

Campaign Dial.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON.

OUR COUNTRY, ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

VOLUME IX, NO. 56.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1864.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.



The Race to the White House.

LITTLE MAC (*despondently*)—I tell you I'm afraid to run this race. When I consider his length and his strength, I feel sick, very sick—and besides, he's been over this ground before.

DEMOCRATIC FRIEND—Well, run it anyhow. I know you're rather small for him—but then you are the biggest we could get!!

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—M. RUSSELL THAYER.

SENATOR—THIRD DISTRICT—
ISAAC A. SHEPPARD.

REPRESENTATIVES

First District—WILLIAM FOSTER.
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. KERNS.
Ninth District—CHARLES FOSTER.
Tenth District—SAMUEL S. PANCOAST.
Eleventh District—FRANKLIN D. STEARNS.
Twelfth District—LUKE C. SUTPHIN, Sr.
Thirteenth District—ENOS C. RENNEN.
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.	Wards.
1. Harvey Money.	14. L. R. Fletcher.
2. Robert T. Gill.	15. Samuel Daniels.
3. Park McLaughlin.	16. J. J. Simpson.
4. Henry B. Gardiner.	17. Jas. W. McManus.
5. James Gillingham.	18. William Linker.
6. John G. Butler.	19. Amos W. Knight.
7. William Elliot.	20. Israel R. Springer.
8. Henry J. McIntyre.	21. James Shaw.
9. James Freeborn.	22. Frederick Emhardt.
10. Wm. R. Leeds.	23. Wm. W. Smedley.
11. Jesse N. Shellmire.	24. James Rhoads.
12. William Andress.	25. Samuel H. Irwin.
13. Joseph Hemple.	26. John W. Dubree.

The Committee has been organized as follows:

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

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

Treasurer—John G. Butler.

Committees.—**Finance**—William 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.

"THE GUN-BOAT GENERAL."

The letters "G. B." in McClellan's name, says the *Pittsburg Gazette*, are said to stand for Gun-Boat, given to him on account of his preference for a Gun-Boat, as a place of refuge, during the battle of Malvern Hill.

The Copperheads have indignantly denied that their hero was safely ensconced on a Gun Boat during that fight, and resent the imputation as an attempt to blacken the name of a really courageous man.

But the evidence against him accumulates.

The New York *Tribune* publishes an extract from the journal of a naval officer on board the gun boat Galena, which proves that McClellan was on board the Galena, June 30, July 1, and July 2—that is, during the action of Glendale as well as Malvern Hill. On the morning of the latter, McClellan was asleep in the cabin of the Galena, and later in the day, while the battle is at its height, and while the noise of the cannon is plainly heard on the boat, presently increasing to a perfect roar, Gen. McClellan sits "quietly smoking a cigar on the quarter deck," and "seems a little anxious!" and before he can be got to leave the gunboat, he actually has to be sent for from shore.

This evidence is from an officer in the U. S. Navy, who sends his name to the *Tribune* as a guaranty of his credibility.

The Copperheads may object, however, that this is anonymous testimony. Very well. We have, it so happens, evidence not open to that objection. We present below the affidavit of Andrew N. Kennedy, a late signal officer in the United States Army who was on duty at that point at that time, and it will be seen that he testifies positively to the presence of Gen. McClellan on the gunboat, during that battle.

Statement of Andrew N. Kennedy, of Co. A, Capt. Foster, 102d Pa. Vols.

I was detailed to the Signal Corps of the army of the Potomac in December 1861, and continued in that branch of the service until the expiration of my period of enlistment, August 20th, 1864. During the Seven Days' fighting on the Peninsula, in front of Richmond, in June, 1862, I was attached to the signal party at army headquarters. Our party was stationed near the line of battle, on Malvern Hill, during that battle, and in communication with the gunboats on the James river. It is within my own personal knowledge that official reports and communications were transmitted by our party, during the heat of the battle, by the several corps commanders, addressed to Gen. George B. McClellan, who was then on board a gunboat on the James river, several miles distant from the scene of action. I was on duty on the station on Malvern Hill, from an early hour in the morning until near noon, and during this entire period, messages were being sent to, and received from, Gen. McClellan, who was on board the gunboat during the heaviest fighting of the day.

I was not on duty at the station during the afternoon; but I have heard from my comrades who were on duty, that the General's headquarters remained on board the boat until the battle was over. The first time I saw Gen. McClellan, during that day, was between ten and eleven o'clock at night, when we started from Haxall's for Harrison's Landing.

PERSONALLY appeared before me, Mayor of Allegheny City, Andrew N. Kennedy, who, being sworn, says that the above statement is correct and true.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 21st day of September, 1864.

A. C. ALEXANDER,

Mayor of the City of Allegheny.

Mr. Kennedy solemnly makes affidavit to the truth of his statements; and we are assured by those who know him, that he is a gentleman in every way worthy of credence, and that he can procure any amount of corroborative testimony, if it is needed. But it is not. The evidence already before the world is conclusive. We think, however, this sworn statement of Mr. Kennedy is a clincher. He was in a position to know the facts, and no one had a better opportunity than he of obtaining them.

REPUDIATION AND ASSUMPTION.

It is one of the unfavorable signs of the times that there can be found some persons who coolly consider the chances of the repudiation of our National debt. The New York *World* seems to think there would be some good achieved by such an infamous measure. The following insidious suggestions are to be found in an article in a late number of that journal:

"Whether, if the war continue, our debt will be paid or repudiated, must depend upon the virtue of our people. We know that some argue that the debt being owned by a great number of people, in small sums, scattered all over the country, a large party will thus be created against repudiation. But it is safer to look at the past. Our revolutionary indebtedness was in the hands of all the people, the continental currency was held in sums smaller or large, by almost every one, and yet this did not prevent its being sealed down to forty for one.

"And again, our debt will be almost entirely held at the East. Will the Western farmers be willing to be taxed to pay tribute (as they will call it) to the East, which is the only section of the country whose citizens have made money out of the war? Will they be willing to pay high duties to add to the wealth of Eastern manufacturers?"

To such sentiments it is rather curious to observe, while it is suggested that the debt of the North might be repudiated, the debt of the South might be assumed by the people of the North. The same journal says:

"If the South comes back into the Union, those States would be so impoverished that years must pass before they could contribute to the National income. And then they have a large debt of their own, due to their own citizens and foreigners, which they would feel in honor bound to pay, if able, in case we did not assume it. And enormous appropriations would be required to rebuild the lighthouses all along the Southern coast, to repair the fortifications, and to open and render the harbors safe for commerce."

Thus it goes; a repudiation of the Northern debt, and an assumption of the debt of the Rebels by the same repudiators. Is this not a beautiful example of consistency?

WHAT CHEER!

The campaign goes bravely on. From all quarters come words of good cheer. All the counties are aroused, every man is in earnest in the struggle now in progress, and the prospects are of the most glorious character. In Philadelphia new clubs are being organized night after night. The old clubs of the campaign of 1860 are being reorganized, and the ranks are crowded. The soldiers are coming forward nobly, and indicating their design to sustain at home what they have fought for in the field.

The campaign of 1860 was an exciting one, but this of 1864 will exceed it in every respect. Freemen are coming, and the harness has been put on, not to be removed until Abraham Lincoln is re-elected. Pennsylvania will give not less than 50,000 majority for Lincoln, Johnson, and Liberty! Push on the column!

PROGRESSING GLORIOUSLY.—The political campaign throughout the Northwest progresses gloriously, and gives the most flattering promise. The old watch-fires have been lighted. The Union meetings are largely attended, and the people are just as enthusiastic and earnest for "Old Abe" as they were in 1860. We hear of no old Republicans who are not for Lincoln and Johnson, but hundreds of loyal Democrats who voted for Douglas refused to go for the Chicago nomination, declaring McClellan a mere tool in the hands of rebel sympathizers. The peace men and their "Southern brethren" will be astounded at the sweeping majorities that will be rolled up for Lincoln, Liberty and the Union in the loyal Northwestern States in November.

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.

se15 S. H. CRITTENDEN & CO.,
No. 637 CHESTNUT Street.

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 Depository 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-Thirty 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 hereunto affix my official signature.

HUGH McCULLOCH,

Comptroller.

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

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

No. 246 Market street, Philadelphia,

AND
229 Broadway, New York.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK, PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1864.—A general meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, will be held at their Banking House, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of October next, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and deciding on the question whether or not the said Bank shall become an Association for carrying on the business of Banking under the Laws of the United States, and of exercising the powers conferred by the Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, 1861; and to take such action in regard thereto as may be deemed necessary and proper.

By order of the Board of Directors.

\$20-1c

W. RUSHTON, Jr., 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 farther details, see advertisements.

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.

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-lmo

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.....	330,000 00	
Specific.....		\$466,846 68
United States Notes.....		57,854 82
Due from Banks.....		179,681 52
Capital (paid up).....		207,309 00
Deposits.....	328,328 89	
Due to Banks.....	91,492 53	
Circulation.....		419,821 42
		100,000 00

The condition of the Bank this fifth day of September, 1864.

W H RHAWN,

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 COMMISSION. 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 50c and 100c 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-lmo

No. 114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

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. 24, 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 Bumm, | 15. John Wister, |
| 4. William H. Kern, | 16. David McConaugby, |
| 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. Evarard 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 of 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 103 South Third Street, 3d floor.

To EXCHANGES.—We reply to numerous inquiries from publishers of country papers for the loan of our engravings, that, as the designs are original with us, credit must be given to the "Campaign Dial." Our charge for the loan of the small cuts is \$4 each—for the large ones \$4.50; the cuts to be returned to us within five days, as they are needed for our "PICTORIAL," to be issued on the 15th of October. The cuts must not be washed with water, but be returned to us with the ink on.

THE "SITUATION" IN THE AGE.

If anything was needed to prove that the Democratic party desires the defeat of the Union armies, and is chagrined at the announcement of every victory, the *Age* of Friday gives us the evidence. The *Age* is the organ of the party in the State, and it owes its existence to the fact that its sentiments are cordially approved of by its subscribers.

Now, how does the *Age* treat Sheridan's glorious victory in the Shenandoah valley? Every man who loves the country can see in the battle one of the most decisive victories of the war, yet the *Age* attempts to under-rate its importance. On Wednesday when we knew that Sheridan had driven Early forty miles, the *Age* passed over the achievement with the remark that Early had retreated fifteen miles. But the most dastardly attempt to misrepresent the "situation" is to be found in the *Age* of Friday. "General Early, as we indicated, has halted near Strasburg," "It appears that Sheridan has moved his forces south to Strasburg, but cannot advance any further," "Early will scarcely retreat beyond this town."

Is not this infamous, in view of the fact that the same day we had the news that Sheridan had captured a portion of the rebel (not Confederate, as the *Age* puts it) works on Flint Hill, and that our cavalry had entered Strasburg, and found it deserted by the Rebels? Can any loyal man read the ex-

tracts we have given, without feeling a desire to administer personal chastisement to the man who deliberately writes these slanders upon the Union soldiers! "Early will scarcely retreat" forsooth. What will our brave boys say when they find that instead of driving Early as they suppose, that raider has simply retreated! "Sheridan cannot advance any further!" Why not? Is it because you do not wish it? Is it because you hope that Early will turn to cause Sheridan to "retreat" in the same mode that Early has found so convenient?

It would be much more manly on the part of the *Age* to come out boldly, and say they are disappointed in the result of the fight between Early and Sheridan. To be perfectly honest they should place at the head of their columns, WANTED A THOROUGH UNION DEFEAT.

Since the above was written, and before the ink was dry, the city was again electrified by the news of Sheridan's second great victory beyond Strasburg! Sheridan reports it a "personal victory," and declares that the Rebel army "fled in the most confusion," and adds, "the whole rebel army appeared to be broken up." "Only the darkness saved the whole of Early's army from total destruction."

But what does the *Age* say to this victory, and how does it treat Sheridan's official despatch? This morning's issue disposes of the battle in the usual sneering manner:

"After a brief, though not very bloody battle, the Confederates were outflanked, and upon Sheridan's making a second attack in front they yielded up the hill, and retreating farther southward."

Still keeping on the "retreat." *The Democrats will not admit that the Union soldiers whipped the Rebels and drove them.*

The *Age* follows up the sneer by an attempt to prove that there is no victory at all! The closing paragraph of the "situation" is as follows:

"It is extremely doubtful now whether the damage inflicted on Early was commensurate with the loss suffered by Sheridan."

And yet the party will ask the soldiers who won those glorious victories to vote for its candidates. The Union State Central Committee could not do better than to use the *Age*, especially its "Situation," as a campaign document for circulation among the soldiers. After voting to prevent the soldiers from exercising the elective franchise, the party is now bent upon slandering the same brave men.

HOW IS IT?

At the Democratic meeting held in Independence Square on Saturday night, the 17th instant, Hiram Ketchum made "a point" in his statement that before the present campaign opened, General Grant desired to advance on Richmond by way of the Peninsula, but was overruled by Mr. Lincoln. The assertion was boldly made, and Mr. Ketchum desired the reporters to be careful and give it to the people. We have now before us Mr. Lincoln's letter to General Grant, dated April 30th, 1864, and in it Mr. Lincoln says: "The particulars of your plans I neither know nor seek to know." General Grant's reply endorses this statement as true. They ought to know all about it! Now, Mr. Ketchum, let us have your proof. You either told a deliberate falsehood when you made your assertion, or you have the proof in support of it. Give us your proof! We do not believe that you can, and we believe further that you knew you could not sustain the charge when you made it.

FREE SPEECH.

The stock in trade of Democratic orators and Democratic writers during the past three years, has consisted of denunciation of the Administration for its interference with "Free Speech." It has never occurred to these men that their own intemperate language was a refutation of the charge which was preferred with so much vehemence. But suppose the Administration had really interfered with free speech, would it not be in strict accordance with Democratic precedent? Why should the Democracy object to a line of conduct which they initiated and for years followed? Certainly these men have not forgotten that when the right was claimed by Northern men to go into the South and exercise "free speech," by discussing the "peculiar institution," State laws in that region effectually prevented any indulgence in the luxury, and if any enthusiast undertook to speak, except in favor of slavery, he was at once made to feel the yokes of his and father's! And this was justified by the Democracy, not individually, but as a party, by resolutions in State and National conventions. They then insisted that there was a marked distinction between freedom of speech and license of speech, and that the Constitution never intended to give a man the right to say what he pleased, where he pleased, and when he pleased. The arguments the Democrats used in support of this proposition were very strong and convincing, and they should not complain if the people now adopted the same argument. If it was possible to place a limit to the freedom of speech when slavery was at stake, how much more important is it to circumscribe the utterances of men who are bent upon dividing the sentiment of the people at a time when it is necessary to secure unity of action in order to save the country?

We deny, in the first place, that there has been any interference with the freedom of speech. When Emerson, Etheridge, and James Wall, and their friends, charge this against the Administration, and in the same breath call Mr. Lincoln a fool, a knave, a buffoon, and a traitor worse than Jeff. Davis, they defeat their own argument, and prove their own assertions untrue. But we think the men who go about the streets prating treason, and endeavoring to discourage enlistments, ought to have their liberty of speech curtailed, and that promptly and effectually. During the Philadelphia riots in 1844, Mr. Geo. M. Wharton, and the men who are now so anxious for liberty to speak treason, signed their names to a card in which it was asserted that owing to the disturbed condition of the city, it was not proper even to think of the causes that led to the disturbance. This was pretty strong language, but then, you know, it was *their* ox that was gored!

We shall take for granted, however, that Mr. Wharton and his colleagues were right then, and we shall insist that now "it is improper even to think of the causes" that led to the present rebellion! Mr. Wharton will scarcely ask that all the argument on that side of the question shall be monopolized by the Democracy, to be used only when it suits their convenience. If they were not demagogues then, and if their views were sound, why occupy the position they do to-day? If they were not sincere in 1844, and did not mean what they said, can the people believe that they are telling the truth to-day? What do you say, gentlemen? We know your position is an awkward one, but that is your fault, not ours, and we leave you to explain to the people as best you may.

TO THE UNION CITIZENS OF THE EIGHTH WARD.

All loyal citizens of the Eighth Ward favorable to the election of

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND ANDREW JOHNSON,

Opposed to a disgraceful armistice, and in favor of sustaining our brave soldiers in their efforts to crush the Rebellion and restore the Union, are earnestly requested to meet in council at

HORTICULTURAL HALL,

BROAD AND WALNUT,

On Monday Evening, 26th Inst.,

At half-past 7 o'clock.

rally, friends of a free and liberal Government, and show to traitors that the Eighth Ward is still true to her ancient record.

Let all come who can. Business of great importance to be transacted.

The meeting will be addressed by the following distinguished gentlemen:

MORTON McMICHAEL, Esq.
HON. CHARLES GILPIN.
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Esq.
JOSEPH G. ROSENGARTEN, Esq.
BENJAMIN BREWSTER, Esq.
WILLIAM T. RAWLE, Esq.
JOSEPH T. THOMAS, Esq.
HON. CHARLES O'NEILL.
DANIEL DOHERTY, Esq.
CHARLES GIBBONS, Esq.

By order of the Ward Executive Committee.

ALEX. P. COLESBERRY, Secretary.

BRITISH GOLD.

Of old, in Whig times, the Democrats were fond of crying "British Gold" at their opponents, it being, in their eyes, a mortal offence for any party on this side of the water to draw any assistance from British sources.

In like manner they were wont to ring the changes upon the sympathy (once felt) of British Abolitionists with American anti-slavery men. For many years they regarded that sympathy as one of the chief elements of danger to the Union. They mobbed George Thompson because they could not tolerate the interference of an Englishman in our politics, and the anti-slavery men were perpetually represented as being in the pay of the British for the purpose of overthrowing Republican institutions.

But how is it now with them. Who are profiting by British gold now? With whom is the sympathy of British politicians now? Is it not notorious that the Rothschilds control the Democratic party to-day?

August Belmont, the man who called the Chicago Convention to order, and who stands at the head of the Democratic National Committee, is the agent in this country of the Rothschilds. He is their representative here, and at the same time the principal leader of the Democratic party. He controls the Woods and Vallandighams, the Seymours and the Biglers. He negotiated the first secret loan to precipitate rebellion. And he now seeks the election of George B. McClellan as a peace man, that the Southern Confederacy may be recognised, and that the Southern loans held by British bankers may become available as negotiable paper in the markets of the world.

What a disgrace is this to a party once so proud as the Democratic party! In its better days it spurned alliance with such men, and was ready to go to war with the whole world to vindicate the good name of the nation; now it has dwindled into a pitiful peace party—a party of sneaks, cowards, and conspirators, ready to submit to any insult for peace, and consents to be led by the nose by the agent of the principal "Jew bankers of the world."

The time was when the party would have bristled with indignation at being thus led; but that was in the times of Jackson, when it was marshaled by native statesmen, and stood by the Union. Now that it has fallen so low as to take McClellan for a candidate—a man unheard of four years ago—it cannot be degraded much lower by having a foreign banker for its leader.

HEAR GENERAL ROSECRANS.

We entreat men who are hesitating between voting the war a "failure," and in favor of an "immediate cessation of hostilities," to read the following eloquent and pointed letter from the gallant General Rosecrans, written to the Ohio Legislature last winter, in answer to a resolution of thanks:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF }
CUMBERLAND,
MURFREESBORO, TENN., Feb. 3, 1863. }

To the Honorable the General Assembly of Ohio:

"This resolution of thanks, passed by your honorable body, to the Army of the Cumberland, its Commanding General and his staff, has been duly received and published to the troops of this command. On behalf of all, I return our heartfelt thanks.

"This is, indeed, a war for the maintenance of the Constitution and the laws—nay, for National existence—against those who have despised our honest friendship, deceived our just hopes, and driven us to defend our country and our homes. By foul and wilful slanders on our motives and intentions persistently repeated, they have arrayed against us our own fellow citizens, bound to us by the triple ties of consanguinity, geographical position and commercial interests.

"Let no man among us be base enough to forget this, or fool enough to trust an oligarchy of traitors to their friends, to civil liberty and human freedom. Voluntary exiles from home and friends, for the defence and safety of all, we long for the time when gentle peace shall again spread her wings over our land; but we know no such blessings is possible while the unjust and arbitrary power of the rebel leaders confront and threaten us. Crafty as the fox, cruel as the tiger, they cried "no coercion," while preparing to strike us. Bully-like, they proposed to fight us, because they said they could whip us five to one, and now, when driven back, they whine out "no invasion," and promise us of the West permission to navigate the Mississippi, if we will be "good boys," and do as they bid us.

"Whenever they have the power they drive before them into their ranks the southern people, and they would also drive us. Trust them not. Were they able they would invade and destroy us without mercy. Absolutely reassured of these things, I am amazed that any one could think of "peace on any terms." He who entertains the sentiment is fit only to be a slave; he who utters it at this time, is, moreover, a traitor to his country, who deserves the scorn and contempt of all honorable men. When the power of the unscrupulous rebel leaders is removed, and the people are free to consider and act for their own interests, which are common with ours, under this government, there will be no great difficulty in fraternization. Between our tastes and social life there are fewer differences than between those of the northern and southern provinces of England and Ireland. * * *

W. S. ROSECRANS, Maj. Gen.

—The first thing Rebel prisoners want to know is if McClellan is going to be elected, for on that event depend all the hopes of the rebellion. The cause of the Rebels and the Democracy is identical, and cannot be separated. Can loyal Democrats feel easy in such company? Can they support the candidate on whose election the last hope of the Rebels depends?

WHO'S CHEATED.

Mr. Pendleton spoke at Dayton, Ohio, on the 16th inst., where he was on a visit to Mr. Vallandigham, "on purely personal business;" but the crowd got a little speech out of him, nevertheless. He thanked them for a "flattering compliment," for "manifestations of hospitality," that he had "no idea," &c., &c., in the usual well-tuned phrases. And he also said, which was to the purpose, that—

"This immense concourse, thus suddenly convened, fills me with renewed hope; it gives me confidence that soon again you will be called together, not, as now, to commence a vigorous contest, but to rejoice over its results—to rejoice that the powers of the Government will be again in the possession of the Democratic party, whose beneficent principles, recently solemnly announced in National Convention, will bring us peace, maintain the rights of the States, reinvigorate the Union, and, with peace and Union, will secure us the blessings of personal liberty, material prosperity, and national power. But I will not repay your kindness by detaining you with a speech."

He couldn't have said more had he spoken a page-full. The possession of the Government by the Democratic party, the rights of the States, and peace,—in other words, power first, then an acknowledgment that the rebellion was just, and then surrender,—this is his platform. Vallandigham followed him. The Democratic party, he said, was "a States' Rights party"—(what more does Jeff Davis want?) "it was his party;" "the Chicago platform enunciated its policy and principles;" that was "binding on every Democrat, and by them the Democratic Administration MUST and SHOULD BE GOVERNED," and he, therefore, should vote for the Chicago nominee. Mr. Pendleton assented to all this by his silence, as why should he not? Will War Democrats swallow this, to be swallowed utterly, in their turn, by these outspoken allies of the Rebels? Is there anybody left fool enough to believe that McClellan will administer the Government—if he ever has any Government to administer—on the principles of his letter against the platform of his party, and the avowed purpose of the men who have all the brains of that party? Such Democrats have to choose between a Union based on a suppression of the rebellion, or annexation to the Southern Confederacy based on surrender to the Rebels.—*Tribune*.

LITTLE MACCLELLAN.—Many of our journals declared at the outset of this canvass that they would carefully abstain from any personalities in the conduct of the present campaign. Of such, the most offensive are always epithets; but we may surely accept those which are bestowed upon the candidates by their friends and partisans. Thus we are guilty of no disrespect to Mr. President Lincoln when we speak of him as "Honest Abe" or "Old Abe." We might be pardoned even if we adopted the familiar sobriquet of the young gentleman who commanded, though he did not lead, the Army of the Potomac. We mean that of "Little Mac." We recognize the proper use of the diminutive as expressive of the character of the man, but not to be too familiar with one whom we feel compelled to oppose as too small for the position to which his partial friends seek to elevate him, we shall only call him "Little MacClellan."—*Post*.

—Sheridan's branch of the Baltimore platform—the enemy in sight; the interval accessible to infantry, artillery, and cavalry; and forward march!!

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, Aline.)

Three times.....	\$1 00	Three months.....	\$11 00
Six times.....	1 75	Six months.....	20 00
Nine times.....	2 50	One year.....	35 00

DISPLAYED CARDS—Double rates Each Insertion.

All Advertisements have their full number of insertions for days they may be crowded out.
*Advertisers who wish the paper, will in all cases be required to pay for it.

Government Securities.

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

	New York Prices.
U. S. 5-20 Bonds interest off.....	100 1/2 110
U. S. 6s, due 1881, Coupon.....	107 107 1/2
Do. due 1881, Registered.....	107 1/2 108 1/2
U. S. 7-10 Treasury Notes.....	109 110
Certificates of Indebtedness.....	94 95
Quartermasters' Vouchers.....	91 92
Gold.....	200 205
	Market steady

Specie Quotations.

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

Bankable Currency the Standard.

GOLD.	SILVER.
American..... 2 00@2 05	American, prior to 1852..... \$2 10@
Do. (dated prior to 1854)..... 1 55@ 60	Do. Quart's..... 2 10@
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 fms.)..... 9 50@9 50	Do. Sp. perfect..... 2 35@2 50
Doublons, Sp..... 34 00@35 00	Do. S. American..... 2 00@2 10
Do. Mexican..... 33 50@34 00	Five Francs..... 1 25@1 30
Do. Costa Rica..... 21 00@21 00	Francs..... 28
Bars 900 fine..... @ prm.	Guilders..... 55
California, \$50..... 135 prm.	Prussian Thalers..... 44
and \$20 pieces..... 135 prm.	German Crowns..... 1 53@
California \$10..... 135@	French 40s..... 1 53@
and \$5 pieces..... 135@	English Silver \$ 5. 7 00@
10 Guilder Pieces..... 6 10@6 15	Spanish and Mexican silver, \$ 02..... 1 75
Ten Thalers..... 17 50@	
*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.]

Allghony Bank, Pittsburg..... 3/4	Honesdale Bank..... 3/4
Antisecote B'k, Tamagun..... 3/4	Iron City B'k Pittsburg..... 3/4
Bank of Beaver Co..... par	Jersey Shore Bank..... 3/4
Bank of Chambersburg..... 2	Kittanning Bank..... 3/4
Bank of Chester Valley..... 2	Lewisburg Bank..... 3/4
Coatesville..... 3/4	Lebanon Bank, Lebanon..... 3/4
Bank of Crawford County..... 3/4	Lebanon Valley Bank, Leb..... 3/4
Meadville..... 3/4	Lock Haven Bank..... 3/4
Bank of Fayette Co..... 3/4	Mont Joy Bank..... 3/4
Bank of Gettysburg..... 3/4	Octoraro Bank, Octoraro..... 3/4
Bank of Lawrence Co..... 1	Petroleum Bank, Pittsville..... 3/4
Bank of Middletown..... 1	Pittston Bank, Pittston..... 3/4
Bank of New Castle..... 1	Stroudsburg Bank..... 3/4
Bank of Pittsburg..... prem. 40	Tioga Co. Bank..... 3/4
Bank of Pottstown..... 3/4	Venango Bank, Franklin..... 3/4
Citizens B'k, Pittsburg..... 3/4	West Branch B'k, Williamsport..... 3/4
Clearfield Co. Bank..... 3/4	Wyoming Bank, Wilkesb'e..... 3/4
Columbia B'k, Columbia..... 3/4	York Bank, York..... 3/4
Downingtown Bank..... 3/4	York Co. Bank, York..... 3/4
Exchange Bank, Pittsburg..... 3/4	
Farmers' Bank, Pottsville..... 3/4	
Farmers' Bank, Reading..... 3/4	
Farmers' & Drivers' Bank, Wayneburg..... 3/4	
Franklin Bank, Washington..... 3/4	
Governor's Bank, Pottsville..... 3/4	
Harrisburg Bank..... 3/4	

Uncurrent Money Quotations.

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

Discount.	Discount.
New England..... 3/4	Wheeling..... 2 1/2
New York City..... 3/4	Ohio..... 3/4
New York State..... 3/4	Indiana..... 3/4
Jersey—large..... 3/4	Indiana—Free..... 1 1/2
Jersey—small..... 3/4	Tennessee..... 3/4
Pennsylvania Currency..... 3/4	Missouri..... 1 1/2@1 5
Do Small..... 3/4	Illinois..... 2 to 60
Delaware..... par	Wisconsin..... 2 to 60
Do. small..... 3/4	Michigan..... 1
Baltimore..... 3/4	Iowa..... 1 1/2
Maryland..... 3/4@1 1/2	Canada..... prm. 38
Dis. of Columbia..... 3/4	
Virginia..... 35@40	

Foreign Bills of Exchange.

[Corrected by M. SCHULZ & CO.]

London, 60 days' sight.....	2 25 @2 27
“ 3 days' “.....	2 27 @2 28
Paris, 60 days' “.....	237 @240
“ 3 days' “.....	237 @240
Antwerp, 60 days' “.....	221 @
Bremen, 60 days' “.....	175 @
Hamburg, 60 days' sight.....	86 @
Cologne, Leipzig, Berlin, 60 days' sight.....	1 68 @1 69
Amsterdam, 60 days' sight.....	92 @93
Frankfort, 60 days' sight.....	93 @
	Market steady.

City Warrants.

[Reported Daily by G. F. WORK & CO., No. 48 S. Third St.]

New York..... 3 1/2 Dis

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

Demand Notes.....	@
U. S. Bonds, 1881.....	107 @107 1/2
U. S. 7-10 Notes.....	109 @111
Quartermasters' Vouchers.....	91 @92
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness.....	94 @94 1/2
Gold.....	207 @207 1/2
New Certificates of Indebtedness.....	94 1/2 @94 1/2

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

U. S. Bonds, 1881.....	107 1/2 @
U. S. 7-10 Treasury Notes.....	109 1/2 @
Gold.....	207 @
New Certificates of Indebtedness.....	94 1/2 @
U. S. 5-20 Bonds.....	110 @

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

American Gold.....	200 @ 205
Demand Notes.....	200 @ 205
Quarters and Halves.....	180 @
Penna. Currency.....	2 1/4 @ 1/2
N. Y. Exchange.....	7/8 @ Par

SECOND

NATIONAL BANK

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

FRANKFORD.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND AGENCY

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

Capital \$250,000, Fully Paid.

With the privilege of increasing to

\$500,000.

PRESIDENT,

NATHAN HILLES,

CASHIER,

WILLIAM H. RHAWN, late of the Philadelphia Bank.

DIRECTORS.

Nathan Hilles, Edward Hayes, Benj. Rowland, Jr.
George W. Rhawn, Lewis Shallercross, Benj. H. Deacon,
Simon R. Snyder, Charles E. Kremer, John Cooper.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED

FOR

UNITED STATES LOANS.

Deposits of large or small sums received.

Interest allowed on deposits by agreement.

Collections made upon all accessible points.

Loans negotiated upon favorable terms.

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

WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Cashier.

C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,

0. 142 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

OPPOSITE THE EXCHANGE.

Dealers in Government and State Securities, Quartermasters' Checks and Vouchers, and Certificates of Indebtedness.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Loans promptly executed.

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

Neatly Executed at this Office.

Charging Reasonable.

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, 1894; 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 was 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. 24, 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.

500 U S 5-20, coup '81	107½
500 do	107½
10,000 do coup off	103½
5000 do	103½
11000 do	103½
300 do	103½
2000 U S coup off	103½
50 do	103
1000 U S 7-30s	110
400 Fulton Coal	8
1000 Penna Mining	98
61 Mineral Oil	2½
50 Rock Oil	4½
100 Densmore	11½
5000 sh Noble & Del 6s	105
1000 Susq bds	53
1000 do	63
3 Cam & Am	157
1000 do	103
50 Little Schuyl	45½
100 do	46
100 sh Read R R	62½
100 sh do	61
100 do	61½
100 do	60½
100 sh do	61½
2000 Camp and Amboy mortg.	111
500 Tioga, bds	112
50 Penn R	73½
100 sh Catawissa	20
100 sh Egbert Oil	3½
150 sh Long Island	48
100 McElheny	6½
100 Phila and Erie R	32
100 McClintock	5½

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.

Subscrip tions 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.

\$2,457,849 95.

CAPITAL	\$400,000
CCRUED SURPLUS.....	921,56
INVESTED PREMIUMS.....	1,686,288
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.....	\$8,416
INCOME FOR 1864	\$300,000
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829	\$5,000,000

PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY OLICIES,
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

DIRECTORS

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

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

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice President.

J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

7-30 LOAN

RECEIVED BY

FERREE & CO.,

BANKERS.

No. 33 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

USUAL COMMISSIONS ALLOWED TO BANKS AND BANKERS.

BANK NOTICE.

The bills of THE FARMERS' & MERCH-
ANTS' BANK, of Greensborough, Maryland,
are redeemed at

The Citizen's Bank, Baltimore.
Messrs. Ferree & Co., Philadelphia, and
Thompson & Bros., New York City.

At 1-2 Per Cent. Discount.
A. E. WARNER,
CASHIER.

EIGHTEEN CITIES' QUOTATIONS.

The only Bank Note Reporter with Eighteen Cities
Quotations of Bank Notes is the

AMERICAN BANK NOTE REPORTER.
Now out for SEPTEMBER 1st.

CORRECTED BY EMINENT BANKERS, VIZ:

Craven & Co.,	New York City.
Ferree & Co.,	Philadelphia.
S. E. Cohen,	Baltimore.
Johnson Bros. & Co.,	Cincinnati.
Ward & Brother,	Rochester.
A. C. Badger & Co.,	Chicago.
Fant, Rittenhouse & Co.,	Washington City.
H. Markell & Co.,	Dubuque.
Arthur Blaud,	Louisville, Ky.
B. A. Tillinghast & Son,	Troy, N. Y.
Temple & Jones,	Pittsburg.
Allen, Copp & Nisbet,	St. Louis.
E. Evensen,	Albany.
John McLeary & Son,	Wilmington.
C. A. Read & Co.,	Cleveland.
Marshall & Halsey,	Milwaukee.
Louis A. Macklot,	Davenport.
Berry, Dawson & Co.,	St. Paul.

STOCK-TABLES, MARKETS,
THIRTY NEW COUNTERFETS.

SUBSCRIPTION, Per Annum,

Semi-Monthly, \$2.50 Monthly, \$1.50.

Weekly.....\$3.50.

Single copies, Fifteen Cents.

Address, S. E. COHEN, Publisher,
108 S. 3d Street, Philadelphia.

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.
Express train.....10.30 P. M.

Cars run through WITHOUT CHANGE both ways on these
trains between Philadelphia and Lock Haven, and between
Baltimore and Lock Haven.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on Express Trains both ways
between Williamsport and Baltimore, and Williamsport and
Philadelphia.

For information respecting Passenger business, apply at the
S. E. corner of Eleventh and Market Streets.

And for Freight Business, of the Company's Agents—
S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market Streets,
Philadelphia.

J. W. Reynolds, Erie.

J. M. Drill, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Phila.

LEWIS L. HOUPP,
General Ticket Agent, Phila.

JOS. D. POTTS,
General Manager Williamsport

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 own-
ers, "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, ad-
ministrator, executor, or other agent, they must be accompa-
nied 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.

From a Union Prisoner in Charleston.—How the Chicago Platform was Received.—No Compromise with Rebels.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 6, 1864.

To the Editor of the Chronicle.

Having established an "underground," I trust this will reach you. It is the result of careful observation, long experience, and unrestrained intercourse with the officers now prisoners of war in this city. Use your own judgment in giving it publicity; at all events correct the false statements made by our enemies North and South, that we sympathize with the peace movement now on foot at the North, and condemn our Government in not accepting such terms of exchange as that father of lies, Robert Ould, sees fit to propose. It may also serve as an indication of the whole military and naval power of our people, for when we reflect that there is not a brigade in our army, not a squadron of our navy, and, strange to say, not a State of the original thirty-four but what is here represented, it is not, in my judgment, assuming too much to claim that the opinions and language of these officers may be accepted as the index of the feelings, wishes, and intentions of the army and navy. Keeping in mind, also, that this body of men is composed of the veterans of 1861, pupils of Buell in the West and McClellan men in the East, and of all subsequent levies, it will surely be granted that no collection of men with the same degree of intelligence and experience in the *modus operandi* and practical results of this war can be found. In these premises I will give you the prevailing, I may say, the unanimous, sentiment of one thousand United States officers.

Walk with me through the prison; you mark the eager discussions going on in little groups, while the Charleston *Mercury* passes quickly from hand to hand; that paper cost a dollar; it contains the Chicago platform.

Here is a group of Western men—Hoosiers, Wolverines, Buckeyes, Logan's Egyptians, Rousseau's Kentuckians, Carter's Tennesseans—men who, from Cairo to the Gulf, have redeemed the Father of Waters; have redeemed five States, and whose brothers in arms are to-day driving Hood's shattered columns from out northern Georgia, occupying the "Gate City" of the South. Listen to that big cavalryman who rode with Grierson. He is now on the second resolution, which says we have "failed in the experiment of war." "That is a lie. It was an experiment—it is not now. Does not the conquest, as well as the reorganization of the States we have passed through, prove that the present policy towards the rebels must result in certain success? Have we lost one foot of acquired territory since the war began? No, gentlemen; the fellow that penned that resolution, and the men who voted for it, never felt the glorious flush of victory; never felt the gratitude of liberated thousands; never knew the reality of our triumphs." This man was getting rather eloquent, when a Buckeye from Vallandigham's district blurted out, "I don't care for your liberated thousands, but that resolution is an insult to every man in the Western army, and I would like to 'experiment' on every whipped dog that voted for it."

These parties seem belligerent, and I would advise the perpetrators of that resolution not to mingle much in Western military circles.

There is another group—officers of the Army of the Potomac—one of whom says: "I tell you, gentlemen, the Chicago platform has rather got us on the 'experiment' question. We have fooled around Richmond three years, and have not got it yet; but I do think it is very mean of General McClellan to twit us with it; we fought for him, we loved and trusted him; and now he has deserted us, utterly oblivious of the fact that he had more to do with the unsuccessful 'experiment' of war than any man on the American Continent. Now, listen to that Jack Tar. He helped to cut the chain at Fort Jackson, and has caught torpedoes in every river in the Southwest. Confound that resolution; how old Farragut will swear when he finds the Chicago Convention calls him whipped!"

No, sir. Jack knows better. We always have whipped the rebels, and intend to keep it up, although it is mighty hard to be legislated out of our grog."

So much we have heard, and not yet a dissenting voice; and in the resolution, which, in our judgment, contains the whole policy of the Chicago platform, there is but one sentiment among our officers here. It is that of indignant contempt for the men who frankly own to an enemy, a hundred times beaten and chased by us, that we are whipped, cannot succeed, that five millions have beaten twenty-three millions. We ask our friends, those who regard our honor and our feelings, not to make any such admissions for us. We are satisfied with our success, and will yet restore our Union, meeting out to rebels the just punishment of war.

We regard this same platform as a *peace platform*. Why? Because all rebellion have hailed it as such. South Carolina has even claimed to be the birthplace of General McClellan, in honor of his principles. We regard the movement as an ignominious endeavor on the part of the disloyal of the old Democratic party to regain, at the hands of the rebels, the miserable pickings of former days, uninspired by one throb of patriotism, by one manly or gallant thought: No, gentlemen of the Chicago Convention, one thousand United States officers, representatives of the men who this hour are preserving our country, spit upon you and your resolution, fling back your false and taunting insult, laugh at your hypocritical whine about suffering prisoners: None of your "sympathy" is requested. We do not doubt for a moment you would like to see Hood or Lee reinforced by 35,000 exchanged men, and have it credited to humanity; but we rather prefer to wait till the new levies are in the field, till these 35,000 can be counterbalanced. We have suffered; we can suffer, when we deem it for the interest of our cause.

The treatment in Charleston is good enough. Food is furnished, though coarse; and a spirit of courtesy is manifested that exists nowhere else in the Confederacy. The officers are confined in four buildings, viz.: the workhouse, jail, the Roper and Marine Hospitals. Those in the Roper and Marine are paroled for the adjacent premises. The buildings are contiguous, and constant intercourse is had. General Foster's compliments (i. e. shells) have but twice disturbed us, a fragment having struck the building: We are the only things in the immediate locality that can be injured, and it is quite the general wish that the General would throw his shells more to his right, in the vicinity of King street.

He is not doing much actual damage; only keeps business dull and exiles the *elite* from their beautiful mansions. Cut off as we are we hear but little news. Rebel lies, and garbled extracts from the Northern press, permit but meagre information. Yet, we are watching, with anxious hearts, the military and political struggle now going on. It is hard sometimes not to despond, but the spirit of devotion that made these men soldiers sustains them through every trial, and gives to them that fortitude which is the noblest courage. To our friends, we say, do not, by word or deed, compromise our honor or give to the world the impression that we shrink from our duty.

A THIRTEEN MONTHS' PRISONER.

A GOOD SPEECH.—The Hon. John Wentworth, in a recent speech, gave a new idea of settling the slavery question. He said the friends of slavery contend it is a divine institution, and that a delegate to the Chicago Convention told him he believed it originated with God, who would protect it. "Well," said Long John, "this suggested a new idea, and I said to him, then let us leave it to God. Fellow citizens, I go for that. Let us leave this institution of God to God. The Fugitive Slave Law is repealed, and now if a nigger runs away, I am in favor of letting him run till God brings him back."

Who is McClellan?—A "Veteran observer" contributes the following to the New York Times:

"Who is McClellan? What is he? There have been times, as in the days of Polk and Pierce, when who and what was a candidate for the Presidency was of little moment. But it is not so now. Men who would not have inquired then will enquire now. And who is McClellan? Not merely a defeated general, who has added not one laurel to the reputation of American arms, but only a general! He knows nothing whatever of civil affairs; has never even been in a town council or legislature; is utterly ignorant of anything in the political history, or statesmanship, or foreign policy of the country. A mere bold soldier, taken from the field without any civil education or qualifications whatever. He was once a railroad man; but no railroad of any value or importance would be trusted to him. He was brought into public life by Governor Dennison, of Ohio, who recommended him to Cameron and Lincoln; but he was hardly through with the West Virginia campaign before his endorsers were heartily tired of him. Lincoln made him all he is by obstinately keeping him in long after he ought to have been dismissed."

IT HURTS THEM.—The adhesion of such pure and patriotic men as Edward Everett to the Union party, hurts the feelings of the Copperheads. The *National Intelligencer* utters a low moan over it, showing how painful it is to that sheet to contemplate such a fact. "This is no time," the *Intelligencer* says, "for Conservatives to go over" to Lincoln. The Conservatives, however, may object to being called by that name when Conservative is held to be synonymous with Copperhead by those who use it.

There is something suggestive in the fact that the electoral ticket for Mr. Lincoln is headed by Edward Everett in Massachusetts, Daniel S. Dickinson, in New York, Thomas Cunningham, in Pennsylvania, and David Tod, of Ohio—all representative names, and all of them men who opposed Mr. Lincoln in 1860. The nomination of these men was spontaneous—it sprung from the people and not from the politicians, and it shows the class of solid, thinking, patriotic men whom they represent are in a body upon the side of the country and against McClellan. The fact that they are so is one of the heart-cheering signs of the times.

—A letter from an officer in command of an iron-clad on the Mississippi, dated September 7th, says: "We have been having very lively times hereabouts lately, from the efforts of Generals Prince Polignac, Walker, and Dick Taylor to cross the Mississippi to the relief of Hood at Atlanta. However, they have at last abandoned the attempt, and are now apparently moving towards Arkansas. I captured a rebel mail en route to Atlanta from Polignac's headquarters, the other day, and one of the writers accounted for their failure to cross and assist their friends, by saying profanely: 'We should have come to you, General, long since, but the d—d Yankee gunboats are thicker on the river than fiddlers in hell, and we can't make the trip.' It is pleasant to find one's efforts appreciated, even by our enemies. The Texans became very mutinous when ordered to prepare for recrossing, having a very strong leaning towards the flesh pots of Texas, and a dread of the barren plains of Virginia. Several of them have deserted and given themselves up to me, while five hundred at once left Walker's division, and returned to their homes in Texas."

THUNDER COMING.—Why was it that not a single McClellan journal urged the extension of suffrage to our brave soldiers before the election, and not one rejoices, now that they can vote? Can the *Age* or the *Spirit* explain? If not—just wait a little! The Army will solve the problem about the second Tuesday of October! Then will there be thunder "as is thunder!"