

# Campaign Dial.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON!

OUR COUNTRY, ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

VOLUME IX. NO. 68.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1864.

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Address. S. E. COHEN, Publisher,  
Office 105 South Third Street, 3d floor.

## GRANT'S ADDRESS.

BY JOHN M'INTOSH.

AIR—"Scots wha ha."

Men who, in the hour of need,  
Bravely for their country bleed,  
Men of courage and of deed,  
On to victory!

Now's the Union's triumphant hour!  
Tho' the clouds of discord lower,  
Sinking, falls Disunion's power,  
Chains and slavery.

Who Columbia's glorious fame  
Basely would consign to shame,  
Soon his foul, dishonored name  
Sinks in infamy!

Who for Union and for law,  
In the battle's wild hurrah,  
Freedom's sword will strongly draw,  
Dear his name shall be!

By the rights our fathers gained!  
By the fame their deeds attained!  
By the old flag, battle stained!  
We shall still be free!

Up and lay the traitors low,  
Shot and shell and sabre blow,  
Rain upon the rebel foe!  
Strike for liberty!

**AN OBSTINATE FELLOW.**—An obstinate, erratic fellow is Gen. Sherman. Not having the fear of the Chicago Convention or the rebels before his eyes, just while the Vallandighams and Woods were declaring in their platform that the war was but "four years of failure," and demanding that "immediate efforts be made for the cessation of hostilities," he cut Gen. Hood's rebel army in twain with heavy loss, and crowned the most brilliant campaign of modern warfare by setting down in the captured rebel stronghold of the South and informing the Government that *he had conquered!* Is he or Vallandigham the best Commissioner of Peace? Let the people and the army who have sacrificed their best blood and treasure to preserve our nationality, respond to this vital question. *We are for Sherman and Grant as Commissioners until our brave armies crown their sacrifices with decisive victory, and traitors of every shade submit to the laws and authority they have so wickedly, so wantonly, so murderously defied. What say the people? What say the soldiers?*

—The Louisville *Journal* has the following scaly allusion to its favorite candidate for the Presidency:—"We think that the Federal officers, military and civil, who have nothing to do, should be placed on a reduced scale of duties."

## WHAT COPPERHEADS HAVE DONE.

They have embarrassed the National Government at every step in the progress of the present war.

They have sympathized with the enemy arrayed in arms against us, and who are seeking the ruin of the Republic and the humiliation of the Free States.

They have defended the conduct of the rebellious States, and charge the responsibility of the war wholly upon the anti-slavery sentiment of the North.

They have opposed every effort of the Government to procure reinforcements for the army, fomenting popular disturbances to arrest the draft, and leading the people to believe that if they enlisted it would only be to aid in an Abolition war, conducted by blundering and incompetent Generals, and an equally untrustworthy War Department.

They have augmented the National debt by artfully depreciating the National currency, so that the Government has been obliged to pay nearly three times as much for its supplies as there was any occasion for.

They have increased the burdens of the people by the same process, in order to make the war unpopular, and thus compel an ignoble peace.

They have underrated every success of the Union arms in the field, and exaggerated every Rebel success, however slight; they have systematically magnified all the perils and troubles of our armies, depreciated the abilities and achievements of every successful Union General and extolled every Rebel leader; they have made much of imaginary dangers in our path, regularly exaggerated the forces of the Rebels, at the same time that they have underrated ours.

They have assailed every General of our armies who was known to have his sympathies with us in this war, whether he were Democrat or Republican, and they have defended every General of pro-slavery proclivities, whether successful or unsuccessful.

They have proven by their actions that they would rather save slavery than the Union.

They have defended every domestic traitor, however rank his treason.

And at Chicago they have formally declared in favor of a base and cowardly surrender to the Southern Rebels.

—Grant is for Lincoln; Sherman is for Lincoln; Meade is for Lincoln; Sheridan is for Lincoln. Wm. B. Reed and Francis W. Hughes, who propose to dissolve the Union, are for McClellan.

—If nobody went into the Union army, and nobody paid those who did go into it, how soon would the war end, and how much would it cost?

**THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY UNITED.**—The Democratic party is united. Its Northern wing is operating with ballots. The Southern wing is using bullets and bayonets. Both desire to see the Union broken up, the free States trampled under foot, all laboring men made slaves, and the Southern Confederacy established. Both branches of this party are cordially and vigorously united to gain these destined results.

Can any one doubt this?

Have not the Democratic politicians at the North fully sympathized with the efforts of the rebels ever since the war broke out?

Have not the rebels in return for this sympathy, paid thousands, nay millions, of dollars through August Belmont and other disloyal bankers, to sustain the *New York World*, *Ben Wood's Daily News*, the *Philadelphia Age and Mercury*, and kindred journals.

—The case against General McClellan has seldom been more tersely summed up than by gallant Col. Guiny, of the Massachusetts 9th, who declares his belief that McClellan aimed at nothing less than a military dictatorship. The evidence of it is in his attempt to uncover Washington in 1862; his hesitation after Fair Oaks; his attempt to incense his army against his Government; his flagrant insult to the President of the United States; his contempt of orders from Washington; his effort to make himself, separated from cause, country and Government, the idol of his men; and, above all, his refusal to merge himself in a thorough antagonism to the foe."

**DOUGLAS' OPINION OF LINCOLN.**—In the campaign of 1860 Major Steadman, now in Sherman's army, but then a private citizen of Ohio, was a very earnest friend and political supporter of Douglas. During the Presidential canvass between the latter and Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Steadman, in a private interview, asked him what he thought of Mr. Lincoln.

"Sir," replied Douglas, "Lincoln is an honest and a fearless man."

Will all true Democrats consider this opinion of their former chief in connection with his public statement that there could be but two parties in the crisis—one for the government and the other against it? There is no doubt how Douglas would vote were he living. Can any loyal Democrat be false to his memory, and vote for the party against the Government and against the Union?

—If the defeat of our armies would strengthen General McClellan's chances for success, as is confessed by friend and foe, how should loyal men vote? Pause well, faithful men, and learn from your foes on whom their hopes centre!

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. KEENS. Ninth District—CHARLES FOSTER. Tenth District—SAMUEL S. PANCOAST. Eleventh District—FRANKLIN D. STEARNS. Twelfth District—LUKE V. BUTPHIN, Sr. Thirteenth District—ENOS C. KENNER. Fourteenth District—FRANCIS HOOD. Fifteenth District—GEORGE DE HAVEN, Jr. Sixteenth District—WILLIAM F. SMITH. Seventeenth District—EDWARD G. LEE. Eighteenth District—JAMES MILLER.

THE CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The National Union City Executive Committee is now fully organized. It is composed of the following gentlemen:

Wards.

- 1. Harvey Money, 2. Robert T. Gill, 3. Park McLaughlin, 4. Henry B. Gardiner, 5. James Gillingham, 6. John G. Butler, 7. William Elliott, 8. Henry J. McIntyre, 9. James Freeborn, 10. Wm. R. Leeds, 11. Jesse N. Shellmire, 12. William Address, 13. Joseph Hemple, 14. L. R. Fletcher, 15. Samuel Daniels, 16. E. J. Simpson, 17. Jas. W. McManus, 18. William Linker, 19. Amos W. Knight, 20. Israel R. Springer, 21. James Shaw, 22. Frederick Emhardt, 23. Wm. W. Smedley, 24. James Rhoads, 25. Samuel H. Irwin, 26. John W. Dubree.

The Committee has been organized as follows:

- President—William Elliott. Vice Presidents—Frederick Emhardt and William Linker. Secretaries—Robert T. Gill and William R. Leeds. Treasurer—John G. Butler. Committees.—Finance—William Address, 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. Address, John G. Butler, Park McLaughlin, Frederick Emhardt, Henry J. McIntyre, Wm. Linker, James McManus.

NEW U. S. LOAN OF

\$40,000,000.

Referring to the advertisement of the Secretary of the Treasury for

PROPOSALS FOR THE

NEW U. S. 5-20 LOAN.

We will enclose in our bid for same those of any parties wishing to make application for any part thereof

WITHOUT CHARGE.

For information, apply to

JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers,

114 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

oc5-9t

UNITED STATES MILITARY SCHOOL FOR APPLICANTS FOR COMMAND OF COLORED TROOPS.

No 1210 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

(Late Colonel Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves), JOHN H. TAGGART, Preceptor.

The Free Military School having closed for want of funds, the Preceptor has established a Military School, under the sanction of the Supervisory Committee, in which the same branches are taught as in the late Free Institution.

This is the only Institution in the Loyal States (with the exception of the United States Military Academy at West Point), in which students are instructed expressly with a view to their becoming commissioned officers.

Ordinarily, an intelligent soldier can complete a course of studies in thirty days, and some in less time. Civilians require a longer time, to be qualified to appear before the Board of Examiners at Washington, varying from six to ten weeks. Students from the Army and Navy Hospitals will be required to produce a recommendation from their commanding officer as to good conduct and capacity, and civilians will produce similar testimonials, showing their character and standing in the community in which they reside.

VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

Students can also prepare themselves at this school for examination for commissions in the Veteran Reserve Corps. A Board to examine candidates for this Corps is now sitting at Washington, D. C. Officers discharged from the army on account of disability contracted in the line of duty, are eligible to commissions in this Corps; but before such appointment is made, the applicant must appear before the Board of Examination, whose favorable recommendation is indispensable necessary.

Young men wishing to qualify themselves for commands in white regiments will also be received.

TERMS.

For a course of thirty days (two sessions daily).....\$20 00 For a course of two weeks, do do.....10 00 Payable in advance.

A liberal deduction made to those who enter for a longer period than one month. The course embraces instruction in Mathematics, History and Geography, as well as Infantry Tactics and Army Regulations.

The Mathematical Department is in charge of Professor A. E. ROGERSON, a gentleman of ability and experience as a Teacher of these branches.

The superior comforts and cheapness of living, remarkable in Philadelphia, offer special attraction to all who may seek the advantage of this school, and especially to those of moderate means. Good board can be had at from \$4 to \$5 per week.

REFERENTS.

- Major General Silas Casey, President Board of Examiners, Washington, D. C. Major General David B. Birner, Commanding Tenth Army Corps. Brigadier General George A. McCall, Penn'a Reserves. Colonel Samuel M. Bowman, commanding Department of Delaware. Lieutenant Colonel Louis Wagner, Post Commandant at Camp William Penn, near Philadelphia. His Excellency A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania. Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. Senator from Massachusetts. Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Pennsylvania. Hon. Charles O'Neill, M. C., Pennsylvania. Hon. John Hickman, West Chester, Pennsylvania. Hon. John W. Forney, Secretary U. S. Senate. Thomas Webster, Esq., Chairman Philadelphia Supervisory Committee for Recruiting Colored Troops. Wm. W. Harding, Esq., Philadelphia Inquirer. Samuel Wilkeson, Esq., New York Tribune. Hittell Reid, Esq., Cincinnati Gazette. The Members of the Philadelphia Supervisory Committee for Recruiting Colored Troops. Col. J. B. Kiddle, 22d Regiment U. S. Colored Troops. Col. F. L. Hitchcock, Twenty-fifth U. S. C. T. GRADUATES OF THE FREE MILITARY SCHOOL. Colonel George W. Baird, 32d U. S. C. T. Colonel J. Hale Sypher, 11th United States Heavy Artillery (colored). Lieutenant Colonel James Given, 127th U. S. C. T. Lieutenant Colonel Edward C. Geary, 52d U. S. C. T. Lieutenant Colonel Charles J. Wright, 59th U. S. C. T. Major James T. Bates, 45th U. S. C. T. Major William R. Gerhart, 121st U. S. C. T. Major A. J. Fitzwater, 11th United States Heavy Artillery (colored). And more than three hundred Graduates of the Free Military School, now serving as Officers in Colored Regiments.

All letters desiring information will be addressed to

JOHN H. TAGGART,

Preceptor United States Military School,

No. 1210 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NO PARTY, BUT OUR COUNTRY.

"CAMPAIGN DIAL."

LOYAL MEN SHOULD AT ONCE SUBSCRIBE.

This spirited and vigorous Daily Paper is the only CAMPAIGN NEWSPAPER in Philadelphia, and is dealing heavy blows against the Copperheads in the cause of LINCOLN and JOHNSON. Every loyal man is interested in its circulation broadcast throughout this city and the State of Pennsylvania. Hundreds of loyal men are subscribing daily, both for single copies and in clubs. but the Publisher has to inform the more wealthy Loyalists that there are many staunch Union men unable to pay the subscription price, who are calling for the "Campaign Dial," desiring to circulate it amongst their Copperhead neighbors. The soldiers in the Hospitals especially are desirous of obtaining it. Are there not many noble Union men in Philadelphia who can afford, and will cheerfully subscribe for twenty or more copies to be sent to distinguished localities. The unanimous opinion of the Press appended, is sufficient testimony as to the "Campaign Dial" in the present political contest. It is served daily by carriers, in any part of the city, and mailed to country subscribers. Single subscription for the campaign \$2 per copy. Clubs of twenty and over \$1 per copy.

The "Campaign Dial" has already the largest daily circulation in the "National Union Party" of any Philadelphia newspaper, and is, therefore, the best medium for advertising all meetings of clubs, associations, &c. Address, S. E. COHEN, Publisher, 108 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS:

THE CAMPAIGN DIAL.—This is the title of a spicy little sheet, published by S. E. Cohen, and which is devoted to the interest of the Union and the flag, and to Lincoln and Johnson. Its editorial articles are well written and to the point, and the plucky little newspaper advocate of the good cause deserves a liberal support from all who love the Union and who desire the success of its candidate.—Evening Bulletin.

THE CAMPAIGN DIAL.—This now daily has made its appearance. It is conducted with spirit, and will have influence. S. E. Cohen is the publisher, at No. 108 South Third street.—Sunday Dispatch.

The Campaign Dial is the title of one the best, most vigorous, and most influential Lincoln journals that comes to our office. It is published daily in Philadelphia, by S. E. Cohen, 108 South Third Street. The price is \$2 per copy for the campaign, or in clubs of twenty or over, \$1 per copy.—Republican, Norristown.

CAMPAIGN DIAL.—The Campaign Dial is published daily, at 108 South Third street, Philadelphia, by S. E. Cohen, at \$2 for the campaign. It is a lively little sheet, and should receive the support of the friends of Lincoln and Johnson. It abounds with spicy articles and is just the thing for the occasion.—Village Record, Westchester.

CAMPAIGN DIAL.—We have received the first number of this sheet, issued as a campaign paper. It is a neat little daily of eight pages, and will be furnished at \$2 per copy for the campaign, or to clubs of twenty and over, at \$1 per copy. It advocates the election of Lincoln and Johnson, and will no doubt receive a large patronage from the party which it represents. We cordially commend it to all who favor its views. Address Campaign Dial, Philadelphia.—The Star of the Valley.

—If any our readers wish to obtain a spicy, pointed, right to the mark campaign paper, send for the Campaign Dial, Philadelphia, at once.—S. Jersey Republican

THE CAMPAIGN DIAL.—This is the title of a very neatly printed and truly live campaign paper, published in Philadelphia, by S. E. Cohen. Its columns are filled with cheering words for all lovers of the Union, and all who desire to become subscribers should at once send their names and address to S. E. Cohen, No. 108 South Third street, Philadelphia.—Balt. Loyalist.

—The Campaign Dial is a daily campaign paper of great spirit and ability, published by S. E. Cohen, Esq., devoted to the election of Lincoln and Johnson. It should be liberally patronized.—Repository, Chambersburg, Pa.

—The Campaign Dial, published by S. E. Cohen, 108 South Third street, Philadelphia, supports Lincoln and Johnson with vigor and ability. Its spirited articles will tell for the good cause in this campaign.—Miners' Journal.

—We have received a copy of the Campaign Dial, a spirited campaign paper, published by S. E. Cohen, 108 South Third street, Philadelphia. It is an earnest supporter of Lincoln and Johnson, and its spirited articles will aid very materially in carrying on the good work in the present campaign.—Danville American.

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.

- James Holgate, Philadelphia, Department of the Cumberland.
J. R. Dunglison, Philadelphia, Department of the Cumberland.
Edward S. Jones, Philadelphia, Department of the Cumberland.
John R. Tankusley, Franklin, Department of the Cumberland.
Col. Wm. McCandless, Philadelphia, Department of the Cumberland.
M. W. Woodford, Allegheny, Middle Department.
William Bostick, Dauphin, Middle Department.
Col. W. J. Fulton, York, Middle Department.
Franklin Bunce, 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 A.ly, 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. Bouham, Philadelphia, Northern Department.
John Jacobs, Montgomery, Northern Department.
J. Merrill Linn, Union, Department of the South.
Col. F. C. Ellmaker, Philadelphia, Army of the Potomac under Meade.
Townsend Ycarsley, 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 Hospital.
Wm. P. Hibbard, Philadelphia, Philadelphia and Chester Hospitals.
David McKellog, Warren, Virginia and North Carolina.
John H. Shannon, Junata, Virginia and North Carolina.
John L. Rittenhouse, Philadelphia, Virginia and North Carolina.
Capt. James Dyke, Philadelphia, Virginia and North Carolina.
Dr. Jonas McClintock, 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 Tully, Delaware, Virginia and North Carolina.

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, 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 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 offerors, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerors. 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 instalments paid by successful offerors, 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.

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

JAMES SHAW, Clerk City Commissioners.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.—Frankford, October 3, 1864.

RESOURCES.
Notes and Bills discounted.....\$196,025 21
United States Bonds deposited to secure circulation.....280,000 00
United States Securities deposited to secure deposits.....50,000 00
Due from banks.....244,744 45
Lawful Money of the United States.....76,480 00
Bills of solvent banks.....1,272 00
Cash Items.....2,704 95
Circulating notes of this bank.....49,725 00

Real estate.....12,198 64
Furniture and fixtures.....1,110 67
Current expenses.....4,670 83
\$918,932 66

LIABILITIES.
Capital Stock paid in.....\$230,000 00
Circulating notes received from controller.....200,000 00
Due to depositors.....368,422 90
Due to banks.....91,759 98
Profit and loss.....8,157 75
Unpaid dividends.....92 00
Due on real estate.....2,500 00
\$918,932 66

I, 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 FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, October 3, 1864.

RESOURCES.
Loans and Discounts.....\$201,567 64
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation.....50,000 00
U. S. Bonds, deposited to secure deposits.....50,000 00
U. S. Bonds and other U. S. Securities on hand.....49,900 00
Legal Tender Notes.....173,747 00
Bills of other Banks.....15,603 00
Due from National Banks.....14,057 25
Due from other Banks.....233,165 35
Cash Items.....13,936 94
Furniture and fixtures.....450,533 57
Expenses.....2,285 15
Premiums paid U. S. Bonds.....5,768 02
Taxes Paid.....3,322 50
\$809,653 97

LIABILITIES.
Capital Stock.....\$90,040 00
Circulating Notes.....25,000 00
Discount.....12,015 81
Exchange.....2,544 05
Due to Banks and Bankers.....156,431 47
Due Treasurer of the United States.....72,856 54
Due Depositors on demand.....455,716 10
\$809,653 97

oct 3 SAMUEL J. MAC MULLAN, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

BALTIMORE, MD., NO. 173 BROADWAY. DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT UNITED STATES.

Subscriptions received for the U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

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

JONH W. RANDOLPH, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BALTIMORE, MD.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

CAPITAL \$1,100,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR THE 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, AND FIVE PER CENT 10-40 BONDS.

THOMAS SWANN, President J. S. NORRIS, Cashier.

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.

A DEMOCRATIC LIE.

It is tiresome to deny continually the falsehoods set afloat by the Democrats during the present campaign, but the latest emanation from one of the Democratic papers so concerns the soldiers that we are compelled to refer to it. On Sunday last, the *Sunday Mercury* of this city placed the following at the head of the telegraph column:

"THE BATTLE BULLETIN.

"STANTON AT BAY.

"WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 5 P. M.—I have but very little to say. Grant and Meade have made a very desperate move, and have been defeated. We have lost, since last Friday week, over thirty thousand men, and are on the retreat.

"Secretary Stanton, although General Grant is in the city to day, has not the courage to tell the truth. The fact is, a great disaster has happened to the Army of the Potomac.

"Birney's corps has been cut to pieces."

This is a lie cut from the whole cloth, and the man who wrote it and the men who published it know it to be so!

In the first place, it is well known that there is but one boat daily from Fortress Monroe. It reaches Washington about one o'clock. The boat of Saturday brought the news of Birney's great victory, and by no possibility could there be any further intelligence from the Army of the Potomac until Sunday at one o'clock! And yet the *Mercury* publishes the above infamous dispatch purporting to come over the telegraph wires.

What can be thought of the man who could sit down and deliberately write such a lie, and then add the paragraph, "Birney's corps has been cut to pieces."

The man who could thus wantonly harrow the feelings of the relatives and friends in Birney's corps, by the bogus story of a disaster, does not deserve to live in a loyal community. His proper place is south of the Appomatox, and not in Philadelphia, among true men and honest patriots. The corps is made up almost entirely of Philadelphians, and yet a man (?) residing in our midst can be found who will purposely excite the fears of the relatives of these brave soldiers. The act is too dastardly for comment. It can only be met by the soldiers themselves, remembering, on election day,

that the *Mercury* is the organ of the party supporting McClellan. But there is a peculiar significance in the story of a defeat. Two weeks ago the *Mercury* cautioned its readers against Mr. Stanton's war bulletins, and they were pronounced bogus. The caution was an admission that the party would be injured even by a bogus dispatch of victory! Now it is admitted by the course of Sunday last that even a bogus report of a defeat will benefit the Democratic party. What a humiliating confession from a party in the North! But never mind. The long agony will be over to-morrow. The defeat of the Democratic party will be so overwhelming that the party will never again appear upon the political stage.

PENDLETON AS PRESIDENT.

It has been pretty thoroughly explained that in the Presidential election the voter casts his ballot for the electors, representing the ticket, and not for the individual candidate. Thus those who despise Pendleton, but admire McClellan, must swallow the whole ticket, if they vote at all for the Chicago nominees.

But we desire to call attention to another fact. There may be some few honest men who think that they can vote the Democratic ticket with the assurance that McClellan will be the master, and will not allow any interference with his policy for conducting the affairs of the Government. Has it ever occurred to these War Democrats what would be the result if McClellan should take the bit into his mouth, and presume to act for himself? Pendleton must be his successor in case he should die, and there can be no doubt as to the policy of the man who has admitted that he is in favor of allowing the South to go in peace, and who has also declared that he never voted a dollar or a man for the suppression of the rebellion. This being the case, what would most certainly take place in the event of McClellan's undertaking to prosecute the war? Suppose the Peace men of the Democracy should feel disposed to acquiesce, would those who have a deep interest in the question submit? Would the Southern leaders allow McClellan to stand in the way of obtaining a recognition of their independence? *They would have before them two men—one in favor of war, and the other in favor of recognizing the South. The removal of the man who favors war, would bring at once into power the man whose sympathy is with the South!* Would they hesitate long what to do? And what would they do? The course pursued by the rebels during the past three years, will furnish a guide for the solution of the question. There will readily be found a sufficient number of men in the South who would consider it a patriotic duty to aid the Southern cause by removing the only obstacle to the recognition of the Confederacy. Nor would there be any difficulty in accomplishing this design. The narrow escape

made by Buchanan before it was known that he would be a tool in the hands of the South, should warn these War Democrats of the risk they subject the country to when they vote the Democratic ticket.

No man can be found who will say that the South could not furnish an individual who would secure the elevation of Pendleton to the Presidency by the death of McClellan, and thus aid in the establishment of the Confederacy for which the South has done battle for three years. The suggestion is at least worthy of careful consideration, and every man who loves his country will hesitate long before voting a ticket the success of which would place the solution of the present difficulty in the hands of the South.

GRAND UNION DEMONSTRATION.

The Grand Union Demonstration on Saturday evening, exceeded anything ever seen in Philadelphia. It was immense! The procession took two hours and forty-five minutes passing the League House. The turn out struck terror into the hearts of the Copperhead Democracy, and they give up the contest as hopeless. The *New York Daily News*, of to-day, announces editorially, that so sure as the sun rises and sets, Abraham Lincoln will be President of the United States for four years longer. That's so. Let every voter turn out to-morrow, and give his ballot to show not only the correctness of this prediction, but also the immense majority which the Union party can poll. And let every man be on his guard to detect Democratic frauds. We must be prepared to check-mate August Belmont and the New York politicians who will be working in Pennsylvania to-morrow.

DOUGLAS TO THE UNCONDITIONAL SUBMISSION PARTY.—"To efface the insult offered to our flag, to secure ourselves from the fate of the divided republics of Italy and South America, to preserve our Government from destruction, to enforce its just power and laws, are the main causes which impelled us to draw the sword. Rebellion against a Government like ours, which contains the means of self-adjustment, and a pacific remedy for evils, should never be confounded with a revolution against despotic power which refuses redress of wrongs. Such a rebellion cannot be justified upon ethical grounds, and the only alternative for our choice are its suppression or the destruction of our nationality. At such a time as this, and such a struggle, political partisanship should be merged in a true and brave patriotism which thinks only of the good of the whole country. It was in this cause, and with these motives, that so many of our comrades have given their lives, and to this we are all personally pledged in all honor and fidelity. Shall such devotion as that of our dead comrades be of no avail? Shall it be said in after ages that we lacked the vigor to complete the work thus begun? That after all these noble lives freely given we hesitated and failed to keep straight on until our land was saved? Forbid it, Heaven! and give us firmer, truer hearts than that."  
—Stephen A. Douglas.

HALL OF THE UNION LEAGUE,  
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Addresses may be expected from Distinguished Gentlemen.

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For unexpired term of P. Dougherty, resigned,  
BENJAMIN KENDALL.  
ALDERMEN,  
JOHN SWIFT,  
WILLIAMS OGLE.  
CONSTABLES,  
WILLIAM HINKLE,  
ROBERT R. SMITH. ocl10-26

**PENDLETON'S RECORD.**

We give a large portion of our space today in bringing before our readers the record of the public conduct of Pendleton, the Chicago nominee for the Vice Presidency. In its issue of Thursday last, the organ of the Chicago platform in this village, yecept the Binghampton Democrat, made an attempt to palliate Mr. Pendleton's conduct while in Congress, by giving an occasional ballot where one or more Union men voted with him. By the attempt to thus save his course from deserved popular condemnation, by giving now and then a stray Union vote cast on the same "yea" or "nay" side with Mr. Pendleton, it confesses the uniform anti-union conduct of this Chicago nominee. That a Union man should occasionally vote against a bill because of some objection to its draft or minor provisions, does not excuse in the least a persistent opposition, on principle, to every effort to provide means to sustain the Union and put down an inexcusable rebellion. Pendleton's record is plain, and every soldier should have it before him. He stands by the side of McClellan on the Chicago platform with its call for an "immediate suspension of hostilities," and no shoutings for "Little Mac," or denunciations of the Administration, no cry against the negro, no assaults with stones and brick bats on Union men peaceably on their way to a Union meeting, no burning of Orphan Asylums, no murder of negroes and innocent children, no swaggering through the streets, no attempts to break up Union meetings, no attempts to interfere with loyal citizens met to celebrate Union victories in the field, no incitations to mob violence, no organizations to interfere with Union men voting at the polls, no attempts to repeat the scenes of Kansas with their sickening

details, no attempts to villify the cause in which our fathers in the Revolution fought, and which it has been the labors of Washington, Jefferson, Marshall, the Adamases, Jackson, Clay, and Webster to sustain and perpetuate, can wipe from history the fact that PENDLETON HAS VOTED AND WORKED against sustaining the Union by putting down this execrable, monstrous rebellion, the very mention of which, itself, distorts the mouths of loyal men to its denunciation. To-day Pendleton stands on the very verge of the country-surrender side of the Chicago platform, and men who vote for McClellan vote for Pendleton and all the principles he advocates. Read his record, and never vote for him or his party till he and it repent and become worthy of a place in the United States.

**BWARE OF RUMORS OF DEFEAT OF THE ARMY.**

The Copperheads unwittingly expose their alliance with treason when they engage in the circulation of false reports setting forth the report of our armies in the field. They confess by this that a Rebel victory is the only result which can help a Democratic candidate; and, vice versa, a Democratic triumph at the polls is all that can possibly help to success the Rebel armies in the field. We warn the voter to beware, then, of these false reports concerning the defeat of our armies in the field. The gallant men who lead our armies, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Butler, Meaac, Hancock, will take care that we get glorious victories in the field, and all that those leaders ask of us in return is a victory at the ballot box. The soldiers in the field only ask—only need—the victory of the ballot to crown with eternal glory the victory of the bullet. Between the armies in the field and loyal men at home, there are reciprocal duties to be performed; and these will be discharged despite the struggles of armed traitors or the lies of sneaking symphnthizers.

**HOW THEY LIE.**

A Presidential campaign has always been prolific of Democratic lies. The leaders of the Copperheads are never slow at lying, when it suits their purpose, but they invariably come out strong in a Presidential election. The chance of getting at the public spoils quadrennially stirs up this peculiar gift in them, and we are free to acknowledge that they can distance all competitors in that line, if they have any.

The choice lie which the small fry roll under their tongue as a sweet morsel, in this campaign, is that the President draws his salary in gold instead of greenbacks. The lie is made out of the whole cloth, has not a particle of evidence to sustain it, and has been authoriitatively contradicted many times, but what of that? Its authors knew they were lying when they started it, and they hang on to it, from sheer love of lying, and from an inflated self-conceit that in so doing they show great dexterity in that special line of business. It is of no use to prove these fellows liars. They lie for the love of it, and with a sort of lingering hope that perhaps they can make something out of it for their party.

**GERRETT SMITH.**

One of our exchanges, referring to a visit to Gerrett Smith, says:—"We found Mr. Smith confident as to the termination of the terrible struggle through which the nation is passing; warmly supporting the re-election of President Lincoln, and strongly deprecating all attempts to divide the loyal sentiment of the country upon any other candidate."

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Security to one-fourth of the amount of the work will be required, and each bidder must accompany his proposal with the names of his securities.  
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| 50 Dalzell                    | 8½   |
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| 100 do                        | 60   |
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There are very few, if any, Coal Works in the whole coal region whose facilities for mining and shipping great quantities of the best coal are equal to those of this Company. The works are of the most perfect and durable construction, and the coal field is inexhaustible for all practicable purposes. To secure the speedy completion of the branch road, the principle Stockholders of this Company are executing the main work in connection under the Reading Railroad Company.

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It will be observed, that in addition to the uncommon advantages of getting

EVERY YEAR TWO HEAVY TONS OF COAL AT THE PRIME COST,

which, at present rates, is equal to fifty per cent. on the cost of \$20 per share, the stockholders will receive every six months cash dividends from the profits made on the sales of all surplus coal of the Company.

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## CATECHISM FOR MODERN DEMOCRATS.

Who said that all men are created equal? Thomas Jefferson, the father of Democracy.

Who gave the negroes the right of suffrage in New York? The Democratic party.

Who presided over the Convention which gave this privilege to negroes? Martin Van Buren, a Democrat.

Who afterward elected Martin Van Buren to the Presidency of the United States? The Democratic party.

Who married a negro woman and by her had mulatto children? Richard M. Johnson, a good Democrat.

Who elected Richard M. Johnson Vice President of the United States? The Democratic party.

If President Van Buren had died, and Richard M. Johnson has thus become President, who would have become the Democratic mistress of the White House? This same negro woman, the Democratic Vice President's wife.

Who made the negro a citizen of the State of Maine? The Democratic party.

Who enacted a similar law in Massachusetts? The Democratic party.

Who gave the negroes a right to vote in New Hampshire? The Democratic party.

Who permitted every colored person owning \$250 in New York to become a voter?—A General Assembly, purely Democratic.

Who repealed the law of Ohio which required negroes to give bond and security before settling in that State? The Democratic party.

Who made mulattoes legal voters in Ohio? A Democratic Supreme Court of which Reuben Wood was Chief Justice.

What became of Reuben Wood? The Democratic party elected him Governor three times, and he is still a leader of that party.

Who helped to give free negroes the right to vote in Tennessee under the act of 1796? General Andrew Jackson.

Was General Jackson a good Democrat? He generally passed as such among Democrats.

Who originated and practised upon a large scale what is now called "miscegenation"?—The Southern Slaveholders, who often sell their own miscegenated children.

Who controlled the Democratic party since its organization? The Slaveholding Miscegenationists, who were considered good Democrats by their Northern friends.

What relations now exist between the Southern Miscegenationists, who are at war with all loyal men, and their Northern "Democratic" friends? The Charleston *Mercury* says, "All of us perceive the INTIMATE CONNECTION existing between the armies of the Confederacy and the Peace-men of the United States. They constitute two immense forces that are operating together for the procurement of peace. Our success in battle insures the success of McClellan; our failure will inevitably lead to his defeat."

Who, with all these facts, and many others equally patent, staring them in the face, are continually whining about "negro suffrage," "negro equality," "miscegenation," and "white men's rights"? The so-called Democratic party, which is now dying of the incurable malady of "nigger-on-the-brain," and will be decently interred at sundown on the first Tuesday of November.

—If you would arrest the victorious Sheridan in his pursuit of the freebooter Early, vote the Democratic ticket and endorse the declaration of that party that the war is "a failure," and the demand for a "cessation of hostilities."

—The Chicago *Tribune* has a word of good advice to our Irish fellow-citizens. Whatever an Irishman has which he would not have had if he had remained in Ireland, or if he had migrated to the Southern States, and worked among the poor white trash in competition with slaves—in whatever degree his home is more comfortable, his children better educated, or his future prospect brightened, he is indebted for it all to those ideas and institutions of Northern freedom of which Abraham Lincoln is the political representative. Let every Irishman, therefore, read the letter of Daniel O'Connell on the duty of Irishmen to support emancipation in America; let him reflect on the interest old Ireland has in the preservation of the Union, and let him vote for Lincoln and Liberty, and repudiate that faction of undemocratic traitors which is supported by every aristocratic and enemy of Ireland in Great Britain.

WHAT THE RESULT WILL BE.—The Atlanta (rebel) *Register* says that if the Peace Democrats "use the ballot-box against Lincoln, while we use the cartridge-box, each side will be a helper to the other." What is to be accomplished by these mutual and humane efforts may be learned from the same article, which states that "live with them (the North) under the same government we never will!" The Chicago Peace means disunion, whatever may be the preferences of Gen. McClellan; and he must be faithless to those who made him President, if elected, or utterly faithless to the country. Which is it?

—The very absurd lie that President Lincoln is receiving his salary in gold, is effectively refuted by L. S. Chittenden, of Vermont, the late Register of the Treasury, who had charge of all payments of that kind.—Mr. Lincoln and all his Cabinet receive the ordinary greenbacks, like ordinary men in ordinary business, and the regular income tax is regularly deducted from Mr. Lincoln's salary just as it is from every other salary. The only officers paid in gold are our Ministers abroad, in places where our currency is not recognized.

THE McCLELLAN PROGRAMME.—The Indianapolis *Sentinel*, the organ of the Indiana Democracy, published an article last Monday headed "A Few Thoughts upon the Coming Presidential Election," in which the writer, after depicting the terrible results to the Democracy of Mr. Lincoln's re-election, says:—"Turn we now to view the result should the Chicago nominee be elected. His programme will be a cessation of hostilities, and an attempt to restore the Union by compromise and reconciliation; or, failing in that taking the last extreme—recognition!"

WHICH THEY PREFER.—It is a remarkable fact connected with the alleged unanimity which prevails in the Rebel States to resist the Union, that more than one-half the residents of Atlanta preferred to go North when General Sherman proposed to remove them outside his lines, though they had their option to go either North or South, and were furnished with facilities to take them in either direction. We have not the least doubt that the people in the States in rebellion are unanimous in support of the Confederacy, just for the same reason that they were carried out of the Union, they cannot help it, for the presence of no one is tolerated in those States who expresses an opinion opposed to Rebel rule. It is a singular illustration, however, of their affection for and faith in the Rebel cause, to see them availing themselves of the first opportunity presented to them of leaving the Confederacy to its fate, and parting from their homes and associates rather than endure its rule.

## GREAT DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH.

## LITTLE MAC O. K.

The Democratic journals are almost frantic with joy over an overwhelming victory achieved by the Democracy of Connecticut. The success of the Union candidates in Maine, Vermont, and at almost every State election held during the past year, sink into insignificance before this last "Great Uprising of the People." Our readers may not have heard of this latest of McClellan victories. It took place in a local election in Bridgeport, where a Democratic candidate for constable—or some equally important place—was elected. Verily, the Democracy is thankful for small favors.

THE PROSPECT IN PENNSYLVANIA.—We have been carefully noting the political prospect in this State, as it is presented in the columns of our loyal cotemporaries throughout the Commonwealth, and the accounts of the immense gatherings of loyal men, as they are conveyed to us by private correspondents. Pennsylvania is decidedly awake and alive to the importance of the pending contest, and if the feeling of the other States is in any degree represented in this Commonwealth, *Lincoln will carry every State in the Union.* We rejoice in a confidence thus strengthened, which makes us believe that all is well in the old Keystone State. The meetings are earnest and enthusiastic and overwhelming rallies. The Union men are more zealous and determined than ever, and manifest their devotion by works that must tell favorably upon the result. They leave all things else now for the political interests of the country. The people leave their avocations in response to call for meetings, and rain or shine, make each of these demonstrations that alarms and confounds the enemy.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Keep it before the People, That the Copperheads have done all they could to prevent the passage of laws to enable soldiers to vote.

Keep it before the People, That the Union party have passed all the laws authorizing soldiers to vote.

Keep it before the People, That all the pretended regard for soldiers by the Copperheads, is hypocritical and manifested with the hope of obtaining their votes.

Keep it before the People, That the soldiers and persons in the naval service may forward their votes to proxies at any time between now and the day of election—though such votes must be deposited in the ballot-box on the day of election and not after that day.

—The Boston *Post* says that "fifty thousand Federal soldiers, all McClellan men, languish in Southern prisons." Are we to understand that the only soldiers who surrender or are captured are for Little Mac, while all the Lincoln boys die on the field or fight through and win? The *Post*, in its zeal to make a partizan point, not only violates truth, but casts a slur upon the courage of men as brave and noble as ever faced an enemy.

—Do Democratic orators swagger revolvers to enforce free speech or to enforce free speech, or to provoke free speech; to get up a free fight or for fear of a free fight?

—Vote for UNION and Peace will come.—The only hope for peace with traitors is in the success of our brave armies and the submission of traitors to the laws.