

Campaign Dial.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON

OUR COUNTRY, ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

VOLUME IX. NO. 64.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1864.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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.

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

NOT SO EASY, LITTLE MAC.

[From the St. Paul Press.]

"Thus conducted, the work of reconciliation would have been easy."—See McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

No, not so easy, Little Mac,
For I was there to see;
You may have had an easy time,
But it was hard on me.

I shall remember, Little Mac,
Even to my dying day,
How in Virginia's miry swamps
Week after week we lay.

Your stars shone brightly, Little Mac,
Your gloves were white as snow;
But we, poor soldiers in the mire,
Were floundering to and fro.

The rebels laughed at us, Little Mac,
Who could their mirth condemn?
We tolled like muskrats in the mud,
The negroes tolled for them.

'Twas kindness in you, Little Mac,
To set no negro free;
'Twas kindness to your Southern friends;
But rather hard on me.

'Twas manly in you, Little Mac,
To leave our foes their slaves;
They doubtless needed them to dig
Their trenches and their graves.

But 'twas not easy, Little Mac,
For us, worn out with toil,
To meet such foes as we met
Upon the sacred soil.

They fought us fiercely, Little Mac—
Had naught to do but fight;
Our guns were rusty with neglect;
Our spades alone were bright.

And you remember, Little Mac,
That famous "change of base;"
To us that fought that seven-days fight,
'T was no pleasant race.

You say 'twas easy, Little Mac;
But I remember well
'Twas hard to see friends fall so fast,
And leave them where they fell.

And all who fought there, Little Mac,
Will tell, and tell you true,
That it's no easy thing to save
Freedom and Slavery too.

No, not so easy, Little Mac;
For I was there to see;
And when you try that work again,
Pray do not call on me.

If I must meet our foes again,
Give me a leader true—
Lincoln or Sherman, Grant or Banks,
Or any man but you.

SHAKOPEE, MISS., Sept. 12, 1864.

Two boys were reading the McClellan placard:

"What's G. B. for? What's his name?" said one.

"Gun Boat McClellan," was the reply.

"What do they call him Gun Boat McClellan for?"

"Because he was six hours on board of one at the Malvern Hill fight, and don't remember anything about it."



FATHER ABRAHAM has a little game of Rattlesnake to amuse his children.



The Democracy laying in the necessary stores for a little trip up Salt River.

—The Charleston Mercury learns that General Hardee, having had irreconcilable differences with General Hood, has been relieved of his command. General Cheatham is expected to succeed him.

[From the Evening Post.]

THE CRAVEN.

[From an unpublished poem by Alfred And-hison.]

On that mighty day of battle, 'mid the booming and the rattle,
Shouts of victory and of anguish, wherewith Malvern's hill did roar,
Did a general now quite nameless, who in these lines shall be nameless,
Show himself as rather gameless, gameless on the James's shore;
Safely smoking on a gunboat, while the tempest raged on shore?
Only this, and nothing more.

The Congressional Committee sat within the Nation's city,
And each Congressman so witty did the general implore:
"Tell us if thou at that battle, 'mid the booming and the rattle,
Wert on gunboat or in saddle, while the tempest rag'd ashore?"
Answer'd he: "I don't remember, might have been."
What more?

Only this, and nothing more.

"By the truth, which is eternal, by the lies that are diurnal,
By our Abraham paternal, General, we thee implore.
Tell the truth and shame the devil, parent of Old Jeff and evil;
"Give us no more of such drivell. Tell us, wert thou on the shore?"
"Don't remember, might have been," thus spoke he o'er and o'er.
Only this, and nothing more.

"On that day, sir, had you seen a gunboat of the name Galena,
In an anchorage to screen a man from danger on the shore?
Was a man about your inches, smoking with those two French princes,
With a caution which evinces care for such a garde-de-corps?
Were you that man on the gunboat?" "Don't remember, might have been." The bore.
Only this, and nothing more.

ABOUT PEACE.—The Catholic Telegraph of September 14, says,—God knows we desire our country's peace. We have never said or done aught, wittingly, to put off the glad day one second. It is our conviction now, as it was three years ago, last May, that we cannot have peace without Government. The war inaugurated by the Southern aristocracy, to found an empire on the basis of slavery for labor, must be fought out, until either the laboring man or the slave lord succumb. If the "mudsills" go down, they will be trampled on; if the aristocrats, they may become reconciled to the Church's doctrine of the equality of men, and agree to pay wages to those who work for them.

Three years ago we opposed the only peace that was offered to us—namely, submission—because it was the disruption of our Union, the dishonor of our flag, the extinction of our nation, and the beginning of perpetual anarchy and war. To-day the aspect of the question is not changed, except in the results of military operations that have since occurred. The same peace is offered now that was offered then, and there are manifest reasons for not accepting it now, over and above those that forbade its acceptance then.

The basis of the peace now proposed in the South is the disruption of the States—not merely North from South—but State from State throughout the entire Union.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

COUNTY OFFICERS:

SHERIFF,
HENRY C. HOWELL.REGISTER OF WILLS,
FREDERICK M. ADAMS.CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT,
EDWIN A. MERRICK.

CITY OFFICERS:

RECEIVER OF TAXES,
CHARLES O'NEILL.CITY COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS DICKSON.

CONGRESS.

First District—JOHN M. BUTLER.
Second District—CHARLES O'NEILL.
Third District—LEONARD MYERS.
Fourth District—WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Fifth District—M. RUSSELL THAYER.SENATOR—THIRD DISTRICT—
ISAAC A. SHEPPARD.

REPRESENTATIVES

First District—WILLIAM FOSTER.
Second District—WILLIAM H. RUDDIMAN.
Third District—RICHARD BUTLER.
Fourth District—W. W. WATT.
Fifth District—JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
Sixth District—JAMES FREEBORN.
Seventh District—THOMAS COCHRAN.
Eighth District—JAMES N. KERNS.
Ninth District—CHARLES FOSTER.
Tenth District—SAMUEL S. PANCOAST.
Eleventh District—FRANKLIN D. STEARNES.
Twelfth District—LUKE V. SUTPHIN, Sr.
Thirteenth District—ENOS C. KENNER.
Fourteenth District—FRANCIS HOOD.
Fifteenth District—GEORGE DE HAYZEN, Jr.
Sixteenth District—WILLIAM R. 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 Elliot. | 20. Israel R. Springer. |
| 8. Henry J. McIntyre. | 21. James Shaw. |
| 9. James Freeborn. | 22. Frederick Emhardt. |
| 10. Wm. R. Leeds. | 23. Wm. W. Smedley. |
| 11. Jesse N. Shellmire. | 24. James Rhoads. |
| 12. William Andress. | 25. Samuel H. Irwin. |
| 13. Joseph Hemple. | 26. John W. Dubree. |

The Committee has been organized as follows:

President—William Elliott.

Vice Presidents—Frederick Emhardt and William Linker.

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

Treasurer—John G. Butler.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ELECT LITTLE MAC, AND THEN--

Aye! Elect Little Mac, and then look out for the opening of the Sixth Seal. For then you may expect the assumption of the Rebel war debt, \$2,000,000,000, making with our own, a total of nearly \$4,000,000,000.

Elect Little Mac, for then you may expect to pay the Rebels for spoiliations, losses, confiscations as much more, making your national debt \$6,000,000,000.

Elect Little Mac, for then you will never recover a dollar from England for the spoiliations on your commerce, committed by Rebel privateers, fitted out in British ports and manned by British crews—a nice little sum of \$50,000,000.

Elect Little Mac, and compromise your troubles by paying pensions to wounded Rebel soldiers for fighting your own brethren, thousands of whom have been even denied burial by these Rebel braves.

Elect Little Mac, and have Lee, Beauregard, Bragg, etc., come back into the service which they have left in dishonor, and pay them from your treasury the same salaries you pay to the patriot Generals of the Union armies.

Elect Little Mac, and abandon to the tender mercies of the slave oligarchs the Union families of the South who have aided our cause, and the Union men who have fought under our flag.

Elect Little Mac, and have your national currency superseded by legalized bank trash and add \$500,000,000 to your debt to achieve this feat.

Elect Little Mac, and welcome Davis, Stephens, Toombs, Foote, Mason, Seward, etc., back to the Cabinet and the Senate, to crack their slave whips again around the ears of freemen.

Elect Little Mac, and abandon the cause of freedom forever.

AN APPEAL FOR PEACE.

A committee of Peace seekers, composed of such men as Josiah Randall, James Campbell, (the ex-Judge, who was defeated by over 60,000 votes as a candidate for Supreme Judge,) C. Ingersoll, (the son of a man who declared that had he lived in the days of the Revolution, he would have been a tory,) J. C. Van Dyke, (a miserably obscure lawyer of the Philadelphia bar,) and one M. C. Evans, have issued an address, which is being circulated, appealing to the people of Pennsylvania to make an effort to secure peace on any terms. These leaders of Democracy propose to pay the rebel war debt, secure the right of slavery, (which means of course the opening of the slave trade,) and place all the revolted States in the same position in a re-adjusted that they occupied in the old Union. The traitor officers of the army and navy to be restored to their old rank. The Judges and other civil officers who resigned at the precipitation of rebellion, to be put back in their old places, and the history of the rebellion to be written as an honorable chapter in the career of the whole country. One of these infamous documents fell into the hands of the editor of the *Lawrence Journal*, (heretofore a Democratic organ, which opposed Lincoln in 1860, but which now supports his re-election.) The *Journal* publishes this appeal with this comment:

"God forbid that we should ever assist in prostrating the best form of Government on the face of the earth. We are a Democrat—we cannot be anything else; but, the old Jacksonian Democracy taught us to support our country right or wrong, and as the Administration is right in suppressing this wicked rebellion, we shall most assuredly

support that Government and Administration."

The leaders of the Peace wing of the Copperhead faction, should be more careful in the circulation of their documents, and see, hereafter, that independent War Democrats do not get the evidence of their shame and treason."

Mr. Vallandigham's "Own Familiar Friend."

In a speech at Sidney, Ohio, Vallandigham thus announced that he should support McClellan:

"That there may be no misapprehension, let me say to you that I intend to vote on the 8th of November, and meantime to support, according to the measure of my zeal and ability, the nominees of the Chicago Convention—George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton. Speaking thus distinctly upon that point, I am here to discuss, not the personal qualifications of the gentlemen named—one of whom is my own familiar friend—but to discuss Democratic principles."

And then he went on to say that General McClellan's letter made no difference, and was of no more importance than any other individual's letter. He said:

"They are the private opinions, if you please, of General McClellan, which he has a perfect right to entertain and publish. I, having an equal and perfect right to dissent from them, do reject them."

"I not only entertain the opinions expressed in the Chicago platform, but I recognize that platform as containing the law and the prophets of the Democratic party."

Mr. Vallandigham is of opinion that the Democratic Church is ruled by the "law and the prophets," notwithstanding the private opinions of the priest who ministers the sacrifice.

CURIOUS OMISSION.

The "McClellan Guard," a Democratic organization, has its headquarters in Sixth street, below Chestnut. On Monday a transparency huge in its proportions, and glaring in colors, was placed in front. The centre of the transparency contains a representation of McClellan standing by the side of a horse. The picture was evidently drawn from the one in *Harper's Weekly*, and the artist has made the same omission for the transparency as he who designed the group for the picture. He has given McClellan an empty scabbard! The sword is no where to be seen! It is a capital idea to thus represent the candidate of a Peace party!

OHIO ALL RIGHT.—A letter just received from one of our subscribers in Winchester, Ohio, says:

"As for old Abe, and Andy, we intend giving them a big lift in the Old Buckeye State. We have a few Cops here, but they don't amount to much. Ohio will give Lincoln at least 50,000 majority, on the home vote."

Mr. Isaac Schmucker, formerly of Cumru, resident at Ashland, Ohio, for the last fifteen years, is now here on a visit. He confirms the above, and says that McClellan will be beaten nearly as badly in Ohio in November, as his friend Vallandigham was last year.

STOP HIM!—Sheridan will have to be stopped. He is hurting the feelings of our Democratic friends most terribly. He began it on Monday week, and has been keeping it up ever since. It is cruel. He ought to have some commiseration for them. He has broken up the Democratic programme, spoiled McClellan's chances, slaughtered hosts of their Southern brethren, and now he almost adds the excruciating climax of capturing Breckinridge!

GRAND GATHERING OF PATRIOTS.

NO NORTH! NO SOUTH! ONE COUNTRY!
THE STARS AND STRIPES FOR ALL THE LAND!

MAINE.
VERMONT.

MOBILE.

ATLANTA.

SHERMAN.

All Friends of

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

ALL GALLANT VETERANS WHO HAVE FOUGHT

FOR OUR GLORIOUS UNION!

All who Love and Honor!

OUR BRAVE SOLDIERS.

All who are determined that

THE MAJORITY SHALL RULE.

All who would negotiate an Honorable Peace with

SHANT,

SHERMAN.

SHERIDAN.

and FARRAGUT.

As Peace Commissioners!

All who hate Treason; and would

PUNISH TRAITORS.

All who rejoice when our Armies are Victorious; all who revere

OUR PATRIOTIC FOREFATHERS,

and still Cherish their Principles. All who are Grateful for

the Blessings transmitted to us by

The Heroes of '76!

All who would preserve these Blessings for their Children—

ALL AMERICANS, NATIVE AND ADOPTED.

are requested to meet at

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.

On Saturday Evening, Oct. 8,

1864 to testify their devotion to the

CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION,

which Armed Traitors in some States, and Unarmed Sympa-

thizers in others, are trying to overthrow.

LET THE WHOLE PEOPLE COME!

and with united voices proclaim that in spite of

SLAVEHOLDING NABOBs,

AND

EUROPEAN DESPOTS,

Our Country shall forever remain

A FREE LAND FOR POSTERITY.

And a Home for

THE OPPRESSED OF ALL NATIONS!

God and Our Country—Freedom Forever!

A GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS

WILL TAKE PLACE, ON THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE

MEETING, IN THE SQUARE.

By Order of the

NATIONAL UNION CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

JOHN G. BUTLER,

Chairman Committee on Meetings.

PROPOSALS

FOR
LOAN.

5-20 BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, October 1, 1864.

SEALED OFFERS 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 excluding premium of the whole amount bid for, by each bidder, must be deposited as guaranty for the 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, Pittsburgh, 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 or 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 denominations 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 14th. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice 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 installments.

The deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last installment paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted. The amount of 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 31st of October. The Bonds will bear interest from November 1st. Interest on deposits from their date to November 1st, will be paid by the Government in coin. One-half of the first installment, 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 received in part payment of the first installment 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.

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, Mo. 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 2nd 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 10
12th and 13th do Tuesday, do 11	14th and 15th do Wednesday, do 12
16th and 17th do Thursday, do 13	18th and 19th do Friday, do 14
20th and 21st do Monday, do 17	22d and 23d do Tuesday, do 18
24th and 25th do Wednesday, do 19	

JAMES SHAW,

Clerk City Commissioners.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

Frankford, October 3, 1864.

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills discounted.....	\$106,026 21
United States Bonds deposited to secure circulation.....	280,000 00
United States Securities deposited to secure deposits.....	50,000 00
Due from banks.....	24,744 43
Lawful Money of the United States.....	76,480 00
Bills of solvent banks.....	127 00
Cash Items.....	2,704 95
Circulating notes of this bank.....	49,725 00
Real estate.....	12,198 64
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,110 57
Current expenses.....	4,670 38
	\$918,932 68

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in.....	\$250,000 00
Circulating notes received from customers.....	200,000 00
Due to depositors.....	366,122 90
Due to banks.....	91,759 98
Profit and loss.....	8,157 75
Unpaid dividends.....	92 09
Due on real estate.....	2,500 00
	\$918,932 63

WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Cashier of the Second National Bank of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this Third day of October, 1864.

JOHN SHALLCROSS,

Notary Public.

THIRD QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

October 3, 1864.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts.....	\$227,811 50
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation.....	180,000 00
U. S. Bonds deposited for other purposes.....	50,000 00
U. S. Bonds and other U. S. Securities on hand.....	109,700 00
Specie and Legal Tender Notes.....	261,623 44
Bills of Solvent Banks.....	1,030 00
U. S. 5 per cent Legal Tenders.....	115,000 00
Cash Items.....	10,928 79
Due from Banks and Bankers.....	32,912 48
Real Estate.....	4,875 65
Expense Account.....	7,287 17
	\$1,001,179 93

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in.....	\$135,500 00
Circulating Notes issued.....	161,400 00
Profit and Loss.....	17,013 31
Due to Banks and Bankers.....	75,003 21
Due Treasurer of the United States.....	253,030 65
Due Depositors on demand.....	310,451 88
	\$1,001,179 93

Oct 1st R. GLENDINNING, Cashier.

NINTH WARD.

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!!!

LINCOLN, JOHNSON, O'NEILL, FREEBORN

AND THE

WHOLE UNION TICKET.

A Mass Meeting of the loyal men of the Ninth Ward will be held on Tuesday Evening, October 4th, at 8 o'clock at WEST PENN SQUARE, MARKET Street west of Broad.

The following distinguished gentlemen will address the meeting:—

Hon. CHAS. O'NEILL,	WM. B. MANN
MORTON McMICHAEL	WM. L. DENNIS
WM. S. PEIRCE	THOS. M. COLEMAN
JOHN B. LATA	CHAS. GIBBONS

WM. M. RULL, Esq., and others.

By order of the Ward Committee of Superintendency.

CYRUS HORNE, President pro tem.

JOHN L. HILL, Secretary.

Oct 3-2t

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000.

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

U. S. 6s OF 1861.

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 1861 attended to.

All National Bank Notes Received on Deposit

at Par.

Advances made on QUARTERMASTER'S VOUCHER'S.

YEAR CERTIFICATES, and other United States Securities.

C. H. CLARK, Pres.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr., Cashier.

ENGRAVING.

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

ADRIAN & PROBASCO,

Designers and Engravers, Daily News Building,

136 So. 3d street.

CAMPAIGN DIAL.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

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 McCLELLAN CANVASS.

The Democrats are reviving extracts from Union newspapers in which Gen. McClellan, during the time he was in command of the army, was spoken of in the highest terms of praise. This is well enough in its way, but the articles are used by the Democrats for the purpose of proving the inconsistency of the Union Party, or of proving that according to the admission of his present opponents McClellan is a great General!

These extracts are not calculated to do the Democrats much good, and we are surprised to find their organs giving them publicity, for they prove (what we have frequently declared in these columns) that the Union Party, being an organization having at heart the welfare of the country, has at all times, and is still, slow to believe that there can be any error committed by the Generals in command of our army. The Union Party has always contended for victories by our soldiers when, perhaps, there was a question as to the justice of the claim; but the fact is, that *when a man's heart is in a particular cause he is ready to believe everything in its favor and nothing against it.* This applies to military movements as well as to politics and religion, and the daily experience of every man proves the correctness of the assertion. It may be an infirmity of human nature; but, we thank God! that during the whole of this Rebellion we have been ready to believe every rumor of a Union victory, and have always argued against the alleged truth of a Union disaster. It may be wrong, but we make no apology for it. Our heart was in the cause, and where that was we could see nothing but success.

Thus, when McClellan was in command of our army, we (in common with all Union men) endeavored, to the extent of our ability, to strengthen his hands by infusing confidence among his soldiers. For many weary months he was believed by us to be an able General, and, true to our cause, we said and wrote all that could be said and written in his behalf. And it is to the Union Party alone that McClellan owes whatever of military reputation he now claims. This was not because of any special devotion to the man, but because of the love to the cause in which he was supposed to be embarked. The same course has been pursued with every General who has had command of the army, and it will continue to be the case until the end of the Rebellion. No word from the Union Party shall ever weaken the reputation of a Union General with his soldiers.

But how has it been with the Democratic party? Did a Democratic paper or a Democratic orator ever say a good word in McClellan's favor while he was supposed to be endeavoring to crush the rebellion? We defy the party to point to a single instance. It

was only when the support of McClellan meant hostility to the Government, that the Democrats rallied to his support. When he began to be *mistrusted* by the people, then it was that the Democrats came to his rescue, and not before. The day McClellan reached Philadelphia *en route* for Trenton, after being relieved of his command, we were at the Baltimore Depot, in this city, and among the men of the Committee present to do honor to the banished General, we saw men who had sneered at him when we were endeavoring to argue that all his movements were masterly, and that all his battles were victories. These men then called him the "Little" Napoleon, and denied that he was a match for the most incompetent rebel general in Davis' army! Now that he was relieved, they could shout louder and throw their hats higher than any of those who had stood by him through evil and good report, until, to further sustain him, was to be false to the country and its cause. These Democrats may well refer to these Union endorsements of McClellan. They can find none in their own columns until almost every Union man began to suspect him either of imbecility or treachery.

It is well to contrast the Union with the Democratic mode of treating our generals when in the field; it is well to contrast McClellan's treatment with that received by Grant and Sherman, while these brave officers were surmounting unheard of difficulties, and were steadily advancing upon the enemy's works. Every movement by McClellan was, by the Union papers, claimed as a success, while every victory of Grant and Sherman has been proclaimed a disaster by the Democratic papers. Even to-day the *Age* sneers at General Grant's advance on Richmond, and omitting every mention of the fact that our brave boys accomplished all that was entrusted to them, it gives great prominence to certain repulses incident to every movement, but having no bearing upon the general result!

The Democrats are welcome to the honor they claim of underrating the services of every general while in the field, and we trust they will continue to publish extracts to prove that Union newspapers adopt an opposite course. It will be entertaining and instructive reading for the soldiers in the army!

THE UNION LEAGUE.

The Union League of Philadelphia is doing nobly in the cause of the country. The Copperheads have delighted to refer to the League as a *secret* organization. This was too foolish to answer, but if there were any persons stupid enough to believe the assertion, they must be undecieved by this time. No association can be secret that is doing what the Union League has undertaken to do during the present campaign. Concert Hall, the finest lecture room in the city, has been engaged until November, and from now until the day of the election the people will have the opportunity of hearing the issues involved in the campaign discussed by the ablest men in the country. Every evening the Hall is crowded, and that, too, without the usual adjuncts of torch-lights, transparencies and other political devices. It is simply a gathering of the *people* of all parties, and the amount of good accomplished is beyond calculation. And this is done by a secret organization! It is the most curious secret organization we ever heard of, to hold open meetings and invite men of all shades of political opinion to come and hear what is said!

The League has adopted the proper mea-

sures to secure the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. The Union party has nothing to fear from a full and open discussion of its platform and principles, and the oftener the schemes and plots of the Copperheads are explained and exposed the better for the country. We wish the League God speed! and commend it as an example to the State Central Committee. When the campaign is closed, the people must understand that they owe their great success to the efforts of the Union League rather than to any other body of men in the party.

20TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

This District, composed of the counties of Crawford, Venango, Mercer and Clarion, we are happy to know will be represented in the next Congress of the United States by CHAS. V. CULVER, Esq. The high social position of Mr. Culver, who is known to our community as the President of the Third National Bank of New York City, also as the esteemed senior member of the banking houses of Culver, Penn & Co., of New York, and of Culver, Brooke & Co., of this city, added to his wealth, we are satisfied has made him no seeker after the position for which he has been nominated. In fact, we know that the nomination was at first declined by him. Finding, however, that the safety of the country demanded his acquiescence in the tender of his friends, he, as a strong Union man, flung himself into the breach, and will leave no honorable effort untried to accomplish by a heavy majority his election. Intelligent, able, industrious and meritorious to an eminent degree, Mr. CULVER will enter the House of Representatives of the United States as a member of superior qualifications, and will add lustre to the Pennsylvania delegation. To know the gentleman, as we do, personally, is but to esteem him; and on this account we should not be surprised if even the Copperheads of his district should cast their suffrages for Mr. CULVER, in preference to the ordinary candidate in opposition. As our paper is taken and read widely by the soldiers both on the field and in the hospitals, we have penned this article simply to caution them that we have discovered on the State Central Committee's list that the name is printed S. V. Culver. It should be CHARLES V. CULVER. Soldiers should therefore, in voting, write on the blank tickets the name in full—CHARLES V. CULVER.

THE REBELS AND McCLELLAN.—Captain Lewis Van Blarcom, of the 15th New Jersey Regiment, after languishing in the Libby Prison at Richmond for about two months, was paroled on the 12th inst., and reached Newton on Saturday last. The *Register* says:—

"One fact is mentioned by Capt. V. B. which has a political significance that no lover of the unity of this nation ought to disregard. He says that when the news of the nomination of McClellan and Pendleton by the Chicago Convention was received in Richmond, it was greeted with great rejoicing. It was claimed that the election of these men was certain, and that it would be followed by a treaty of peace, recognizing the independence of the Confederate States, and affirming to the fullest extent the right of Secession.

WHAT THE OLD DEMOCRATS THINK OF OUR NEW "DEMOCRACY."—Gen. Wool, in addressing a body of recruits who were on their way to the front, remarked that they were needed there to put down rebels in arms as well as to frustrate the schemes of the traitors who had assembled at Chicago.

HALL OF THE UNION LEAGUE,
CHESTNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.
BY INVITATION OF THE
UNION LEAGUE,
DAVID PAUL BROWN ESQ.,
WILL ADDRESS THE PUBLIC

ON THE ISSUES OF THE DAY,
And will follow it by a Lecture upon

THE WOMEN OF THE WAR,
On Wednesday Evening, Oct. 5.
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,
AT THE HALL OF THE UNION LEAGUE,
CHESTNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.
The Ladies are invited to attend. cc4-2t

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WITHOUT CHARGE.

For information, apply to

JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers,

114 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

cc5-9t

The New York World says: "Abraham Lincoln cannot mend the Union." Thank God, it has never been broken. The Southern wing of the Democracy tried it when Mr. Lincoln was elected, but we have one flag, one country, one Constitution, and a common Union yet, and though traitors in arms for a little while longer dispute the authority of the nation, their doom is sealed. The foul attempt to break the Union, aided and abetted as it has been by Northern traitors, is rapidly being crushed out.

A CATHOLIC VIEW OF SLAVERY.

The interests of humanity and the welfare of the white laborer in particular, says the Cincinnati Catholic Herald, are involved in the question of slavery more than in any other, and it is the duty of men to prepare their minds conscientiously, that they may, as far as possible, maintain what is best for all the people. Every one acknowledges that slavery is an evil. No man who is free would consent to be a slave. It is abhorrent to his nature. As a mere question of justice, no one can allege any right to reduce a human being to that miserable condition. It is detestable to mind and heart. And, moreover, he who reduces a free man to slavery is excommunicated by the Church.

Slavery is the cause of all our national trouble. It is for slavery that the war was commenced, and the blood of the brave men who have fallen on both sides in this terrible war has been shed by this insatiable monster. The hope of its restoration is not abandoned. There are multitudes of men who would love to see it in the ascendancy, as it was before. As it is now suppressed in almost all the South, and as no such just occasion for its total extinction can arise again in the present generation, would it not be a sad mistake in the Christian and the statesman to aid in any way its restoration? What excuse can be alleged to justify such a hideous wrong? Is the human heart so steeled against justice and mercy, that to gratify a political prejudice it would build up again that monstrous evil which has covered the land with mourning? We trust no Catholic heart will do so. The curse of our nation is almost blotted out; but let it not be said, that Catholic citizens took pity on the brute and bound his wounds, and played the part of a good Samaritan to the monster. We do not disturb the repose of the politician by telling him for whom he should vote; this is a matter for his own conscience; but he who supports the pretensions of slavery after all he has seen of its ravages, is not likely to be disturbed in mind or heart by anything in this world. He may lay down with the lion and not fear to be mistaken by a lamb.

We desire the welfare of all the people, South as well as the North. To the lover of the great Union of the States there should be no difference between New England and Texas, between East and West. In this Union is our strength and our hope. There is nothing so likely to disturb it as slavery, and hence we desire its utter annihilation. We desire it for the good of the nation, for the welfare of the emigrant and the diffusion of the Catholic Faith, which, in the Free States, is strong and vigorous and active, in the Slave States puny and consumptive.

THE FOES OF THE COUNTRY MCLELLAN'S FRIENDS:

Every Rebel newspaper in the South, every Tory newspaper in England, every Imperial newspaper in France, expresses a hope for the election of McClellan. No Copperhead newspaper can deny this fact. Every new mail brings a new exhibition of it.

Now, how is it that Rebels, Tories Imperialists and Copperheads are in such extraordinary accord on this point? What is there that unites them all in such a longing that George B. McClellan should displace Abraham Lincoln? Can it be a desire for the strength and glory of our country? Do Rebels favor him because they want the Confederacy wiped out and the Union restored? Do the privileged classes of England favor him because they want our Democratic in-

stitutions to be secured and strengthened? Do the supporters of the French Emperor favor him because they imagine that the success of the "Model Republic" will commend the imperial system and perpetuate his dynasty?

These are questions that no supporter of McClellan dare undertake to answer. To say yes to them would be ridiculous. To say anything else, would be to confess that the election of McClellan promises ill, and not good, to the country.

The bare statement of the fact that all the elements hostile to the Union, in the South and in Europe, are united for McClellan, is in itself a conclusive reason why no friend of the Union should support him. It tells the whole story. The attraction to McClellan is an evil attraction. Bad men don't rally to a righteous lead. The wolves didn't make the sheep their captain—or, if they did, it was only to impose on the simple, and get a better chance at the fold.

It is needless to discuss McClellan. Let him be what he may, his having such a following condemns him. Imagine him ever so good a Union man, it don't make him fit to be trusted. Some of his friends say, to the prejudice of his sincerity, that privately he don't agree with the Chicago platform.—It may be so; but his private agreement or disagreement has nothing practically to do with his line of action at the head of his party. The sheep at the head of the wolves must do wolves' work. It's getting there may come from an innocent silliness; but once there, it cannot help itself. The position dominates. The single will is nothing against the general disposition and the settled policy. Fernando Wood had a right to say with all emphasis, in his speech at Tamany Hall, "General McClellan will be our agent, and the creature of our will."—Vallandigham but told the plain truth in his Sydney speech when he said that the Chicago platform "should be the accepted enunciation of Democratic doctrines for the next four years," and declared unqualifiedly that McClellan "will abide by its principles."

That which unites Rebels, Tories, Imperialists with the rankest Copperheads so unanimously upon the Chicago nominee, cannot be any particular concern for him personally. Their fervor can be due to nothing else than to a liking for the policy of the party with which he is identified. They believe that policy adverse to the Union, and, on that score only, give him their support. Are these men deceived? Can it be that the keenest intellects among all the enemies of the Union are at fault in estimating the effect of McClellan's election upon the fortunes of the Union?

Now will loyal Americans further these malign calculations? Are they willing to cast such votes as shall delight the enemies of the Republic? Every true American feeling revolts against it. The time has not come when our birthright is to be managed as to please Rebels at home and foes abroad. Our people have not yet so degenerated from their fathers, who braved the world in laying broad and deep in human right the foundations of a Government that shall endure for ages.

—The Richmond Enquirer of the 22d, says of Early's defeat: The fall of Atlanta had already cast a gloom over the community, and this reverse will very much increase it we fear. Exactly the same two events, the fall of Atlanta and Sheridan's victory, cast the same gloom over the McClellan party at the North. Is that party which lives in hope of Union defeats friendly to the Union? Is its triumph consistent with the safety of the Union?

THE DIAL,

PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) BY

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quired to pay for it.

Government Securities.

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

	New York Prices.
U. S. 5-20 Bonds interest off.....	105½ @ 105½
U. S. 6s, due 1881, Coupon.....	104½ @ 105½
Do. due 1881, Registered.....	107 @ 108
U. S. 7-10 Treasury Notes.....	94 @ 95
Certificates of Indebtedness.....	new.....
Quartermasters' Vouchers.....	92½ @ 93½
Gold.....	183 @ 192
	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 1857.....\$2 10 @
Do. (dated prior to 1857).....	Do. Quarters.....2 10 @
Spain's, Victoria.....1 50 @ 60	Do. Halves.....2 10 @
Sovereigns, old.....11 20 @ 25	Qrs., (new).....2 20 @ 2 25
Napoleon (20 fcs.).....9 50 @ 9 70	Dollars, Am. and Mex.....2 35 @ 2 50
Doublons, Sp.....34 00 @ 35 90	Do. Sp., perfect.....2 35 @ 2 50
Do. Mexican.....33 50 @ 34 00	Do. S. American.....2 00 @ 2 10
Do. Costa Rica.....21 00 @	Five Francs.....1 25 @ 1 30
Bars 900 fine.....@ prim.	Francs.....28
California, \$50.....135 prm.	Guilders.....59
California, \$10.....135 prm.	Prussian Thalers.....44
and \$5 pieces.....135 @	German Crowns.....1 53 @
10 Guilder Pieces.....5 10 @ 6 15	French do.....1 53 @
Ten Thalers.....17 50 @	English Silver £. 7 00 @
	Spanish and Mexican silver, P. 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. 38
South Third Street.]

Allegheny Bank, Pittsburgh.....	Honesdale Bank.....
Anthracite B'k, Tamaqua.....	Iron City B'k, Pittsburgh.....
Bank of Beaver Co.....	Jersey Shore Bank.....
Bank of Chambersburg.....	Kittanning Bank.....
Bank of Chester Valley.....	Lewisburg Bank.....
Bank of Conestoga.....	Lebanon Bank, Lebanon.....
Bank of Crawford County.....	Lebanon Valley Bank, Leb.....
Bank of Fayette Co.....	Look Haven Bank.....
Bank of Gettysburg.....	Mech's Bank, Pittsburg.....
Bank of Lawrence Co.....	Merchants & Manufacturers Bank, Pittsburg.....
Bank of Middletown.....	Mifflin Co. Bank, Lewis'wn.....
Bank of New Castle.....	Milton Bank, Milton.....
Bank of Pottsville.....	Monongahela Bank, Browns-ville.....
Bank of Pottsville.....	Mount Joy Bank.....
Citizens B'k, Pittsburg.....	Octoraro Bank, Oxford.....
Clearfield Co. Bank.....	Petroleum Bank, Titusville.....
Columbia B'k, Columbia.....	Pittston Bank, Pittston.....
Downingtown Bank.....	Stroudsburg Bank.....
Exchange Bank, Pittsburg.....	Vioga Co. Bank.....
Farmers' Bank, Pottsville.....	Yenango Bank, Franklin.....
Farmers' Bank, Reading.....	West Branch B'k, Williams-port.....
Farmers & Drivers' Bank, Waynesburg.....	Wyoming Bank, Wilkesb'.....
Franklin Bank, Washington.....	York Bank, York.....
Government Bank, Pottsville.....	York Co. Bank, York.....
Harrisburg Bank.....	

Uncurrent Money Quotations.

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

Discount.	Third Street.
New England.....	Wheeling.....
New York City.....	Ohio.....
New York State.....	Indiana.....
Jersey—large.....	Indiana—Free.....
Jersey—small.....	Kentucky.....
Pennsylvania Currency—5 @.....	Tennessee.....
Do Small.....	Missouri.....
Delaware.....	Illinois.....
Do small.....	Wisconsin.....
Baltimore.....	Michigan.....
Maryland.....	Iowa.....
Dis. of Columbia.....	Canada.....
Virginia.....	

Foreign Bills of Exchange.

[Corrected by M. SCHULZ & Co.]

London, 60 days' sight.....	2 07 @ 2 08
3 days' ".....	2 08 @ 2 10
Paris, 60 days' ".....	265 @ 270
3 days' ".....	260 @ 265
Antwerp, 60 days' ".....	290 @
Bremen, 60 days' ".....	150 @
Hamburg, 60 days' sight.....	65 @
Cologne, Leipzig, Berlin, 60 days' sight.....	1 35 @ 1 40
Amsterdam, 60 days' sight.....	78 @ 80
Frankfurt, 60 days' sight.....	78 @
	Market steady

City Warrants.

[Reported Daily by F WICK & Co., No. 48 S. Third St.]
N.W.....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.....	104½ @ 105½
U. S. 7-10 Notes.....	104 @ 105
Quartermasters' Vouchers.....	dis. 91 @ 92
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness.....	dis. 33 @ 34
Gold.....	191½ @ 192½
New Certificates of Indebtedness.....	94 @ 94½

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

U. S. Bonds, 1881.....	105½ @
U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes.....	105½ @
Gold.....	191 @
New Certificates of Indebtedness.....	94½ @
U. S. 5-20 Bonds.....	106½ @

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

American Gold.....	prem. @ 185 @ 190
Demand Notes.....	185 @ 190
Quarters and Halves.....	180 @
Penna. Currency.....	¾ @ 1½
N. Y. Exchange.....	¾ @ 1½

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 by 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.
W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

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OF

PHILADELPHIA.

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WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Cashier.

GOD AND OUR COUNTRY'S RIGHTS.

The National Union Associations of the various Wards, 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.

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 upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

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

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

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

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

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

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

Up to the 24th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over

\$40,000,000.

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

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Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales,

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

FIRST BOARD.

500 U S 5-20, coup of	101
5000 do	101
9000 do	101
2000 U S 10-40s reg	96 1/2
2000 City 6s under 70	96
100 sh Read R R	62 1/2
100 Globe Oil	2
1000 Wyoming Val	106
1000 Pittsburg 5s, coup	78
20,000 U S 5-20 coup	106 1/2
500 American Gold	190
15 sh Louisville Bank	119 1/2
4500 Penn War Loan	105
1000 Penna R 6s 1st m	123
100 Roberts oil	3
25 Preston Coal	40
100 Sus Canal	19
2500 City 6s, new	102 1/2
100 Irwin Oil	7 1/2
50 McClintock	62
50 sh Noble & Del	123
100 sh Dalzell Oil	8 1/2

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, 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 thereon, 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 Slenger 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 above mentioned, 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.

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THE BALANCE OF THE
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CAPITAL	\$400,000
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS	321,56
INVESTED PREMIUMS	1,036,238
UNSETTLED CLAIMS	\$8,416
INCOME FOR 1864	\$300,000
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829	\$5,000,000

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General Manager Williamsport.

A REMARKABLE ARTICLE.

"The Fire and Blood of Revolution."

We commend the careful consideration of the following to every reader. It was published under the above title in the *Charlottesville, Virginia, Review*, in April, 1861, before Virginia had passed her ordinance of secession. In the light of present events, the writer's views seem almost prophetic:

THE FIRE AND BLOOD OF REVOLUTION.

That is the one. They propose to give you a taste of Mr. Yancey's medicines. It will be a nice little operation. Sowing wheat is nothing to marking time, and walking sentry at two o'clock in the night under a drizzling rain. Shucking corn is flat compared to a charge of bayonets.

You will also make your arrangements to have your barn yards lit up at night with the fires of revolution. Set your boots at the head of the bed, for at any moment the same fires may be sputtering and crackling on the roof of your dwelling house.

Glistening bayonets on the south bank of the Potomac in front—burning straw ricks and burning houses behind you—something worse than that, perhaps, in the shape of death produced by invisible and unconfrontable agencies—the State deprived of its labor—those laborers escaping by hundreds, or sold at half their value in the South—your fields unploughed—your public works ruined—land depressed to the lowest figure—State stocks, insurance stocks, bank stocks, railroad stocks, hawked at a mere song—these would be the immediate effects of the "Fire and Sword," which Governor Wise proposes in his speech at Norfolk.

A peaceable dissolution of the Union is sometimes suggested.

Let us allow that the result could be effected peaceably.

The next thing we should want, would be a standing army. The John Brown affair cost us three hundred thousand dollars. Make the calculation.

You would maintain a line of posts all along your frontier.

You would also want a navy, though Norfolk only produce a few fishing smacks, except the vessels built there by order of the Government.

You would pay a Southern President—with all the ordinary Government officials. You would pay a diplomatic corps.

You would have to pay for an independent Senate and House of representatives—and for a new Judiciary.

Perhaps you think all this would be readily managed. They tell you, you are rich. We tell you, that no purely agricultural people ever was rich. The wealth of Philadelphia alone is equal to the entire wealth of Virginia.

Take the Post-office alone. The total receipts from the Post-offices in Virginia for 1857-58 were \$242,951. The expenditures were \$453,848. In South Carolina the receipts were \$101,145. The expenditures were \$234,600. In Alabama the receipts were \$111,092. The expenditures were \$248,750. In Mississippi the receipts were \$88,458. The expenditures were \$332,508. In Arkansas the receipts were \$35,727. The expenditures were \$244,589. How is this deficiency made up now? Part of it is made up thus: The receipts in the State of New York are \$1,458,741; the expenditures are \$1,154,111. In Massachusetts the receipts are \$565,633; the expenditures are \$435,237. In most of the Northern States there is a deficit. But in all the Southern States the deficit is enormous. The whole Northern deficit is some \$800,000. The whole Southern deficit is some \$3,000,000.

Suppose, however, the civil war disposed of. Suppose the new Government established. Suppose us with our army, our navy, our fortifications. Suppose us to have survived the shock, with our slaves left and our depreciated lands. What then? We belong to a Southern Confederacy. The Cotton States begin an agitation for the re-opening of the slave trade, or some Coolie system. Our remaining negroes are to compete, if they succeeded in their schemes, with the

new labor. At all events we are still to be a section—a section as regards the Cotton States, which has no trade with the other section. We are still to have sectional quarrels. There are still to be charges and counter-charges—aggressions and counter-aggressions. We have not conquered peace.

We have now two sections to plague us. On the frontier we have to guard against the North. On the South we have to meet the extreme views of the Gulf States. After a while, perhaps, Virginia would have lost her slaves, and she, with Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri, would be an anti-slavery section in the Southern Republic.

If any one can find a remedy in a Southern Confederacy, we see with different eyes.

The Presidential Campaign—Electors at Large.

The Electors at large on the National Union Ticket:—U. S. Grant, Phillip H. Sheridan, Wm. T. Sherman, D. G. Farragut, and a number of district electors from private life, the great majority of whom have never heretofore taken any part in politics, at the request of their friends who travel with them in large numbers in many instances, have organized mass meetings at some of the localities named below. In others, their appointments will be filled at an early day.—Their platform is the Union and no compromise with traitors in arms. The friends of the cause will be received with open arms. Those who interrupt or in any way disturb the processions of the electors, at any of the places named will be severely punished. National airs will be played by the military band, and a brilliant display of fireworks given at several of the meeting places. Should the emergency of the canvass require, meetings will be held at other places along the route, between the points named, and addresses suited to the time and occasion delivered by electors from districts in the loyal States. The following are some of the places of meeting:

GEN. GRANT'S APPOINTMENTS.

Weldon Railroad.
Petersburg.
Richmond.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S APPOINTMENTS.

Winchester.
Strasburg.
Fisher's Hill.
Harrisonburg.
Lynchburg.
Staunton.

His trip may also include Charlottesville, Gordonsville, and the neighboring towns.

GEN. SHERMAN'S APPOINTMENTS.

After holding a protracted meeting at Atlanta, where he hopes by his epistles to the Hood-winked Georgians to make many conversions, Gen. Sherman will take up his march for—he knows where.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S APPOINTMENTS.

Mobile.
Wilmington.

The Admiral is supposed to be making extensive preparations for a visit to the last named city, and will no doubt be accompanied on his trip, and throughout his portion of the campaign, by the escort he has made so famous at other portions of our coast. He will give some splendid exhibitions of naval gunnery and personal daring, and quite a revival may be expected in the vicinity of his visit.

WATCH THE POLLS!

Look out for Deserters and Men who Failed to Report after being Drafted.

We would remind the Union men in this State to have committees appointed for every election district in the State, whose special duty it is to note every deserter from the Union army, and every man who failed to report himself after being drafted. All these men will vote the Copperhead ticket, and our friends should be on the alert. They can assist their country materially by giving proper information which will lead to their arrest. We repeat, again, therefore, "WATCH THE POLLS."

SHERIDAN'S EXAMPLE.

The energy and force of character shown by General Sheridan in attacking and pursuing Early up the Valley of the Shenandoah have electrified the North, and his example is likely to prove almost as valuable for its influence on both the army and the people as for the advantages obtained over the rebels. The influence of one grand action does not cease to operate for a long time. The spirit evinced by the newly risen hero of the Shenandoah is felt everywhere, and the story of his victories, of the rout, and the pursuit of the enemy, when he "pushed on regardless of everything," wherever it has been read has been followed by a renewal of patriotic zeal, a higher resolve, a firmer hope among the people and in the ranks of the soldiers engaged in the joint prosecution of the political and military campaigns. The influence of this example will be immediate and important, not only on everything having a bearing on the loyal cause, but on the Rebels and their prospects. It will have a depressing effect on them, in proportion as it encourages the North.

But the effect of Sheridan's victory on the Copperheads, has perhaps, been the most marked. The Rebels themselves—even those whirling up the Valley—were not more terrified with the energy and rapidly falling blows of Sheridan, than were the Copperheads. So identified are the hopes of McClellan with the defeat of our arms, that success so signal filled them with gloom, for it clouded their prospects and dashed their hopes. Scarcely do they attempt to disguise their disappointment and sense of disaster; so indissolubly connected is the cause of the Rebels and McClellanism, that any attempt to deny it would convict those making the denial of a lack of either intelligence or honesty. The way in which the victories of Sheridan have been received, has fully established this identity. The results of the sharp and glorious campaign of the Shenandoah are every hour affording texts and encouragement to the supporters of Lincoln and Johnson—but they are never referred to by the supporters of McClellan for any such purpose, but always in the tone and manner that would be better chosen were a sudden death to be announced in the Democratic family.

A HINT FOR IRISH VOTERS.—Such of our fellow-citizens of Irish birth as intend to vote for McClellan and Pendleton may be congratulated upon the pleasure they will give to the English aristocracy, and its organ, the *London Times*. In voting for McClellan, they vote exactly as the *London Times* desires them. That journal, in its recent issues, heaps abuse upon Mr. Lincoln and the Union party, and vigorously advocates the election of McClellan. So does the *London Herald*, the organ of the Tery party.

All who hate the Union in England, and all who despise and speak contemptuously of the Irish, strongly urge and desire the election of McClellan and Pendleton. A vote for McClellan, therefore, is a vote which will delight the Union hating and Ireland-hating aristocrats in England; and any Irishman who desires to carry favor with English lords, and with the *London Times*, cannot do better than vote and speak for McClellan. That will be a sure passport for him to British favor. It will not, perhaps, keep the *London Times*, the *Saturday Review*, and other aristocratic journals, from calling the Irish all kinds of names; and classing them, as they constantly do, with beasts and savages; but it may lead these newspapers to make an exception in favor of those who voted for McClellan.

When, therefore, an Irish citizen is asked why he votes for McClellan, he can answer truly, "because the *London Times* wants to have McClellan elected," and if he is asked for still further reasons, he can reply, "because the English aristocracy are in McClellan's favor," and if he is still pressed for reasons, he may add, "because I should like to win a word of praise for myself from the men who despise the country of my birth, and hate and abuse my people."—*New York Post*.