

# Campaign Dial.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON.

OUR COUNTRY, ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

VOLUME IX. NO. 59.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1864.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## Intense Disgust of the Northern Copperheads.



## Dreadful want of politeness in General Sheridan.

He persists in treading on Gen. Early's heels, when that gentleman has his hands full. What a contrast to the politeness of the LITTLE NAPOLEON.

# 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. BULLOCK.  
Second District—CHARLES O'NEILL.  
Third District—LEONARD MYERS.  
Fourth District—WILLIAM D. KELLEY.  
Fifth District—M. RUSSELL THAYER.

SENATOR—THIRD DISTRICT—  
ISAAC A. SHEPARD.

## REPRESENTATIVES

First District—WILLIAM FOSTER.  
Second District—WILLIAM H. RUDDINIAN.  
Third District—RICHARD BUTLER.  
Fourth District—W. W. WATTS.  
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. SUTPHIN, Sr.  
Thirteenth District—EMOS C. BENEEL.  
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. E. J. Simpson,
4. Henry B. Gardiner,	17. Jas. W. McManus,
5. James Gillingham,	18. William Linker,
6. John G. Butler,	19. Amos W. Knight,
7. William Elliott,	20. Israel R. Springer,
8. Henry J. McIntyre,	21. James Shaw,
9. James Freeborn,	22. Frederick Emhardt,
10. Wm. R. Leeds,	23. Wm. W. Smedley,
11. Jesse N. Shellmire,	24. James Rhoads,
12. William Andress,	25. Samuel H. Irwin,
13. Joseph Hemple,	26. John W. 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 War Democratic General Committee of New York city, at a meeting held at the Cooper Institute on the evening of the 22d instant:

**Resolved**, That we are now, as we have ever been, for our flag, our country, and our Government, against all its enemies, foreign and domestic, whether openly in arms, or secretly encouraging treason in our midst. For the one we have the bayonet, for the other the ballot, ready and willing to use either as the case demands. That we are opposed to the disunion of our country by making peace with the Rebels until they shall have laid down their arms and submitted to the rightful authorities administering the Government, and that we are for seconding, in every way in our power, the efforts of our brave soldiers and gallant sailors to defeat the common enemy.

**Resolved**, That as Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, Reuben E. Fenton, Thomas G. Alvord, Franklin Alburger and David P. Forrest, represent our principles and their opponents do not, and as we recognize in the Union candidates gentlemen of patriotism, integrity and ability, we shall give them our hearty support at the polls.

"FIGHTING JOE" HOOKER.—After the close of the McClellan ratification meeting in Watertown, N. Y., the procession serenaded General Joseph Hooker, who was then stopping there, and he declared for McClellan. "Fighting Joe Hooker," the "hero of Lookout Mountain," has been a great favorite with the Lincolnites. Will they follow him now.—*Huckelstown Gazette*.

The paragraph above has had a very general circulation in the columns of the Democratic press. Of course, the story is utterly false. On Thursday evening, Gen. Hooker made a short speech at a Union meeting in Brooklyn. In commencing, he said:

"I need not tell you that I am totally unprepared for this; I cannot or do not take this demonstration, or any part of it, to myself. I am not worthy of this reception. 'Yes you are,' and cheers.) I am no more worthy of it than you. We are all here in the same boat; you have been working in one place and I have been in another.—(Cheers.) Your victories are as dear to us in the front as the victories in the front are dear to you. The victories of last Fall, I speak with a full knowledge, were hailed with as much joy and enthusiasm in the army as though they were achieved by the army I belong to. The victory of Ohio we felt, and I hope we may feel many more, and I do not doubt that next November we shall taste of one to which this rebellion has furnished no parallel."

WHAT DANIEL WEBSTER DID SAY.—As we have before exposed the Copperhead calumny on Webster's sentiments, it may be well to recall what Daniel Webster did say in his speech at Buffalo, May 22, 1851, one of the last speeches he ever made:

"If the South want any concession from me, they won't get it—not a hair's breadth of it. \* \* \* I never would consent that there should be one foot of slave territory beyond what the old thirteen States had at the time of the formation of the Union. Never, never! The man can't show his face to me, and prove that I ever departed from this doctrine. He would sneak away, or slink away, or hire a mercenary help, that he might say what an apostate from liberty Daniel Webster has become. He knows himself to be a hypocrite and falsifier.

—"So soon as it is clear, or even probable, that our adversaries are ready for peace, &c."—*General McClellan*.

There was an old man who said, "How shall I flee from this horrible cow?"

I will sit on the stile

And continue to smile,

Which may soften the heart of the cow."

## COMMENCEMENT OF THE WAR.

Below is a brief diary of events occurring previous to the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln on the 4th of March 1861, which furnishes a convenient answer to the Copperhead charge, quite common now-a-days, that the "Abolitionists" commenced this war. All the events noted, it must be remembered, occurred during the Administration of James Buchanan:

December 20, 1860—Capture of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pickney by South Carolina troops.

January 3, 1861—Capture of Fort Pulaski by the Savannah troops.

January 3—The United States arsenal at Mount Vernon, Alabama, with 200,000 stands of arms, seized by the Alabama troops.

January 4—Fort Morgan, in Mobile Bay, taken by Alabama troops.

January 9—The United States steamer Star of the West was fired into and driven off by the Rebel batteries on Morris Island, in attempting to furnish Fort Sumpter with supplies.

January 10—Fort Jackson, Forts Philip and Pike near New Orleans, captured by the Louisiana troops.

January 14—Capture of Pensacola Navy Yard and Fort McRae by Alabama troops.

January 18—Surrender of Baton Rouge arsenal to Louisiana troops.

January 26—New Orleans Mint and Custom House taken.

February 2—Seizure of Little Rock arsenal by Arkansas troops.

February 4—Surrender of the revenue cutter Castle to the Alabama authorities.

February 17—Twiggs transferred the United States property in Texas to the Rebels.

March 2—The United States revenue cutter was seized by the Rebels in Texas.

HOW THE SOLDIERS VOTE FOR "LITTLE MAC."—The official and unofficial returns from the Vermont soldiers who were authorized by the Legislature to vote for members of Congress and Presidential electors, show the following results:

	U.	Dem.	Scat'g.
1st Vermont brig., complete,	721	84	57
8th regiment (2 companies) .	18	10	—
9th regiment, complete, .	200	47	1
10th regiment (7 companies) .	100	2	—
17th regiment (8 companies) .	68	2	—
Cavalry (3 companies) .	81	6	—
3d Vermont battery, . . .	17	4	4
3d Sharpshooters, . . .	17	—	—
	1238	155	62
Total vote, . . . . .	1455		
Union, . . . . .	1238		
Democratic and scattering, . . .	217		
Union majority, . . . . .	1021		

THE TRUTH.—In San Francisco the art of political portraiture has reached a high degree of perfection. Congressman Cole, in a public speech, defined a "Copperhead" to be "simply a broken-down politician, who is willing to confess himself the inferior and servant of the slaveholders." He added that in ancient times, an ass being beaten cruelly and without cause, by an insolent master, was suddenly endowed with voice and inquired why he, the submissive ass, should thus be beaten. Without meaning any disrespect to the memory of the donkey mentioned in Scripture, Cole said that he doubted not that the animal, whose servile condition and language were so similar to those of the Copperheads, was the progenitor of the Peace Democrats of the present day.

HOW ARE YOU WILLIAM?—Billy Beef Bigler, has received the nomination for Congress from the Jeff. Davis party of the Nineteenth district. The district is pretty close, and we hope the reptile will be skinned.



**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, have been deposited with the following gentlemen, from whom the relatives or friends of the orphans can obtain them.

When the application and statement in each case shall be properly filled and sworn to, and certified by the Board of Common School Directors of the District in which the orphans reside, 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 orphans 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      | "       | F R Brant, Pittsburgh.           |
| Armstrong      | "       | Col J B Finlay, Kittanning.      |
| Beaver         | "       | Michael Weyand, Beaver.          |
| Bedford        | "       | J W Lingenfelter, Bedford.       |
| Berks          | "       | Hon Wm M Heister, Reading.       |
| Blair          | "       | Hon Saml's Blair, Hollidaysburg. |
| Bradford       | "       | B S Russell, Towanda.            |
| Bucks          | "       | J D Mondenhall, Doylestown.      |
| Butler         | "       | John H Negley, Johnstown.        |
| Cambria        | "       | Edward Shoemaker, Elensburg.     |
| Carbon         | "       | M M Dimmick, Mauch Chunk.        |
| Cameron        | "       | Edward Vossburg, Shippen.        |
| Centre         | "       | Hon Samuel Linn, Bellefonte.     |
| Chester        | "       | Addison May, West Chester.       |
| Clarion        | "       | Hon — Campbell, Clarion.         |
| Clearfield     | "       | James B Graham, Clearfield.      |
| Clinton        | "       | L A Mackey, Lock Haven.          |
| Columbia       | "       | Robert C Clark, Hahsburg.        |
| Crawford       | "       | John Reynolds, Meadville.        |
| Cumberland     | "       | Thomas Paxton, Carlisle.         |
| Dauphin        | "       | Dr George Bailey, Harrisburg.    |
| Delaware       | "       | Isaac Haldeman, Chester.         |
| Elk            | "       | Honry Southter, Ridgway.         |
| Erie           | "       | Jonas Gunnison, Erie.            |
| Fayette        | "       | John K. Ewing, Uniontown.        |
| Forest         | "       | George W Rose, Mariaville.       |
| Franklin       | "       | Hon James Black, Chambersburg.   |
| Fulton         | "       | M Edgar King, McConnellsburg.    |
| Greene         | "       | 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 Heltsher, Lancaster.      |
| Lawrence       | "       | D Morris, New Castle.            |
| Lebanon        | "       | George Atkins, Lebanon.          |
| Lehigh         | "       | E T Senger, Allentown.           |
| Luzerne        | "       | Stewart Pearce, 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 Boyer, Norristown.           |
| Montour        | "       | Gideon Shoop, Danville.          |
| Northampton    | "       | Rev John Vandervoer, Easton.     |
| Northumberland | "       | Wm J Greenough, Sunbury.         |
| Perry          | "       | B F Junkin, Bloomfield.          |
| Pike           | "       | Edward Halliday, Milford.        |
| Potter         | "       | John M Hamilton, Condersport.    |
| Schuylkill     | "       | Hon E O Parry, Pottsville.       |
| Snyder         | "       | Col Wm F Wagenseil, Selinsgrove. |
| Somerset       | "       | Walter Spencer, Laporte.         |
| Susquehanna    | "       | L F Fitch, Montrose.             |
| Tioga          | "       | Thomas Allen, Wellsboro'.        |
| Union          | "       | Capt John Owens, Lewisburg.      |
| Venango        | "       | E E Lytle, Franklin.             |
| Warren         | "       | Hon Lewis Arnett.                |
| Washington     | "       | Jas C Acheson, Washington.       |
| Wayne          | "       | B B Smith, Honesdale.            |
| Westmoreland   | "       | Jon Armstrong, Jr, Greensburg.   |
| Wyoming        | "       | P M Osterhout, Tankhannock.      |
| York           | "       | Henry L Fisher, York.            |
| Philadelphia   | "       | Honry Hollowell, Secretary       |

Board of Controllers, Athenaeum Buildings,  
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 expiring 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.  
S20-1m **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.  
Forre & 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 hereto 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 VOUCHERS, 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.

**50,000 COPIES.**  
**FIFTY THOUSAND.**  
FIRST EDITION.  
**THE "CAMPAIGN DIAL"**  
WILL ISSUE ON  
**October 15, 1864.**  
AS  
**'Illustrated Campaign Dial,'**  
A Newspaper of  
**TWENTY-EIGHT COLUMNS.**  
Embellished with  
**ORIGINAL ILLUSTRATIONS.**  
Of present political topics.  
**THE BEST CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT**  
That can be distributed.  
As first impressions of cuts are the best, and as orders will be filled according to their receipt, LEAGUES, CLUBS, WARD ASSOCIATIONS, and NEWS AGENTS should send their orders in immediately.  
A few respectable Business Cards, limited to TEN lines each advertisement, will be received at \$1 per line.  
All orders must be accompanied with the Cash.  
Wholesale, \$10 per 100 copies. Single copies, Fifteen Cents.  
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**S. E. COHEN, Publisher.**  
No. 188 SOUTH THIRD, Street, Philadelphia.

**NEW LOAN OF 1881.**  
THE BALANCE OF THE  
**\$75,000,000 LOAN**  
having this day been awarded, and our birds 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.,**  
114 South Third Street.  
se 10-1mo  
**SEVENTH MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.**  
FRANKFORD, Sept. 5, 1864.  
Loans and Discounts.....\$136,846 68  
United States Loans.....330,000 00  
.....\$466,846 68  
Specie.....  
United States Notes.....57,854 52  
Due from Banks.....179,681 52  
Capital (paid up).....207,300 00  
Deposits.....328,328 89  
Due to Banks.....91,492 53  
.....419,821 42  
Circulation.....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.

# CAMPAIGN DIAL.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Sept. 29, 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 Buzam,         | 15. John Wister,        |
| 4. William H. Kern,     | 16. David McConaughy,   |
| 5. Barton H. Jenks,     | 17. David W. Woods,     |
| 6. Charles M. Runk,     | 18. Isaac Benson,       |
| 7. Robert Parke,        | 19. John Patton,        |
| 8. William Taylor,      | 20. Samuel B. Dick,     |
| 9. John A. Hiestand,    | 21. Everard Bierer,     |
| 10. Richard H. Coryell, | 22. John P. Penney,     |
| 11. Edward Holliday,    | 23. Ebenezer McJunkin,  |
| 12. Charles F. Road,    | 24. John W. Blanchard.  |

By order of the State Central Committee.

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.

The CAMPAIGN DIAL has the largest Daily Circulation in the "National Union Party," of any Philadelphia Newspaper, and is therefore the best medium for Advertising.

The "CAMPAIGN DIAL" is published DAILY, except Sundays. Subscription in advance, \$2 per copy for the campaign. Clubs of Twenty and over \$1 per copy for the campaign. On Club Subscriptions, the postage is prepaid by the publisher. To News Agents three cents per copy. Back numbers cannot be supplied.

Address.

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

We call attention to the card, headed 50,000 COPIES, on third page.

### STATE RIGHTS IN A NEW LIGHT.

Rumors of proposals of peace from Governor Brown, of Georgia, have been rife for several days. One despatch affirms that there is truth in the assertion that Governor Brown has proposed an interview with General Sherman, while another asserts as positively that nothing of the kind has been contemplated by anybody. There it stands, and everybody is at liberty to believe or not believe, as they choose. But the rumor has had one good effect: it has proven what we have time and time again asserted, that the peace party means by peace the recognition of the South as an independent Confederacy. If they were really anxious for peace, simply because they disliked bloodshed, they would hail with delight any overtures, no matter from what quarter, that looked to the attainment of it. It would make little difference to them whether the proposition came from an individual, a State, or the combined South; the effect would still be the same—Peace.

What turns out to be the truth? The New York Daily News, in commenting upon these peace proposals from Georgia, uses the following singular language: "As liberty is mistaken by the unenlightened for license, so are the sovereign rights of his State mistaken by Governor Brown for an independence as unrestrained as that of the untutored savage. In this way and to this extent has that honest believer in the sovereignty of Georgia drifted into a temper more or less impracticable. Offence to his extreme views he has allowed to deepen into discontent; and that discontent he has permitted to grow into opposition; until finally, he, a well meaning, and we believe an honest

man, has exhibited in his relations to the Government at Richmond a spirit of hostility to the plain necessities of public faith."

Can it be possible that the editor of the New York Daily News wrote the above! Think of the organ of Pendleton, Vallandigham, Wharton, Reed, Ingersoll, McCall, Wall, Seymour using such language! Is it possible, after three years of unrelenting war upon the Administration for its interference with liberty, you can at last recognise the doctrine—good, sound Republican doctrine—that "liberty is mistaken by the unenlightened for license." We are glad to find you admitting such a proposition; but what becomes of your ravings for the past three years? And then we have a new light shed upon the doctrine of State rights. According to the teaching of the Daily News and its adherents, Pendleton, Wharton, Reed et al., the doctrine of State rights would give to each State the absolute right to break up the Union whenever any particular State was displeased with the compact. Now all this is to be swallowed, when to admit it in the case of Georgia might injure the prospects of that arch traitor who wields the sceptre at Richmond! Notwithstanding the fact that secession is based upon the right of a state to dissolve the bond that binds her to her sister States, and notwithstanding the fact that the Montgomery Constitution distinctly recognises this doctrine, men who can find in our own Constitution a warrant for such conduct, now propose to deny it in the case of the South! "The sovereign rights of his State are mistaken by Governor Brown for an independence as unrestrained as that of the untutored savage." Of course they are; why not? If you were correct during the past three years in regard to State rights when applied to the Union, whose Constitution able lawyers have decided does not recognise secession, how can you deny it in the case of the Southern Confederacy, whose Constitution expressly recognises the doctrine? We have heard many strange and inconsistent utterances from the mouths of Democratic orators, and we have seen many inconsistent doctrines from the pens of Democratic writers during the rebellion, but this exceeds all! And then the supreme impudence of the closing words of the paragraph we have quoted! Governor Brown "has exhibited in his relations to the Government at Richmond a spirit of hostilities to the plain necessities of public faith."

What a commentary is this upon the conduct of such men as Ben Wood, the writer, himself, and that of Fernando Wood, Pendleton the candidate for Vice-President of the United States on the Democratic ticket; Seymour, the candidate for Governor in New York, and the ardent supporter of McClellan; Wall, of New Jersey, the advocate of Little Mac's election, and of all the Copperheads of high and low degree! What has been the course of these men towards "the Government" at Washington, and mark, they can, in the case of the South, recognize the fact that the Government is vested in men who wield the power from the Capitol of the Nation. Can they, after their abuse of Governor Brown, deny that their own course has exhibited in "their relations to the Government at Washington" "a spirit of hostility to the plain necessities of public faith!"

But what use is there in multiplying arguments. Here they are convicted by their own organ. What matters that to them. Have they not the rank and file well drilled, and will not the same rank and file vote the ticket no matter what the doctrine and no

matter how inconsistent. We do believe, however, that their course has disgusted every man in the Democratic party who has a spark of manliness in his composition, and who can distinguish the difference between right and wrong. As for the others, who are willing to be led like sheep to the shambles, they deserve the fate that awaits them. If they can swallow the principles (?) of the Democratic party of to-day, they are slaves who wear the yoke of servitude more meekly than even the negro's they so thoroughly despise. They are welcome to the degradation to which they are subjected. It is only as Americans that we blush to acknowledge that men can be found ready and willing to bow the knee to masters such as Jeff Davis and his northern allies.

### DEFAMING WASHINGTON.

Those who feel that where there is so much denunciation of Mr. Lincoln there must be some ground of complaint, should recollect the history of Washington's administration. The man whose memory is now dear to every American citizen and to every lover of liberty, was in his day subject to more slander than Abraham Lincoln. On the 4th of March 1797, the Aurora, a Democratic newspaper edited by William Duane, thus attacked Washington the last day of his Administration:

"Lord, lettest now thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation," was the pious ejaculation of a man who beheld a flood of happiness rushing in upon mankind. If ever there was a time that would license the reiteration of the exclamation, it is now arrived; for the man who is the source of all the misfortunes of our country, is this day reduced to a level with his fellow-citizens, and is no longer possessed of power to multiply evils upon the United States. If ever there was a period for rejoicing, this is the moment—every heart, in unison with the freedom and happiness of the people, ought to beat high with exultation that the name of WASHINGTON, from this day, ceases to give a currency to political iniquity, and legalize corruption. A new era is now opening upon us; an era which promises much to the people, for public measures must now stand upon their own merits, and nefarious projects can no longer be supported by a name. When a retrospect is taken of the Washingtonian administration for eight years, it is a subject of the greatest astonishment, that a single individual should have cankered the principles of republicanism in an enlightened people, just emerged from the gulf of despotism, and should have carried his designs against the public liberty so far as to put in jeopardy its very existence. Such, however, are the facts; and with these staring us in the face, this day ought to be a jubilee in the United States."

### WILL THEY EXPLAIN?

The Democratic party declared at Chicago that the war has failed as a means of securing the return of the seceded States. But the instant that their standard bearer declares that he does not consider it a failure, rank and file throw up their hats and re-echo the sentiment, while the leaders, who framed the platform, bow a sullen acquiescence, and inwardly chuckle at the thought that the declaration of their candidate will receive votes from one wing of the party, while their own sentiments as embodied in the Chicago resolutions will catch the remainder! But how do they explain their inconsistent position before the people! If the war has failed to restore the Union, and



they propose to stop it, how can they deny then that their scheme is to "let the South go." Or if they propose to continue the war, how can they overcome their solemn declaration—a unanimous one too—that war can never restore the Union! If you will admit to the South that they have proved the stronger of the two sections, what success will your proposition to return meet? They took up arms to secure independence. You tell them, in cowardly terms, that the North is not strong enough to conquer them with cannon, and yet you coolly ask us to believe that they will succumb to words! You insist that the South has proven itself terribly in earnest; if this is so, is she likely to come back in obedience to words, when she has, as you say, so successfully resisted grape and canister? The people of the South would have to be constituted different from the rest of mankind to surrender to you after you have told her that you have not power enough to compel obedience. Human nature in the South must be different from human nature in other parts of the world, if the Democrats can succeed with their plan after first making such an admission as they did at Chicago. On what grounds, or with what expectations of success, could the rebels be asked to yield what they have been fighting for, to the very men who have declared that they have been unable to wrest it from them? The *London Times*, referring to the Democratic plans, suggests that an armistice will first be in order, and then the Democratic party finding that the South cannot be coerced, will find also that it cannot be persuaded, and that the reflection encouraged by the interval will gradually induce the Federal States to relinquish what they cannot obtain." There is the Democratic policy in a nut shell—an armistice ending in a recognition of the Southern Confederacy!

#### ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

The Democrats are determined if possible to crush out freedom of thought and freedom of speech with all except themselves. On Tuesday evening last at the Lincoln and Johnson demonstration in New York, an attack was made upon one of the ward processions. The *New York Herald* thus describes it:—

"Shortly after nine o'clock, the Twelfth ward Lincoln Club made its appearance, and with it brought the particulars of a rather serious *emeute*. On starting from Harlem, and while between 125th and 126th streets, an attack was made upon them by a mob congregated in the vicinity. Stones were freely thrown, and a number of persons received severe contusions. Another attack was made upon the club at the corner of Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue. Here sticks and stones were resorted to, and several prostrated from the effects of severe blows. This locality it will be remembered, was the scene of the commencement of the draft riots last year. On the corner of Forty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, the Ninth district Provost Marshal's office was situated, and was set on fire at that time. The names of injured persons in the attack of last night did not transpire. One gentleman, however, a prominent Republican of this city, and who desires his name not mentioned in the affair, received some delicate attentions at the hands of the crowd. His carriage driver was knocked senseless to the pavement and his carriage otherwise damaged."

THAT'S SO.—Among some McClellan transparencies we recently noticed this: "The way 'Little Mac' will settle this war" with a picture of "Little Mac" holding "Abe" and "Jeff" out at arms length by the throat. That represents Little Mac as he was on the Potomac. Would not let any one else fight, and like the dog in the manger, would not fight himself. His letter of acceptance, however, is full of growling.

#### THE REBELS ON McCLELLAN.

While George B. McClellan commanded the Armies of the Union, the Rebel chiefs and journals affected to think him a great commander. They often asserted that he was our only General they feared, &c., &c., as if they would say so if it were true. Very rarely one of them would be provoked to turn upon him; but generally they professed great respect for and fear of him. After he was superseded, however, and it became morally certain that he would never be restored, they often told the truth—as witness the following leader in the *Richmond Whig* of April 21, 1863:

"THE LATE GEORGE B. McCLELLAN."

"Young Napoleon is dead—dead beyond resurrection. In the flesh he may still walk the earth, but in spirit, in power, in the hope of glory, he is defunct. It is a notorious fact that the ulaloos and hullabalooos over this person have ceased in Yankee land. For two or three months after his dismissal he was the pet object of Democratic sympathy and conservative sympathy; but now even Beast Butler has grander ovations than he. His name is seldom heard among men. He is no more."

A review of his career from the time he claimed Rosecrans's laurels in the little affair at Rich Mountain down to the time of the battle of Antietam, would be instructive to the nation of liars who accepted him at his own lying valuation, and discarded him because his falsehoods, gigantic as they were, produced no visible impression upon the rebellion. It might also profit the Confederacy to trace in the career of this braggart the overruling power which has never failed to darken the counsels of the wicked and to cause all things to work together for good in behalf of the just cause. *Nothing is easier to prove than that the elevation of McClellan to the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Yankee army was all that was needed after the election of Lincoln, to insure our independence.* The recital of a few facts will show how greatly we are indebted to him.

"In October, 1861, he had 180,000 men and the most overwhelming array of field artillery that had ever been seen upon this continent. Before him was an army of 40,000 Confederates, occupying Mason's and Munson's Hill, and defiantly daring him to come out of his fortifications. The roads were good and weather splendid; he had but to advance in force to gain an easy victory—so, at least, thought his master, Lincoln. But he knew his men were cowards, and he was afraid of his reputation. He did not want to fight; he sought merely to push us from one position to another by dint of enormous numbers—hence the flank movement by way of Leesburg, which ended so horribly, and benumbed him with fright for three months."

"Driven by an imperative order to advance again, in spite of the winter mud, he entered the entrenched camp at Manassas only to find it a mass of surrounding ruins."

"He shipped round to the Peninsula, taking 112,000 men with him. Magruder opposed him with but 7,500 men, kept him in check and forced him to the use of the spade and pick, his favorite weapons. He made siege, and in due time occupied our deserted lines. The battle of Williamsburg followed. His advance was whipped by Johnson's rear-guard, but owing partly to the ignorance of the country and to the bad handling of some of our troops, he was enabled to gain enough advantage on one wing to put some conceit into his men. He acknowledged, however, at one time it looked as if the Bull Run rout would be enacted again."

"After this battle an event occurred which has been forgotten, but deserves to be recalled. A Confederate surgeon, left in charge of the wounded, told McClellan that his gunboats might possibly reach Richmond, but that his infantry never would. The little Napoleon smiled, as if in pity of the surgeon's ignorance. The surgeon told him further that the Abolitionists were making a tool of him, and that they would throw him aside, proclaim a general emanci-

pation of negroes, and put an Abolitionist in his place. McClellan replied that he was in no fear of the Abolitionists as long as he had command of that army. 'But,' he added, 'if they do throw me aside, and set the negroes free, I shall go to Europe, and cease to have anything to do with this war.'

"How literally the Surgeon's predictions have been fulfilled! McClellan has been kicked out of office; the insurrection proclamation has been issued; Hooker, a pure-blooded Abolitionist, has commanded the Army of the Potomac; and it has not been two weeks since McClellan, in a public speech, urged the people to sustain Lincoln. How debased the creature is! Why is he not in Europe, and why does he longer live here, except in hopes of a new appointment under the Abolition despotism?"

"Space will not permit us to follow Young Napoleon through the narrative of his career. *The Yankees might have taken Richmond after the battle of the Seven Pines, when our forces were in confusion. After the battle of Hanover Court-House he might have done the same thing. After the battle of Antietam the same.*

"In the report of the battle he convicts himself of falsehood in the most glaring manner. He excuses himself for not renewing the battle the morning of the 18th, by saying his losses were so great, and there was so much disorganization in some of the commands, that he did not think it proper, especially as he was sure of the arrival that day of 15,000 fresh men. He 'happens to recollect' the return of his enemy, Hooker's corps, viz.: 35,000 men for duty, and four days after the same corps showed 13,500. Yet, after this admission of loss and disorganization, he closes by claiming a great victory, with a capture of 12 guns, 39 colors, 15,000 small arms and 6030 prisoners."

"His bombastic despatches from Western Virginia secured his elevation. His reputation was founded on lies. In lies he towered, and under lies he is lost—crushed. How fortunate for us that he was chosen chief of the Yankee army. With the immense numbers at his command, an officer of truth, enterprise and daring, would have pushed us sorely; but he was in awe of his dishonest reputation. His lies made him a coward; and from the first day to the last of his military career, he did not dare, on a single occasion, to expose himself to fire. A mendacious, dastardly boaster, he perished so unmanfully that the ridiculousness of his last moment destroyed every vestige of obligation conferred by his vain-glorious pretensions."

IN FIVE ACTS.—At the great Lincoln and Johnson meeting held in New York on Tuesday evening, Col. James B. Brady, of the 77th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, who served under McClellan on the Peninsula, thus describes that General's history:

"What is there of his career but this one tragedy of five acts? Act I.—Held in check six months by one quarter his force; advances and finds wooden guns, but no foe. Act II.—Halts a whole month with more than 100,000 men before 7,211 men at Yorktown. Act III.—After the battle of Williamsburg, allows his army to remain five days on the battle-field while the enemy retreat; then a week on the Pamunkey at the White House, while the enemy fortify Richmond; then stands astride the Chickahominy, waiting for it to rise. Act IV.—Retreats while even victorious with his four generals, the head-boards of our dead being scattered over almost every rod of the retreating path of the army. Act V.—Stands with folded arms while Pope is slaughtered at Bull Run."

—A religious correspondent desires to know whether if Mr. Wood's "creature" is elected, we are to have a revival of the lottery business.

# THE DIAL,

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## Government Securities.

[Corrected by JAY COOKE & Co., Bankers, 114 South Third Street.]

	New York Prices.	
U. S. 5-20 Bonds interest off.....	109	111
U. S. 6s, due 1881, Coupon.....	106½	107½
Do. due 1881, Registered.....	107	109
U. S. 7-10 Treasury Notes.....	107	109
Certificates of Indebtedness.....	94½	95½
Quartermasters' Vouchers.....	91	92
Gold.....	196	200
	Market steady.	

## Specie Quotations.

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

Bankable Currency the Standard.

GOLD.		SILVER.	
American.....	1 30@1 90	American, prior to 1852.....	\$2 10@
Do. (dated prior to 1834).....	1 55@ 60	Do. Quarts'.....	2 10@
Sovereigns, Victoria.....	11 20@ 25	Do. Halves and Qrt's, (new).....	2 20@ 2 25
Napoleon (20 francs).....	9 50@ 9 70	Dollars, Am. and Mexican.....	2 35@ 2 50
Doubleons, Sp.....	34 00@ 35 90	Do. Sp., perfect.....	2 35@ 2 50
Do. Mexican.....	33 50@ 34 00	Do. S. American.....	2 00@ 2 10
Do. Costa Rica.....	21 00@	Five Francs.....	1 25@ 1 30
Bars 900 fine.....	@ prm.	Francs.....	25
California, \$50.....	135 prm.	Gulders.....	44
and \$20 pieces.....	135 prm.	Prussian Thalers.....	55
California \$10.....	135@	German Crowns.....	1 53@
and \$5 pieces.....	135@	French do.....	1 53@
10 Gulder Pieces.....	6 10@ 6 15	English Silver.....	£ 7 00@
Ten Thalers.....	17 50@	Spanish and Mexican silver, @ oz.....	1 75
*A heavy Sovereign weighs 5 dwts. 2½ grains.			

## Pennsylvania Country Bank Notes

At Discount in Philadelphia.

[Corrected Daily, by CHAS. CAMERON & Co., Bankers, No. 33 South Third Street.]

Allegheny Bank, Pittsburg.....	½	Honesdale 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.....	2	Kittanning Bank.....	½
Bank of Chester Valley.....	½	Lewistown Bank.....	½
Catesville.....	½	Lebanon Bank, Lebanon.....	½
Bank of Crawford County.....	½	Lebanon Valley Bank, Leb.....	½
Meadville.....	½	Lock Haven Bank.....	½
Bank of Fayette Co.....	par	Mech's Bank, Pittsburg.....	½
Bank of Gettysburg.....	par	Merchants' & Manufacturers Bank, Pittsburg.....	½
Bank of Lawrence Co.....	1	Mifflin Co. Bank, Lewist'wn.....	½
Bank of Middletown.....	½	Milton Bank, Milton.....	½
Bank of New Castle.....	1	Monongahela Bank, Browns-ville.....	par
Bank of Pittsburg.....	40	Mount Joy Bank.....	½
Bank of Pottsville.....	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	Stroudsburg Bank.....	½
Downingtown Bank.....	½	Tioga Co. Bank.....	½
Exchange Bank, Pittsburg.....	½	Venango Bank, Franklin.....	½
Farmers' Bank, Pottsville.....	½	West Branch B'k, Williams-port.....	½
Farmers' Bank, Reading.....	½	Wyoming Bank, Wilkes'b'e.....	½
Farmers' & Drivers' Bank, Waynesburg.....	½	York Bank, York.....	½
Franklin Bank, Washington.....	½	York Co. Bank, York.....	½
Govern'm't Bank, Pottsville.....	½		
Harrisburg Bank.....	½		

## Uncurrent Money Quotations.

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

Discount.		Discount.	
New England.....	½	Wheeling.....	2½
New York City.....	½	Indiana.....	½
New York State.....	½	Illinois.....	½
Jersey—large.....	½	Missouri.....	½
Jersey—small.....	½	Tennessee.....	½
Pennsylvania Currency.....	½	Wisconsin.....	½
Do Small.....	½	Michigan.....	½
Delaware.....	par	Iowa.....	½
Do. small.....	½	Canada.....	prm. 38
Baltimore.....	½		
Maryland.....	½		
Dis. of Columbia.....	½		
Virginia.....	½		

## Foreign Bills of Exchange.

[Corrected by M. SCHULTZ & Co.]

London, 60 days' sight.....	2 18 @ 2 20
“ 3 days.....	2 20 @ 2 21
Paris, 60 days.....	290 @ 290
“ 3 days.....	287½ @ 290
Antwerp, 60 days.....	290 @
Bremen, 60 days.....	145 @
Hamburg, 60 days' sight.....	65 @
Cologne, 60 days' sight.....	1 38 @ 1 39
Amsterdam, 60 days' sight.....	75 @ 75
Frankfort, 60 days' sight.....	75 @
	Market steady.

## City Warrants.

[Reported Daily by F. WORK & Co., No. 43 S. Third St.]

New..... 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	@ 107
U. S. 7-10 Notes.....	107½	@ 108½
Quartermasters' Vouchers.....	dis. 91	@ 92
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness.....	dis. 33½	@ 34
Gold.....	prem. 19	@ 201
New Certificates of Indebtedness.....	94½	@ 95½

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

U. S. Bonds, 1881.....	106½	@
U. S. 7-10 Treasury Notes.....	108	@
Gold.....	200	@
New Certificates of Indebtedness.....	95	@
U. S. 5-20 Bonds.....	109½	@

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

American Gold.....	prem.	195 @ 200
Demand Notes.....	195	@ 200
Quarters and Halves.....	180	@
Penna. Currency.....	¾d	@ ½
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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.

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1000 Penna R 6s 1st m	123
2 sh Girard Bank	48
200 sh N Y & M	22½
1000 do 1 years certfs	94½
800 City 6s under 70	103
4 Del Div Canal	40
100 arch street Railroad	23½
200 Organic Oil	61
100 Ferry Oil	1½
25 sh Far & Mech Bank	66½
500 do coup off	103½
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100 Roberts oil	3
25 Preston Coal	40
100 Globe Oil	2
100 Sus Canal	19

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In the Name and by the Authority of the Com-  
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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 Common-  
wealth, \$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

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COUPONS ATTACHED.

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jr28-1m

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

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

It is now in use for Passenger and Freight business from Harrisburg to St. Mary's, (216 miles) on the Eastern Division, and from Sheffield to Erie (75 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.

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

LEWIS L. HOULT,  
General Ticket Agent, Phila.

JOS. D. POTTS,  
General Manager Williamsport.

## A NEW EFFORT TO FILL UP THE REBEL ARMIES.

The straits to which the rebels are reduced for men to fill up the vacant places in the ranks of their depleted armies, is shown in an article from the Richmond *Examiner* of the 20th instant. If the army is not filled up, there will soon be no army left; if the army is filled up, it can only be by driving into its ranks the men who are detailed to raise food and to prepare it. The problem for the rebel Government to solve is—an army without any one at home to sow and reap the grain, or farmers raising grain for the support of the population, and no army. It is not easy to see which is the worst horn of the dilemma.

From the Richmond *Examiner*, Sept. 20.

We publish an order this morning for the registration of all white males between seventeen and fifty, not actually serving with the Confederate armies in the field. The object of this order is, no doubt, to learn whether our armies may not be further strengthened without materially impairing the productive capacity of agriculture and mechanic arts. This is an operation at once delicate and important. If the power of exemption and detail has been exercised to the extent alleged, there may undoubtedly be an important economy in scrutinizing the list of indulgencies. At the same time our authorities must bear in mind that the season of seed time is at hand, and any unnecessary interruption of the farmer's labors must tell upon the next campaign, both at home and in the field. In view of this we most earnestly entreat all examining officers and examining boards to be earnest and diligent in the dispatch of this business. Work day and night. It is much less trouble to eat a late dinner, or no dinner, for a week or two, than the farmer to ride a plough-horse eighteen or twenty miles to be told that he must call again, and to be published as a deserter if he is not ready at a moment's warning. Promptitude is due no less to the government than to the people. Let it be known what is wanted, and who is wanted. Let us expel the tapeworm, and have directness, energy and dispatch. We repeat we do not regard this order as a levy *en masse*. It is a review, a scrutiny, a purgative of the exempt and detailed list. An increase of our army is rendered necessary by the recent Yankee draft, and we can best meet it by reviewing the indulgencies granted at a day when men were not so important to us. We ask a prompt report on the part of the people, and direction on the part of the authorities. We think the army may be greatly strengthened without materially impairing our industrial or social interest.

**IMPROPER INTERFERENCE OF THE MILITARY.**—The following from the New York *Times* hits the point.

"We understand that complaints of undue military interference are no longer confined to the Copperheads. The Union Committees for the Presidential campaign find their labors rendered superfluous by the achievements of our military authorities. It is very clear that if Secretary Stanton continues the vigorous movements of the last few weeks, the election may be regarded as a foregone conclusion. The Document Commission at Washington especially find that Sherman's and Sheridan's short reports of their victories throw into the background completely all the documents they have been able to circulate. They make Union voters a great deal faster than all the speeches ever made in Congress. It is pretty clear that Grant is actually chairman of the only Union National Committee of much importance in the pending canvass. Belmont will find him a troublesome customer to deal with.

## THE OCTOBER ELECTION.

Do our readers realize the fact that it is only a few days to the October election?

We have been used, in this part of the State, to early nominations and long campaigns; hence a short campaign is apt to find us unprepared for doing, in so short a time, the work that has heretofore been spread over a longer season.

The postponement of the Chicago nomination until the 29th of August, necessarily postponed the opening of the campaign until then, as there can be no political fight until both parties are in the field. This left us but six weeks for the preliminary struggle in October, and four of these are already gone. The remaining two must be well used if we expect to do our whole duty at the first election.

Many districts in this county have gone to work earnestly, and have got the people roused up to the importance of the coming election; others have done comparatively little.

It is not necessary that we should point out the neglectful districts. We ask our friends in every district to examine and answer for themselves. They will be able to tell by a glance over their own neighborhood, whether they are derelict or not.

We beseech them, every one, to make good use of the time that is left. The fate of the country hangs upon the approaching election. All eyes are turned to Pennsylvania, for if she goes against McClellan in October, she virtually decides the contest. There will be no struggle afterwards, in his behalf.

It is not simply to elect our county ticket that we appeal to our friends for earnest, active labor at the October election. That is one of the assured events of the future. But we want a large majority for it in order to contribute our due share to the majority in the State against McClellan. The position of the State will be decided, not by the aggregate of local results, but by the aggregate vote upon the county tickets. There are opposing candidates in every Congressional district. The vote for all these put together, will be the vote of the State, for there is no State officer to be chosen this fall.

**COPPERHEAD ASSURANCE.**—The Copperhead leaders of Berks have got up a special circular addressed to Soldiers in the service from Berks county, urging them to vote for McClellan. These same leaders, every one of them, voted against the Soldiers' voting Amendment. Pretty fellows, to be sure, to appeal to the soldiers, now, to vote on their side.

That the Copperheads won't be likely to make much by this dodge is shown by the following record of votes, taken by the soldiers in their respective hospitals and camps in anticipation of the Presidential election:

	Lincoln.	McClellan.
U. S. Hospital at York, Pa.	1,109	341
Campbell Hosp. Washington	573	120
Emery do.	373	170
1st New York Dragoons	750	1
Camp Parole Md.	1,528	237
Navy Hospitals, Annapolis	309	47
Soldiers' Hospital, do.	237	32
13th West Virginia Regiment	415	16
4th Brig. 2d Div. 9th Corps. Ind.	901	68
U. S. Hospital, Frederick, Md.	827	211
do. do. Wilmington, Del.	235	39
1st Maryland Light Artillery	105	8
5th New York Artillery	147	12
Total,	7,509	1,291

These are but a few of the many evidences which come to us, as to how the soldiers will vote. Considering that the friends and supporters of General McClellan cast 105,163 VOTES AGAINST allowing our Pennsylvania soldiers TO VOTE, it is a piece of consummate impudence for the Copperheads to ask the votes of the soldiers for their double-faced party.

**THE INDEPENDENT METHODIST CONGREGANCE ON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.**—The Conference of the Independent Methodist Churches in the United States closed their third session, in this city, at noon yesterday. The following resolutions, in respect to national affairs, were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That we regard all wars as wrong on the part of one or both of the combatants, and therefore, as a general rule, to be disapproved by Christian men. But we deny that defensive wars for the maintenance of national freedom or legitimate and wholesome government are morally wrong, or that it is our duty or would be morally right in us, either as laymen or as ministers, to weaken the hands of the Government in its efforts to put down treason and rebellion, by preaching "peace" to the loyal, who have been assailed by the South, and are struggling to maintain the national integrity and honor.

*Resolved*, That we shall hail the return of peace with inexpressible delight, whenever it can come to us with honor, and with the prospect of its continuance, by the subjugation of the Rebels in arms, the re-establishment of the national authority in every part of the Union, and the complete and final extirpation of slavery—the malign source of all our present burdens and calamities.

*Resolved*, That we regard all overtures for "peace," and all schemes for embarrassing the Government, depreciating the national credit, disaffecting the army, discouraging enlistments, and suspending hostilities, before the rebellion is effectually crushed, as *essentially treasonable*, and deserving of the scorn and execration of all honest and patriotic men.

*Resolved*, Therefore, That while we deprecate war and bloodshed, and long for the return of peace, we see no path to an honorable and lasting peace, unless it be through victory. We believe, therefore, that patriotism and Christianity alike require the vigorous prosecution of the impending war, till the last Rebel in arms is subdued; and that the wisest, best, and most religious policy is to leave all peace negotiations to the able commissioners now treating with the enemy—Generals Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, and Commodore Farragut.

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN A REPRESENTATIVE MAN.**—The Springfield *Republican* prints a glowing eulogy upon the life and course of President Lincoln, from which we take the following: "People may say what they will of the President, they cannot possibly put their hand upon or point to any other man in the Republic who represents to the people, north and south of Mason's and Dixon's line, and to the whole civilized world, so much of the honest loyalty and the real Democratic principle of the country as Abraham Lincoln. He stands out from all the men of his section and his time—and not alone by reason of his office—as the representative of the Republicanism of the Republic, the champion of Democratic principles, the friend of the Union and the Constitution, and the foe of all privilege and class denomination. Every man, loose from the bondage of political ambition, and loose from the greed of power and the love of slavery, thinks well of Abraham Lincoln, and casts in his lot with him. Thousands of Democrats, converted to freedom by the war, have, from the moment of their conversion, become his friends. His way of saving the country is recognized as the only way. A conquered peace is the only peace deemed possible.

**MUST MAKE A CHOICE.**—General McClellan occupies one of two positions: If he accepts the nomination, and does not intend to carry out the principles of the party tendering it, as enunciated in the Chicago resolutions, then he is a dishonest candidate. Either he is a candidate who believes that "immediate efforts should be made for a cessation of hostilities," or a candidate not to be trusted.

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