

# Campaign Dial.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON.

OUR COUNTRY, ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

VOLUME IX. NO. 66.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1864.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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Address, S. E. COHEN, Publisher,  
Office 108 South Third Street, 3d floor.

**THEY GIVE IT UP.**—Whatever "Democrats" may say upon the stump, we assert it as a positive fact, and a fact within our personal knowledge, that the most intelligent among them in Berks county, have not the remotest idea that McClellan will be elected; and they do not hesitate to say so in private conversation. They go further, and severely censure members of their party who, by pretending that McClellan may be elected, excite hopes among the ignorant which are doomed to disappointment, besides making it possible that some may be so far misled as to bet money upon the result, which they will be sure to lose. It is but right, however, to say that we have not yet heard of any one who is fool enough to bet that McClellan will be elected.

**A SUBTLE JOKE.**—One of Artemus Ward's "subtle jokes" has been on the street to-day. In view of the Union victories in all quarters, some wag started a report that McClellan had withdrawn! The thing took amazingly. Everybody acknowledges that he has no chance, of the White House, and a withdrawal at this time would save him an overwhelming defeat in November.

**JUST THE SAME.**—Some persons might suppose that the Copperheads in other places did not feel and act as they did in Reading, on hearing of Sheridan's victory, but it seems that the party are the same everywhere. The New York Tribune of Wednesday last says: "Amid the general joy of loyal men over Sheridan's victory, whose faces were downcast yesterday? Who felt that the great triumph in the Shenandoah rang the knell of their selfish hopes? What two great parties in America joined in lamenting this great victory for the Union?"

"The party which Jeff. Davis leads in Richmond, and which George B. McClellan leads at the North. They yesterday together sat in sackcloth and ashes, their hopes alike shattered by the blow which was struck for the Union on Monday."

"We appeal to the patriot North? Does a party whose hopes of political success are identified with the military success of the rebellion deserve your support?"

Who will doubt after this that the friends of McClellan are a united party. They are united in glorying over defeats to our army, and in sorrow over its victories.

A man brought before the justice of the peace in Vermont, charged with some petty offense, pleaded in extenuation a natural infirmity. "I should have made a considerable figure in the world, Judge," said he, "if I hadn't been a fool; it's a dreadful pull-back to a man."



Little Mac.

A Reminiscence of the Past.



Democracy trying to sit on two Stools, and what came of it.

—The Copperhead organs become glibly offensive when they refer to the soldiers as Lincoln's hirelings, forgetting that George B. McClellan claims to be a soldier, or at least he is now in the monthly receipt of the salary of a Major General. McClellan doubtless considers it very comfortable to act as one of "Lincoln's hirelings," when the pay is good and the labor light.

## SIGNIFICANT.

Lee's army cheered when they heard of McClellan's nomination, not when they heard of the fall of Atlanta. What was the cause of the difference?

The Copperheads ran up the flags on our City Hall when they heard of McClellan's nomination, not when they heard of the fall of Atlanta. Was the cause of the difference the same?

When news reached London that McClellan's nomination was certain, the Rebel loan went up three per cent. Why was this?

On the day when Sheridan's victory over Early was announced, a Union man asked a McClellanite if he had heard the good news. The reply of the latter was: "D—n your news." What made him feel so?

Rebel prisoners marching through Washington cheered McClellan and groaned for Lincoln. What was the cause of the difference?

When the news of the fall of Atlanta reaches London, the Rebel loan will go down, and when the news of Sheridan's victory arrives, there will be a further fall. Why should there be?

Are we justified in ascribing like effects to like causes? If we find that McClellan's success raises the spirits of Rebels at the South, and Rebel sympathizers in England, and of the sham Democracy here, while a Rebel defeat lowers the hopes of those same sympathizers, and of that sham Democracy, is it not clear that the cause of the rebellion and that of the Copperheads are the same?

Are not the words of the Richmond Examiner true, when it says, "Every defeat of Lincoln's forces insures to the advantage of McClellan?"

Are not the words of the Charleston Courier true, when it says that there is "an intimate connection" between the armies of the Confederacy and the McClellanites, and that the victory of the Rebels "insures the success of McClellan—their failure insures his defeat?"

Where should a true patriot stand—with those whose prospects of success grow brighter when the flag of their country is trailed in the dust, and fainter when rebellion grows weaker, or with those whose victory keeps even pace with the victorious progress of their country's banner?—with a party between whom and the Rebels, seeking to destroy their country, there is "an intimate connection," or with that one which is hated by every Rebel and every Rebel's ally, at home or abroad?

—There is an "Unconditional Surrender Party" in the country, with a different purpose from that which Grant originally announced. It goes for unconditional surrender to the faction of Slavery and Davis.

# **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. 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. STEARNES.  
Twelfth District—LUKE V. BUTPHIN, Sr.  
Thirteenth District—ENOS C. KENNER.  
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.

### **Wards.**

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 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.

**GOOD**—Mr. Lane, Senator from Kansas, uttered the following sentiments in Washington, a few evenings since:

"The memory of the Copperheads will be cursed, and good men will spit upon their graves. [Cheers for McClellan, and counter cheers for Lincoln.] The speaker was now more in favor of this country than he ever had been, for an honorable peace would be conquered, and we would be slaves to slave-masters no more. He had seen a Democratic procession on Saturday night, and he desired to say so that Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton might hear it that a large proportion of the crowd was composed of Quartermaster's employees. [Cries of "That's so," "Turn them out."] He would not say that all in that Department were Democrats, but if McClellan got a single electoral vote, even in the State of New Jersey, it would be by reason of Copperheads in the Departments. These men should be all ousted, for no one should be allowed to curry a horse for the Government unless he was a good Lincoln and Johnson voter."

**METHODIST PATRIOTISM.**—The great Methodist Church of the North is true as steel for the Union and the Country. The Cincinnati and Ohio Conferences were recently in session in adjoining counties. By arrangement both bodies met at Chillicothe, and after a pleasant reunion, were addressed by Bishop Simpson upon the state of the country. The scene that ensued at the close of the Bishop's address beggars description. Every one sprang to his feet, old men cried and shouted, and all indulged in earnest demonstrations of loyalty and zeal for the Union. Bishop Simpson has consented to address an Indianapolis audience on the same important topic. —*Clev. Herald.*

**HIGH HOPES.**—A letter from a thoroughly informed gentleman with Grant's army, under date of Saturday, says:—"Everything looks elegant. Do you want to bet that Jeff will not be an exile three months from now, or that in less time this army is not in Richmond?"

—Said a Democrat, conversing with an ardent Union man, "If disaster to our armies is necessary to the election of McClellan, then welcome disaster!"

These atrocious sentiments are becoming more and more common among the followers of Pendleton and McClellan. They are the natural offspring of the Chicago platform.

—Hon. Joseph Bailey, War Democrat has been re-nominated for Congress by the soldiers from Perry county, now in Camp Curtin, without distinction of party, and he has accepted in a bold and patriotic letter. He was chosen over A. J. Glossbrenner of the Age, two years ago by a large majority, but then had the advantage of a regular nomination. Now he runs as an independent War Democrat. Whatever may be the action of the Union men of the district, Bailey must be a sore thorn in the side of Glossbrenner.

—Recent circumstances having demonstrated the necessity of another plank in the Chicago platform, it is proposed that Governor Seymour shall call the Chicago Convention together to act upon the following:

*Whereas*, Gen. Sherman has taken Atlanta, without consulting the patriotic Democratic party: be it

*Resolved*, That this Convention cordially unite in assuring his Excellency, the President of the Confederate States, that they emphatically disapprove of this new measure of coercion and aggression, and pledge the entire Northern Democracy to make restitution and apology as soon as they shall get into power.

**LIVING BY WHOLESALE.**—The material of copperhead orators, at present, is chiefly denunciation of the achievements of our armies, and prediction that the Government must fail in its effort to subdue the rebellion. "Three years of war have proved a failure," is the key-note sounded by the Chicago platform, and zealously re-echoed by stump speakers of the McClellan stripe all over the land. But to this line of argument the most bare-faced lying is necessary; for the facts, so far from proving the war a failure, show a more glorious record of success, in spite of greater difficulties, than the annals of any other nation in the world's history present.

As a sample of their bare-faced falsehoods, one C. C. Burr, in a speech at the McClellan clam-bake at Middletown, says: "The rebels have punished you more than you have punished them." "They have killed two to your one." "Grant's losses, since he crossed the Rapidan, has not been less than 200,000 men." The effrontery of such falsehoods, is insulting to the intelligence of his hearers:

Grant's loss has not been 200,000, nor quite one-quarter of that number, according to the most complete records we have seen. And of those originally reported wounded, quite a considerable proportion have already recovered from their slight injuries, and are again in the ranks. On the other hand, Lee, having originally a force of 120,000 men, has lost over 50,000 men, has now before Grant only 62,000, and has received reinforcements since the campaign began only about large enough to supply the necessity of detaching the forces under Early and at Lynchburg and Burkesville.

**THE PEACE MOVEMENT IN GEORGIA.**—Our readers will remember that it was announced from Washington, a few days since, that an agent was en route from Governor Brown, of Georgia, to confer with Mr. Lincoln concerning peace. The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal, of Saturday, says:

"We are informed, on undoubted authority, that the announcement heretofore made is true. We are assured by one whose means of information are ample and direct, that such an agent from Georgia is actually in Washington, and in communication with the Government on the subject of his mission; and that he is fully authorized thereto by his State authorities. We also learn that his inquiries have received a most respectful consideration, and that he will, in due time, secure a full, and, it is believed, a satisfactory reply—such a reply as may lay the groundwork for full and complete reconciliation; the details of which, however, have not transpired with such fullness as to be properly alluded to at this time."

**SOUND ADVICE.**—The Hagerstown Herald of Wednesday says:

"Until the dawn of that brighter era in the history of Maryland, when she shall have emerged from the night of Slavery into the full day of freedom and prosperity, and the standard bearers of the National Union ticket shall have been triumphantly elected, these columns shall be exclusively devoted to the cause. We conceive it to be the duty of every freeman in the Commonwealth to be active, earnest and vigilant in his efforts to place Maryland among the great Free Labor States, whose manufacturing, mining, agricultural and commercial industry is identical with ours. In proportion to her area, she has far greater natural advantages than any other State in the Union, and her resources once developed, she will become as wealthy and important as any of her Federal sisters. Patriots of Maryland to the rescue!"

—Ex-Secretary Chase, who recently made a tour of the eastern States, says that the vote of Mr. Lincoln will be larger in that part of the Union than it was in 1860. Mr. Chase intends to go before the people of the west to urge the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, with all the ability and influence for which the great statesman is distinguished.



**SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.—THE ARRANGE-**  
ments for the education and maintenance of the destitute Orphans of the Soldiers and Sailors of the State, under the act relating to the subject, being now sufficiently completed to enable the undersigned to receive applications, notice is hereby given that blank forms of application, with the necessary instructions, from which the relatives or friends of the orphans can obtain them.

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

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

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

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

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

Adams county,	George McClellan, Gettysburg.
Allegheny " "	FR Brunot, Pittsburgh.
Armstrong " "	Col J B Finlay, Kittanning.
Beaver " "	Michael Woyand, Beaver.
Bedford " "	Wm M Lingenfelter, Bedford.
Berk " "	Hon Wm M Hester, Reading.
Blair " "	Hon Saml S Blair, Hollidaysburg.
Bradford " "	BS Russell, Towanda.
Bucks " "	J D Mendonhall, Doylestown.
Butler " "	John H Negley, Butler.
Cambria " "	Edward Shoemaker, Ebensburg.
Carbon " "	M M Dimmick, Mauch Chunk.
Cameron " "	Edward Vesburg, Shippen.
Centre " "	Samuel L. Bellefonte.
Chester " "	Addison May, West Chester.
Clarion " "	Hon — Campbell, Clarion.
Clearfield " "	James B Graham, Clearfield.
Clinton " "	L A Mackey, Lock Haven.
Columbia " "	Robert F Clark, Rohrsburg.
Crawford " "	John Reynolds, Meadville.
Cumberland " "	Thomas Paxton, Carlisle.
Dauphin " "	Dr George Bailey, Harrisburg.
Delaware " "	Isaac Haldeman, Chester.
Elk " "	Henry Southern, Ridgway.
Erie " "	Jonas Gunnison, Erie.
Fayette " "	John K. Ewing, Uniontown.
Forest " "	George W Rose, Marionville.
Franklin " "	Hon James Black, Chambersburg.
Fulton " "	Edison King, McConnelsburg.
Groene " "	Prof M E Garrison, Waynesburg.
Huntingdon " "	Wm B Orison, Huntingdon.
Indiana " "	Robert C Taylor, Indiana.
Jefferson " "	Isaac G Gordon, Brookville.
Juniata " "	Edwin Sutton, McAllisterville.
Lancaster " "	Daniel Heitsher, Lancaster.
Lawrence " "	D Morris, New Castle.
Lebanon " "	George Atkins, Lebanon.
Lehigh " "	E T Saeger, Allentown.
Luzerne " "	Stewart Peares, Wilkesbarre.
Lycoming " "	Abraham Updegraff, Williamsport.
McKean " "	Hon Byron D Hamlin, Smethport.
Mercer " "	John R Hanna, Mercer.
Mifflin " "	Andrew Reed, Lewistown.
Monroe " "	Wm Davis, Stroudsburg.
Montgomery " "	B M Meyer, Norristown.
Montour " "	Gideon Shoop, Danville.
Northampton " "	Rev John Vanderveer, Easton.
Northumberland " "	Wm J Greenough, Sunbury.
Perry " "	B F Junkin, Bloomfield.
Pike " "	Edward Haliday, Milford.
Potter " "	John M Hamilton, Coudersport.
Schuylkill " "	Hon E O Parry, Pottsville.
Snyder " "	Col Wm F Wagonseller, Selinsgrove.
Somerset " "	Walter Spencer, Laporte.
Sullivan " "	L F Fitch, Montrose.
Susquehanna " "	Thomas Allen, Wellsboro.
Tioga " "	Capt John Owens, Lewisburg.
Union " "	E E Lytle, Franklin.
Wenango " "	Hon Lewis Arnette.
Warren " "	Dr C A Acheson, Washington.
Washington " "	B B Smith, Honesdale.
Wayne " "	Jno Armstrong, Jr, Greensburg.
Westmoreland " "	P M Osterhout, Tunkhannock.
Wyoming " "	Henry L Fisher, York.
York " "	Henry Hallowell, Secretary
Philadelphia " "	Board of Controllers, Athenaeum Buildings.

THOMAS H. BURROWS,  
Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans.  
Lancaster, Sept. 16, 1864. Se 26 6t

**SECOND**  
**NATIONAL BANK**  
OF  
BALTIMORE, MD..  
NO. 173 BROADWAY.  
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY  
AND  
FINANCIAL AGENT  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES.

Subscriptions received for the

**U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.**  
U. S. Three year Treasury Notes bearing interest at 7 3-10 per cent., and convertible into U. S. Bonds bearing interest at SIX PER CENT., in GOLD, at the expiration of three years from 15th August, 1864.

JOHN W. RANDOLPH, Cashier

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

By order of the Board of Directors.  
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 further details, see advertisements.

### 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.

**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.

**WM. A. DROWN & CO.,**

MANUFACTURERS OF SUPERIOR

**UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.**

No. 246 Market street, Philadelphia.

AND

229 Broadway, New York.

**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.....330,000 00

Specie.....\$466,846 66

United States Notes.....57,864 82

Due from Banks.....179,681 52

Capital (paid up).....207,300 00

Deposits.....328,328 89

Due to Banks.....91,492 53

Circulation.....419,821 42

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

W H RIAWN, 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,**

y7-1m 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 TREA-

SURY NOTES, AND FIVE PER CENT 10-40 BONDS.

THOMAS SWANN, President.

J. S. NORRIS, Cashier.

## CAMPAIGN DIAL.

Philadelphia, Monday, Sept. 26, 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 Bieror.     |
| 10. Richard H. Coryolt. | 22. John E. Penney.     |
| 11. Edward Holliday.    | 23. Ebenezer McDunkin.  |
| 12. Charles F. Read.    | 24. John W. Blanchard.  |
- By order of the State Central Committee.  
SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.

We are indebted to Postmaster Walborn, and the Clerks in the City Post Office, for a club subscription to the "Campaign Dial." The Custom House, Mint, Navy Yard, Arsenal, and other Government offices should follow the example and scatter the documents.

## A TREASONABLE SCHEME EXPOSED.

While the Democratic leaders are making great professions of devotion to the Union and loyalty to the country, do they think the people have forgotten the history of the past three years? Under a pretence of Union, have they not done everything in their power to destroy the unity of sentiment in the North, and thus aid the rebels, whose avowed purpose is the destruction of the Union? Look at the record of these men. Did Mr. Pendleton, or Mr. Vallandigham, or Mr. Wood, or Mr. Reed, or Mr. Ingersoll, or Mr. Wharton ever utter one word in support of the Administration, in its efforts to suppress a gigantic rebellion? Not one word of sympathy for the men upholding the honor of the flag has ever escaped the lips of these leaders during the past three years. General Gantt, of the Rebel army, stated publicly at Harrisburg, but a short time since, that while he was an officer in the South, he knew that the leaders of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania had given the leading men of the South the assurance that if the Rebel army advanced into Pennsylvania, it would be received with generous hospitality, as the people were tired of the war and in favor of recognising the Southern Confederacy! General Gantt also stated that if this was denied, he would give the names of the men who gave the assurance. And the Democratic leaders have never denied it! They have denounced General Gantt for leaving the South; they have called him a renegade, and have applied the most offensive epithets to him; but they have never dared to deny his assertion in reference to the hopes held out by them to the South!

This is the record of the men who are the recognised leaders of the Democratic party. Nor have these men been content to confine their efforts to dividing the sentiment of the North. They have been guilty of the unpardonable crime of inviting the interference of the British Government, in order to ensure the dissolution of the Union. The

South inaugurated the rebellion in order to secure "independence." The North took up arms in order to preserve the Union and enforce the laws. When these men ask the interference of the British Government, for what other purpose can it be, if not to secure this independence for the South, and prevent the North executing the laws against those who have rebelled? The proof of this application to the British Government is beyond dispute, and not a man of the leaders of the Democratic party has ever denied it. Shortly after McClellan was relieved of the command of the army, Lord Lyons wrote to his Government an official despatch, in which the following passage occurs: "Several leaders of the Democratic party sought interviews with me, both before and after the arrival of the intelligence of General McClellan's dismissal. The subject uppermost in their minds while they were speaking to me, was naturally that of foreign mediation between North and South. Many of them seemed to think that this mediation must come at last, but they appeared to be afraid of it coming too soon. It was evident that they apprehended that a premature proposal of foreign interference would afford the radical party a means of reviving the violent war spirit, and thus of defeating the powerful plans of the Conservatives. They appeared to regard the present moment as peculiarly unfavorable for such an offer, and indeed to hold that it would be essential to the success of any proposal from abroad, that it should be deferred until the control of the Executive Government should be in the hands of the Conservative party." Here is the plan. Could anything be more transparent? Here we find the grand old Democratic party, whose creed and platform has always been opposition to the British Government, now stooping to beg of that Power to interfere in behalf of the South, and thus render certain the dissolution of the Union. Mark well the language of Lord Lyons, and there can be no difficulty in getting to the bottom of the scheme. The Democratic leaders did not pretend that they were guided in their action by the wishes of the majority of the people; on the contrary, they distinctly acknowledged that they represented a minority, and must be prepared to oppose the will of the majority. While desiring foreign mediation, they were afraid it would come too soon! Why? Because "they apprehended that a premature proposal of foreign intervention would afford the radical party a means of reviving the violent war spirit!" This was certainly frank. They knew that any proposition of this kind would meet with such opposition from the people as would not only render impossible the arrangement, but would overwhelm them in ruin, and, in all probability, lead to their trial, conviction, and execution as traitors. They were and are still anxious to assist their Southern friends, but there is a lack of the courage on their part that would induce them to risk their necks in the effort to make this assistance effective at this time. How do they surmount the obstacle, and thus save their own worthless carcasses? By suggesting that mediation "should be deferred until the control of the Executive Government should be in the hands of the Conservative party!"

This explains the present inconsistent position of the Democratic ("Conservative") party. In view of the proposed submission to the South, it is not necessary to have any distinctive line of policy for the management of the Government, as there will be no Government to administer when McClellan is elected!

This was the view of the leaders when they nominated two candidates, one representing the war and the other the peace element of the party. It also explains why the same men support the candidate after he has repudiated the platform; it explains why they support him, notwithstanding the fact that he has been guilty of the same acts for which they have abused Mr. Lincoln—arbitrary arrests, military interference in elections, and the draft. The truth is, that any artifice is sufficient that will bring the party into power, and thus enable the last contract made at Niagara to be consummated. McClellan was the most popular man they could find, and the most likely to secure the votes of the people. He was selected because, as Fernando Wood expressed it, he would after his election be the "creature" of the party, and "must do its bidding." What its bidding will be, Lord Lyons, tell us! The conspiracy is so palpable in the light of the current history of the day, that we cannot comprehend how any sane man can deny its existence.

If any further proof was needed of the proposed sale of the country to England, it is to be found in the conduct of the present campaign. In the first place, the leader of the party in the canvass is August Belmont, the well-known banker and agent of the Rothschilds! This would signify nothing of itself, but when taken in connection with the declarations of Lord Lyons, it explains why the agent of the European banker was selected to secure the candidate and direct and control the contest. But there is another significant feature of the campaign which deserves to receive the careful consideration of every man in the North. We have frequently referred to the absence of American flags at all the Democratic head quarters. The omission is so universal wherever the leaders have control that we have suggested that it is the result of design rather than accident. We believe it is the result of design. In the interview with Lord Lyons, the leaders of the Democracy admitted that the people would be opposed to any foreign interference, and that it would be necessary for the party to secure power in order to enable it to be received and acted upon. But they know that even in the ranks of the Democratic party, such a proposition would never receive countenance. This would prove an obstacle, and hence the leaders are preparing for that contingency in the event of their elevation to power, and for another contingency in case of their defeat. They expect to fight and they do not propose to repeat the error of their Southern friends in having first to overcome the love of the people for the old flag! If they are successful at the coming election, and in the attempt to secure the interference of England, in order that the South may be recognized as an independent Confederacy, —and that is the only interference England will countenance— and they find the people will not acquiesce in the dissolution of the Union, they will endeavor to compel obedience. In order to secure men to do their best, they must first eradicate from the minds of the people the deep rooted veneration for the American flag, against which they must do battle. Look at the exposé in Indiana, where thousands of arms were seized, together with the papers establishing the existence of a secret society, the object of which is resistance to the lawful authority of the United States. Mr. James Wall of New Jersey acknowledges the existence of this band, and justifies the collection of arms as "a constitutional privilege!" Thus the preparations are being made. The scheme



is, if possible, to identify the flag with what they are pleased to call the "Black Republicans," and its continual absence from their own head quarters, and its persistent appearance at the Union meetings is expected to aid them in accomplishing this result! And when they are defeated at the polls, they then propose to raise the banner of revolt, and the absence of the American flag will again be necessary to the success of their scheme. Is not the whole plan transparent? We defy the leaders of the Democratic party to explain away the strong chain of circumstantial evidence which has been drawn around them. Thousands of men have been hanged upon testimony with not a tithe of the strength of that which is now published to the world. In November next, the verdict of the people will be such as to convince these traitors that their estimate of the intelligence and virtue and patriotism of the people has been a mistaken one. The leaders who thus propose to barter away the liberties of their country will be involved in irretrievable ruin, and if they shall be insane enough to rebel when the result of the election is known, they will then discover that even the masses of their own party will assist to crush them forever.

#### A GROSS OUTRAGE—INSULT TO THE SOLDIERS.

On Saturday evening, as the procession of the three campaign clubs of the Union party was passing up Walnut Street, in front of the Keystone Club head-quarters at the Continental Theatre, the Copperheads were guilty of the greatest outrage ever perpetrated in this city. In the first place there was an attempt made by these minions to create a disturbance by proposing, "Three groans for the Illinois Jackass." This contemptible insult to the President of the United States, from a party claiming that freedom of speech has departed from the land, failed to make "martyrs" of the dastards, and much to their disappointment the procession passed on without any notice except in the way of vociferous cheering for Mr. Lincoln. But when the soldiers passed the same Copperheads, groans and hisses greeted these brave men! It was difficult to bear the insult, but the soldiers conducted themselves with exceeding good humour, and again the cowards failed to create a disturbance, which could be tortured into an "attack upon the Democracy." But they kept up the insult at different points, until the men could no longer stand it, and until but the slightest provocation was needed to excite the soldiers to an outbreak. At Sixth and Chestnut Streets, as the procession was reaching the end of the route, the discharge of a pistol or the explosion of a Roman candle, which sounded like a pistol followed by the cry that a soldier had been shot, was sufficient to cause the men to lose all further control over their passions for the instant. The Copperhead insults of the evening, came flashing over them, and this, with the rumor that one of their comrades had been injured, made them direct their attention to the Keystone Club Room. But for the story of the shooting there would have been no disturbance. The events of the evening, however, had prepared the soldiers to believe anything against "the Johnnies," as they styled the Copperheads upstairs, and the party who could hiss and groan soldiers, and call the President of the United States a "jackass," should not whine like curs, if the men who received these insults were ready to retaliate even a fancied injury when their feelings had been smothered for three hours. We do not desire to see a disturbance during this campaign, and

we hope our friends will control their temper in view of a grand triumph which the party is sure to obtain in October and November, and which will be the greatest revenge we can have, but at the same time we trust the Copperheads will moderate their incendiary language. There is a limit to human forbearance, and if the Union men of this city are once really excited by these dastardly insults and sneers, there will be a fearful reckoning. The blame will then be upon those who, in their desire to serve their Southern masters, will go to the length of underrating the victories won by the soldiers in the field, and then insulting the same soldiers when on the public highways.

**SPEECH OF AN M. P.**—At a banquet recently given by the Master Cutlers of Sheffield, England, speeches were made by Mr. J. A. Roebuck, the representative of the town, and Sir Frank Crossley, Bart., one of the members for the county. Mr. Roebuck, for the first time since the breaking out of the war, was silent on the subject of America. His parliamentary colleague, however, was not wholly forgetful of the topic. He thought that England, having entailed upon herself a debt of £890,000,000, through interference in the affairs of other countries, had acted wisely in abstaining from taking any part in the struggles which during the last few years had agitated Europe and America. He said—

"If I refer to America, I must say that we cannot look upon what is going on there without the deepest sorrow and commiseration. I have visited both the Northern and the Southern States. When I went from the North to the South, I took with me my opinions in favor of the North; but I was told that it would be as much as my life was worth to express my sentiments on the question of slavery. When I got to the South, however, and sat down among the people there, I found that they did not wait for me to introduce the subject, but brought it up themselves. They asked me to compare their domestic institutions with those of my own country, and if I did not think the slaves on their plantations were better off than the laborers of England? Were they not better clothed and better cared for than the working classes here? My answer was, that if the working men of England would not work, they were not paid; but that when they worked, they were honestly paid for what they did. Slavery is the curse of the Southern States. Slavery is the sole cause of the war that has rent the Union asunder. Nevertheless, good will, I believe, result from the present war, and all will come right, I think, in the end, though I am not sure that the North will be able to conquer the South. I trust to see the day when every American, black as well as white, will be paid for his labor. [Cheers.]"

—At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Lincoln and Johnson, in this city last night, the following was one of the resolutions adopted—"Resolved, That the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, in avowing his determination to abandon Lincoln and Johnson, and support the Copperhead candidate nominated at Chicago, does not astonish that portion of the people of Maryland who know him best. A political trickster at all times, he has betrayed all parties that put him in power, and now his adhesion to the enemies of his country will only have the effect of forever damning him in the estimation of the very few who believed him worthy of the confidence of the Union men of the nation."

—Balt. American.

—We never could comprehend why McClellan was called "Napoleon of the West," and all that sort of thing. But it is now explained in the journal of the officer of the Galena, which we published yesterday, which records that Gen. Mac., "being considerably fatigued, went to the cabin for a 'LITTLE NAP.' He doubtless received his title from these celebrated slumbers.

#### 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.

Ally, 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 H. RAWLE, Esq.  
JOSEPH T. THOMAS, Esq.  
HON. CHARLES O'NEILL,  
DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq.  
CHARLES GIBBONS, Esq.

By order of the Ward Executive Committee.

ALEX. P. COLESBERRY, Secretary.

#### SOLDIERS' VIEWS.

As the Democrats are anxious to secure the votes of the soldiers for their War and Peace candidates, we challenge them to publish the opinions of our Generals upon the military and political situation:

Says Lieut.-Gen. Grant:

"The end is not far distant, if we will only be true to ourselves. All we want now to insure an early restoration of the Union is a determined unity of sentiment North."

Says Maj.-Gen. Hooker:

"This Union must be preserved, and there is no way of preserving it but by the power of our arms—by fighting the conspiracy to death. This rebellion is tottering while I speak; it is going down, and will soon tumble into ruin."

Says Maj.-Gen. Meade:

"Dismissing, as now useless to discuss, all questions as to the origin of this war, we have daily and hourly evidences that it exists, and that it can only be terminated by hard fighting, and by determined efforts to overcome the armed enemies of the Government."

Says Maj.-Gen. Burnside:

"Would it not be cowardly for us to say that this rebellion cannot be crushed, and the authority of the Government sustained? There is in my mind no question of it. There can be no such thing as laying down of arms, or cessation of hostilities, until the entire authority of the Government is acknowledged by every citizen of our country."

Says Maj.-Gen. Logan:

"The greatest victory of the rebels, greater than fifty Manassases, and their only one that can give them a particle of hope, will be to defeat the war party at the incoming campaign."

Says Maj.-Gen. Dix:

"My desire is to do all in my power to sustain the Government in its efforts to put down the rebellion—an object to be effected, in my judgment, by a steady and unswerving prosecution of the war."

Says the old veteran Maj.-Gen. Wool:

"Nothing for aught that I can discover, will save the Union and its Government, but the successes of Grant, Sherman, Farragut and Sheridan."

—General Sheridan, politician of the fighting persuasion, has come out distinctly for "the immediate cessation of hostilities." Sheridan's Peace platform is of the sort the people stand on.

# 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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DISPLAYED CARDS—Double rates Each Insertion.

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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.]

U. S. 5-20 Bonds interest off.....	108½	109½
U. S. 6s, due 1881, Coupon.....	106	107
Do. due 1881, Registered.....	107	109
U. S. 7-10 Treasury Notes.....	109	110
Certificates of Indebtedness.....	93½	94½
Quartermasters' Vouchers.....	90	91
Gold.....	185	195
	Market steady	

## Specie Quotations.

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

Bankable Currency the Standard.

GOLD.	SILVER.
American.....1 30@1 30	American, prior to 1852.....\$2 10@
Do. (dated prior to 1834).....1 55@ 60	Do. Quait's.....2 10@
Sovereigns, Victoria.....11 50@12	Do. Han and Qrt's, (new).....2 20@2 25
Napoleon (20 francs).....9 50@9 70	Dollars, and Mexican.....2 35@2 50
Doublons, Sp.....34 00@35 00	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
Pers 900 fine.....@ prm.	Francs.....28
California, \$50 and \$20 pieces.....135 prm.	Gulders.....55
California \$10 and \$5 pieces.....135@	Prussian Thalers.....44
10 Gulder Pieces.....6 10@6 15	German Crowns.....1 53@
Ten Thalers.....17 50@	French do.....1 53@
	English Silver £ 7 00@.....
	Spanish and Mexican silver, 8 oz.....1 75

\*A heavy Sovereign weighs 5 dwts. 2½ grains.

## Pennsylvania Country Bank Notes

At Discount in Philadelphia.

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

Allgheny Bank, Pittsburg.....½	Honedale Bank.....½
Anthracite B'k, Tamaqua.....½	Iron City B'k Pittsburg.....½
Bank of Beaver Co.....par	Jersey Shore Bank.....½
Bank of Chambersburg.....½	Kittanning Bank.....½
Bank of Chester Valley.....½	Lewisburg Bank.....½
Cockeysville.....½	Lebanon Bank, Lebanon.....½
Bank of Crawford County.....½	Lebanon Valley Bank, Leb.....½
Meadville.....½	Lock Haven Bank.....½
Bank of Bayette Co.....par	Mech's Bank, Pittsburg.....½
Bank of Gettysburg.....½	Merchants' & Manufacturers Bank, Pittsburg.....½
Bank of Lawrence Co.....½	Millin Co. Bank, Lewist'wn.....½
Bank of Middletown.....½	Milton Bank, Milton.....½
Bank of New Castle.....½	Monongahela Bank, Brownsville.....par
Bank of Pittsburg.....40	Mount Joy Bank.....½
Bank of Pottstown.....½	Octoraro Bank, Oxford.....½
Citizens B'k, Pittsburg.....½	Petroleum Bank, Titusville.....½
Clearfield Co. Bank.....½	Pittston Bank, Pittston.....½
Columbia B'k, Columbia.....½	Strouds Bank.....½
Downingtown Bank.....½	Tioga Bank, Franklin.....½
Exchange Bank, Pittsburg.....½	Venango Bank, Williamsport.....½
Farmers' Bank, Pittsburg.....½	West Branch B'k, Williamsport.....½
Farmers' Bank, Reading.....½	Wyoming Bank, Wilkesb'e.....½
Farmers' & Drivers' Bank, Waynesburg.....½	York Bank, York.....½
Franklin Bank, Washington.....½	York Co. Bank, York.....½
Government Bank, Pottsville.....½	
Harrisburg Bank.....½	

## Uncurrent Money Quotations.

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

Discount.	Discount.
New England.....2½	Wheeling.....2½
New York City.....2½	Ohio.....2½
New York State.....2½	Indiana.....2½
Jersey—large.....2½	Indiana—Free.....1½
Jersey—small.....2½	Kentucky.....2½
Pennsylvania Currency 1-5@.....15	Tennessee.....50
Do Small.....½@½	Missouri.....1½@15
Delaware.....par	Illinois.....2 to 60
Do small.....½@½	Wisconsin.....2 to 60
Baltimore.....½@½	Michigan.....1
Maryland.....½@½	Iowa.....1½
Dis. of Columbia.....35@40	Canada.....prm. 35
Virginia.....35@40	

## Foreign Bills of Exchange.

[Corrected by M. SCHULTZ & Co.]

London, 60 days' sight.....2 05 @2 06	
3 days'.....2 06 @2 07	
Paris, 60 days'.....2 00 @2 01	
3 days'.....2 01 @2 02	
Antwerp, 60 days'.....2 00 @2 01	
3 days'.....1 48 @	
Bremen, 60 days'.....68 @	
Hamburg, 60 days' sight.....1 38 @169	
Cologne, Leipzig, Berlin, 60 days' sight.....76 @78	
Amsterdam, 60 days' sight.....76 @78	
Frankfurt, 60 days' sight.....76 @78	
	Market steady.

## City Warrants.

[Reported Daily by J. F. WORK & Co., No. 48 S. Third St.]  
N.Y. 3½ Dis

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

Demand Notes.....prem.	@
U. S. Bonds, 1881.....106½	@106½
U. S. 7-10 Notes.....107	@107½
Quartermasters' Vouchers.....dis. 91	@92
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness.....dis. 3½	@4
Gold.....prem. 184	@187
New Certificates of Indebtedness.....94	@94½

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

U. S. Bonds, 1881.....106½	@
U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes.....107	@
Gold.....187	@
New Certificates of Indebtedness.....94	@
U. S. 5-20 Bonds.....100	@

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

American Gold.....prem. 180	@190
Demand Notes.....181	@187
Quartermasters' Vouchers.....180	@
Penna. Currency.....¾d	@¾
N. Y. Exchange.....½	@½

C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,  
0. 112 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.

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DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND AGENCY

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UNITED STATES.  
Capital \$250,000, Fully Paid.

With the privilege of increasing to  
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Simon R. Snyder, Charles E. Kremer, John Cooper.

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Interest allowed on deposits by agreement.  
Collections made upon all accessible points.  
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A General banking business transacted at No. 134 MAIN Street, FRANKFORD. Telegraph Office in the Bank.  
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OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS  
Neatly Executed at this Office.  
Charges 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, 1884; with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

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

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

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

## SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

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

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

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

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

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

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

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

First National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.  
Second National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.  
Third National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.  
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# Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales,

SEPT. 26, 1864.

COLLECTIONS REMITTED FOR ON DAY  
OF MATURITY.

REPORTED BY

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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.

300 U S 5-20, 81s coup	107 1/2
10000 U S 5-20s	108
100 Reading R	56 1/2
200 do	56 1/2
300 City 6s, new	104 1/2
1000 Pittsburg 6s, coup	78
10,000 U S coup '81	107
500 American Gold	189
100 sh Grn. Mountain	5
100 sh Dalzell Oil	9 1/2
300 do	9
200 do b30	9
100 Phila and Oil Creek	12
100 McClintock	6 1/2
100 do	6 1/2
100 do b5	6 1/2
100 sh do b5	6 1/2
200 do	6 1/2
100 sh do	6 1/2
100 sh Read R R	57
100 do	56 1/2
100 Maple Shade	17
100 Densmore	10 1/2

### PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:  
A. G. CURTIN.  
In the Name and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.  
ANDREW G. CURTIN,  
GOVERNOR OF THE SAID COMMONWEALTH,  
A. PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By the Third Section of the Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the twenty-second day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, entitled "An act to establish a Sinking Fund for the payment of the Public Debt," it is made the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Auditor General and State Treasurer, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, created by said Act of the General Assembly, on the first Monday of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and on the same day, annually thereafter, to report and certify to the Governor the amount received under the said Act, the amount of interest paid, and the amount of the debt of the Commonwealth redeemed and held by them; whereupon the Governor shall direct the certificates representing the same to be cancelled, and on such cancellation issue his Proclamation, stating the fact, and the extinguishment and final discharge of so much of the principal of said debt;

And whereas, Eli Slifer, Isaac Slenker and Henry D. Moore, ex-officio Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in obedience to the requirements of law, report and certify to me that the debt of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, redeemed and held by them, from the seventh day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to the fifth day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, amounts to the sum of two hundred and sixty-eight thousand five hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents, made up as follows, viz:

Five per cent. Loan of the Commonwealth, \$268,308 03  
Interest Certificates redeemed, 261 47

Total, \$268,569 50  
Now, therefore, as required by the Third Section of the Act of Assembly first abovementioned, I do hereby issue this, my proclamation, declaring the payment, cancellation, extinguishment and final discharge of two hundred and sixty-eight thousand five hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents of the principal of the debt of this Commonwealth.  
Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at Harrisburg, this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-ninth.  
By the Governor:

ELI SLIFER,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

### 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.

\$2,457,849 95.

CAPITAL .....	\$400,000
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS.....	921,56
INVESTED PREMIUMS.....	1,086,288
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.....	\$8,416
INCOME FOR 1864 .....	\$300,000
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 .....	\$5,000,000

PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY POLICIES,  
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

### DIRECTORS

Charles N. Bancker,  
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### 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' & MERCHANTS' 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 OCTOBER 1st.  
CORRECTED BY EMINENT BANKERS, VIZ:

Craven & Co.,	New York City.
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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.  
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.  
W. 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

**THREATS OF ANOTHER REVOLUTION.**—Men never resort to threats who feel sure of success. It is a sign, therefore, that the McClellanites feel themselves beaten, in advance, when they talk in the strain of the following, which we take from the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle:

"Mr. Lincoln may be re-elected; he may be elected fairly; but we tell the majority that if they make their rule repugnant to the people who differ from them, they have no other security for the permanence of their power than brute force gives. We make no threat; we simply point to the signs of the times. It is for our political opponents to shape their conduct in the light of them."

"Barking dogs do not bite," and the fellows who threatened to revolutionize, if beaten at the polls, are not very dangerous. A few of them strung up to lamp-posts would bring the rest to their senses, very soon.

**A DAMPENER.**—As the train from the south on the N. C. R. R., was waiting its usual time at the depot on Tuesday, a party of blatant McClellanites passed through one of the cars after a *flea*. Meeting an old gentleman, a citizen of Baltimore, he was asked his preference for President. He named Lincoln. "But," said he, "I have five nephews in the army, who each prefer McClellan." The cops became uproarious with applause at this announcement. When one of the vipers congratulated the old Baltimorean upon the choice of his nephews, and inquired, "under what General are your nephews making targets of themselves?" Imagine the surprise which struck the cops as the old man calmly but sarcastically replied, "General Robert E. Lee." An audible titter ran through the cars as the cops hurriedly left the train.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

**GRANT ON THE PLATFORM.**—The N. Y. Herald's special at Washington serves up the following: It is stated that Gen. Grant dislikes the Chicago platform and McClellan's letter of acceptance very much, and expresses his opinions freely on the subject. He is clearly of the opinion that Lincoln should be re-elected, and it is apparent that he is gradually becoming "abolitionized"—by which it is understood that he is beginning to feel and act in common with the Washburne class of Republicans. Twelve months have worked great apparent changes in his sentiments. We presume the change referred to is on the part of the Herald. Certainly General Grant has no opinion on the Abolition question that he didn't have two years ago.

**CHANGING PLACES.**—At Valparaiso, Ind., on Saturday evening, Hon. John Wentworth addressed an immense gathering of Union men in the Court House yard. Mr. Wentworth, in the course of his speech, pictured, in a most ludicrous way, a Convention to reconstruct the Constitution. He put Vallandigham in Washington's place, Voorhees in Ben. Franklin's, and Ben. Wood in Rufus King's, Richardson in place of Madison, and so on, and set them at work at improving the present Constitution. The comicality of this was keenly relished by the crowd.

**FREMONT DECLINES.**—Gen. John C. Fremont, the candidate of the Republican Radical sore-heads, who placed him in nomination for the Presidency at Cleveland, some time ago, has written two letters to Committees of his friends, withdrawing from the contest. He thinks it the duty of all true Union men to vote for Lincoln. This is one of the most sensible things Gen. Fremont has done during the campaign. This patriotic course has gone far to win back the confidence reposed in him by the true men of the nation.

**PAY OF ONE HUNDRED DAYS' MEN.**—The War Department orders that although the period of service of the hundred days men is reckoned from the date of muster they will be paid from the date of their arrival at the general rendezvous, and are to be mustered out and paid off at the same rendezvous where they were mustered in.

—The Copperhead ratification meeting at Madison, Wisconsin, last Friday, was a complete failure. Only one small procession of about twenty voters came from the country. None of the advertised speakers were present, and the crowd did not number over 400 or 500, the majority of whom were Union men, and a number of soldiers. Some offensive remarks of one speaker exasperated the soldiers, and had it not been for the efforts of the Governor, Adjutant General, and a number of prominent Union men, there would have been serious trouble.

**GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.**—This model Governor has been renominated for the position by his "friends." He peremptorily refused the use of his name, but, finally, from patriotic motives, yielded to solicitations, and became the beguiled of beguilers. We find an exactly parallel case in one of Byron's poems: "A little while she stroye, and then repented, And whispering she would no'er consent—consented."

—A liberal reward will be paid for the production of any friend of "Little Mac" who was pleased with the news of Sheridan's victory. Poor fellows, how bad they feel! What solemn groups they formed at the street corners! What a contrast between their deportment and that of the happy Republicans! What a wretched party is that whose only hopes of success are based upon the defeat of our armies!

—The Morning Star (London) thus truthfully characterizes the peace manoeuvres of Vallandigham and his school:

"The word 'peace,' in the mouths of these men, only means, 'Let us go down on our knees before slavery; let us make the free North a hunting ground for the man stealer; let us tread out, free thought, free speech, free political action, and elevate slavery as the banner of the Republic, the fettered negro as the corner stone of our civil polity.' It is to promote the designs of these bitter foes of all true and lasting peace that Mr. Lindsay and his friends desire to use the influence of this great empire of freedom."

**THE REBEL CONSCRIPTION.**—A letter recently captured, written by an officer in Early's army, to his wife, and now in the possession of the Government, says in reply to her statement sent him:

"I knew before your letter reached me, that every male citizen able to carry a gun in our county had been conscripted and was in the army, and I know how hard it must be for you to get along, when it is impossible for you to hire a man anywhere to help you on the place."

—The latest dodge of the Copperheads is the very transparent one of celebrating the natal day of the Constitution of the United States. This reminds us very much of Irishmen celebrating the birthday of Queen Victoria—something in which they don't believe.

—It is suggested that the initials G. B. in Gen. McClellan's name, stand for *Gun Boat*. It is proven that Gen. Mac was fast asleep on a safe gunboat near by when the battle of Malvern Hill was fought by his brave soldiers. Hence the name of Gunboat McClellan.

**"A CHANGE OF BASE."**—Gen. McClellan has gained some notoriety for his famous "change of base" on the Chickahominy. He has lately been trying his hand at it again with the Chicago platform. When will he cease to "desert his friends?"

—The most remarkable case of indecision we ever heard of, was that of a man who sat up all night because he could not decide which to take off first, his hat or his boots.—Exchange.

This is not equal to McClellan's indecision, who, after his troops had won a victory, could not decide whether to pursue them or to run away; so he went on a gunboat and did neither.—Ohio State Journal.

**HIGH TAXES.**—No man likes high taxes—and they become onerous unless we are getting some equivalent therefor. In the present crisis, however, the Government is fighting for its existence; armed Rebels are at its throat and the only alternative is to succumb and surrender all that we hold dear as a nation. Shall we do it? Suppose we tire of the war, yield to the Copperheads and their Rebel friends, and try compromise. What terms do you suppose they would offer us? If we could thus degrade our selves by treating with Rebels in arms, would they not demand that we should pay their debt, a debt contracted in their attempt to subdue us, and in consequence of which madness our own debt has been necessitated with all the taxes included thereto? Add this debt (already counted by hundreds of millions) to our enormous debt, and how will the case stand then? What will your taxes amount to in that event? For be assured, that one of the conditions of their return will be that we must pay their debt.

No, friends, there is but one way left to us to settle this rebellion: Whether we regard our character as a nation, our own permanent peace in the future, or our pecuniary interests, we must fight it out, let it cost what it may. If you believe this, you will be careful not to vote for the Peace candidates.

**COULDN'T SEE IT.**—At the Keystone House the other evening a party of returned soldiers happened to be present while the cowardly stay-at-home Cops., who patronize that establishment, were inveighing against "Old Abe" and the war, in their presence. After listening to the tirade for some time, the gallant soldiers became indignant, and insisted that the Cops. should stop that sort of talk. "Why, you are Democrats, too, are you not?" said these worthies. "Yes, we are Democrats," replied the soldiers, "but we have served in the Union army. We know that your sentiments are those of the Rebs. against whom we fought, and who never scrupled to shoot us down whenever they could get a chance, are identical. We are now Union men, and unanimous in support of President Lincoln, the Union candidate." Of course the Cops. swore secretly at these "Lincoln hirelings," but they didn't dare to express their sentiments openly. That might have been dangerous in that presence, and even the worst of peace sneaks can be prudent when their personal safety is at stake.

—The Copperheads who, at Chicago, declared themselves "in favor of an immediate cessation of hostilities," and the call of a Convention of Cops and Rebs. to patch up a peace on any terms the Rebs. should choose to ask, are greatly outraged that Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and that glorious old salt, Admiral Farragut, have interfered with their programme. What business had these glorious Union heroes to route the Rebels at Vicksburg, Atlanta, Mobile and Winchester? and what business had Gen. Grant to permit, much less plan and execute such Rebel disasters? General McClellan wouldn't have done so. He always made it a point that the Rebs. should not be harmed while the Union armies were under his direction.

Alas for the Cops. and Rebs. Spades are no longer trumps in the game of war. Grant, and Sherman, and Sheridan, go in for clubs, and for soundly whipping the rebel armies wherever they find them. They are the best peace-makers, after all. A few months more, and the rebels will be glad to accept peace on our terms, and then the integrity and dignity of the Government will be vindicated—and peace—a lasting peace,—will come to us with honor instead of disgrace.

—Sheridan's victory knocked McClellan stock down ten per cent. Every Union success makes it hence so much more hopeless. Consequently his party hope and pray for Union reverses. What patriot would claim affiliation with such a party?