

# Campaign Dial.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON!

OUR COUNTRY, ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

VOLUME IX. NO. 62.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1864.

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## WHAT THE "DEMOCRACY" THINK OF THE SOLDIERS.

As the "Democratic" party have appealed to the soldiers for their votes at the coming elections, it would be well for the soldiers to remember some of the speeches as well as the acts of leading men and journals of that party, in reference to the heroic men who have poured forth their blood like water in defence of their country. We append a few which will serve to indicate how tenderly these patriotic Copperheads and McClellanites regard the brave and noble men who compose our armies.

The *Crawford County Forum*, referring to our soldiers, says: "The Administration has put arms in the hands of OUTLAWS, THIEVES, MURDERERS and TRAITORS."

The *Democratic Press*, Taylorsville, Ill., says of the army which is made up chiefly of volunteers, that it is "employed to STEAL NEGROES from their Southern masters."

The *Ashland (Ohio) Union*, Copperhead, speaking of our soldiers, calls them "HIRED HESSIANS, going to the sunny Southern soil to BUTCHER by wholesale, not forgers, but GOOD MEN, EXEMPLARY CHRISTIANS."

George W. Beck, of Ohio, in a speech before the Lansing Democratic Association, March, 1863, said:

"You Black Republicans began this war. You have carried it on for two years. You sent your HELL HOUNDS down South to devastate the country—and what have you done? You have not conquered the South. You NEVER CAN CONQUER THEM—and why? Because they are our brethren."

**FIXING THE BLAME.**—The Richmond correspondent of the *Charleston Mercury*, in speaking of the barbarous treatment of Union prisoners at Andersonville, says:

"Their will be a frienized howl in the North, but the world will exonerate us, and the Democrats will not be slow to fix the blame where it belongs."

To be sure; the Democrats fix the blame of everything, including the war itself, upon the loyal people, while they completely exonerate the traitors in everything they have done.

— Every rebel in arms and every rebel in office—every rebel office in the rebel States or in foreign lands—every hater of Democratic freedom and the rights of man, longs and labors for the overthrow of the Administration and the expulsion of Abraham Lincoln from the Presidential Chair.



## THE REASON WHY.

*John Bull.*—What's the news from America, Pam?

*Pam.*—Capture of Atlanta, probable capture of Mobile. The Weldon, &c.

*John Bull.*—Ah, well, you needn't say anything about that Georgia affair then.



*Newly Imported Grecian.*—Can ye tell me, Pat, who's the rigler Simo-krat-ic candidate?

*Pat.*—It's Little Mac.

*N. I. G.*—(Misunderstanding) Little Mike is it? Ooh, thin, three cheers for Little Mike!!

—"Little Mac" is called Little Mac because he never did anything to deserve being called great Mac.

**PHIL. KEARNEY'S PROTEST.**—When Gen. McClellan issued his extraordinary order for retreat to Harrison's Landing, after the battle of Malvern Hill, the noble and gallant Phil. Kearney exclaimed to the officers around him—

"I, Philip Kearney, an old officer, enter my solemn protest against this order for retreat. We ought, instead of retreating, to follow up the enemy and take Richmond. And in full view of all the responsibility of such a declaration, I say to you all, such an order can only be prompted by cowardice and treason."

**A REBEL OPINION OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.**—A refugee from Columbus, Mississippi, who was in Chicago during the McClellan Convention, and attended one of its sessions, says that, if he had been brought in to the wigwam asleep, and awakened amid the speeches of the delegates, he would have sworn, from their fury against the Federal Government and the Union soldiers, and their blatherskite about the "rights of the South," that he was back again in Mississippi. People throughout the North have got the impression that that was a Rebel Convention, from simply reading the newspaper reports of its proceedings.

**THE SONS OF LIBERTY.**—H. H. Dodd, chief officer of the treasonable organization in Indiana known as the Sons of Liberty, is now on trial in Indianapolis before a military commissioner. The investigation is progressing in open court, and the developments show that the Western States were brought to the verge of civil war, by Peace Democrats, who met and concocted in secret their plans of armed resistance to the Government; of revolution, of murder, and of arson. Connected with, and leaders of this conspiracy, are men who are now leaders in the Democratic party—who were leaders at Chicago—are leaders in the press and on the stump, and aspire to be leaders in the councils of the nation, under George B. McClellan.

—George H. Pendleton is so nearly an avowed Rebel that he is openly in favor of stopping the war now by giving the Rebels what they ask. He boasts that in Congress he never voted to grant a dollar or a man to carry on the war, and pledges himself hereafter, in whatever position he may be placed, to act and speak as he has heretofore acted and spoken. Let the elector remember that he cannot vote for McClellan without voting for Pendleton. Both or neither must be voted for. Let him remember, further, that Pendleton might come to occupy the Presidential Chair—a calamity than which a greater could scarcely be imagined.

**COPPERHEAD DEMORALIZATION IN MICHIGAN.**—Two of the most prominent candidates on the Copperhead State ticket in Michigan, have concluded not to stand the withering blast the people intend to visit upon all who are so bold as to stand under the white flag of the Chicago Convention, and have consequently withdrawn their names from the ticket.

# NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

## COUNTY OFFICERS

SHERIFF,  
HENRY C. HOWELL.

REGISTER OF WILLS,  
FREDERICK M. ADAMS.

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

## CITY OFFICERS:

RECEIVER OF TAXES,  
CHARLES O'NEILL.

CITY COMMISSIONER,  
THOMAS DICKSON.

## CONGRESS.

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

SENATOR—THIRD DISTRICT—  
ISAAC A. SHEPARD.

## 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. RENNER.  
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.

## ILLEGAL VOTING.

The Democrats have determined to have no more mass meetings between now and election day. The money is to be used to procure voters! In several of the wards bums are being located and assessed in the most bare-faced manner. Our own assessors seem to be derelict in their duty in not protesting and informing the District Attorney. All good citizens should keep an eye upon these people, for notwithstanding the cry of a "fair election," they propose to resort to the most infamous frauds in the effort to achieve success.

## The Great Chicago and Richmond Compromise

The St. Louis Democrat says that in the compromise meeting proposed by the Chicago Democrats, the two parties would discourse as follows:

The Democrats would say to Jeff. Davis, "We are determined that the Union shall be restored by any means except one; that is, we will not fight you." But Jeff. would reply, "If you do not intend to fight us, why not remove your armies from our soil, for otherwise we will fight you."

Democratic Party—"Oh, that is the very idea—that will be done instantly."

Mr. Davis—"Then you will let us alone—that is all we want."

Democrat—"No; the North and South must live together. We are unwaveringly for the Union."

Mr. Davis—"But we don't want to live with you, and according to the doctrine of State sovereignty, we have a right to do as we please."

Democrat—"But listen, Mr. Davis, the Union must be restored, but you may make your own terms. We are unwaveringly for the Union."

Mr. Davis—"Very well, then. Depose your President, and let Richmond be the Confederate capital for all the States, you joining us, whom you admit you have so outrageously wronged."

Democrat—"But would you not consent to make the city of Washington the Capital?"

Mr. Davis—"What is the difference, so the Union is restored? Nevertheless, I will consent to make the change when you have disposed of McClellan and his adherents."

Democrat—"Oh! he is with us. He is ready to do your bidding. We are unwaveringly for the Union on any terms but fighting for it."

Mr. Davis—"But what about the runaway negroes?"

Democrat—"We will catch them for you."

Mr. Davis—"What about our war debt?"

Democrat—"We will pay it."

Mr. Davis—"And our restored homes?"

Democrat—"We will restore all by the labor of our hard-fisted yeomanry."

Mr. Davis—"Will you deliver to us the hundreds of thousands of slaves whom the war has made free?"

Democrat—"We will."

Mr. Davis—"Then I will consent to be President of the United States. But you, plebian scoundrels, take care how you, again, by your mudsill majorities, attempt to thwart the will of the aristocracy of the land and assail the divinity of slavery."

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."—We see that the Secession journals all over the North are still prating about the letter of Lincoln, headed "To whom it may concern." We would simply call their attention to the memorable words of Judge Douglas, just before the Secession madness began. Speaking of the Southern States, he declared his willingness to go as far as the Constitution will warrant in securing their rights; "but, if they secede, I am in favor of allowing them JUST AS MANY SLAVES AND JUST AS MUCH SLAVE TERRITORY as they can hold at the point of the bayonet."

—The great "crime" which the Copperhead party charge upon President Lincoln is, that he desires to restore the Union, bettered, strengthened and ennobled by the removal of slavery. What complexion will that "crime" wear in history? Do Copperheads ever think of that?

McClellan and Woodward.—In that memorable letter of his in relation to Judge Woodward, General McClellan declared, "I desire to state clearly, and distinctly, that having some few days ago had a full conversation with Judge Woodward, I find that our views agree."

Judge Woodward decided plump against soldiers voting, and, as is well known, was opposed to extending them the right of suffrage. Judge Woodward, too, was then favorable to the withdrawal of our armies from Southern territory, and the offering of terms of peace to the Rebels. Judge Woodward had made open avowal of the opinion that slavery would, ere long, exist by law over the entire Union, and it was no secret maintained that the Supreme Court of the United States should decide that the acts of State legislation prohibiting slavery were unconstitutional and void. A more out and out upholder of "the peculiar institution," of the extreme State-rights theory of government is not to be found in the country than Judge Woodward, yet we have General McClellan's own authority, formally given, for the statement that their opinions are identical.

## PROPOSALS FOR LOAN-FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

### TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, October 1, 1864.

SEALED ORDERS will be received at this Department, under the act of Congress approved June 30th, 1864, until the noon of FRIDAY, the 14th instant, for Bonds of the United States to the amount of forty millions (\$40,000,000) of dollars. The bonds offered will bear an interest of six (6) per centum, payable semi-annually in coin, on the first days of May and November, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five (5) years, and payable in twenty (20) years from November 1st, 1864. Each offer must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars, and must state the sum, including premium offered for each hundred dollars, or for fifty when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principle, including premium of the whole amount bid for by each bidder, must be deposited as guarantee for payment of subscriptions; if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Boston, Philadelphia or St. Louis; or with the designated depository at Baltimore, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit or Buffalo, or with any National Deposit Bank which may consent to transact the business without charge; for which deposits duplicate certificates will be issued to the depositors by the officer of the Bank receiving them, the originals of which must be forwarded with the offers to this Department. All deposits should be made in time for the certificates with the offers to reach Washington not later than the morning of October 14th, as aforesaid. No offer not accompanied by its proper Certificate of Deposit will be considered. The Coupon and Registered Bonds issued under this proposal will be of the denomination of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars and one thousand dollars. Registered Bonds of five thousand dollars and ten thousand dollars will be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Friday, October 14. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notices of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers. In cases of acceptance, bonds of the description and denomination preferred will be sent to the subscribers at the cost of this Department, on final payment of instalments.

The deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last instalment paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted. The amount or accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer, officer or bank authorized to act under this notice, on advice of acceptance of offers, as follows:—

One-half on the 20th of October, and the balance (including the premium and original two per cent. deposit) on the 1st of October. The Bonds will bear interest from November 1st. Interest on deposits from that date to November 1st, will be paid by the Government in coin. One-half of the first instalment, or twenty-five per cent. of the accepted offer, may be paid, with accrued interest to October 14th, in United States "Certificates of Indebtedness; but such certificates will be used in part payment of the first instalment only.

Offers under this notice should be endorsed "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous to the Government is reserved by the Secretary.

W. P. FESSENDEN,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

**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 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, school 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:

County.	Gentlemen.
Adams	George McClellan, Gettysburg.
Allegheny	F. R. Brunot, Pittsburgh.
Armstrong	Col J B Finley, 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 Mandall, Dotyestown.
Butler	John H Negley, Butler.
Cambria	Edward Shoemaker, Ebensburg.
Carbon	M M Dimmick, Mauch Chunk.
Cameron	Edward Vossberg, Shippen.
Centre	Hon Samuel Linn, Bellefonte.
Chester	Addison May, West Chester.
Clarion	Hon ——— Campbell, Clarion.
Clearfield	James B Graham, Clearfield.
Cleint	L A Mackey, Look Haven.
Columbia	Robert F Clark, Rohrsburg.
Crawford	John Reynolds, Meadville.
Cumberland	Thomas Paxton, Carlisle.
Dauphin	Dr George Bailey, Harrisburg.
Delaware	Isaac Haldeeman, Chester.
Ekk	Henry Souther, Ridgway.
Erie	Jonas Gunnison, Erie.
Fayette	John K. Ewing, Uniontown.
Fores	George W Ross, Marionville.
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 Hartsler, Lancaster.
Lawrence	D Morris, New Castle.
Lebanon	George Atkins, Lebanon.
Lehigh	E T Seeger, 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, Shrewsbury.
Montgomery	B M Boyer, Norristown.
Monkton	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.
Schoenlykill	Hon E O Parry, Pottsville.
Snyder	Col Wm F Wagenseiler, Selinsgrove.
Somerset	Walter Spencer, Laporte.
Sullivan	L F Fitzh, Montross.
Susquehanna	Thomas Allen, Wellsboro.
Tioga	Capt John Owens, Lewisburg.
Union	E E Lytle, Franklin.
Venango	Hon Lewis Arnett.
Warren	Jas C Acheson, Washington.
Washington	P B Smith, Honesdale.
Wayne	Jas Armstrong, Jr, Greensburg.
Westmoreland	P M Osterhout, Tunkhannock.
Wyoming	Henry L Elsher, York.
York	Henry Halliwell, Secretary

Board of Controllers, Athenaeum Buildings.

THOMAS H. BURROWS.

Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans.

## COMMISSIONERS

TO HOLD

### THE ELECTIONS IN THE ARMY.

The following is an official list of the Commissioners appointed by Governor Curtin to proceed to the army for the purpose of holding the election therein, under the act extending the elective franchise to the Pennsylvania soldiers in the service of the United States. Those Commissioners who have received no other notice than this publication, as well as those who have been regularly notified, will report at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth on TUESDAY, October 4th, at 3 o'clock, to receive their commissions and file their oath of office.

James Holgate, Philadelphia, Department of the Cumberland.

J. R. Duglison, Philadelphia, Department of the Cumberland.

Edward S. Jones, Philadelphia, Department of the Cumberland.

John R. Tankusley, Franklin, Department of the Cumberland.

Col. Wm. McCandless, Department of the Cumberland.

M. W. Woodford, Allegheny, Middle Department.

William Bostick, Dauphin, Middle Department.

Col. W. J. Fulton, York, Middle Department.

Franklin Buice, Venango, Middle Department.

Israel Uncapher, Westmoreland, Middle Department.

John Major, Bedford, Middle Department.

Samuel Lloyd, Philadelphia, Middle Department.

Henry C. Gilmer, Philadelphia, Middle Department.

Joseph Aiy, Bucks, Middle Department.

Joshua Wright, Washington, Middle Department.

Miles Jacobs, Luzerne, Middle Department.

Joseph C. Smith, Philadelphia, Middle Department.

G. L. Morgan, Lawrence, Northern Department.

Jos. A. Bonham, Philadelphia, Northern Department.

John Jacobs, Montgomery, Northern Department.

J. Merrill Linn, Union, Department of the South (Morris Island).

Col. P. C. Elhaaker, Philadelphia, Army of the Potomac under Meade.

Townsend Yearsley, Philadelphia, Army of the Potomac under Meade.

Wm. V. McGrath, Philadelphia, Army of the Potomac under Meade.

Chambers Dubbs, Dauphin, Army of the Potomac under Meade.

J. B. Stackhouse, Philadelphia, Army of the Potomac under Meade.

Col. F. G. Morehead, Philadelphia, Army of the Potomac under Meade.

Thos. Ashton, Philadelphia, Army of the Potomac under Meade.

Saml. W. Morgan, Allegheny, Army of the Potomac under Meade.

Col. John W. Cain, Allegheny, Army of the Potomac under Meade.

Wm. G. Galbraith, Armstrong, Army of the Potomac under Meade.

David Aiken, Washington, Army of the Potomac under Meade.

Hugh Campbell, Perry, Army of the Potomac under Meade.

Geo. W. Walker, Franklin, Army of the Potomac under Meade.

John B. Hinds, Bradford, Army of the Potomac under Meade.

D. W. Patterson, Erie, Army of the Potomac under Meade.

Dr. H. C. Roberts, Luzerne, Army of the Potomac under Meade.

Samuel Jamison, Montgomery, Army of the Potomac under Meade.

Col. Wellington H. Ent, Columbia, Army of the Potomac under Meade.

G. H. Woodward, Philadelphia, Philadelphia and Chester Hospitals.

James Harper, Philadelphia, Philadelphia and Chester Hospitals.

Wm. P. Hibbard, Philadelphia, Philadelphia and Chester Hospitals.

David McKellog, Warren, Virginia and North Carolina.

John H. Shannou, Juniata, Virginia and North Carolina.

John L. Rittenhouse, Philadelphia, Virginia and North Carolina.

Capt. James Dyke, Philadelphia, Virginia and North Carolina.

Dr. Jonas McIntock, Allegheny, Virginia and North Carolina.

Col. John A. Danks, Allegheny, Virginia and North Carolina.

Daniel Flick, Somerset, Virginia and North Carolina.

Joseph Miller, Cambria, Virginia and North Carolina.

Col. Wm. Cooper Tally, Delaware, Virginia and North Carolina.

Capt. J. C. McCleary, Northumberland, Department of the Susquehanna.

Col. Buehler, Adams, Department of the Susquehanna.

Charles Darrah, Philadelphia, Department of the Susquehanna.

Samuel Daniels, Philadelphia, Department of the Susquehanna.

B. F. Reed, Union, Department of the Susquehanna.

Capt. Samuel Wrigley, Philadelphia, Department of the Susquehanna.

John C. Allen, Philadelphia, Department of the Southwest.

Dr. John Bayard Wood, Chester, Hospitals in New York and vicinity.

James T. McJunkin, Butler.

Jacob L. Grumph, Lancaster, detached Regiments and Hospitals in Tennessee.

Addison Leech, Armstrong, detached Regiments and Hospitals in Tennessee.

J. M. Foster, Allegheny, detached Regiments and Hospitals in Tennessee.

J. Robinson, Allegheny, detached Regiments and Hospitals in Tennessee.

John Paul, Westmoreland, detached Regiments and Hospitals in Tennessee.

James A. Leech, Mercer, Hospitals Washington and vicinity.

John B. Compton, Crawford, Hospitals Washington and vicinity. se30—St

### ENGRAVING.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute all kinds of designs for Posters, Newspapers, Books, &c., at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

ADRIAN & PROBASCO.

Designers and Engravers, 136 So. 3d street.

### LINCOLN, JOHNSON AND VICTORY.

THE NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE of the NATIONAL UNION PARTY will sit on and after the 14th of September, at the Commonwealth Building, CHESTNUT, above SIXTH Street, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

PARKHURST McLAUGHLIN, Chairman.

### CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 29, 1864.

NOTICE TO THE OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.

THE BOARD OF REVISION AND APPEALS will sit at the Office of the City Commissioners, No. 11 STATE HOUSE

ROW, to hear Owners of Real Estate desirous of appealing as to the Assessors' Returns of the Valuation of Real Estate in the City of Philadelphia for the triennial year, 1865, between the

hours of 10 A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., on the following days—

1st and 20th Wards, Monday, October 3

2d and 3d do Tuesday, do 4

4th and 5th do Wednesday, do 5

6th and 7th do Thursday, do 6

8th and 9th do Friday, do 7

10th and 11th do Monday, do 8

12th and 13th do Tuesday, do 9

14th and 15th do Wednesday, do 10

16th and 17th do Thursday, do 11

18th and 19th do Friday, do 12

20th and 21st do Monday, do 13

22d and 23d do Tuesday, do 14

24th and 25th do Wednesday, do 15

JAMES SHAW.

se30—ce25 Clerk City Commissioners.

**50,000 COPIES.**

FIFTY THOUSAND.

FIRST EDITION.

THE "CAMPAIGN DIAL"

WILL ISSUE ON

October 15, 1864.

AN

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A Newspaper of

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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.

## CAMPAIGN DIAL.

Philadelphia, Monday, Oct. 3, 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. Sarnier, |
| 3. Henry Sumner,        | 15. John Wister,        |
| 4. William H. Kern,     | 16. David McConaughy,   |
| 5. Barton H. Jenks,     | 17. David W. Woods,     |
| 6. Charles M. Runk,     | 18. Isaac Benson,       |
| 7. Robert Parke,        | 19. John Patton,        |
| 8. William Taylor,      | 20. Samuel B. Dick,     |
| 9. John A. Hiestand,    | 21. Everard Bierer,     |
| 10. Richard H. Coryell, | 22. John P. Penney,     |
| 11. Edward Holliday,    | 23. Ebenezer McJunkin,  |
| 12. Charles F. Read,    | 24. John W. Blanchard,  |
- By order of the State Central Committee.  
SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.

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

We are compelled to-day, in order to give our usual reading matter, to issue an Extra, containing important advertisements, to which we invite attention.

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

## HENRY M. NAGLEE.

The Democratic party is circulating as a campaign document the letter of Henry M. Naglee in answer to Judge Kelley's statement in reference to the inception of the Peninsular campaign. The letter is a literary curiosity, as well as an egotistical production. It contains within its own four corners its refutation, and is one of the most labored defenses of General McClellan the campaign has thus far produced.

Henry M. Naglee was a Brigadier General at one time, but losing sight of the fact that the people of the United States paid for his education in order to avail themselves of his military knowledge in the hour of trial, he resigned and retired to private life, and now amuses his leisure moments by writing, instead of fighting. But to the letter. There are certain statements of facts which the writer asks the people to believe, in order that his conclusions may be supported. It is a legal maxim that he who is false in one fact is false in all. Measured by this standard, Mr. Naglee's elaborate defence of Little Mac is worthless. Of course we can have no knowledge of the truth or falsity of Mr. Naglee's statements of what occurred at the council of war when the Peninsular campaign was discussed. We may only refer to the single point that as Mr. Naglee's primary object in writing was to deny Judge Kelley's assertion that Mr. Stanton was rude and insulting to Brigadier General Naglee, the letter itself proves the truth of the assertion. The cause of this rudeness we do not know, but the experience of the past three years has been that thousands of lives and millions of money might have been saved to a suffering and long-patient people, had certain officers not only been "insulted,"

but had been driven from the army in which they simply served either to draw the pay or promote their political advancement. This in passing, however. We have said that we cannot tell how correct Mr. Naglee may be in regard to the council of war. But let us judge of it by some of his other statements, of which the public are well informed, as the apologist of McClellan. "Why," inquires Mr. Naglee, "have McClellan and Sedgwick, and McPherson and Bayard, and Franklin and Buell, and Meade and Averill and Porter, and a score of other general officers, with hundreds, if not thousands of officers of an inferior grade, been offended and held back, and many of them dismissed from the army, without a word of explanation?" \* \* \* Why was General Stone, than whom there is not a more loyal man and accomplished gentleman and gallant soldier in the country, confined in prison for fifteen months? And when released by an act of Congress, why was it that neither the President, nor Secretary of War, nor Secretary of State, or other person at Washington, would assent to any knowledge or any participation in the arrest?"

Here is Mr. Naglee's indictment. We know nothing about the "scores of other general officers," but it will be news to the public to hear that General Meade, General Sedgwick, General McPherson and General Bayard have been "offended and held back" or "dismissed." General Meade is the commander of the Army of the Potomac. Generals McPherson, Sedgwick and Bayard gave their lives upon the battle-field a sacrifice to their country; and the struggle in which these brave men perished was inaugurated by Southern Democrats, and prolonged by the Northern Democrats, with whom Mr. Naglee and his idol, McClellan, are now in full and open sympathy! A little more such stuff, Mr. Naglee, and your open admiration for the rebel cause will be still more apparent to the people.

Mr. Naglee prates of honor! His notion of honor may be inferred from the fact that General Buell's name is included in the list of martyrs. General Buell declared explicitly over his own signature that he did not believe the war was being conducted properly by the Administration, and yet Mr. Naglee abuses the President because he did not continue in command an officer whose sympathies could not be in the cause, and who was base enough to draw pay for eighteen months while he held the views he now admits! A fitting general, truly, to command the army of the Southwest! Perhaps Mr. Naglee is vexed that Buell was not retained, in order that the gallant Sherman, whose heart is in the cause, might not have been able to capture Atlanta, and thus destroy the hopes of the Chicago nominee. If Buell was now in command, there could be no fear that by any military success on his part, he would interfere with the prospects of McClellan! And that is where the shoe pinches with Mr. Naglee.

Porter is among those who have been "offended" and "dismissed" by the Administration. Indeed! Has Mr. Naglee never heard of a certain court-martial which convicted the same Porter of treason? And pray what has General Franklin and General Averill done that they should suffer from the friendship of Mr. Naglee. Ah! there is General Stone! "Confined in prison for fifteen months." Exactly. "Than whom there is not a more loyal man and accomplished gentleman and gallant soldier." Exactly. But he owes his fifteen months' confinement to Mr. Naglee's idol—General McClellan—who was contemptible enough to cover up his own blunder at Ball's Bluff by

consigning to a long captivity this "accomplished gentleman and gallant soldier." As General McClellan alone was the cause of this imprisonment, of course the President and Secretaries of War and State could not "assent to any knowledge or any participation in the arrest." Is Mr. Naglee provoked because the authorities at Washington would not take upon themselves the infamy which belonged to General McClellan? But we come to that part of the letter which shows the *animus* of the writer. He repeats the slander that General Grant has proven the superiority of the Peninsular route, by losing 130,000 men by the overland route, between the 4th of May and the 1st of September! In other words, that General Grant has lost over one thousand men a day! General McClellan's prospects must be desperate indeed, when it is necessary to resort to such detraction as this set afloat by Mr. Naglee, in order to ruin the reputation of General Grant. But we desire Mr. Naglee and his Democratic friends to recollect these figures for a few weeks! When Grant takes Richmond, as he most assuredly will, notwithstanding Mr. Naglee's sneer, these men must not ascribe the victory to "overwhelming numbers." Have they not proven, to their own satisfaction at least, that General Grant's army is a mere skeleton! And if this mere corporal's guard captures Richmond, we expect Mr. Naglee and his associates to give more credit and praise to the Lieutenant-General than even we who do not believe his losses amount to one-half the figures given by the Democrats.

But how does it happen that Mr. Naglee is so well informed in regard to the strength of the Rebel army and its losses in the same campaign? He is pleased to put Lee's losses at 85,000. Modest, truly! Where did he get the figures? Is he in communication with the authorities at Richmond, and do they tell him their secrets? If they do, it is unkind in him to betray their confidence! If he has no means of gaining information from Richmond, why not frankly admit that in his zeal for the Hero of the Chickahominy, he has "guessed" or "estimated," or, not to put too fine a point on it, written what he knows to be untrue!

A few more such letters as this of Mr. Naglee's will crush out what little hope McClellan ever had of becoming President of the United States.

THE WHEEL HORSE BROUGHT INTO THE TRACES.—Some mighty magic has brought the Peace Democrats into line for McClellan. They seem perfectly satisfied that "Little Mac"—as Fernando Wood says—"will be the creature of our voice," and we know now of only one who refuses to be comforted, and that is Ben. Wood. Even Gov. Medary has, in a way, come down. He gives the ticket a place at the head of the *Crisis* as a matter of information to his readers, and in an editorial recommends the meeting of the Peace Democracy at Cincinnati on the 18th inst., not to nominate a ticket, but to set forth Democratic principles. The *Crisis* says:

"Although the Peace and State Right's men will vote nearly unanimously for the ticket nominated at Chicago, they owe it to the faith that is in them, to their ancestors, and to posterity, that they suffer not the Presidential election to pass without a living, burning record of their principles, and their firm, unrepurchasable adherence to them."

Now that Medary has simmered into acquiescence we announce that the Democracy is a unit. Union men may well ponder this thing. What has created this change of base? Fernando Wood says, "Intelligent and honest men do not concur in the opinion that McClellan will continue the war if elected." Of course he will not continue the war, for he must obey his party, and that party is for peace at any price. To think that McClellan will run counter to the party that nominated him is to suppose him a fool.

LINCOLN, GRANT, SHERMAN.—The finest engravings and best likenesses of these distinguished men, are for sale by PITCHER, 808 Chestnut street. See card.

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## GOD AND OUR COUNTRY'S RIGHTS.

The National Union Association of the various Wars, the Union Campaign Club, the Union League, and all other organized bodies of loyal citizens of this city, and our neighboring towns, friends of the honest and patriotic LINCOLN and JOHNSON, are invited to join in the Grand Union Meeting and Torchlight Procession, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 8th of October, 1864. Let all come with their Banners, their Transparencies, their Lanterns, and their Torches. By order of the National Union City Executive Committee. JOHN G. BUTLER, Chairman Committee on Meetings.

oc1-5t

## CAN HE LOOK?

In his letter of acceptance General McClellan says:—"I could not look into the faces of my gallant comrades of the army and navy, who have fought in so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors and the sacrifices of so many of our slain and wounded brethren, had been in vain." And yet the Convention which nominated General McClellan declared by a unanimous vote that there had been "four years of failure." General McClellan says he could not look the soldiers in the face and say this, but he accepts a nomination from the men who *did* say it! How does that improve his prospects? Does his declaration alter the unanimous one of the members of the Chicago Convention? If he could not face the soldiers with an assertion of this kind, how can he face them when he is supported by men who were cowardly enough to say it? General McClellan may not believe the war a failure, but if elected he must select his Cabinet from among men who do believe it a failure, and are therefore ready to recognize the South, notwithstanding "the sacrifices of so many of our slain and wounded brethren."

There is the point fairly put before the people. Either General McClellan did not believe what he wrote in reference to these sacrifices by his comrades; or believing it, he was craven enough to accept a nomination from those who, if he is sincere, were dastards when they affirmed that the soldiers had failed. His desire for office must be so great that he is willing to accept a nomination no matter from what quarter it may come, and no matter what may be the character and antecedents of the men who ten-

der it. A high-minded, brave and patriotic man, believing that the Chicago Convention had uttered a lie when they said our soldiers had failed, would have spurned a nomination from such men. General McClellan chooses to take the other course. He declares that the members of the Chicago Convention told a lie when they uttered this sentiment, but he is willing to accept the nomination of liars, and he expects to receive the support of those whom he thus convicts of falsehood. The people, however, believing Gen. McClellan's own assertion that the war is not a failure, will refuse to support *any party* that declares to the contrary. As the Democratic party is the only party that has so declared, there is no alternative for men, who love the truth, but to vote for Lincoln and Johnson. And especially must they do so, as the candidate for Vice President on the same ticket with General McClellan, is a man who has sat in the Chicago Convention, and was therefore one of the men whom General McClellan declares uttered a falsehood! Pendleton not only uttered a falsehood at Chicago, but he has boasted that by his votes he has endeavored by every means in his power to make the war, what McClellan says it is not, a failure. General McClellan had better consider whether he is at this time in a condition to look into "the faces of his gallant comrades."

## LOW PRICES.

One of the temptations held out by the Copperheads to the working men, is the promise that prices will fall as soon as McClellan is elected.

Gold, however, went up as soon as McClellan was nominated, and it began to come down as soon as victory perched on our banners at Atlanta. The victories of Farragut at Mobile, and Sheridan in Virginia, have added to its decline; and the result is now seen in a general decline in the prices of everything else.

This return to lower prices is not, as the reader will easily perceive, caused by any growing probability of McClellan's election. On the contrary, McClellan's chances have declined more perceptibly than prices, and from the same cause. The victories of our armies have had a more depressing effect upon him than upon Gold and other commodities; so that, while prices are steadily declining, Lincoln's chances improve and those of McClellan decrease.

It is idle, therefore, to talk of bringing about lower prices by electing McClellan. The true way to bring prices down is to conquer the Rebels. Every blow that tells upon them tells also upon the Gold market. And the true way to conquer the Rebels, is to sustain the only candidates who are in favor of fighting them. McClellan and Pendleton are for armistice, and no more fighting—Lincoln and Johnson are for fighting until the Rebels submit. To whip them is the only way to bring them to their senses—and the market, always sensitive, responds with alacrity to every Union victory by a fall in price. Elect Old Abe, and in a short time we will have a *genuine* peace and a return to peace prices.

## THE WAR DEMOCRATIC GROUND.

The Hon. John A. Griswold, of Troy, New York, a whole-souled War Democrat, has received the nomination for Congress in his district. In accepting the nomination he states the true ground upon which War Democrats ought to stand, in the following clear and comprehensive manner:

"For the preservation of our Government and the continuance of the Union in its integrity but one course has commended itself to my judgment. I believe the military power of the South must be broken—her armies demolished. Whenever this shall have been accomplished, or when that portion of her people now in rebellion evince a willingness to lay down their arms and resume their allegiance to the laws of the land, all conflicting differences could, I think, be reconciled. So long, however, as the people of the South are under the iron rule of their present despotic leaders, and these leaders wield the power of an unconquered army, there can be no hope of a peaceful arbitrament. Until some other than the 'recognition' of a Southern Confederacy can be the basis of negotiation I would strengthen our armies in the field. For one I desire to be among the very last who would yield assent to the establishment of a foreign Government on the soil of the United States, whether that Government be presided over by Jefferson Davis, or ascion of royalty furnished through the disinterested magnanimity of England or France.

"I do not forget that *the war has been forced on the North*, and that it must be waged for our national life, for the hopes of self-government, for the respectability and dignity of labor. Thus regarding it, I have no words of allowance and sympathy for those who, assuming to be the exponents of public sentiment, have only tender expressions of apology and kindness for treason and traitors, and an inexhaustible vocabulary of denunciation for the war and everything incidental to its conduct. Peace, beyond any other possible event, would be hailed throughout the land with exultation and thanksgiving, but it must be a peace without dishonor, without disunion, and of a character not again to be broken. It is for such a peace that myriads of graves have been filled with the bravest in our land—only such an one can atone for the anguish and desolation which now darken the homes from which these brave men went forth to battle.

"To the men and measures that in my judgment will most certainly and speedily promote the consummation of such a peace, I shall continue to give my earnest support."

This exposition of patriotic policy should serve as a foundation for all loyal men, independent of party.

ANOTHER DESERTER FROM THE WHITE FLAG.—As fast as the color of the flag under which the supporters of McClellan are invited to rally becomes known, desertions become more frequent. The truth is, loyal men have no liking for the White Flag raised at Chicago, and there is a general disposition to repudiate it. The Boston *Herald*, a paper of wide circulation, a supporter of Douglas in 1860, has come out against the Chicago doings. We quote a single paragraph from its article repudiating the entire concern:

"The talk about free speech, a free press, and the Constitution, is very pretty, and these are capital catch-words to deceive honest voters. But how is it in the dominions of Jefferson Davis? How about a free press and free speech there? If a man in Virginia should dare to utter one word against Davis or his plans, he would be hung to the first tree or most convenient lamp-post for his temerity. Yet these leaders are the men that the Chicago Convention propose to restore to power in the nation to wreak their vengeance upon those at the North who have opposed them. What kind of liberty of speech and of the press would there be then? The success of the Chicago ticket would be but the beginning of a series of disasters horrible to contemplate. For ourselves we support no such doctrines and no such ticket as those made and put forth at Chicago, and which we believe will be repudiated by the people at the polls."

# THE DIAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) BY  
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## Government Securities.

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

	New York Prices.
U. S. 5-20 Bonds interest off.....	105 1/2 @ 106 1/2
U. S. 6s, due 1881, Coupon.....	106 1/2 @ 106 1/2
Do. due 1881, Registered.....	107 @ 109
U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.....	105 @ 107
Certificates of Indebtedness.....	95 @ 96 1/2
Quartermasters' Vouchers.....	93 @ 94
Gold.....	190 @ 192

## Specie Quotations.

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

Bankable Currency the Standard.

GOLD.		SILVER.	
American.....	1 30 @ 90	American, prior to 1852.....	\$2 10 @
Do. (dated prior to 1834).....	1 55 @ 60	Do. Quarts.....	2 10 @
Sovereigns, Victoria.....	11 50 @ 12	Do. Halves and Qrt's, (new).....	2 20 @ 2 25
Sovereigns, old.....	11 20 @ 25	Dollars, Am. and Mexican.....	2 35 @ 50
Napoleon (20 francs).....	9 50 @ 9 70	Do. Sp. perfect.....	2 35 @ 50
Doublons, Sp.....	34 00 @ 35 50	Do. S. American.....	2 00 @ 2 10
Do. Mexican.....	33 50 @ 34 00	Five Francs.....	1 25 @ 1 30
Do. Costa Rica.....	21 00 @	Francs.....	25
Bars 900 fine.....	@ prm.	Guilivers.....	55
California, \$50 and \$20 pieces.....	135 prm.	Prussian Thalers.....	44
California \$10 and \$5 pieces.....	135 @	German Crowns.....	1 53 @
10 Guilder Pieces.....	6 10 @ 6 15	French.....	1 53 @
Ten Thalers.....	17 50 @	English Silver £ & 7 00 @	
		Spanish and Mexican silver, 7/8 @.....	1 75

## Pennsylvania Country Bank Notes

At Discount in Philadelphia.

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

Allegheny Bank, Pittsburg.....	3/4	Honesdale Bank.....	3/4
Anthracite B'k, Tamaqua.....	3/4	Iron City B'k Pittsburg.....	3/4
Bank of Beaver Co., Pa.....	3/4	Jersey Shore Bank.....	3/4
Bank of Chambersburg.....	2	Kittanning Bank.....	3/4
Bank of Chester Valley.....	3/4	Lewisburg Bank.....	3/4
Costesville.....	3/4	Lebanon Bank, Lebanon.....	3/4
Bank of Crawford County.....	3/4	Lebanon Valley Bank, Leb.....	3/4
Meadville.....	3/4	Lock Haven Bank.....	3/4
Bank of Fayette Co.....	par	Mech's Bank, Pittsburg.....	3/4
Bank of Gettysburg.....	3/4	Merchants & Manufacturers Bank, Pittsburg.....	3/4
Bank of Lawrence Co.....	1	Mifflin Co. Bank, Lewist'wa.....	3/4
Bank of Middletown.....	3/4	Milton Bank, Milton.....	3/4
Bank of New Castle.....	1	Monongahela Bank, Browns-ville.....	par
Bank of Pittsburg.....	40	Mount Joy Bank.....	3/4
Bank of Pottstown.....	3/4	Octoraro Bank, Oxford.....	3/4
Citizens B'k, Pittsburg.....	3/4	Petroleum Bank, Titusville.....	3/4
Cleardale Co. Bank.....	3/4	Pittston Bank, Pittston.....	3/4
Columbia B'k, Columbia.....	3/4	Stroudsburg Bank.....	3/4
Downingtown Bank.....	3/4	Toga Co. Bank.....	3/4
Exchange Bank, Pittsburg.....	3/4	Venango Bank, Franklin.....	3/4
Farmers Bank, Pottsville.....	3/4	West Branch B'k, Williams-port.....	3/4
Farmers & Drivers' Bank, Waynesburg.....	3/4	Wyoming Bank, Wilkes'b.....	3/4
Franklin Bank, Washington.....	3/4	York Bank, York.....	3/4
Governm't Bank, Pottsville.....	3/4	York Co. Bank, York.....	3/4
Harrisburg Bank.....	3/4		

## Uncurrent Money Quotations.

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

Discount	Discount
New England.....	2 1/2 @ 2 3/4
New York City.....	2 20 @ 2 21
New York State.....	2 30 @ 2 30
Jersey—large.....	2 57 1/2 @ 2 57 1/2
Jersey—small.....	2 50 @
Pennsylvania Currency 1-5 @.....	2 50 @
Do small.....	2 50 @
Delaware.....	2 50 @
Do small.....	2 50 @
Baltimore.....	2 50 @
Maryland.....	2 50 @
Dis. of Columbia.....	2 50 @
Virginia.....	2 50 @

## 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'.....	2 30 @ 2 30
3 days'.....	2 57 1/2 @ 2 57 1/2
Antwerp, 60 days'.....	2 50 @
Bremen, 60 days'.....	1 48 @
Hamburg, 60 days' sight.....	63 @
Cologne, Leipsic, Berlin, 60 days' sight.....	1 38 @ 1 39
Amsterdam, 60 days' sight.....	70 @ 73
Frankfort, 60 days' sight.....	73 @

## City Warrants.

[Reported Daily by F. W. & Co., No. 48 S. Third St.]  
New..... 3 1/2 Dis.

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

Demand Notes.....	prem. @
U. S. Bonds, 1881.....	105 1/2 @ 106 1/2
U. S. 7 3-10 Notes.....	105 1/2 @ 106 1/2
Quartermasters' Vouchers.....	dis. 91 @ 92
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness.....	dis. 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Gold.....	prem. 190 @ 192
New Certificates of Indebtedness.....	94 1/2 @ 95 1/2

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

U. S. Bonds, 1881.....	105 1/2 @
U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes.....	106 1/2 @
Gold.....	191 1/2 @
New Certificates of Indebtedness.....	95 @
U. S. 5-20 Bonds.....	106 1/2 @

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

American Gold.....	183 @ 190
Demand Notes.....	185 @ 200
Quarters and Halves.....	180 @
Penna. Currency.....	2 1/2 @ 1 1/2
N. Y. Exchange.....	1/2 @ 1/2

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**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 be the 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.  
820-Im W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

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

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throughout the country will give further information, and

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# U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

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

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

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

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

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

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS.

throughout the country will give further information, and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

# Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales,

OCT. 3, 1864

COLLECTIONS REMITTED FOR ON DAY  
OF MATURITY.

REPORTED BY

DEALERS IN BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE,  
SPECIE, &c.

## FERREE & CO., Bankers,

38 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

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

### FIRST BOARD.

21000 U S 5-20, coup off	102
10000 do 81s	106 1/2
2500 City 6s, new	102 1/2
100 Irwin Oil	7 3/4
100 Rock Oil	4 1/2
100 do	4 1/2
100 Ferry Oil	4 1/2
100 Lehigh Nav	80
30 Green and Coats	30
100 Cam & Amb. 75s	104
30 Penna R R	69 1/2
1000 City 6s	102
2000 do	108
100 sh Dalzell Oil	b30 9 1/2
50 McClintock	6 1/2
50 sh Noble & Del	12 1/2
500 Tioga, bds	112
100 sh Catawissa	20
100 sh Egbert Oil	3
150 sh Long Island	48
100 Phila and Erie R	32

### 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 EX-  
CHANGE THEIR 5-20s for this more permanent Loan, es-  
pecially 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

### CHARTER 1829. PERPETUAL.

FRANKLIN  
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
OF PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 11, 1864

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. Banker,  
Tobias Wagner,  
Samuel Grant,  
Jacob R. Smith,  
Geo. W. Richards,  
Isaac Lea,  
Edward C. Dale,  
George Eales,  
Alfred Fidler,  
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CHARLES N. BANKER, President.  
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J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

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BANKERS' BILLS  
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Brown, Brothers & Co., Liverpool.  
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IN SUMS TO SUIT,

FOR GOLD OR FOR CURRENCY.

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M. SCHULTZ & CO.,  
No. 16 South Third Street.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

## 7-30 LOAN

RECEIVED BY

## FERREE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 33 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

USUAL COMMISSIONS ALLOWED TO BANKS AND  
BANKERS.

### BANK NOTICE.

The bills of THE FARMERS' & MERCH-  
ANTS' BANK, of Greensborough, Maryland,  
are redeemed at  
The Citizen's Bank, Baltimore.  
Messrs. Ferree & Co., Philadelphia, and  
Thompson & Bros., New York City.  
At 1-2 Per Cent. Discount.  
A. E. WARNER,  
CASHIER.

### EIGHTEEN CITIES' QUOTATIONS.

The only Bank Note Reporter with Eighteen Cities  
Quotations of Bank Notes is the  
AMERICAN BANK NOTE REPORTER.  
Now out for OCTOBER 1st.

CORRECTED BY EMINENT BANKERS, VIZ.:

Craven & Co.,	New York City.
Ferree & Co.,	Philadelphia.
S. E. Cohen,	Baltimore.
Johnson Bros. & Co.,	Cincinnati.
Ward & Brother,	Rochester.
A. C. Badger & Co.,	Chicago.
Fant, Rittenhouse & Co.,	Washington City.
H. Markell & Co.,	Dubuque.
Arthur Bland,	Louisville, Ky.
B. A. Tillinghast & Son,	Troy, N. Y.
Sample & Jones,	Pittsburg.
Allen, Copp & Nisbet,	St. Louis.
E. Everson,	Albany.
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### STOCK-TABLES, MARKETS.

THIRTY NEW COUNTERFEITS.  
SUBSCRIPTION, Per Annum,  
Semi-Monthly, \$2.50 Monthly, \$1.50.  
Weekly, \$3.50.  
Single copies, Fifteen Cents.  
Address, S. E. COHEN, Publisher,  
108 S. 3d Street, Philadelphia.

### 1864 PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD. 1864

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 Look Haven, and between Baltimore and Look 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 Thirtieth and Market Streets, Philadelphia.	
J. W. Reynolds, Erie.	
J. M. Drill, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.	
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.	
LEWIS L. HOUFA, General Ticket Agent, Phila.	
JOS. D. FOTTS, General Manager, Williamsport.	

### PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:  
A. G. CURTIN.  
In the Name, and by the Authority of the Com-  
monwealth 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, en-  
titled "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, Com-  
missioners of the Sinking Fund, created by said  
Act of the General Assembly, on the first Mon-  
day 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 re-  
deemed and held by them: whereupon the  
Governor shall direct the certificates represent-  
ing the same to be cancelled, and on such can-  
cellation issue his Proclamation, stating the  
fact, and the extinguishment and final dis-  
charge 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 require-  
ments 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 hun-  
dred 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,	\$288,308 03
Interest Certificates redeemed,	261 47

Total, \$288,569 50  
Now, therefore, as required by the Third Sec-  
tion of the Act of Assembly first above men-  
tioned, I do hereby issue this, my proclama-  
tion, declaring the payment, cancellation, ex-  
tinguishment and final discharge of two hun-  
dred 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.

## A Plain Exposition of what will Result from the Election.

A cotemporary thus briefly and forcibly sets forth the attitude of the two candidates for the Presidency, respectively, now before the American people. The truth, when thus presented, cannot be resisted by those who love their country. As an exposition of McClellan's propositions and Lincoln's intentions, it comes nearer a fair statement of the facts involved in the contest, than anything we have read since the campaign opened:

I. McClellan proposes to beg peace of the Rebels. Lincoln intends that the Rebels shall beg peace of him.

II. McClellan proposes to give the traitors in arms an armistice—a breathing spell wherein they may recruit their armies, rebuild their battered fortifications, and fit up their piratical ships to devastate our commerce. Lincoln intends to give their wicked minds no peace or rest until they hoist the white flag and surrender at discretion.

III. McClellan proposes to save the country by the kind permission of the slaveholders. Lincoln intends to save the country whether the slaveholders consent or not.

IV. McClellan proposes to restore the Union with slavery. Lincoln intends to restore the Union without slavery.

V. McClellan proposes to send only white soldiers into the field. Lincoln intends that the blood of black men shall not be deemed more sacred than that of white men, and that they too shall fight for the nation and freedom.

VI. McClellan intends to break our national word, pledged to the negroes and the civilized world, that this nation shall come out of the war a nation of freemen. Lincoln intends to keep our pledged faith, and make the great republic the seat and throne of human liberty.

VII. McClellan proposes to stand on his record, which is a record of failures. Lincoln intends to stand on his record, which is a record of successes.

VIII. McClellan proposes to fill the highest offices with men of the same party and of the same sympathies as those whose treason brought on the war. Lincoln intends that none but such as are thoroughly devoted to the Union shall fill places of trust.

IX. McClellan proposes to carry on the war by a series of masterly retreats. Lincoln proposes to carry on the war by a series of unceasing advances.

## THE WORDS OF A TRUE DEMOCRAT.

The following is an extract from a private letter written by John T. Waite, of Norwich, Ct., the first elector at large on the Union ticket of that State. Mr. Waite has always been a prominent Democrat, earnest in his convictions and faithful to his party; but in times like these he thinks that the first duty of every citizen is to his country:—

"From March 1861 to the present time, I have openly and publicly cursed secession, and the scoundrels who originated and who have preached and practised it.

"I have considered that all old parties were sundered, that all old party issues were dead, and that it was the duty of every man to do all in his power to sustain the administration of Mr. Lincoln. You know I voted against him for the patriotic Douglas in 1860. I don't consider him a perfect man, by any means. But I have had, from the day he was inaugurated till this, an abiding faith in his integrity, capability and patriotism—and when the question came whether I would sustain him standing on the platform adopted at Baltimore, or sustain McClellan standing on the Chicago platform, I could not hesitate one moment.

"Yours, truly,

"JOHN T. WAITE."

—Is it possible for McClellan to vote for Pendleton or for Pendleton to vote for McClellan? Neither can vote for his colleague on the same ticket without the meanest self-stultification. What a dose!

## QUERIES FOR THE HOUR.

Q. Where are the friends of slavery to be found in this country?

A. With the McClellan Copperhead Democracy.

Q. Where are the persons to be sought who in all past contests have been rated as Northern men with Southern principles?

A. With the McClellan Copperhead Democracy.

Q. Where are the enemies of civil rights in Kansas and the abettors and defenders of border ruffian invasion to be met with?

A. With the McClellan Copperhead Democracy.

Q. Where are the men who have justified the suppression and destruction of anti-slavery presses, the burning of anti-slavery halls, the lynching of men for anti-slavery sentiments, the mobbing of lecturers on account of their advocacy of freedom, and the allowing of postmasters to throw anti-slavery publications out of the mails?

A. With the McClellan Copperhead Democracy.

Q. Where are the men who endorsed the statement made in Independence Square by a Southern orator, that the only question at issue was whether capital should hire its labor or own it?

A. With the McClellan Copperhead Democracy.

Q. Where is the Northern ex-President who treacherously betrayed the anti-slavery sentiment of the party which elected him to power the moment the death of Gen. Taylor gave him the opportunity of doing so?

A. With the McClellan Copperhead Democracy.

B. Where is the Northern ex-President who signed and approved the Kansas-Nebraska bill?

A. With the McClellan Copperhead Democracy.

Q. Where is the Northern ex-President who sought to rivet the chains of hopeless bondage on the freemen of Kansas by means of the fraudulent Lecompton constitution, and who suffered his cabinet officers to betray all the resources of the government into the hands of the rebellion?

A. With the McClellan Copperhead Democracy.

Q. Where are all the friends of the rebellion, the Peace men, the Copperheads, the Southern refugees, the spies, conspirators, and pimps of the Rebels to be found in the North?

A. With the McClellan Copperhead Democracy.

Q. Where are the advocates of a degrading and ignoble peace at any cost of national humiliation, and at any sacrifice of our dear-bought conquests?

A. With the McClellan Copperhead Democracy.

—The name of Brig.-Gen. Meagher, the patriotic Irish-American, having been published in the list of speakers at the late McClellan meeting, he writes to the New York Herald saying that he was not invited to be present, and would not have accepted the invitation if he had received one. He adds:

"Having assured you of this—assured you, as I do emphatically, that the only party I swear and vote by is the Army of the Potomac—and having informed you of where I was at the time of meeting referred to, and my determination never to contract, if I can possibly repel it, the cancerous distemper of being a New York politician—the falsest and foulest of lepers—I beg you to redeem my name from that very dubious litany of orators in which you involved it in the issue of the 18th of this month."

DON'T AGREE.—We cannot altogether harmonize two statements being made by the Democratic press. They urge that the army is for McClellan, and in the next breath state that Lincoln officers have coerced the soldiers' sentiment for the present administration. We can scarcely make the ends of this story agree. It, however, is about on a par with the record of McClellan when compared with the Chicago platform, and consequently will go down easily with the gullible ones of the party.

## An Ohio Battle Flag in the Hands of a Bishop.

The recent session of the Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, was characterized by an incident of patriotic and thrilling interest. Bishop Simpson followed the introductory exercises with a speech an hour and a half long, without manuscript, in which he held his vast audience of cultivated gentlemen spell-bound, under his discussion of the four questions: "Shall our Government be destroyed and swept from the earth? Can we be divided into two or more Governments? Shall we have a new form of Government? Is not the nation to rise out of its present troubles, better, firmer, and more powerful?" During the whole of the address of this wonderful orator, the assembly, in deep silence, hung upon his lips, save when applause was struck out of them as with blows of magnetism. But a scene ensued, in the delivery of his peroration, that will make this Conference memorable to every one who attended it. An eye-witness says:

"Laying his hands on the torn and ball-riddled colors of the 73d Ohio, he spoke of the battle-fields where they had been baptised in blood, and described their beauty as some small patch of azure, filled with stars, that an angel had snatched from the heavenly canopy to set the stripes in blood. With this description began a scene that Demosthenes might have envied. All over the vast assembly handkerchiefs and hats were waved, and before the speaker sat down the whole throng arose, as by a magic influence, and screamed, and shouted, and saluted, and stamped, and clapped, and wept, and laughed in wild excitement. Colonel Moody sprang to the top of a bench and called for the Star Spangled Banner, which was sung, or rather shouted, until the audience dispersed, as it had to disperse."

GENERAL McCLELLAN SYMPATHIZES WITH THE ARMY AND NAVY.—General McClellan, says the New York Herald, is at Orange. The other day he made a neat little speech there, in which with proper sentiment he gracefully alluded to the achievements of our great military and naval heroes. He mentioned by name Farragut, Sherman, and Sheridan. Very well—great heroes, every one. Did General McClellan ever hear of a man by the name of Grant—a general in our armies. There certainly is such a man, and he has fought some great battles and achieved great victories. It would be well for Gen. McClellan to study this subject and get posted by the time he makes another speech. He will then be able to use the names of some more of our heroes, and it will have a good effect; for they are names that the people like to hear.

NO SURRENDER.—When at Buena Vista, after much desperate fighting, Gen. Taylor was summoned by Santa Anna to surrender at discretion, the reply of the old hero was that he declined acceding to the request.—Now, the Chicago leaders demand a "cessation of hostilities," and their candidate says he is happy to know that when the nomination was made the record of his life was kept in view. A change merely of date and names in the letter above referred to of Gen. Taylor will furnish the response, in effect, which the nation is preparing to give at the ballot-box:

Nov. 8, 1864.—"To the Chicago Managers:—In reply to yours, summoning us to surrender our forces at discretion, we beg leave to say that we decline acceding to your request. We remain, &c.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE."

—G. B. McClellan has drawn the pay of a Major General for two years, without rendering a day's service in return for such remuneration. He is now the nominee of a professedly great party—whose success he considers beyond the peradventure of a doubt. Why does he not exhibit his confidence in his friends by resigning? Answer! *Little Mac is too fond of a good thing to give it up so!*