

Campaign Dial.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON.

OUR COUNTRY, ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

VOLUME IX. NO. 49.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1864.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The McClellan Letter!! Prestidigitation!!!



Prof. McCLELLAN, the great Wizard of the South, dividing the Democratic party wings with one blow of a paper letter.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

COUNTY OFFICERS

SHERIFF,
HENRY C. HOWELL.

REGISTER OF WILLS,
FREDERICK M. ADAMS.

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

CITY OFFICERS:

RECEIVER OF TAXES,
CHARLES O'NEILL.

CITY COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS DICKSON.

CONGRESS.

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

SENATOR—THIRD DISTRICT
ISAAC A. SIEPPARD

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Second District—WILLIAM H. RUDDIMAN.
Third District—RICHARD BUTLER.
Fourth District—W. W. WATT.
Fifth District—JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
Sixth District—JAMES FREEBORN.
Seventh District—THOMAS COCHRAN.
Eighth District—JAMES N. KEES.
Ninth District—CHARLES FOSTER.
Tenth District—SAMUEL S. PAXCOAST.
Eleventh District—FRANKLIN D. STEARNES.
Twelfth District—LUKE V. SUTPHIN, Sr.
Thirteenth District—ENOS C. KENNY.
Fourteenth District—FRANCIS HOOD.
Fifteenth District—GEORGE DE HAVEN, Jr.
Sixteenth District—WILLIAM F. SMITH.
Seventeenth District—EDWARD G. LEE.
Eighteenth District—JAMES MILLER.

THE CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

Wards.

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

The Committee has been organized as follows:

President—William Elliot.

Vice Presidents—Frederick Emhardt and William Linker.

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

Treasurer—John G. Butler.

Committees.—*Finance*—William Andress, Chairman; James McManus, James Freeborn, Joseph Hemple, John Dubree.

Meetings—John G. Butler, Chairman; Samuel H. Irwin, Robert T. Gill, Jesse N. Shellmire, Harvey Money.

Naturalization—Park McLaughlin, Chairman; Frederick Emhardt, Leonard R. Fletcher, Jesse N. Shellmire, Samuel Daniels.

Property—Frederick Emhardt, Chairman; Joseph Hemple, James Shaw, Wm. Linker, Robert T. Gill.

Printing—Henry J. McIntyre, Chairman; Henry B. Gardiner, William R. Leeds, Samuel H. Irwin, Amos W. Knight.

Music—William Linker, Chairman; Park McLaughlin, Samuel Daniels, E. J. Simpson, Amos W. Knight.

Accounts—James McManus, Chairman; Henry B. Gardiner, James Rhoads, Wm. W. Smedley, James Gillingham.

Resolutions—James Freeborn, Chairman; James Rhoads, Wm. W. Smedley, James Gillingham, Israel R. Springer.

Assessments—Wm. Andress, John G. Butler, Park McLaughlin, Frederick Emhardt, Henry J. McIntyre, Wm. Linker, James McManus.

WHAT WE VOTE FOR.

In the present political contest, it is useless to devote much time to the claims of men. The Union party do not so much vote for Abraham Lincoln, as for a united country—the Democracy not so much for George B. McClellan, as for a divided country. Never did men assume such diminutive proportions in the presence of the issues which command public attention, as now. It is not for what they are, or for what they have done, that candidates should be supported or rejected, as much as for the parties and policies they represent. In judging of the claims of a candidate for high office, no better test can be applied than to look to his surroundings. Does he draw about him the true men of the country, or do traitors and time-servers gather about his person or applaud his name? Who desire his election—the patriots and unflinching Unionists of the nation, or Copperheads and rebels? If the Rebel armies under Lee and Hood had the choosing of a President for us, from the candidates whose names are now presented to the people of the North and the border States, who would be our next ruler? And who would be the man, if the decision were left to the gallant men that have followed the loyal flag under Grant and Sherman? The answer to these questions ought to satisfy every earnest patriot how his vote should go. It is not Lincoln, and it is not McClellan, he has to vote for. Back of each of these is a power, and greater far than either, which is the real candidate. What the Lincoln vote tends to promote and secure is what Lincoln men are working for—what our Union soldiers in the field are fighting for, and our patriotic men and women at home, who are devoting their time and services and money in the enterprises of Sanitary Fairs and Union Aid Societies, are toiling and sacrificing for. What the McClellan vote tends to produce is precisely what the great body of McClellan men would bring about, if they had the power.

What would be the result if Vallandigham had his way? What, if the Knights of the Golden Circle ruled the land? What, if the bushwhackers of Missouri made law for the State? What, if the followers of Lee and Hood had a voice in our civil affairs? Vallandigham, the Knights of the Golden Circle, the bushwhackers of Missouri, and the soldiers of Lee and Hood, would all rejoice at the election of McClellan over Lincoln, and why? Is it because they desire merely to see Lincoln humbled and McClellan promoted? Or is it because they would expect to be benefited, both in themselves and their cause, in McClellan's election? Any one can answer the question.—*Democrat*, St. Louis.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF MARYLAND.

On the 12th and 13th of October, the people will be called upon to ratify or reject the proposed new Constitution for the State of Maryland. The *Frederick (Md.) Examiner* thus refers to the subject:

This instrument provides for several important changes in the organic law of Maryland, demanded by the popular will at the election in April past, and deemed alike necessary to their welfare and prosperity. The chief of these changes is the abolishment of the existing relation of Master and Slave, and the establishment of Immediate and Unconditional Emancipation as a policy in accordance with the genius of our Republican institutions, a necessity growing out of the great Slaveholder's Rebellion, and an indispensable guaranty of peace and security for the future. Public opinion is so enlightened upon this question, and has given so decisive an expression thereon, that an appeal from the press to the people to ratify this change seems superfluous.

Another feature of the new Constitution will strongly commend it to the approbation of loyal men. We allude to the fourth article of the Bill of Rights, recognizing the paramount allegiance due to the National government, under the Constitution acts of Congress as the supreme law of the land, and

repudiating the heresy of the States Right doctrine, which has arrayed so many well-meaning but misguided citizens against constituted authority.

Ever since the breaking out of the rebellion it has been a matter of regret, that those who took up arms in defence of the "Old flag," were practically disfranchised by service in the field. Other States were prompt to extend the right of suffrage to these gallant defenders of our Nationality, and the new Constitution proposes that the soldiers in camp shall enjoy this privilege equally with other citizens at home. It was a matter of surprise that so strenuous a resistance was made to this Democratic provision, by those members of the Convention, calling themselves Democrats.

Loyalty is properly made one of the qualifications of an elector, and each voter, before being entitled to vote at any election in this State, is required to take and subscribe the oath of allegiance, set forth in the first article of the new Constitution. Hence more than the usual time will be required for holding the coming election, and the polls will be kept open for two days. Loyal citizens will cheerfully renew their vows of fidelity and support to constituted authority; all others will bear in mind, that while recusancy may subject them to suspicion, the taking of this oath falsely is perjury.

BE CAREFUL!

It is whispered abroad that the explanation for the repentance of the Peace Democracy, and their determination to support McClellan, is to be found in the fact that the Electoral College is an irresponsible body, controlled not by law, but by custom, and therefore readily moulded to suit the purposes of the party. It is suggested that the party will merely secure the success of the *Electoral ticket*, and then when the electors meet in the College, they can select and elect a candidate who does endorse the *Chicago platform*. In this wise it is possible for the party to dispose of McClellan, after they have used his name to secure the election of the ticket. He has repudiated the platform, and in turn they will repudiate him, and select for President, Vallandigham or Pendleton, the real representatives of the party.

People may smile at this scheme, but they must recollect that it is possible. There is no law to prevent the electors from selecting any one they may think proper. Custom heretofore has required them to give their votes for the men whose names were used to obtain the suffrage of the people; but these are revolutionary times, and the Democratic party has already shown that it is capable of any act that will assist them in dividing the country, or in securing and retaining the spoils of office. Those who doubt this should remember that Jeff Davis, John C. Breckinridge, A. H. Stephens, Floyd, Benjamin, Cobb, and Toombs were all members of the Democratic party, and were the loudest in their professions of love for the Union; and yet they are engaged in the rebellion! What has been done before may be done again. The people must be on their guard. This is the crisis of the rebellion. If the Democratic party of the North can, by any possibility, assist their brother Democrats of the South, it will be done, even at the expense of the country. *Every blow, thus far, aimed at the Union, has come from Democratic hands, and if the Republic is eventually destroyed, it will be by the same party!*

—McClellan realizes the weight of responsibility should the choice of the Convention be ratified by the people. He need not realize any longer. He never will be troubled with that "weight of responsibility" he covets.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESTNUT Street, corner of Seventh. Established, 1844. Incorporated 1855.

Young men prepared for the Counting house and business life.

Thorough and practical instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING.

In all its branches, as practised by the best accountants and business men.

PENMANSHIP.

Plain and ornamental, is taught by one of the most competent of penmen.

Commercial Calculations,
Business Forms,
Commercial Law,
Detecting Counterfeit Notes, &c.

TELEGRAPHING.

By sound and on paper, taught in a thorough and practical manner by a long-experienced operator.

STUDENTS INSTRUCTED SEPARATELY.

And received at any time.

Evening Sessions after September 15th.

CATALOGUES,

Containing terms, students' names (471 last year), &c., furnished gratis on application.

S. H. CRITTENDEN & CO.,
No. 637 CHESTNUT Street.

se15 C. CULVER, Pres J. WYMAN JONES, V.P. C. N. JORDAN, Cash.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital, Paid in Full.....\$500,000.

Designated Depositary of the U. S.
AND AUTHORIZED AGENT OF THE TREASURY.

New York, June, 1864.

This Bank is located at No. 5 Nassau street, third door from Wall street, and is prepared to open accounts and correspondence, and attend to redemptions in New York, upon advantageous terms. We pay four per cent. interest on current balances, and give the business entrusted to us our prompt and careful attention.

Being authorized Financial Agents of the United States, we receive orders for the National Loans, allowing to Banks and Bankers the usual commission, and furnish other Government Securities upon the most favorable terms. Having been awarded a considerable sum of the new \$75,000,000 loan, we can supply these bonds at market rates, allowing a commission to our customers.

Particular attention will be given to the conversion of the Three Years Seven-Thirds Treasury Notes into the Government Six Per Cent Bonds of 1881, Coupon or Registered, under the Regulations of the Treasury Department, and to the purchase of Securities generally.

Interest upon Coupon or Registered Bonds collected for correspondents and remitted in coin, or credited at current rates of premium.

Having special facilities for making collections out of the city, we propose to give particular attention to this part of our business. We will collect for our correspondents in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Jersey, and Boston, at par, and on all other points throughout the country at the lowest rates.

The Notes of all National Banks received at par, and uncurrent money credited at the best rates.

We shall aim to furnish our correspondents with the earliest advices, by telegraph or mail, as requested, of changes in the money market as they may occur.

Very respectfully, Yours, &c.

C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, September 7th, 1864.

Whereas, satisfactory notice has been transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, that the Capital Stock of the SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, Pa., at Frankford, has been increased in the sum of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, (\$150,000) in accordance with the provisions of its Articles of Association, and that the whole amount of such increase has been paid in, and that the paid up Capital Stock of said Bank now amounts to the sum of Two HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, (\$250,000).

Now it is hereby certified, That the Capital Stock of "The Second National Bank of Philadelphia, Penna.," aforesaid, has been increased, as aforesaid, in the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, (\$150,000); that the said increase of Capital has been paid into said Bank as a part of the Capital Stock thereof; and that the said increase of Capital is approved by the Comptroller of the Currency.

In witness whereof, I herewith affix my official signature.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller.

WM. A. DROWN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF SUPERIOR

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

No. 246 Market street, Philadelphia,
AND
220 Broadway, New York.

—Amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, during the week ending Thursday, Sept. 14, 1864:

	Tons.	Cwt.
From Port Carbon.....	26,285	07
" Pottsville.....	1,879	09
" Schuylkill Haven.....	27,235	11
" Auburn.....	4,476	17
" Port Clinton.....	10,329	15
" Harrisburg and Dauphin.....	104	11
Total Anthracite Coal for week.....	70,931	01
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week.....	5,620	08
Total of all kinds for week.....	76,551	09
Previously this year.....	2,796,397	05
Total.....	2,272,038	14
To same time last year.....	2,158,046	11

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF

WASHINGTON,
CORNER 15TH AND F STREETS,
OPPOSITE U. S. TREASURY.

Organized under the National Banking Law.

CAPITAL \$500,000 FULLY PAID IN.

Sells Exchange, Loans Money, Receives Deposits, Purchases Government Checks and Vouchers, and transacts a General Banking Business. Careful attention given to Government and City Collections, and accounts of Correspondents.

H. D. COOKE, President.
(OF JAY COOKE & CO.)

WM. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier.

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.
Ferree & Co., 33 S. 3d street.
For further details, see advertisements.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000.

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

U. S. 6s OF 1881.

COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of this very desirable

Six Per Cent. Loan for sale.

10-40 AND 7 3-10 LOANS.

Banks and Bankers supplied with the above bonds.

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

All National Bank Notes Received on Deposit at Par.

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

C. H. CLARK, Pres.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr., Cashier.

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.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.

THE BALANCE OF THE

\$75,000,000 LOAN

having this day been awarded, and our bids proving successful, we are prepared to

SELL TO CUSTOMERS AT ONCE,

In Large or Small Sums,

any amount of this most desirable

GOLD SIX-PER-CENT. LOAN,

at the market price.

We have always considered these "1881" Bonds as the BEST LOAN ON THE MARKET. There is but a SMALL AMOUNT FOR SALE, and the premium will, in our opinion, advance rapidly.

Parties having 5-20 Loan will do well TO CALL AND EXCHANGE THEIR 5-20s for this more permanent Loan, especially as now, owing to the German demand for the Five-Twenties, a high rate can be obtained for them.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

se 10-1mo

114 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.....380,000 00

\$466,846 68
Specie.....57,554 82
United States Notes.....179,681 52
Due from Banks.....207,300 00
Capital (paid up).....325,325 89
Deposits.....91,492 53

419,821 42
Circulation.....100,000 00
The condition of the Bank this fifth day of September, 1864.

W H RILAWN,
Cashier.

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.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO THE

HOLDERS OF SMALL 7 3-10 UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES.

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES of the denomination of 50s and 100s can now be converted in Bonds of the Loan of 1881, of the same denomination.

For information, apply at the Office of

JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers.

y7-lm

No. 114 South Third Street, Philadel.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF

BALTIMORE, MD.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

CAPITAL \$1,110,000.

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

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

CAMPAIGN DIAL.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Sept. 17, 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. G. Morrison Coates, | 14. Charles H. Shriner, |
| 3. Henry Bunn, | 15. John Wister, |
| 4. William H. Kern, | 16. David McConaughy, |
| 5. Barton H. Jenks, | 17. David W. Woods, |
| 6. Charles M. Runk, | 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 McJunkin, |
| 12. Charles F. Read, | 24. John W. Blanchard. |

By order of the State Central Committee.

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.

THE CAMPAIGN DIAL is published DAILY, except Sundays. Subscription in advance, \$2 per copy for the campaign. Clubs: Fifty and over \$1 per copy for the campaign. To News Agents three cents per copy. Retail, price five cents. Address, S. E. COHEN, Publisher, Office 108 South Third Street, 3d floor.

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Subscribe and pay for it. Send your printing and advertising to the office. Help to make the paper interesting by sending items of local interest to the editor. Do not expect the editor to call attention to your business for nothing. Come forward promptly, and pay the bills due to the office. If any of our readers consider any of these suggestions personal, we advise them to ease their consciences at once.

DUPLICITY.

The proof accumulates daily, that notwithstanding the text of McClellan's letter of acceptance, he is at heart in favor of an immediate cessation of hostilities. Ben Wood, in his disgust for the letter, is letting out some of the secrets of the party. In a late number of the *Daily News*, the following remarkable assertion is made:

"So well settled seemed to be the policy of the Democratic party, that, by common consent, and after a free and open interchange of opinion, those planks of the Chicago platform, relating to peace, were, by common consent, agreed upon more than two months before the Convention met. Early in the month of July last—we have it upon the authority of a delegate from Indiana, who was selected by the delegation from his State to act as one of the Committee to inform the candidates of the action of the Convention—the platform, with its peace planks, almost word for word as adopted, was presented to Gen. McClellan, and was by him approved both in letter and spirit."

This is a grave charge to be made against a man seeking the highest office in the gift of the people, but as it is corroborated by Mr. Mullaly, of the *Metropolitan Record*, we must believe it true. When the platform was thus endorsed in advance, by McClellan, Vollandigham and Fernando Wood supposed that the letter of acceptance would be an endorsement of it. The letter, however, was too strong for them, although not satisfactory to Union men, and without consultation with those who have McClellan's conscience in keeping, they bolted. Since then the split has been healed, and does any man believe that a traitor like Vollandigham would support McClellan unless he received

assurance that the letter was intended to catch the War Democracy, while the candidate's real sentiments are in favor of a dishonorable peace? This is the explanation for this turn of affairs. Perhaps Vollandigham and Fernando Wood have been reminded of the fact that no matter how much McClellan may pretend to be in favor of the Union and opposed to the Union, he must after his election select his Cabinet from among the Peace men! Where else can he secure advisers? Where is there a War Democrat supporting McClellan of sufficient prominence to entitle him to a seat in the Cabinet or to a post abroad? No—the leaves and fishes must of necessity be fished among the Peace men. His friends brought nearly all of them back to the fold, and before election day the whole crew will be found supporting the candidates of the Chicago Convention.

The men who propose to support McClellan because he is a War Democrat must expect, after his election, to see a war policy controlled by a cabinet composed of such men as Judge Woodward, Horatio Seymour, Clement L. Vollandigham, James Wall, William B. Reed, and others of a like character. It might gratify the War Democracy, to see as Secretary of War, Horatio Seymour, of New York, the man who, when the Government was in urgent need of one hundred days' men, refused to allow one to leave his State! It might gratify them to see as Attorney-General of the United States, Judge Woodward, the man who has declared publicly that *Secession* is a constitutional remedy, and that the South is right in the present struggle! It might gratify them to see as Secretary of State, William B. Reed, the man who, during the whole course of our struggle, has been defaming his country, in carefully prepared letters for publication in the British press! All these things may be very gratifying to the War Democracy, and if McClellan is elected, it is exactly what must be expected, as the candidate can look in no other direction for his counsellors. There is nothing in his letter to prevent him, after his election, carrying out the principles of the platform, and the peace men who now support him know it, and will act accordingly.

THE LETTER vs. THE PLATFORM.

Will those who support McClellan, on account of his platform, be kind enough to point out a word in that document, calculated to offend or excite the rebels? The professions of devotion to the Union do not amount to anything with the Democratic party, as Jeff. Davis recollects very distinctly that up to within a few days of his leaving Washington, and at the very time he was preparing to lead the rebels, he was professing to be in favor of the Union. He also recollects that one of the most earnest of the Democratic Union men was John C. Breckenridge, now a Major General in the rebel army! Thus it is proven that mere professions of devotion to the Union will not offend Davis or his crew. The question is then narrowed down to this: will any man in the North vote for a ticket acceptable to the rebels? The rebel papers favor McClellan, although he is not their first choice; and it rests with the people of the North, who have so manfully supported the Government, to say whether, at the eleventh hour, they will throw away the fruits of the victories won by our soldiers, and do that which the rebels desire.

Lincoln and Johnson are obnoxious to the rebels because they know that they will enforce the laws against them. McClellan

and Pendleton are favorites, because the rebels know that the latter will not coerce them, and they do not believe that McClellan has the inclination to do so, or if he has, there is, they feel, a lack of ability to carry his will into effect. Will the people endorse the rebel ticket?

NO ANIMOSITIES.

The Copperheads are insisting continually that the war will lead to so much feeling between the two sections that re-Union is impossible. An army letter refutes this as follows:

It is a singular but significant fact that there is no animosity of feeling between the privates of the two armies. They are sometimes caught enjoying their own little private truces and armistices on the picket lines. On such occasions they exchange papers, talk politics, make coffee, trade coffee for tobacco, &c., in the most amicable manner. A most amusing occurrence happened on one portion of our line. The sharpshooters on both sides had got miffed about something, and had been shooting at each other all the morning. One fellow finally rose up from behind his shelter, making some kind of a Free Mason sign, and shouts out, "Halloo, Reb! we are getting hungry; suppose we stop awhile and take dinner?" Reb answers, "Well, Yank, say we do, will you agree?" The word was passed along the lines, and all parties made their coffee, the Rebs drinking sherry and the Yanks real coffee. When they were through, Yank says, "Are you ready over there?" "Yes," "Well, then, the truce is up, and we will go to it again." And at it they went again. These incidents are cited simply to show how much easier it is for soldiers to come to an understanding than it is for politicians.

THE UNION DEMOCRACY.

The Union Democracy of the present day is one of the curiosities of the age. We find the party insisting upon the Union, and in the same breath denying the right of coercion! We find the party professing devotion to the Union, and at the same time admitting the constitutionality of the doctrine of secession. We find the party referring to its strong love for the Union, while threatening to leave New England out in the cold! We find a Democratic Governor proud of his Union sentiments, and at the same time refusing to allow troops to leave his borders for the defence of that Union!

A column of such Unionism might be given, but there is enough above to suggest to all men who love their country, whether it is safe to trust a party whose record for the past six years is so filled with inconsistency and treachery.

CURIOUS.

The Democrats are to hold ratification meetings this evening all over the North. They assert that the day has been selected because it is the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution. The party seem to have overlooked the fact that to-day is also the anniversary of the seizure of the members of the Maryland Legislature, by order of Gen. McClellan! There are a great many curious phases in the present political campaign, and we should not be astonished to see the Peace Democracy really celebrating a victory won by the Union armies!

JUST A WORD.—We will not forego the idea—we shall not abandon it—that, for every man who withdraws his support from General McClellan because of his patriotic letter of acceptance we shall get a substitute in the person of an honest political opponent, who, relinquishing party ties, will unite with us.—*Plain Dealer*.

You may hug that idea as a flattering unctious to your soul, but "just as sure as you are born," General McClellan's letter will drive away your Peace allies, while no man who does not wish to be deceived will trust to that letter, for that letter was written to deceive somebody.

LINCOLN, JOHNSON, AND LIBERTY! CONCERT HALL.

The men of Philadelphia favorable to the election of
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
AS PRESIDENT,
AND
ANDREW JOHNSON,
AS
VICE PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
WILL MEET
ON MONDAY EVENING,
September 19th, at 8 o'clock,
AT

Concert Hall,

Chestnut Street, Between 12th and 13th,
To inaugurate the Hall for the coming
ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

Members of the Union Leagues and all loyal men are invited to be present.
Distinguished gentlemen will address the meeting.
By order of the
self-26 COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC MEETINGS.

McCLELLAN AS A CHRISTIAN WARRIOR.

The St. Louis Democrat, in an able article as to McClellan's claims to the title of being a christian warrior, thus speaks: We find, in the columns of several leading journals of the Peace Democracy, ostentatiously paraded, an extract from one of General McClellan's letter, in which he declares himself in favor of having the war conducted "upon the highest principles known to christian civilization." We can scarcely understand the purpose of the journals referred to in presenting this extract to their readers. Is it designed to array them for or against McClellan? Is it to prove that he is a war or a peace man?

If the war is wrong, then, it is not a "christian" duty to prosecute it at all. What would be thought of a man advocating the carrying on of a system of murder or larceny "upon the highest principles of christian civilization?" What would be said of the sincerity or comprehension of any man, who would claim to be engaged in committing any crime in a "christian" way. The very idea is an absurdity, and proves either that McClellan is such an intense and enthusiastic war man, that he engaged in the business of killing rebels from religious conviction, or that he is a most arrant knave and hypocrite, in pretending to cover over a career of bloodshed and depravity with the delusive mantle of a christian purpose.

If the war is right, there is no question as to what is the highest christian course to prosecute. The more vigorous and effective its prosecution, the more christianity there is in it. To kill rebels in arms is then a christian duty, and the more of them killed the more perfect is the service rendered to the Lord. To destroy their property—so far as that destruction weakens them in the maintenance of the war—is a christian duty, and the more of it destroyed, the more acceptable to the Deity will be the work. To emancipate their slaves, provided by so doing the rebel enemy will be deprived of some of his power, would be a christian duty, and the more of them set free, the more perfectly would christian principles be maintained. If the war is a christian work, and consequently one in which christians can engage in a christian spirit, the man

who sheds the most blood has the best chance for canonization as a christian saint. Grant, Sherman, Butler, and perhaps others, have given higher proofs of a "christian civilization" than McClellan, and are doing so now. War means bloodshed, desolation, and an appeal to brute force. It cannot be conducted upon peace principles. It may be right or it may be wrong. Its character depends upon circumstances. If wrong in its cause and origin, it cannot be made right by being prosecuted in the way more than another. No man can prosecute a career of criminality "upon the highest principles of christian civilization." What folly, then, to quote McClellan on christian warfare to either peace or war men. If the war is wrong, he has done wrong, notwithstanding all his "christian" profession—if right, it was not only his christian duty to prosecute it with the utmost vigor, when he was in the field, but to continue to prosecute it to the bitter end: and Lincoln, as the leader of the war party, represents the highest order of christian civilization in the entire nation.

McCLELLAN'S STRATEGY.

Will those who claim for McClellan the reputation for being the greatest warrior of the age, be kind enough to prove their assertions? He was in command of our armies for over a year, and in that time what did he do? In the West, where he could not be present, our gallant officers took the initiative, and nearly every battle fought there was brought on by the Union army moving on the works of the rebels. How was it in the East? Did General McClellan, while he was in command of the army of the Potomac, ever engage in a battle that was not brought on by the rebels? At Manassas he allowed the rebels to sneak away; at Yorktown he played with Magruder until the whole of the rebel army could be transferred to his front, and then delayed an attack in order to permit them to get away again. At Williamsburg, when Hancock attacked the rebel rear, McClellan failed to send reinforcements, so that the attack could be made decisive. At Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, and during the seven days battles, McClellan received the enemy instead of attacking, as Grant has done since. At Antietam he fought merely because Lee stopped, and thus compelled him to fight; but, determined to atone for this improper conduct towards his "adversaries," he allowed Lee an armistice of twenty-four hours, during which he gathered his broken forces together and crept away from under the very eyes of the "Young Napoleon." At Malvern Hill, where the Union army had thoroughly defeated the rebels, and when, according to rebel authority, the road to Richmond was open, he withdrew his army to Harrison's Landing! And yet there were officers in his army who were skilled enough to discern the weakness of the rebels, and who urged an advance instead of a retreat. Imagine Grant in McClellan's position at that time! Grant would have gone in as he did at Spottsylvania, although some of the more timid of his counsellors thought the army was too much exhausted after the fight at the Wilderness. The character of the two men is seen in the course pursued by them under similar circumstances. McClellan never had his heart in the cause, and hence his hesitation. Grant's whole heart and soul is in the struggle, and he is not afraid to attack and deal heavy blows. McClellan, according to his letter of acceptance, considers the rebels "our adversaries." Grant calls them "our enemies." McClellan, receiving his educa-

tion from Jeff Davis, thinks the rebels cannot be whipped—Grant believes any set of men can be beaten by the soldiers of the Republic. McClellan was always afraid that the rebels outnumbered the Union army—Grant goes ahead with his work whether they outnumber him or not. He desires more men in order to make the victory sure, but he never lets go his hold because they are not forthcoming at once. In short, McClellan never desired to crush the rebellion, while Grant is determined that it shall be done.

In November the people will say which they prefer. If they elect McClellan, he will resume his position at the head of our armies in the place of Grant, and under pretence of crushing the rebellion, the traitors will be allowed to win every battle, until we are compelled to agree to an ignominious peace.

NEGRO ON THE BRAIN.

The negro, says the Broome County Republican, has been the staple in the Democratic oratory for a long series of years. They compromised and bargained upon the questions in their platforms and Congress, and then would repeat the compromises as often as the moon changes. It was all "nigger," "nigger," "nigger," and they would have "the nigger" in everything, and for breakfast, dinner, and supper, and many of their rank and file slept with him and married him.

And at no time since the rebellion was commenced would they drop the "nigger,"—and whenever one of their leaders has been spoken to, he would reply, "nigger," "nigger," "nigger," and he would declare the war was all wrong on account of the "nigger," "nigger," "nigger."

Ask a Copperhead Democrat or McClellanite now what ails him, and he will answer—"nigger," "nigger," "nigger." And whenever one of them makes a speech, he begins and ends with "nigger," "nigger," "nigger!" They all have "nigger on the brain!" They will not fight for the Union, because of the "niggers," "niggers," "niggers,"—and they will not support and measure for suppressing the rebellion, but are for stopping hostilities on our part, on account of the "nigger," "nigger," "nigger." They are friends of the Rebels, because of the "nigger," "nigger," "nigger," and they want Lincoln turned out and McClellan or Jeff Davis elected President by reason of the "nigger," "nigger," "nigger," so they can hold the offices and say "abolition," "abolition," "abolition," "nigger," "nigger," "nigger," morning, noon, and night.

The Democratic party saddled, bridled, enslaved, and rode the "nigger," "nigger," "nigger," as long as they got office by it; and when they were beaten in 1860, and turned out, they rode and spurred the "nigger," "nigger," "nigger" into rebellion; and they have helped Jeff Davis on account of the "nigger," "nigger," "nigger," and they now want his constitution extended over the free States, so they can again ride the "nigger," "nigger," "nigger" into office, and hold office by reason of the "nigger," "nigger," "nigger."

McClellan thought the war should be so conducted, if prosecuted at all, that "the nigger" would not be freed or his master hurt; and nothing has been constitutional with him or his friends without the "nigger," "nigger," "nigger!" And notwithstanding these facts they all swear they have never agitated the "negro question," and that their political opponents are the only agitators of it.

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.

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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 off.....	110 1/2	111
U. S. 6s, due 1881, Coupon.....	107 1/2	108 1/2
Do. due 1881, Registered.....	107 1/2	108 1/2
U. S. 7-10 Treasury Notes.....	110	112
Certificates of Indebtedness.....	94 1/4	94 1/4
Quartermasters' Vouchers.....	91	91
Gold.....	217	222
		Market steady.

Specie Quotations.

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

Bankable Currency the Standard.

		SILVER.
American Gold.....	2 10 @ 2 15	American, prior to 1852.....\$2 10 @
Do. (1852).....	1 55 @ 60	Do. Quarts.....2 10 @
Sovereigns.....	11 50 @ 12	Do. Halves and Qtrs., (new) 2 20 @ 2 25
Napoleon (20 fms.) 9 50 @ 9 70		Dollars, Am. and Mexican.....2 35 @ 2 50
Doublons, Sp.....34 00 @ 35 90		Do. Sp. perfect 2 35 @ 2 50
Do. Mexican.....33 50 @ 34 00		Do. S. American 2 00 @ 2 10
Do. Costa Rica.....21 00 @		Five Francs.....1 25 @ 1 30
Bars 900 fine.....@ prm.		France.....28
California, \$50.....		Guilivers.....55
and \$20 pieces.....135 prm.		Prussian Thalers.....44
California \$10.....		German Crowns.....1 53 @
and \$5 pieces.....135 @		French do.....1 53 @
10 Guilder Pieces.....6 10 @ 6 15		English Silver \$ 5 7 00 @
Ten Thalers.....37 50 @		Spanish and Mexican silver, 8 oz.....1 75
*A heavy Sovereign weighs 5 dwts. 2 1/2 grains.		

Pennsylvania Country Bank Notes

At Discount in Philadelphia.

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

Allegheny Bank, Pittsburg.....	1/2	Honesdale Bank.....	1/2
Anthracite B'k, Tamaqua.....	1/2	Iron City B'k Pittsburg.....	1/2
Bank of Beaver Co.....	par	Jersey Shore Bank.....	1/2
Bank of Chambersburg.....	2	Kittanning Bank.....	1/2
Bank of Chester Valley.....	1/2	Lewisburg Bank.....	1/2
Conestoga Bank.....	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.....	par	Mech's Bank, Pittsburg.....	1/2
Bank of Gettysburg.....	1/2	Merchants & Manufacturers Bank, Pittsburg.....	1/2
Bank of Lawrence Co.....	1	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, Brown.....	1/2
Bank of Pittsburg.....	40	Monongahela Bank, Brown.....	1/2
Bank of Pottstown.....	1/2	Mount Joy Bank.....	1/2
Citizens B'k, Pittsburg.....	1/2	Octoraro Bank, Oxford.....	1/2
Clearefield Co. Bank.....	1/2	Petroleum Bank, Titusville.....	1/2
Columbia B'k, Columbia.....	1/2	Pittston Bank, Pittston.....	1/2
Downingtown Bank.....	1/2	Stroudsburg Bank.....	1/2
Exchange Bank, Pittsburg.....	1/2	Tioga Co. Bank, Franklin.....	1/2
Farmers' Bank, Pottsville.....	1/2	Venango Bank, Franklin.....	1/2
Farmers' Bank, Reading.....	1/2	West Branch B'k, Williamsport.....	1/2
Farmers' & Drivers' Bank, Waynesburg.....	1/2	Wyoming Bank, Wilkesb'e.....	1/2
Franklin Bank, Washington.....	1/2	York Bank, York.....	1/2
Govern't Bank, Pottsville.....	1/2	York Co. Bank, York.....	1/2
Harrisburg Bank.....	1/2		

Uncurrent Money Quotations.

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

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

Foreign Bills of Exchange.

[Corrected by M. SCHULTZ & Co.]

London, 60 days' sight.....	2 40 @ 2 42
“ 3 days' “.....	2 42 @ 2 43
Paris, 60 days' “.....	225 @
“ 3 days' “.....	222 1/2 @
Antwerp, 60 days' “.....	223 @
Bremen, 60 days' “.....	180 @
Hamburg, 60 days' sight.....	88 @
Cologne, Leipsic, Berlin, 60 days' sight.....	1 80 @ 181
Amsterdam, 60 days' sight.....	92 @ 93
Frankfurt, 60 days' sight.....	93 @
	Market steady.

City Warrants.

[Reported Daily by G. F. WICK & Co., No. 48 S. Third St.]

N. W. Warrant..... 3 1/2 Dis

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

Demand Notes.....	prem.	@
U. S. Bonds, 1881.....	107	@ 108
U. S. 7-10 Notes.....	110	@ 111
Quartermasters' Vouchers.....	dis. 93	@ 94 1/4
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness.....	dis. 4	@ 5
Gold.....	227	@ 228
New Certificates of Indebtedness.....	93 1/2 @ 94 1/4	

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

U. S. Bonds, 1881.....	108	@
U. S. 7-10 Treasury Notes.....	110 1/2	@
New Certificates of Indebtedness.....	94 1/4	@ 1
U. S. 5-20 Bonds.....	110	@

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

American Gold.....	229	@ 225
Demand Notes.....	220	@ 225
Quarters and Halves.....	190	@
Penna. Currency.....	3/4 d @ 1 1/2	
N. Y. Exchange.....	2 1/2	@ Par.

“ARBITRARY ARREST!”—The latest instance of arbitrary arrest is in killing John Morgan last Monday. His career was arrested in an exceedingly “arbitrary” manner. Won't the Copperheads howl?—*Ohio State Journal.*

PATCHING.—There is a good deal of tinkering going on just now, in the desperate hope of mending the great holes in the Chicago kettle; but as the artists make two for every one they stop, it must be admitted that the vessel leaks as bad as ever.

“We learn from undoubted authority that Hon. Lewis Cass pronounces the Democratic platform a most ignominious surrender to the Rebels, and says that he cannot support it.”

—Wealth bears more heavily on talent than poverty. Under gold mountains who knows how many spiritual giants may be crushed down and buried?

—A man who courts a young woman by starlight, probably expects to get a wife in a twinkling.

TOM CORWIN ON THE STUMP.—The favorite Buckeye orator, Tom Corwin, is to take the stump in Ohio soon, for Lincoln and Johnson.

—Singing at the hearthstone in the twilight is a very pleasant way of playing cricket.

GEN. CASS AGAINST THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.—The Chicago Tribune says:

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OF

PHILADELPHIA.

FRANKFORD.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND AGENCY

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

Capital \$250,000, Fully Paid.

With the privilege of increasing to

\$500,000.

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Interest allowed on deposits by agreement.
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Loans negotiated upon favorable terms.

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

WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Cashier.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864; with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

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

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

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and 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 depositories of public money, and

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS.

throughout the country will give further information, and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales,

SEPT. 17, 1864.

COLLECTIONS REMITTED FOR ON DAY
OF MATURITY.

REPORTED BY

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SPECIE, &c.

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

FIRST BOARD.

1000 U S 5-20s	109½
25 sh Far & Mech Bank	66½
20 do	66
3006 U S 0-20, coup off	108½
500 do	108½
1000 Penna 5s	97
100 sh Grn. Mountain	64
100 sh McClintock Oil	63
100 Perry Oil	4
300 sh McElheny Oil	8
100 sh Read R R	63½
100 McClintock Oil	64
500 do	64
100 sh Schuyl Nav pf	38½
100 do	32
100 Sus Canal	20
100 do	20½
12 Cam & Am	158
100 Penna R R	73½
3 Harrisburg R	72½
100 Penn R	34½
100 sh Catawissa	20
100 sh do	40½
100 do	40½
100 sh Egbert Oil	33
100 Sch Nav pf	39½
150 sh Long Island	48
11 Washington Gas	18½
10 Bank of Kentucky	110
18 West Phila R	70½
74 Reading R	65
200 sh Dalzell Oil	11
100 sh Noble & Del	16
100 sh do	16½
100 Irwin Oil	63

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.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

CHARTER 1829. PERPETUAL.

FRANKLIN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1864

\$6,678,457.28

CAPITAL	\$400,000
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS.....	921,56
INVESTED PREMIUMS.....	1,86,288
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.....	\$8,416
INCOME FOR 1864	\$300,000
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829	\$5,000,000

PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY POLICIES,
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

DIRECTORS

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

Isaac Lea,
Edward C. Dale,
George Fales,
Alfred Fidler,
Fras. W. Lewis, M.D.

CHARLES N. BANKER, President.
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J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

fe20

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

7-30 LOAN

RECEIVED BY

FERREE & CO.,

BANKERS

No. 33 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

USUAL COMMISSIONS ALLOWED TO BANKS AND
BANKERS.

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Thompson & Bros., New York City.
At 1-2 Per Cent. Discount.

A. E. WARNER,
CASHIER.

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Quotations of Bank Notes is the
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Now out for SEPTEMBER 1st.

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A. C. Badger & Co.,	Chicago.
Fant, Rittenhouse & Co.,	Washington City.
H. Markell & Co.,	Dubugne.
Arthur Bland,	Louisville, Ky.
B. A. Tillinghast & Son,	Troy, N. Y.
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1864 PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD 1864

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened throughout its entire length.

It is now in use for Passenger and Freight business from Harrisburg to St. Mary's, (216 miles) on the Eastern Division, and from Sheffield to Erie (78 miles) on the Western Division.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Leaves Westward.

Mail train 7.25 A. M.
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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.

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GENERAL ROSENCRANS ON THE DEMOCRACY.—At a sprenade to Gen. Price, the Peace-at-any-price candidate for Governor of Missouri, some disturbance occurred, growing out of the disloyal character of the sentiments uttered, when Gen. Price appealed for a free canvass and a free election. Gen. Rosencrans, who was stopping at the same hotel, in response to the popular clamor, came forward and said:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS.—I am quite sure that you will forgive me for not making a loud speech. You know that I am not a speaker. I came here at the request of these gentlemen to say a few words in reference to a free election; in saying that all Major Rollins has stated as regards my desire for a free election, is perfectly correct. When called upon by the Democratic Committee for consultation, I told them that I had no idea that they intended to insult me by asking me to take measures to secure a free election. In the discharge of my duty they knew that I would protect all citizens who have the right and who are entitled to vote under the Constitution and laws of the United States and of this State (cheers), and to suppose that I would not do so, I considered in the nature of an insult."

"I will tell you another thing, I am a Democrat (cheers), brought up as a Democrat, and for that reason I am opposed to a free fight; and the reason is I want a free vote, and if we have a free fight we cannot have a free vote. My kind of Democracy believes in not fighting at the polls, but in fighting the enemy. [A number of soldiers gathered in the vicinity and around the Union Guard headquarters, sung out: "Bully for Roser. Give 'em hell. If they want peace let 'em take a musket and fight for it."] I am one of those Democrats that know very well the conditions of free government. The passions of men are the great obstacles to free government, and we must not stir up those passions, but must do all we can to allay them. This is going to be a time of high excitement, and will require the united efforts of all the friends of a free election to secure the polls from violence and fraud. Therefore, with your goodwill and a hearty co-operation extended to me through the State, I have no doubt we shall have as peaceable an election as Missouri ever enjoyed."

A COAT OF ARMS FOR SEMMES.—Professor Mahan writes to the *Army and Navy Journal*, as follows:

"As high officers of the British army and navy have presented Mr. Semmes with a sword of honor, as a testimony of their distinguished appreciation of his many remarkable, daring exploits in the Alabama, and have thus virtually adopted him among the chivalry of Great Britain, nothing would seem to remain now, to make the whole matter complete, but for Her Most Gracious Majesty, the fountain of all honor, to issue her commands to the Earl Marshal, to cause to be prepared for the recipient of this high mark of distinction, a suitable coat of arms, by Garter King at Arms."

"As the name of Semmes, although belonging to the F. F. V.'s, may not possibly be found in "Burke's Peerage," among the historic families, his arms will probably have to be those of "Assumption." Permit me, then, to suggest to the Chief Herald of England the following blazoning as suggestive of the deeds of Mr. Semmes:

FOR THE SHIELD.

"Common Charges.—Dexter chief, a merchant ship in flames. Sinister chief, three chronometers. Dexter base, Alabama sinking. Sinister base, small boat with a man covered up in the bottom. A baton, or bend, sinister couped, to indicate the legitimacy of the chivalry of Semmes."

"Crest.—A hare's head, to show his fleetness in running away from his pursuers, and gaining a place of safety from which he could not be worried out."

"Mantle.—A pea-jacket of Confederate gray. Supporters.—The English lion rampant, bearing the English flag; and a deerhound rampant, bearing the Royal Yacht Club flag."

"Scroll.—The rose, shamrock, thistle, and palmetto leaves in fasciae."

"Motto.—De Profundis Clamavi."

"For the historifying the Garter King will please consult Captain Winslow's despatches."

"Respectfully yours, D. H. MAHAN."

"West Point, September 5, 1864."

WILL NOT DO.—The army sentiment was well expressed by a soldier in the Vermont election. A Copperhead ticket was thrust at him as he limped up to the polls. He took it and looked at it musingly, then threw it away with the remark, "What a thundering fool I should be to go down to Virginia and fight Rebels three years with my musket, and then come here to stab myself in the back with a piece of paper like that!"

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE REBELLION.

"The establishment of this Confederacy is verily a distinct *reaction* against the whole course of the mistaken civilization of the age. For 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity,' we have deliberately substituted *Slavery, Subordination, and Government*. Those social and political problems which rack and torture modern society we have undertaken to solve for ourselves, in our own way and upon our own principles. That 'among equals equality is right,' among those who are not naturally equal, equality is chaos; that there are slave races born to be master races born to govern. Such are the fundamental principles which we inherit from the ancient world; which we lifted up in the face of a perverse generation that has forgotten the wisdom of its fathers; by those principles we live, and in their defence we have shown ourselves ready to die."—[Richmond Enquirer, June 12, 1863.]

"The contest is not between the North and the South as geographical sections, for between such sections merely there can be no contest; nor between the people of the North and the people of the South, for our relations have been pleasant, and on neutral grounds there is still nothing to estrange us."

"But the real contest lies between the two forms of society which have become established, the one at the North and the other at the South."

"Such are the two forms of society which had come to contest within the structure of the recent Union, and the contest for existence was inevitable. Neither could concur in the requisitions of the other." * * "Like an eagle and a fish joined together by an indissoluble bond. * * where the eagle could not share the fluid suited to the fish and live, where the fish could not share the fluid suited to the bird and live, and where one must perish that the other may survive, unless the unnatural union shall be severed—so these societies would not, if they could, concur."—[Hon. L. W. Spratt, of South Carolina, in the Confederate Congress.]

POLITICAL INDICATION.—On board the boat from Albany to New York, on Wednesday night, there was an excited discussion on the merits of the Republican and Democratic nominee for the Presidency. A gentleman from Buffalo challenged the Republicans to accept a bet that there were more McClellan than Lincoln men on board. This bet was accepted by a young man from New York, and the canvass of the votes resulted in the triumph of those who sustain the Administration and believe in Abraham Lincoln for President. This result could hardly be expected, as a number of passengers, who had been up to attend the first day of the Democratic Convention, were enthusiastic in their devotion to "Little Mac," and bitter in the denunciation of "Old Abe." The number of votes cast, 279. McClellan, 136; Lincoln, 143.

HOOKE'S TESTIMONY.—General Hooker in his testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War gave at length his views of the Generalship of McClellan. We extract a few of the questions and answers:

Question.—To what do you attribute the failure of the peninsular campaign?

Answer.—I do not hesitate to say that it is to be attributed to the want of generalship on the part of our commander-in-chief.

Question.—Where was the Commander-in-Chief during the battle of Malvern Hill?

Answer.—Understood that he was on board the gunboats.

Question.—Had the retreat of the enemy at Malvern Hill been followed by our whole force, what would have been the probable result?

Answer.—Richmond would have been ours without a doubt.

Question.—Instead of that you fell back to Harrison's Landing?

Answer.—Yes, sir; we were ordered to retreat, and it was like the retreat of a whipped enemy. We retreated like a parcel of sheep, every body on the road at the same time.

—The St. Louis Democrat has the following bit of counsel for those Copperheads who are not satisfied with their party's platform:

"Muggins recommends to them the philosophy of a certain Illinois Copperhead Congressman, when the party, last winter, was meditating on the nomination of Gen. Grant. 'If Grant whips Lee,' said he, 'we shall nominate Grant; but if Lee whips Grant, we shall nominate Lee!'"

NEGRO TROOPS.—The Chicagoites exclaim against the friends of the Administration as lovers of negro equality; yet they would exalt the negro above the white man by exempting him from the draft, and preventing him from using a musket in defence of the country. Every colored soldier relieves a white; and, if taken from the insurrectionary districts, wrests from the rebellion a laborer. What earnest patriot would deprive his country of this double support to our common cause?

MCCLELLAN AND THE SOLDIERS.—A day or two ago, while a train having on board about 160 recruits, was standing at the Depot in Deposit, some men came up to the cars where the soldiers were, and called out, "Hurrah for McClellan." "Not a man," "not a man," was the response of the soldiers. One soldier, however, who apparently was feeling unusually fine, sprang to his feet, and waving his hat, called for "three cheers for McClellan, the idol of the army." "Not a man," "not a man," was still the only response by the soldiers. "What!" said the soldier standing, "nobody cheer for McClellan? So don't I," and took his seat. —McClellan on a "Peace platform" elicits few cheers from those who peril life to conquer only a just and righteous peace.

ONE ISSUE.—There is but one issue in the political campaign now agitating the country; and that is, shall the war be vigorously prosecuted, to the end that the rebels may be vanquished and the Union restored? All other questions are side issues of minor effect. We are all in favor of free speech. We are all opposed to arbitrary arrests. We all advocate unfettered commerce. But some of us do not believe in furnishing information or encouragement to the rebels, and that those who undertake it should be silenced. Some of us would restrict the personal liberty of those who would abuse it to the benefit of traitors to the country. Some of us would check a trade that is prosecuted for the purpose of strengthening a wicked and wanton rebellion. The great mass of the American people share these opinions. The clamor against them they justly regard as not designed to further a vigorous prosecution of the war, and consequently they are opposed, not only to those who cry peace, peace, but to those also who exclaim against arrests, violated free speech, and are bitter in their condemnation of the acts of their own Government, with no word of censure for the leaders of the rebellion.

THE PEACE POLICY.—General Carl Schurz thus states the position of the Democratic party:

"The whole wisdom of this intricate peace policy of the Chicago party may be fairly summed up in this way: you are struggling with a highwayman who has robbed you of your valuables; you are stronger than he and just about to overcome him. Suddenly you stop, and say, my good fellow, I will struggle no longer, it would be against justice, humanity, and our common welfare. I will let you go, and when I meet you again will do all that I can in the way of persuading you to give me back all that you have stolen."

—James Guthrie was eleven votes ahead of Geo. H. Pendleton on the first ballot at Chicago for Vice-President, and would undoubtedly have been nominated on the next by a great majority; but he had once professed to be in favor of the war for the Union, and that killed him. Pendleton, who never lifted a finger against the rebels, was unanimously nominated on the next ballot. We think Vallandigham should have been satisfied with the platform, but he must have the Vice-President also.

DIFFICULT TO PRONOUNCE.—We were, the other night, amused at the attempts of one of the unwashed, whose tongue had become a little thick from the effects of his favorite beverage, to pronounce the names of the Democratic candidates. "Hurra for McClellan and Fenton! No, that ain't it; hurra, I say, for McKennel and Fenton!" The poor fellow got further from the mark at every attempt, until he finally gave up in despair, exclaiming, "O! d—n, such a mixed up mess! Hurra for Jeff Davis!" The conclusion had the merit of sincerity at all events. —*Detroit Advertiser.*

A TRIAL BARK.—The Democratic ship is between Scylla and Charybdis. On the one hand is the past record of McClellan, on the other the deliberate position of the party. Now, the storm eases it against the one, then the other. Between the buffeting it has received from both, the frail bark is already nearly stove to pieces. It will founder long before November.

SHOVELS AND SPADES.—A curious incident occurred at the Chicago Convention. It was announced, at one time, that McClellan's baggage had arrived, and that, of course, he would soon be there. Curiosity was on tiptoe, and considerable excitement prevailed. At length the report was traced to a wag who had seen a car load of shovels and spades unladen at one of the depots.

A STREET DIALOGUE. Union man.—"Good morning! Great news this! Two cities evacuated by the Rebels!" Copperhead.—"Two cities! What do you mean? I've only heard of one—Atlanta." Union man.—"Yes, two! Atlanta and Chicago." Copperhead, turning away in wrath.—"Bah."