are called upon to endure is consuming the notorious crimes of society. The nation will issue out of this struggle stronger and purer than before. Wrong, such as confronts us, cannot drive right into exile. Craft and villany are not to be the subjugators of wisdom and virtue. And whatever crimes may have been, or may yet be, perpetrated in the name of civilization, it is not now to be proved either a farce or a failure. But these calamities are not to come upon the American people, for the reason that the masses are to remain true and steadfast in the great effort to establish their liberties upon a surer foundation than the anomalies upon which they have hitherto rested.

The victory is to be won by unrelenting labor, and a watchfulness that shall be proof against the surprises planned by traitors at home or abroad. We are to look for no fortuitous happenings, no miraculous interpositions. The friends of the Government, working together, cannot be overthrown by any combination possible among their opponents. They may seek to divide and distract, as they have done, and they may partially succeed. But not if the

people remain firm, calm, and self-contained. United, we are invincible against any force that can be brought against us. Divided, we should invite defeat, and attach to ourselves the name of having rejected the counsels of experience and enlightened reason.

Our victorious armies are bravely doing their duty in the field. What is required of the loyal men of Pennsylvania is a great victory at the polls in October and November. It is not only essential that the Federal Government and the policy inaugurated to crush the rebellion should be endorsed by the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, but at the coming contest in October it is important that in the election of Congressmen and members of the Legislature, as many districts as possible should be carried by the loyal candidates now in and to be put into the field. We want the moral effect of overwhelming majorities as well as the prestige derived from military power and force. We expect to close the war as much by the influence of the ballot as the bullet. We hope to stop the effusion of blood by the unmistakable demonstration at the polls that the war is to be waged till the rebellion is ended, and that hostilities will not cease while there is an armed traitor in the field. Such a cessation of hostilities cannot be obtained by compromise or negotiation. It must be achieved by the stern influence of force; by the unmistakable, clear, and well-defined proofs of the ability of the Government to cope with and conquer all or any of its foes.

Men of Pennsylvania, the issues are now before you for consideration and decision. You must abide the result, as you establish it for good or evil. We ask you to support Abraham Lincoln because we believe his re-election will fully vindicate the authority of the National Government, and fully establish the fact that the free men of the loyal States are able to sustain the existence of the Union and the Government against the hazard of opposition from abroad or at home. We ask you to assist not only in the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, but in the election of all loyal candidates for State and Federal offices, because their triumph will recognize our nationality—a result which must contribute to the maintenance of the National Government. It needs no argument of our own to establish this position, because our political opponents now antagonize us to achieve entirely the opposite results.

Can we hesitate—can there be any trust or confidence in men placed in nomination by such men? Men of family, hesitate; men of property, hesitate; young men, who hope to enjoy both these blessings, hesitate before you cast your votes for nominees made by such agencies.

By order of the Union State Central Committee.

SIMON CAMERON, President.
A. W. BENEDICT, } Secretaries.
WIEN FORNEY, }

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.—The relative strength of the several States in the electoral college has been considerably changed since the last Presidential election, by the decennial re-apportionment. Maine had 8 votes in 1860, and in 1864 will have but 7; Massachusetts also loses 1, falling from 13 to 12 votes; New York drops from 35 to 33; Pennsylvania loses one, Ohio loses two, and Kentucky loses one. Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Tennessee and Virginia, will not be heard of in the Electoral College. The vote of California will be increased from 4 to 5 votes; Illinois will advance from 11 to 16 votes; Iowa, which had 4 votes in 1860, will now have 8; Wisconsin will now have 8 votes instead of 5; Michigan increases two votes, and Kansas, with her 3 votes, will be added to the College. The total number of votes to which these States are entitled is 226. A majority of this Electoral College is necessary to an election, and that majority is one hundred and fourteen votes.

THE LOYAL PEOPLE AT THE SOUTH.—A New Yorker who edited a paper in Arkansas when the war broke out, but who was forced into the rebel army and has lately made his escape, says no person at the North will ever know the extent of the suffering which the loyal people of the South have undergone during the past three years and a half. He has witnessed scenes where husbands were torn from their families at the point of the bayonet, to assist in maintaining the rebel confederacy. Thousands of prayers daily ascend to God from loyal hearts that the Union troops would come South and relieve them from their oppression. He represents the rebels as being on their last legs, and great dissatisfaction prevailing among them.

RETURNED VETERANS.—The officers and men who have been honorably discharged from the service, will hold a meeting, this evening, at the National Union Club Rooms, for the purpose of forming a club to promote the re-election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States.

Too TRUE.—The Bucks County *Intelligencer* truly remarks that, just now, when the Rebel power is quaking and ready to fall under the heavy blows of Grant, Sherman and Farragut, the Democratic party steps forward and demands that the war shall be stopped. The leaders who control party sentiment dread the day when victory and final triumph shall perch upon the banners of the Republic. They are much more concerned for the safety of the Rebels and Slavery than for the honor of our noble Union and its brave defenders.

A REBEL ESTIMATE OF THE NOMINEES.—The Richmond *Sentinel*, referring to the nominations of McClellan and Pendleton, thus draws aid and comfort from the nominees:

"Of Mr. Pendleton's position there is no uncertainty. He is an ardent Peace man, and the fact that such a man was nominated is a strong proof that McClellan's position cannot be widely variant. The contest which now commences will be brief, but it will be violent. Two months will close it and decide who shall rule—Lincoln or McClellan."

THE PEOPLES' LOAN

TO SUSTAIN THE GOVERNMENT.

The following are the places where the 7-30 loan can be obtained in this city—

United States Mint, Chestnut, below Broad street.
First National Bank, Chestnut Street above Third.
Third National Bank, Market street and Penn Square.
Jay Cooke & Co., No. 114 S. 3d street.
Ferre & Co., 33 S. 3d street.
For further details, see advertisements.

HEADQUARTER—PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

HARRISBURG, August 30, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER—NO. 1.

In conformity with the provisions of the acts of Assembly of the 22d and 25th of August, 1864, and the act to which they are supplements.

1. That the raising of the corps of fifteen regiments, to be called the "Pennsylvania State Guard," provided for in said acts, be forthwith commenced.
2. As the first portion of that corps, three regiments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and four batteries of field artillery, shall be recruited without delay. These regiments, squadrons and batteries, it is intended, shall be composed of volunteers to wit—Of veteran soldiers and of able-bodied persons between the ages of eighteen and fifty, giving the preference to those who are not subject to the drafts under the laws of the United States.
3. The force thus to be raised, will be commanded by company officers elected by the men, and who have been in the service of the United States, and been honorably discharged therefrom.
4. The field and general officers will be appointed by the Governor and mustered into the service of the State. The force will be used only for the defence of the State. It will, while in service, be clothed, equipped, armed, subsisted, disciplined and paid as provided for by law for similar troops in the service of the United States.
5. Persons, qualified by service for the position of company officers in this corps, will, on application to the State Inspector General at Harrisburg, receive authority to recruit companies and squads, and, if afterwards elected as company officers, will be commissioned accordingly.
6. The said corps shall be enlisted in the service of the State for three years, unless sooner discharged, and shall be liable to be called into the service of the State at such times as the Governor may deem their services necessary.
7. A camp of rendezvous will be established at Harrisburg, under the charge of competent military and medical officers, and transportation for troops thereto will be furnished to persons recruiting companies and squads of not less than eight men, on application to Colonel M. S. Quay, Harrisburg, Chief of Transportation and Telegraph Department.
8. Should the regiments, squadrons and batteries specially herein provided for, not be recruited within thirty days, the deficiency will be supplied by draft.
9. Brigadier General Lemuel Todd, State Inspector General, is charged with the execution of this order, and all the details under it.

By order of
A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant General Pennsylvania.

EXCHANGE ON EUROPE BANKERS' BILLS

DRAWN ON

Brown, Brothers & Co., Liverpool.

N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.

Baring Brothers & Co., London.

IN SUMS TO SUIT,

FOR GOLD OR FOR CURRENCY.

FOR SALE BY

M. SCHULTZ & CO.,

No. 16 South Third Street.

SEVENTH MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

FRANKFORD, Sept. 5, 1864.		
Loans and Discounts.....	\$136,846 68	
United States Loans.....	330,000 00	\$466,846 68
Specie.....		
United States Notes.....	57,854 82	
Due from Banks.....	179,681 52	
Capital (paid up).....	207,300 00	
Deposits.....	1,328,328 89	
Due to Banks.....	91,492 53	
Circulation.....	419,821 42	
The condition of the Bank this fifth day of September, 1864.		100,000 01
W. H. RHAWN, Cashier.		

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL \$1,000 000.

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

U. S. 6s OF 1881.

COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of this very desirable

Six Per Cent. Loan for sale.

10-40 AND 7 3-10 LOANS.

Banks and Bankers supplied with the above bonds.

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

All National Bank Notes Received on Deposit at Par.

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

C. H. CLARK, Pres.

MORTON McMICALH, Jr., Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

S. W. MARKET ST. AND PENN SQUARE.

Directors.

DAVID B. PAUL, JAMES B. FERREE,
WILLIAM C. ALLISON, THOMAS K. PETERSON,
Z. C. HOWELL, C. P. MORTON,
GEORGE COOKMAN.

This Bank is now open for business and prepared to receive the accounts of BANKS and BANKERS upon the most favorable terms. Keeping Correspondents advised of all financial changes and

GOVERNMENT ISSUES.

Collections will be made on all accessible points, and the INTEREST and REQUIREMENTS of the Customers of the Bank will have careful and prompt attention.

Subscriptions received to the new 10-40 LOAN, and Bonds delivered as soon as received.

DAVID B. PAUL, Pres.

R. GLENDINNING, Cash.

CULVER, PENN & CO., BANKERS,
No. 19 Nassau St., New York.

CULVER, BROOKE & CO., BANKERS,
No. 37 South 3d St., Philad'a.

CULVER, BROOKE & CO., BANKERS,

No. 37 SOUTH THIRD ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

DEALERS IN

EXCHANGE, COIN, BANK NOTES, GOVERNMENT

BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,

TREASURY NOTES, ARMY AND NAVY

VOUCHERS, LAND WARRANTS, &c.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COM-

MISSION. DEPOSITS RECEIVED.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL

ACCESSIBLE POINTS.

74107

CAMPAIGN DIAL.

Philadelphia, Thursday Sept. 8, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORAL TICKET. SENATORIAL.

MORTON MCMICHAEL, Philadelphia.
T. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver County.

REPRESENTATIVES.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Robert P. King, | 13. Elias W. Hall, |
| 2. O. Morrison Coates, | 14. Charles H. Shriver, |
| 3. Henry Bunn, | 15. John Wister, |
| 4. William H. Kerr, | 16. David McConaughy, |
| 5. Barton H. Jenks, | 17. David W. Woods, |
| 6. Charles M. Rank, | 18. Isaac Benson, |
| 7. Robert Parke, | 19. John Patton, |
| 8. William Taylor, | 20. Samuel B. Dick, |
| 9. John A. Hiestand, | 21. Everard Bierer, |
| 10. Richard H. Coryell, | 22. John P. Penney, |
| 11. Edward Holliday, | 23. Ebenezer McAnakin, |
| 12. Charles F. Read, | 24. John W. Blanchard, |

By order of the State Central Committee.

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.

PERSONAL.

We shall not consume our space with a Salutation. It is sufficient to say, the "CAMPAIGN DIAL," which commences to-day, will be issued daily until the day of the Presidential election. Every loyal man, if he really has in his heart the welfare of the "Union" and the obtaining of an honorable peace, will subscribe immediately, and sustain us in the cause in which we have embarked. The character of the "CAMPAIGN DIAL" is to be judged by its articles. Subscription in advance, \$2.00 per copy, or the campaign. To Clubs of fifty and over, to one address, \$1.00 per copy, for the campaign. To News Agents, three cents per copy. Retail price, five cents per copy. Back numbers cannot be supplied, hence the necessity of subscribing at once.

The very able address of the "Union State Central Committee" to be found on Second page, is worthy the careful perusal of every loyal man.

THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

The New York *World* declares that the Chicago Platform is satisfactory to the War Democracy; the New York *Daily News* asserts that the same structure embodies the views of the Peace Democrats, and that every man of the party should go to work for the candidates. Both these opinions cannot be correct. The difference between the War and Peace Democracy is so distinct that no single instrument can embody the views of both. The doctrines of one alone can be recognized in the platform. Our own conviction is that the *Daily News* is right in its interpretation of the language in the series of resolutions adopted at Chicago. In order to understand the platform, we must examine the record of the men who framed it, and the men who now support it.

Vallandigham has always been consistent in his opposition to the Government in its struggle to suppress the rebellion. He has boasted that he never voted a dollar or a man towards the maintenance of the Union armies; he has misrepresented our brave soldiers in the field; he has underrated the value of their victories, and he has left nothing undone that could give aid and comfort to the traitors in arms against the Government. And, yet, this man is the author of the Chicago Platform! Two days before the Convention assembled, Vallandigham declared at Dayton, Ohio, that there could be no difference between a draft under McClellan and a draft under Lincoln, and hence his opposition to the nomination of a War Democrat, and he promised that no such man should be selected as the standard bearer. And yet the same man was the first to move that McClellan's nomination be made unani-

mous! Could anything be more significant?

Nor is this all. Charles Ingersoll, whose mouth has never been opened since the commencement of the rebellion except in denunciation of the Government, now supports McClellan and endorses the Chicago platform. Upon a score of times Ingersoll has announced in the broadest terms the doctrine of State Rights; and at the inauguration of the Keystone Club he declared that if Woodward had been elected Governor of Pennsylvania, backed by New Jersey, he would have defied the power of the Federal Government, and asserted the right of the State to do just as she pleased. His open sympathy with the traitors has been notorious. He is satisfied with the platform upon which McClellan has been placed. The only explanation for his conduct is that he has received assurances that, in the event of the election of McClellan, his peculiar doctrines shall be endorsed.

Fernando and Ben. Wood are both found working in the harness for the Chicago nominee. Chauncey Burr, who at Chicago was in favor of a committee to proceed to Washington for the purpose of hanging Lincoln, endorses the nomination, and will canvass New Jersey for McClellan. In short, the whole nest of Copperheads will work energetically for the success of "Little Mac."

It may be said that McClellan has no sympathy with this wing of the party. His West Point oration is pointed to as containing his true sentiments; the fact that he was in the army is also relied upon as an offset to these charges. But all this was known before the nomination. Vallandigham had read the West Point oration when he declared that a draft under McClellan would be as objectionable as a draft under Lincoln. It was in view of that oration that this assertion was made, and hence there must have been some assurance from headquarters that, notwithstanding the patriotic sentiments then enunciated, McClellan would be pliable under the manipulations of the Peace Democracy.

But, whether this view be correct or not, can the people of the North afford to run the risk involved in the success of a candidate upon such a platform, endorsed by so many avowed and open friends of the traitors of the South? The great point in the platform is "Peace." We all desire peace, and that right speedily. The two parties differ upon that question only as to the kind of peace. The Baltimore platform and the candidates upon it are pledged to a peace alike honorable to the North and the South. There is no ambiguity about our platform, and Mr. Lincoln has time and again declared that the moment the rebels lay down their arms the war will be at an end. On the other hand, the Chicago Platform is construed by its own framers to mean the recognition of the South as an independent Confederacy. It is certain that Vallandigham, Ingersoll, Wood and Reed, would never support the candidates except they so interpreted the language of that instrument, else they have each been a living lie during the past three years.

Here the issue is plainly presented. It cannot be that the people are prepared to recognize this as the end of the war in which so many of their fathers, sons and brothers have given their precious lives that the Union might be restored! Shall the splendid victories of our brave soldiers go for naught, and we stand prepared to endorse a humiliating peace! It cannot be. The people are not so recreant to the great trust imposed upon them. They are determined never to consent to a recognition of the South, as an

independent power; and in November next, the immense majority for Lincoln and Johnson will prove that our soldiers have not fought in vain, and that the gallant dead are held in grateful remembrance by the people.

PAST AND FUTURE.

The first plank in the Chicago platform declares "that in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union," &c. In the light of the history of the past four years, this reads very much like a joke. Dare the party refer to its "past" fidelity to the Union? The people have not forgotten that the "past" history of the Democratic party is associated with the treason of Jefferson Davis, who prated much more loudly than his modern disciples of his devotion to the Union, while he was plotting its overthrow. The "past" indeed! If we are called upon to judge of the "future" of the Democratic party by the "past," we shall have a rebellion inaugurated upon Northern soil, if the mechanics and men of toil do not, in November, kneel and lick the feet of Davis and his arch conspirators, by endorsing the Chicago platform. Until the Democratic party can wipe out of existence the treason of Breckenridge, Mason, Slidell, Benjamin, and their co-laborers in the cause of treason, it would be well to avoid all allusions to the "past." We do not desire a repetition of the Unionism of the "past." The people have had enough of the devotion to the Union that finds its only expression in the murder of our fathers, sons, and brothers upon the battle-field, for no other offence than that the Democratic party of the "past" was determined to ignore the doctrine that the majority shall rule.

THE CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The City Executive Committee of the National Union Party has organized by the selection of the following officers: President—Wm. Elliott, Seventh Ward; Vice-Presidents—Wm. Linker, Eighteenth Ward, and F. Einhardt, Twenty-second Ward; Secretaries—Robert T. Gill, Second Ward, and Wm. R. Leeds, Tenth Ward; Treasurer—John G. Butler, Sixth Ward.

The Fourteenth, Sixteenth and Twenty-first Wards have not yet sent their representatives to the Committee.

MASS MEETING.

OUR COUNTRY SHALL BE ONE COUNTRY.
The supporters of the Union and the Constitution, friends of our present National and State Administrations, and all in favor of the re-election of the HONEST, the ABLE and the PATRIOTIC

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

To the Presidency, and the noble and self-sacrificing

ANDREW JOHNSON

To the Vice Presidency; all who go for their country, and their whole country; all who go for an early and

PERMANENT PEACE.

To be brought about by crushing the Rebellion of the infamous traitors now waging an unholy war against our Union and Government, and all loyal friends of good Government and free institutions, are requested to meet at

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.

On Saturday, the 10th inst.,

AT 8 O'CLOCK, P.M.

To start the great hall which is this fall to roll over and overthrow all who sympathize with traitors, and would be willing to make a

DISGRACEFUL ARMISTICE

To devise and destroy our glorious National Union. The following distinguished gentlemen will address the meeting—

- Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN.
Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, New York.
Hon. F. B. PENNIMAN, Pennsylvania.
Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, Massachusetts.
Hon. WILLIAM DIMMICK, Pennsylvania.
Hon. WILLIAM B. MANN.
Hon. JAMES M. SCOVILL, New Jersey.
Hon. CHARLES GILPIN.
Hon. MORTON MCMICHAEL, Esq.
Hon. CHARLES GIBBONS.
Hon. DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq.
Hon. BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER, Esq.
Hon. JOHN HICKMAN, Pennsylvania.
Hon. JAMES POLLOCK, Pennsylvania.
Hon. JOHN M. BUTLER.
Hon. CHARLES O'NEIL.
Hon. LEONARD MYERS.
Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Hon. M. RUSSELL TAYLOR.
A. B. SLOANAKER, Esq.
JOHN E. LATTI, Esq.
WILLIAM S. PIERCE, Esq.
Prof. E. W. DUNBAR.

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

MILITARY AT THE POLLS.

The Democrats insist that under no circumstances can there be any justification for placing soldiers at the polls. They have asserted that Maryland and Delaware have been kept down at the point of the bayonet, and the people allowed no opportunity to express their political preferences. Upon this issue the campaign will be fought. Let us see if there can be no justification. We will take Democratic authority. In the Chicago Convention, Mr. Harris charged McClellan with interfering with the elections in Maryland. General Morgan came quickly to the rescue, not by quoting from the Constitution, but by insisting that the times required just the sort of action imputed to McClellan. Says General Morgan:—

"The people of Maryland were divided in sentiment. Some of them had gone into Virginia, and were in communication with the enemy. These facts are historical and undeniable. And it was to protect the citizens of Maryland against intimidation at the hands of these men who had returned home from Virginia, that troops were sent to protect the freedom of the polls.

Perfectly sound is this doctrine; and with the permission of General Morgan, we propose to justify Mr. Lincoln upon the same ground. There can be no unfairness in that proposition.

CONSISTENCY.

The Stock in trade of the Democratic party in the coming campaign, will consist of invectives against Mr. Lincoln on account of arbitrary arrests, and acts which it is asserted are not warranted by the Constitution. But, it is a little curious that the first speech at Chicago, in defence of General McClellan, contains a full justification of Mr. Lincoln.

When Mr. Harris had denounced McClellan on account of the arrest of the members of the Maryland legislature, what was the rejoinder of General Morgan? Not a denial of the truth of the allegation; not a pretence that the act was in accordance with the Constitution, but that it was a case of "*military necessity*!" Here is the defence:—

"What was his duty? Was he to await until Johnson had invaded Maryland, and until that state was forced into the vortex of rebellion? Was he to lie supinely idle till the conspirators had time to organize treason against the Constitution and laws of the United States? No, sirs, his line of duty was plain and clear; *it was his duty to nip the contemplated insurrection in its bud, and in doing so, he saved Maryland from the horrors of intestine war. Had he acted otherwise he would have been false to his oath, and a traitor to his country.*"

We agree with every word of the above. It is the doctrine we have used ever since the rebellion commenced, and we are glad to find converts even among the Copperheads. They must not attack Mr. Lincoln in one breath, and justify McClellan in the next, for doing the same thing.

THE CLUBS.

The Peoples' Campaign Club reorganized on Monday evening last, under the title of the Union Campaign Club. William B. Mann, Esq., was chosen marshal. The determination was expressed at the meeting to make the organization effective in order to do yeoman service in the cause. The club will be independent of the "National Union Club." This is the right spirit. There is work to be done in this campaign, not that the result is doubtful, but that the victory shall be overwhelming—a Waterloo. In every Ward a club should at once be organized. Let us repeat the campaign of 1860, when the "Wide Awakes" and the "Invincibles" paraded the streets nightly, and assisted greatly to make our victory in October and November, 1860, so decisive.

JUSTIFICATION.

When General McClellan was charged at the Chicago Convention, with being a tyrant and a usurper, General Morgan, his friend, did not deny the truth of Mr. Harris' assertions, but on the contrary admitted them, and then justified McClellan for his conduct. Everything he did was proper, according to General Morgan.

Since the nomination, however, the Copperhead press assert that Gen. McClellan was acting under orders from Mr. Lincoln, and therefore, was not to blame. Very good. We do not object to accepting that as the true state of the case, if our consistent friends insist upon it. But where does it place them? General Morgan is clearly of the opinion that the acts complained of were proper, and that if not done would have justified a charge of treason against the delinquent. If they were proper, and Mr. Lincoln ordered them to be done, why abuse him and denounce him as a tyrant? It cannot be possible that the same act if done by McClellan would be patriotic and constitutional, but if done by Mr. Lincoln would be tyrannical and oppressive.

Take whichever horn of the dilemma you please gentlemen.

WEAK IN THE KNEES.

Our Copperhead friends who do not believe in arbitrary arrests and military interference in elections, insist that McClellan is not to blame for his conduct in Maryland, when he was guilty of what they say were crimes. The argument is, that McClellan was acting under the orders of the President, and that the President is responsible. Now we wish it distinctly understood, that we do not object to the proceedings complained of in Maryland. They were, in our opinion, eminently proper. But if they were wrong and McClellan is not responsible, having obeyed orders against his better judgment, does not the fact prove that it would not be safe to entrust the destinies of the nation to his keeping. Might he not after his election, surrender his private judgment to such men as Seymour, Reed, Woodward and Ingersoll? If the Copperheads are correct in their estimate of McClellan's character, is he not too weak in the knees?

MCLELLAN VS THE PLATFORM.

"Weak as your platform is," exclaimed Mr. Long, at the Chicago Convention, "looking in some degree to peace, as it does, in God's name don't place upon it a man who is pledged to every act against which your platform declares." What does this mean? Ben. Wood insists that the platform and the candidate mean peace; Mr. Long admits that the platform means peace, but that the candidate means war! There must be a doubt somewhere. The people will solve the doubt by electing Lincoln and Johnson, who stand upon a platform that is not liable to a construction like that of the Chicago abortion.

HURRY UP.

The Rebel Peace men of the North, if they expect to negotiate for peace and compromise with their brethren of the South, must hurry up. According to the latest news, our Armies and our Navy are *making* peace very rapidly, but quite in another way, by capturing their forts, destroying their navy, occupying their towns, and beating and scattering their armies. If our Copperhead peace men wait much longer, there won't be enough of the Confederacy left to negotiate even with them.

ORGANIZE.

A few days only remain between now and October, when the people of Pennsylvania will be called upon to open the battle of 1864. Not an hour should be lost in organizing thoroughly for the campaign, which will be one of the most momentous in the history of the country. Our enemies are up and doing. Every known device will be exhausted by them in their wild effort to secure possession of the loaves and fishes, and shall we who fight for the noblest cause ever entrusted to man, be less enthusiastic than these mercenaries? Clubs must be organized in every Ward in the city, and every county in the State—documents must be freely circulated, and men of ability must explain to the people the importance of the contest in October. The Union Party has nothing to fear from a full discussion of the issues of the day. It is only the men who have been recreant to their God and their country who dare not refer to the past and its record. Let us show these men what freemen can do when engaged in such a cause as THE UNION, ONE AND INSEPARABLE. Let the majority for the ticket in October be so large as to entirely crush out the miserable faction that would surrender the Government to traitors in arms. But to do this we must organize, and at once.

MUST SUBMIT!

At the opening of the new Club House of the Keystone Club, Mr. Charles Ingersoll struck the key-note of the party for the campaign. He declared that if Mr. Lincoln is elected, as he most assuredly will be, it will be REVOLUTION! There can be but one interpretation to such language. A revolt in the North is threatened if McClellan is defeated. In this the party is consistent. Jeff Davis declares that the majority should not rule, and his Northern allies make haste to endorse the doctrine. The issue is fairly presented. If McClellan is elected we will submit; but it must be distinctly understood that, if Mr. Lincoln is re-elected, the Copperheads must and shall submit. The rule must work both ways.

THE PEACE PARTY.

On Monday last, at the meeting of the Keystone Club, John Bell Robinson, a well known Copperhead, publicly declared that he thanked God, that he had never since the commencement of the rebellion, said a word, written a word, or thought a word in favor of the war? His reason for this, was that the North and not the South was to blame for the present strife. And yet Mr. Robinson supports McClellan, whose only reputation is to be found in his military record. Is this not suspicious? Will the friends of the living and dead heroes of our gallant army vote for a candidate who is found in such company as that of Vallandigham, Wood, Ingersoll and Robinson!

NOT TRUE.—Some of the Copperhead Journals have been attempting for some time back to prove that Mr. Chase, the ex-Secretary of the Treasury, is opposed to President Lincoln. The following extract, from one of Mr. Chase's letters, proves the contrary:—

"I do not see any reason for believing that the great cause to which we are all bound can be promoted any better or as well by withdrawing support from the nomination made at Baltimore, and no cause of dissatisfaction, however strong, will warrant any sacrifice of that cause. What future circumstances may require or warrant can not now be foreseen, and need not now be considered. I particularly desire my friends to do nothing or say nothing that can create the impression that there is any personal difference between Mr. Lincoln and myself, for there is none. All the differences that exist are on public questions, and have no private bearing.

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, Adate.)

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 COOKE & Co., Bankers, 114 South Third Street.]

	New York Prices.
U. S. 5-20 Bonds interest of.....	111 112
U. S. 6s, due 1881, Coupon.....	107 1/2 108 1/2
Do. due 1881, Registered.....	107 108
U. S. 7-10 Treasury Notes.....	110 112
Certificates of Indebtedness.....	93 1/2 94 1/2
Quartermasters' Vouchers.....	90 91
Gold.....	238 242
	Market steady.

Specie Quotations.

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

Bankable Currency the Standard.

GOLD.	SILVER.
American.....2 40@2 43	American, prior to 1852.....\$2 30@
Do. (dated prior to 1854).....1 55@ 60	Do. Quart's.....2 45@
Sovereigns, Victoria.....11 50@12	Do. Halves and Qrt's, (new) 2 20@2 25
Sovereigns, old.....11 20@ 25	Dollars, Am. and Mexican.....2 35@2 50
Napoleon (20 fcs.) 9 50@9 70	Do. Sp. perfect 2 35@2 50
Doublons, Sp.....34 00@35 00	Do. S. American 2 00@2 10
Do. Mexico.....33 50@34 00	Five Francs.....1 25@1 30
Do. Costa Rica.....21 00@	Francs.....23
Bars 900 fine.....@ prm.	Guilders.....55
California, \$50 and \$20 pieces.....135 prm.	Prussian Thalers.....44
California \$10 and \$5 pieces.....135@	German Crowns.....1 53@
10 Guilder Pieces.....6 10@6 15	French do. 1 53@
Ten Thalers.....17 50@	English Silver £ 7 00@
	Spanish and Mexican silver, @ oz.....1 75

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

Foreign Bills of Exchange.

[Corrected by M. SCHULTZ & Co.]

London, 60 days' sight.....	2 63 @2 64
" 3 days'.....	2 64 @2 65
Paris, 60 days'.....	200 1/2 @200 1/2
" 3 days'.....	200 1/2 @200 1/2
Antwerp, 60 days'.....	1 97 @
Bremen, 60 days'.....	90 @
Hamburg, 60 days' sight.....	90 @
Cologne, Leipzig, Berlin, 60 days' sight.....	1 80 @181
Amsterdam, 60 days' sight.....	103 @104
Frankfort, 60 days' sight.....	104 @
	Market dull.

Pennsylvania Country Bank Notes

At Discount in Philadelphia.

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

Allegheny Bank, Pittsburg.....	1/2	Honesdale Bank.....	1/2
Anthracite B'k, Pottsville.....	1/2	Iron City B'k, Pittsburg.....	1/2
Bank of Beaver Co., Pottsville.....	1/2	Jersey Shore Bank, Tinsville.....	1/2
Bank of Chambersburg.....	1/2	Kittanning Bank.....	1/2
Bank of Chester Valley.....	1/2	Lewisburg Bank.....	1/2
Coatesville.....	1/2	Lebanon Bank, Lebanon.....	1/2
Bank of Crawford County.....	1/2	Lebanon Valley Bank, Leb.....	1/2
Meadville.....	1/2	Lock Haven Bank.....	1/2
Bank of Fayette Co.....	1/2	Mech's Bank, Pittsburg.....	1/2
Bank of Gettysburg.....	1/2	Merchants & Manufacturers Bank, Pittsburg.....	1/2
Bank of Lawrence Co.....	1/2	Mifflin Co. Bank, Lewist'wn.....	1/2
Bank of Middletown.....	1/2	Milton Bank, Milton.....	1/2
Bank of New Castle.....	1/2	Monongahela Bank, Browns-ville.....	1/2
Bank of Pittsburg.....	1/2	Mount Joy Bank.....	1/2
Bank of Pottstown.....	1/2	Octoraro Bank, Oxford.....	1/2
Citizens B'k, Pittsburg.....	1/2	Potomac Bank, Tinsville.....	1/2
Clearfield Co. Bank.....	1/2	Pittston Bank, Pittston.....	1/2
Columbia B'k, Columbia.....	1/2	Stroudsburg Bank.....	1/2
Downingtown Bank.....	1/2	Tioga Co. Bank.....	1/2
Exchange Bank, Pittsburg.....	1/2	Venango Bank, Franklin.....	1/2
Farmers' Bank, Pottsville.....	1/2	West Branch B'k, Williams-port.....	1/2
Farmers' Bank, Reading.....	1/2	Wyoming Bank, Wilkesb'.....	1/2
Farmers' & Drivers' Bank, Waynesburg.....	1/2	York Bank, York.....	1/2
Franklin Bank, Washington.....	1/2	York Co. Bank, York.....	1/2
Government Bank, Pottsville.....	1/2		
Harrisburg Bank.....	1/2		

Uncurrent Money Quotations.

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

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

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

Demand Notes.....	prem.	@	108
U. S. Bonds, 1881.....	107	@	108
U. S. 7-10 Notes.....	109	@	110
Quartermasters' Vouchers.....	dia. 90	@	93
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness.....	dia. 4	@	5
Gold.....	prem. 239	@	241
New Certificates of Indebtedness.....	93 1/2	@	94 1/2

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

U. S. Bonds, 1881.....	108	@	
U. S. 7-10 Treasury Notes.....	111	@	
Gold.....	241	@	
New Certificates of Indebtedness.....	94	@	
U. S. 5-20 Bonds.....	109 1/2	@	

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

American Gold.....	240	@	243
Demand Notes.....	240	@	243
Quarters and Halves.....	210	@	220
Penna. Currency.....	3/4	@	1 1/2
N. Y. Exchange.....	1/2	@	Par.

LOAN OF 1881.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 30, 1884.

SEALED OFFERS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department, under the act of March 3, 1863, until noon of FRIDAY, the 9th of September, 1884, for bonds of the United States, to the amount of about thirty-one and a half million dollars, being the amount of unaccepted offers undisposed of under the notice of Proposals for Loan, dated 6th June last. The bonds will bear an annual interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually in coin on the first days of July and January of each year, and redeemable after the 30th of June, 1881.

Each offer must be for fifty or one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and must state the sum, including premium, offered for each hundred dollars in bonds, or for fifty, when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal, excluding premium, of the whole amount offered must be deposited, as guaranty for payment of subscription 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 Bank Association authorized to receive deposits which may consent to transact the business without charge. Duplicate certificates of deposits will be issued to depositors by the officer or association receiving them; the originals of which must be forwarded with the offers to the Department. All deposits should be made in time for advice of offers with certificates to reach Washington not later than the morning of September 9th. No offer not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposits will be considered. The Coupon and Registered Bonds issued will be of the denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1000. Registered Bonds of \$5,000 and \$10,000 will also be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Friday, the 9th September. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers; and, in case of acceptance, bonds of the descriptions and denominations preferred will be sent to the subscribers at the cost of the department, on final payment of instalments. The original deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last instalment 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 or other officer or association authorized to act under this notice on advice of acceptance of offer, or as follows—One-third on or before the 14th; one-third on or before the 19th; and the balance, including the premium and original two per cent. deposit, on or before the 24th of September. Interest on bonds will begin with the date of deposit. Parties preferring may pay the accrued interest from date of bond, July 1, to date of deposit in coin.

Offers under this notice should be endorsed "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous is reserved to the government.

W. P. FESSENDEN,

Secretary of the Treasury.

The Bonds for this Loan are ready for immediate delivery.
sept-1—St

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1884; with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

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

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

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

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

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

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

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

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

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

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

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

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

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

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS.

throughout the country will give further information, and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales,

SEPT. 8, 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.

2000 U S 5-20s coupons off	103½
1500 do	103
1000 do 1 years certfs	94½
4000 Penna 5s	98
1800 do	98
6000 do coupons	100½
500 City 6s new	106
800 City 6s under 70	103
50 Irwin Oil	61
200 sh Densmore Oil	15½
200 sh Noble & Del	15½
100 sh Read R R	66
100 do	66½
100 do	66½
80 sh McClintock Oil	7½
100 do	7½
500 sh Phil & Oil Crk	2
1000 Union Canal bds	21
200 Maple Shade	18½
4 Del Div Canal	40
25 North Penna R	46½
50 Phil & Erie R	34
100 Arch street Railroad	23

BRIGADIER GENERAL BIRNEY, in command of the forces in Georgia, arrived in this city yesterday on sick leave.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, AUGUST 24, 1864—NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THREE YEARS SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES DATED OCTOBER 1, 1864.

Holders of Seven-Thirty Notes dated October 1, 1861, are hereby notified that they may be presented immediately in any amount, to be exchanged for Six Per Cent. Bonds falling due after June 30, 1881.

The interest on the Seven-Thirty Notes will be settled up to date of maturity, October 1, and the Six Per Cent. Bonds will bear full coupons from July 1.

The adjustment of interest will be made by deducting from the amount of interest found to be due on the Seven-Thirty Notes up to October 1, the interest accrued on the Six Per Cent. Bonds from July 1 to October 1; the balance will be transmitted by the Treasurer's coin draft immediately upon settlement.

The following regulations in relation to endorsements must be carefully observed:

Where notes transmitted for settlement were issued payable to order, and are held and transmitted by the original owners, they must be endorsed by them, "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," and bonds will issue in their name.

Where notes payable to order are held by other parties than the original owners, the notes must have the endorsement of the original owners, and also be endorsed by the present owners, "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

For notes issued in blank, endorsed "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," bonds will be issued to the parties transmitting them, and in such manner as they may direct.

When notes are endorsed or transmitted by an attorney, administrator, executor, or other agent, they must be accompanied by a duly certified copy or certificate of the authority under which he acts; and in all cases by a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denomination of the Six Per Cent. Bonds wanted in exchange.

When Registered Bonds are ordered, parties should state at which of the following places they wish the interest paid, viz New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

NEW

NATIONAL LOAN

AT PAR.

INTEREST 7 3-10 IN LAWFUL MONEY.

COUPONS ATTACHED.

AND

INTEREST PAYABLE EACH SIX MONTHS.

The principal is payable in lawful money, at the end of three years. Or, the holder has the right to demand at that time

The 5-20 Bonds at Par Instead of the Cash.

The privilege is valuable, as these 5-20 Bonds are our most popular Loan, and are now selling at eight per cent. premium.

Subscriptions received in the usual manner, and the appeal and proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury, together with our Circulars, and all necessary information, will be furnished on application at our office.

jr28-1m

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

CHARTER 1829. PERPETUAL.

FRANKLIN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

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\$2,457,849 95.

CAPITAL	\$400,000
ACCRUED SURPLUS.....	921,561
INVESTED PREMIUMS.....	1,786,288
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.....	\$8,416
INCOME FOR 1864	\$300,000
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829	\$5,000,000

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MCCLELLAN'S CAREER.

Mr. Long in his speech at the Chicago Convention, thus characterized the consistency of the Democratic party:—

"Now, gentlemen of the Convention, what have we complained of for the last three or four years? What has been the burden of our complaint against Mr. Lincoln and his Administration? He has abridged the freedom of speech; he has arbitrarily arrested citizens and confined them in bastilles, and he has interfered with the freedom of elections. What have you proposed in these resolutions? You have no certain extent vindicated the freedom of speech; you have condemned arbitrary arrests, and denounced interference with the freedom of elections; and yet you propose in George B. McClellan to place upon that platform, one who has gone further in all three of these measures, than has Abraham Lincoln himself. George B. McClellan has not contented himself with the arrest of a citizen here and there, and incarcerating him in a bastille, but has arrested an entire Legislature at one order. He has also suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* of which you have complained; he has acquiesced in the emancipation proclamation of which you have complained of Mr. Lincoln, and yet you propose in the very face of the denunciations you have heaped upon the head of Mr. Lincoln, to stultify yourselves by taking up a man who has been a supple instrument of Mr. Lincoln for carrying out the very acts you denounce."

Recollect that we do not object to the Chicago nominee on these grounds. We but insist that in the campaign, the orators of the Democratic party cease to denounce Mr. Lincoln, for acts which their own candidate approves. If, however, they do not attack Mr. Lincoln for the commission of these acts, what can they urge against his re-election?

It is a rather awkward predicament truly, but it is no new thing for the party to carry water on both shoulders.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES AND THEIR PLATFORM.

We take the following extract from the Bucks County *Intelligencer*, in reference to the Democratic platform made at Chicago. The sentiments expressed cannot be controverted:—

"The platform upon which these candidates are placed is a curious conglomeration of words. It recites a heavy budget of complaints against the Administration of President Lincoln, but does not contain a single word of censure for the rebellion. It is a high crime, according to these resolutions, for the Government of the United States to take measures for its own preservation, but the efforts of the Rebels to subvert the Union are not worthy of notice—not to speak of reprobation. The declarations made at Chicago are practically a tender of help to the rebellion. They assure the Rebels under arms of powerful reinforcements to their cause in the North; of assistance none the less useful because it will operate upon the flanks and rear of the loyal people who are still ready to vote and fight for the good old Union."

"We cannot see that there is anything in this platform, or the candidates placed upon it, to invite the support of men who really wish to have the Union preserved or its enemies subdued. If there are any who desire that the Rebels shall succeed in achieving the destruction of the Republic and their own independence, the way is very clear to them. Substantial help can be given to Jeff. Davis and his cause without incurring the danger and toll of a military campaign against the veterans of Sherman or Grant. The instant sympathy and adherence of every Secessionist, North and South, will be given to the Chicago nominees. What better guide can be asked by the millions of true and loyal men who love the Union, and are resolved that it shall not be overthrown?"

INDISCRETION.—Governor Powell, of Kentucky, designates McClellan's action in Maryland as merely an "indiscretion," while Mr. Lincoln's actions, similar to those of McClellan, are called "usurpations."

We suggest that the Copperheads call another convention, and decide upon a course of argument that shall at least be consistent.

OUR CANDIDATES.—In a few days we propose to give a review of the City and County ticket of the National Union Party. It only needs that the people should know the character of men we have on nomination to ensure not their election, for that is certain, but such a majority as was never equalled in the City of Philadelphia.

A PRESIDENTIAL RECORD.

The following historical record of the Presidents and Vice Presidents of the United States, as well as those who were candidates since the organization of the Government, will be found worthy of preservation:—

1789—George Washington and John Adams, two terms, no opposition.

1797—John Adams; opposed by Thomas Jefferson, who, having the next highest electoral vote, became Vice President.

1801—Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr, beating John Adams and Charles C. Pinckney.

1805—Thomas Jefferson and George Clinton, beating Charles C. Pinckney and Rufus King.

1809—James Madison and George Clinton, beating Charles C. Pinckney.

1813—James Madison and Elbridge Gerry, beating De Witt Clinton.

1817—James Madison and Daniel D. Tompkins, beating Rufus King.

1821—James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins, beating John Quincy Adams.

1825—John Quincy Adams and John C. Calhoun; beating Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay and Mr. Crawford (there being four candidates for President), and Albert Gallatin for Vice President.

1829—Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun, beating John Quincy Adams and Richard Rush.

1833—Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren; beating Henry Clay, John Floyd and William Wirt for President, and William Wilkins, John Sergeant and Henry Lee for Vice President.

1837—Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson; beating William H. Harrison, Hugh L. White and Daniel Webster for President, and John Tyler for Vice President.

1841—William H. Harrison and John Tyler; beating Martin Van Buren and Littleton W. Tazewell. Harrison died one month after his inauguration, and Tyler became President for the rest of the term.

1845—James K. Polk and George M. Dallas; beating Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen.

1849—Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore; beating Lewis Cass and Martin Van Buren for President, and William O. Butler and Charles F. Adams for Vice President. Taylor died July 9, 1850, and Fillmore became President.

1853—Franklin Pierce and William R. King; beating Winfield Scott and W. A. Graham.

1857—James Buchanan and John C. Breckenridge; beating John C. Fremont and Millard Fillmore for President, and William L. Dayton and A. J. Donalson for Vice President.

1861—Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin; beating John Bell, Stephen A. Douglas and John C. Breckenridge for President, and Edward Everett, Herschell V. Johnson and Joseph V. Lane for Vice President.

A TRUTH WELL TOLD.—General Cary, in his great speech at Louisville, Ky., last week, made a point which the immense crowd present appreciated, and which produced a powerful impression. He said—"Some of you abuse the Administration for taking negro slaves and putting them into the service. You know that in making up your representations in Congress these slaves are counted. When the number of soldiers Kentucky must furnish is made up, these slaves are counted. The result of your objection to their being drafted, would be to compel every able-bodied white man, who had not money enough to buy a substitute, to go into the ranks—and he must go in as a substitute for the slave! He is a person in the enrolment, but property when personal service is required! The negro slave placed above the white freeman!"

MORE VICTORIES.—While Grant, Sherman, Farrigut, Sheridan and all our brave officers and soldiers are dealing the rebels heavy blows, the political campaign is being prosecuted with the same vigor and toward the same result—the overthrow of the traitors in arms, and their cowardly friends at home. Vermont sends the first greeting. The Union party has carried the State by a largely increased majority. From Wilmington, Delaware, we have the same glorious news. "Keep the ball a rolling on."

GOOD FOR MCCLELLAN.—Every man who believes the rebellion *right* will vote and work for McClellan.

DARE NOT CHEER.—The Democratic party of the present day has become so thoroughly identified with the cause of the Rebels, that a defeat of the traitors is felt to be a defeat of the candidate for the Presidency. This was strikingly illustrated on Friday evening last. The news of Sherman's splendid victory was announced at the Chestnut Street Theatre, and the audience became frantic with delight. At the Continental Theatre, the headquarters of the Keystone Club, another scene was witnessed. The party that could cheer the allusion to Mr. Lincoln as "the Illinois Jack-ass," had not a word of encouragement for the brave soldiers of the Southwest. Sherman's victory fell like a pall upon the gathering, and not a cheer was given upon the reception of the glorious news. And yet this is the party, with a *warrior* as the standard bearer.

THINK OF IT.—While the Copperheads are crying out in behalf of the South and Slavery, hear what General Gantt, a native of the South, says:—

"Our people have a right, God knows, to be sick of Slavery, and they are sick of it. Oh! so sick. They can point to desolated homes, devastated fields, forsaken firesides, and smoking villages, as a monument of Slavery. They turn from it with loathing indescribable. But while we *whisper* so much interested prayer for deliverance from this curse, there is a sneaking party in the North who would force us to keep this curse with us."

CHEERING PROSPECTS.—The Bangor *Whig*, in writing upon the prospects of the Republican party in November next, says that hundreds and thousands of Democrats have staid in the party up to this time, in hopes to stem the tide of disloyalty which has been gathering headway for years. But now, when they have thrown off all disguise, when the leaders only ask for peace at Chicago, without even the condition that the Union shall be restored, they will bid the party a long farewell and throw their votes for the war, as they have heretofore used all their efforts to reinforce the armies engaged in its prosecution. Maine, one week from Monday, will deliver to the other loyal States a message which will electrify every Union heart, carry joy to the armies everywhere, and speak the doom of treason everywhere, no matter whether it be enthroned at Richmond or at Chicago. That message will be—THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED!

WHAT WE MAY EXPECT.—The Chicago platform means aid and comfort to the rebels—disgrace and dishonor to every Union soldier, to every loyal man; and its success will bring about one of three things, viz: 1st, An armistice, which will give the now almost exhausted rebellion a new lease of life; or, 2d, a peace which shall acknowledge the Southern Confederacy; or, 3d, a cowardly truckling to the rebellion, which shall trail our old flag in the dust, and welcome, cap in hand, the chief rebels to the highest seats in our political synagogue. Either of these three results is too terrible to think upon; each of them, in the guise of peace, is only the prelude to a fiercer state of civil war.

PIERRE SOULE.—A New York journal learns by private information that Mr. Soule has left the Confederacy for the purpose of fixing his permanent residence probably in some part of Europe, satisfied like many other prominent gentlemen whose fortunes have been allied with Jeff. Davis, that the rebellion is a failure, and that their lost positions can be better regained in an old country, with fixed institutions, than in one like the South, desolated by war and ruled with a rod of despotism.

THE rebel General Hood who commanded at Atlanta, is described by a person who has recently seen him as a "white-headed, homely, spindly-shanked fellow, about thirty-two years of age, and over six feet tall; had been pretty well hacked to pieces; one leg gone, an arm useless, a lot of bruised ribs, and a broken collar-bone."

—A Canadian newspaper, referring to the influx of sneaks from the States who flock into Canada to escape the draft, says: "They are coming, Father Abraham, 500,000 more; but, unfortunately for you and for us, they are coming the wrong way."