

# Campaign Dial.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON

OUR COUNTRY, ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

VOLUME IX. NO. 70.

PHILADELPHIA. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1864.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.



**A Portrait, showing the Rage, Agony, Grief, Disappointment and Despair of ye Copperheads, from a sketch taken at the Democratic Headquarters.**

# 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 BYERS.  
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. WAIT.  
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. STEARNS.  
Twelfth District—LUKE P. SUTPHIN, JR.  
Thirteenth District—ENOS C. HENNER.  
Fourteenth District—FRANCIS HOOD.  
Fifteenth District—GEORGE DE HAVEN, JR.  
Sixteenth District—WILLIAM F. SMITH.  
Seventeenth District—EDWARD G. LEE.  
Eighteenth District—JAMES MILLER.

## THE CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

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

111 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

005-01

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

No 1210 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

JOHN H. TAGGART,  
(Late Colonel Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves),  
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 indispensably 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).....\$25 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 those branches.

The superior comforts and cheapness of living, remarkable in Philadelphia, offer special attraction to all who may seek the advantages of this School, and especially to those of moderate means. Good board can be had at from \$4 to \$6 per week.

## REFERENCES.

Major General Silas Casey, President Board of Examiners, Washington, D. C.

Major General David B. Birney, commanding Tenth Army Corps.

Brigadier General George A. McCall, Penna. 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. Farnoy, 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.  
H. H. H. Road, Esq., Cincinnati Gazette.

The Members of the Philadelphia Supervisory Committee for Recruiting Colored Troops.

Col. J. B. Kilde, 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, 32d U. S. C. T.  
Lieutenant Colonel Charles J. Wright, 39th U. S. C. T.

Major James T. Bates, 4th 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.

00511 No. 1210 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

JOHN H. TAGGART.

Preceptor United States Military School.

# 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 new 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, West Chester.*

**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 the 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.—*Ba. 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.*



## BEST LIKENESSES PUBLISHED!

FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS, Size 19x23. Price \$1 00.

1. President ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
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4. Major General W. T. SHERMAN.
5. Major General W. S. HANCOCK.

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Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock of TUESDAY, 15th instant, for the execution of the proposed extension of the Capitol Building.

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.

Plans of the extension can be seen at this office, where specifications can also be had on application.

Bids must be addressed "Proposals for extension of Capitol."

A. G. CURTIN, Governor.  
JAMES P. BARR, Sur. General.  
HENRY D. MOORE, State Treas.

## 50,000 COPIES. FIFTY THOUSAND.

FIRST EDITION.

THE "CAMPAIGN DIAL"

WILL BE ISSUED ON

October 15, 1864.

AN

*"Illustrated Campaign Dial,"*

A Newspaper of

TWENTY-EIGHT COLUMNS.

Embellished with

ORIGINAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

Of present political topics.

THE BEST CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT

That can be distributed.

As first impressions of cuts are the best, and as orders will be filled according to their receipt, LEAGUES, CLUBS, YARD ASSOCIATIONS, and NEWS AGENTS should send their orders in immediately.

A few respectable Business Cards, limited to ten lines each advertisement, will be received at \$1 per line.

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## THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK

Of the City of New York.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF THE U. S.

Is now organized with a cash capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, and has commenced business in the heart of the present business part of the city. Its stockholders and promoters are numerous, and its business and exchanges are large and it can therefore offer desirable reciprocal accounts.

Correspondence and accounts are solicited. Subscriptions received for the

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Banks and Bankers supplied with the best.

JOSEPH C. ORVIS, Pres.

JOHN T. HILL, Cash.

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- W. A. KOBBE, of Kobbé & Corlies, Auctioneers, 57 & 59 Loan and street.  
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## 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 installments 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.

Oct-10-64

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.  
PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 29, 1864.

NOTICE TO THE OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.  
THE BOARD OF REVISION AND APPEALS will sit at the Office of the City Commissioners, No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW, to hear Owners of Real Estate desirous of appealing as to the Assessors' Returns of the Valuation of Real Estate in the City of Philadelphia for the triennial year, 1865, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., on the following days:

1st and 2nd Wards, Monday, October 3	21 and 22 do Tuesday, do 4
3rd and 4th do Wednesday, do 5	23 and 24 do Thursday, do 6
5th and 6th do Friday, do 7	25 and 26 do Saturday, do 8
7th and 8th do Monday, do 11	27 and 28 do Tuesday, do 12
9th and 10th do Wednesday, do 13	29 and 30 do Thursday, do 14
11th and 12th do Friday, do 15	31 and 32 do Saturday, do 16
13th and 14th do Monday, do 19	33 and 34 do Tuesday, do 20
15th and 16th do Wednesday, do 21	35 and 36 do Thursday, do 22
17th and 18th do Friday, do 23	37 and 38 do Saturday, do 24
19th and 20th do Monday, do 27	39 and 40 do Tuesday, do 28
21st and 22nd do Wednesday, do 29	41 and 42 do Thursday, do 30

JAMES SHAW,  
Clerk City Commissioners.

## QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.—Frank- ford, October 3, 1864.

### RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills discounted.....	\$196,023 21
United States Bonds deposited to secure circulation.....	230,000 00
United States Securities deposited to secure deposits.....	50,000 00
	\$376,023 21
Due from banks.....	244,744 43
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
	374,926 38
Real estate.....	12,193 64
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,110 57
Current expenses.....	4,670 83
	17,965 04
	\$392,891 42

### LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in.....	\$250,000 00
Circulating notes received from comp-troller.....	200,000 00
Due to depositors.....	306,422 90
Due to bank.....	91,759 98
	498,182 88
Profit and loss.....	8,167 75
Unpaid dividends.....	32 00
Due on real estate.....	2,500 00
	10,749 75
	\$308,932 63

I, WILLIAM H. REAWN, 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.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this Third day of October, 1864.  
WILLIAM H. REAWN, Cashier.  
JOHN SHALLCROSS,  
Notary Public.

## THIRD QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, October 3, 1864.

### RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts.....	\$301,567 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.....	40,900 00
	\$342,467 64
Legal Tender Notes.....	173,747 00
Bills of other Banks.....	15,603 09
Due from National Banks.....	14,067 23
Due from other Banks.....	233,163 83
Cash Items.....	13,936 84
	450,538 57
Furniture and fixtures.....	2,285 15
Expenses.....	5,768 02
Premiums paid U. S. Bond.....	8,322 00
Taxes Paid.....	272 00
	\$509,653 97

### LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock.....	\$500,000 00
Circulating Notes.....	25,000 00
Discount.....	12,015 81
Exchange.....	2,541 05
Due to Banks and Bankers.....	156,491 47
Due Treasurer of the United States.....	72,856 84
Due Depositors on demand.....	456,716 19
	\$509,653 97

Oct 3

AMUEL 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, 1861.

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. MORRIS, Cashier.

## CAMPAIGN DIAL.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Oct. 12, 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 "CAMPAIGN DIAL" is published DAILY, except Sundays. Subscription in advance, \$2 per copy for the campaign. Clubs of Twenty and over \$1 per copy for the campaign. On Club Subscriptions, the postage is prepaid by the publisher. To News Agents three cents per copy. Back numbers cannot be supplied.

Address.

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

## VICTORY!

The returns from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana establish the fact that the Union Party has gained a great and glorious victory. Indiana has gone for the Union by not less than Twenty-five Thousand, and Ohio has elected the same ticket by a very heavy majority. In Pennsylvania, where the contest was more determined, we carry the State by about the same majority as last year. Philadelphia did nobly in the good cause. She has increased her majority over the Governor's vote 600, and the whole Union City Ticket is elected by 7600 majority. In the Congressional Districts we secure the return of all our candidates, except in the case of Mr. Randall, of the First District. In the Fifth District Mr. Ross has a majority of 23 over Mr. Thayer on the home vote. This will be overcome by the soldiers' vote, and Mr. Thayer will return to Washington by a handsome majority. In the Fourth District, Judge Kelly has shown how effective was the discussion between Mr. Northrop and himself. At the former election, Judge Kelley's majority was about 800—it is now over 3000! City Councils will be largely Union. In Select Council alone, the parties will stand—Union 16, Democrats 9. For the first time, the Nineteenth Ward will be represented in Councils by Union men instead of Democrats. The Second Ward has also been carried by the Union Party. On the Legislative Ticket, we increase our representation at Harrisburg. In short, we have swept the State by at least 13,000 majority. This is a glorious victory. It presages the final triumph in November. Since the Governor's election, the State has sent nineteen regiments, or about 15,000 men to the field. Of these at least 10,000 will vote the Union ticket. During the past year the Democrats have made an issue upon the management of the war, and their papers and writers have done everything possible to prevent Democrats entering the army. They have

succeeded to a great extent, and, consequently, the soldiers' vote will be decidedly in our favor.

It was shown, weeks ago, that without Pennsylvania and New York, Mr. Lincoln could be re-elected, if Indiana and Illinois could be carried. But we have done better than that, and Pennsylvania and Indiana are now certain, and Illinois must feel the effect of the victory in Indiana, her neighbor State. The vote in Pennsylvania has settled the question in New York, and that State will, in November, give 10,000 majority for Lincoln and Johnson. New Jersey can now be claimed for the Union party. She has been thoroughly canvassed, and there is no doubt but that her people are true to the cause. But we must not relax our efforts. A great work remains to be done in November. The election just passed was but an advance of the picket line. It was a successful movement. The enemy has been driven to their inner intrenchments. Our own position is secure against assault; now let us prepare ourselves for the final attack upon the enemy's works! The victory will not only be sure, but it will be overwhelming, if we do our duty during the coming four weeks. Let us emulate the zeal of Grant, who is determined not only to capture Richmond, but to destroy the enemy!

### WHY LINCOLN, AND NOT McCLELLAN.

We have had but little to say respecting the military qualifications of General McClellan. He may be the greatest warrior since the days of Napoleon; or as conspicuous a failure as Fairfax, of Parliamentary fame; but the question has little to do with his eligibility to the Chief Magistracy. Broader and more important principles are involved than those of mere personal qualifications. If General McClellan were all, and more than all, that his warmest admirers claim for him, and Mr. Lincoln were as deficient in all the qualities needed for his high position as his adversaries falsely allege, we should still feel bound to do our utmost for the re-election of the Union candidate, and we give our reason.

The election of Mr. Lincoln would be a formal and solemn declaration on the part of the nation to recusant Rebels that there is nothing left for them but entire submission to the constituted authorities of the land. It teaches them that there is no hope of paltering, compromise, or subterfuge, and that, instead of seeking to alter the organic law in their favor, they must take it as it stands, and comply with their obligations as good citizens. It gives formal notice that the money which they have embarked in this war is hopelessly lost; that Confederate bonds are henceforth a myth, and Confederate notes merely waste-paper curiosities. It is a majestic assertion of the right of a constitutional majority of this nation to administer this Government according to those principles which they determined upon, and of the duty of a constitutional minority to submit, and await a subsequent election for the reversal of the national verdict. It teaches that an appeal from the ballot-box to the cartridge-box will neither be tolerated nor tampered with, and that Rebels in arms must ground them or die. Finally, we know enough of Southern

character to believe that when the end of armed resistance comes, as come it must, they will yield more magnanimously, and behave more generously and tractably by the open foes who have opposed their policy from the beginning, than they would by the half-and-half friends who stood by them to a certain point, and then suddenly abandoned them, or sneakily supported them against their own Government.

On the contrary, the election of General McClellan would be a virtual confession that enforced suppression of popular rebellion was a huge blunder. It would be a criminal acknowledgment that the blood we have shed and the treasure we have spent, were wasted on one of the most shocking crimes of history. Nor would the Rebels treat with their late allies, the Northern Democracy, on as favorable terms to the nation as with Mr. Lincoln. Making peace after an armistice sought in the midst of a war with those late allies confessed to be a failure, they would be more exacting in their demands. In truth, accustomed to dictate terms to them, the Southern leaders would treat with the Copperheads less like repentant citizens than disappointed masters.

We would have to remodel the Constitution in the interest of slavery.

We would have to accept the heresy of State sovereignty, as inculcated by Southern statesmen.

We would have to assume and provide for the Southern debt.

And, what is of greater consequence, perhaps, than either, we would place the future of Southern society in the hands of the fire-eaters, like Davis and Toombs, instead of in the hands of conservatives, like Holden and Botts.

Voters at the next election, think soberly of these important suggestions! Thoughtful Americans, ponder well the grave duty that is before you, and determine what is best for the future of your country!

WASHINGTON ON TRAITORS.—In a letter to Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut, written during the Revolution, in relation to disaffected and disloyal persons, he said:

As it is now very apparent that we have nothing to depend upon in the present contest but our strength, care, firmness, and Union, should not the same measures be adopted in your and every other Government on the Continent? Would it not be prudent to seize on those Tories who have been, are, and that we know will be active against us? Why should persons who are preying upon the vitals of their country, be suffered to skulk at large, while we know they will do us every mischief in their power? These, sir, are points I beg leave to submit to your serious consideration.

WHICH WAS IT?—There are those who would like to know on what ground General McClellan was in favor of Judge Woodward for Governor of Pennsylvania. Was it because Woodward had declared himself to be opposed to the war as an unjust invasion of Southern rights, or because he decided on the bench that soldiers in the field have no right to vote? It must have been one or both these well-known sentiments of Woodward which drew the admiration and inspired the confidence of General McClellan.

—A brave young officer with General Sheridan, writing from Winchester, reports that one of our Generals, when he saw the rebel line break and run at Fisher's Hill, exclaimed, "There goes another plank out of the Chicago platform!"



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**CONFESSING THE WHOLE.**—One of the bitterest of the opposition journals is the Indianapolis *Sentinel*. But it is candid as well as bitter, for it confesses that McClellan's election would favor the division of the Union and the recognition of the South. Here is its language:

"Turn we now to review 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."

It happens that we have at our hand the best possible reply to this. It is contained in a letter from General James L. Kiernan, of Ohio, addressed to the Cleveland *Plaindealer*. General Kiernan served under McClellan, and once admired him greatly, but here is his estimate of him since the Chicago Convention:

"Why, in order to consistently 'stump' with such Democratic leaders as Messrs. Pugh, Vallandigham, Voorhees and Company, I would have to declare my military service and the honors I had won a disgrace, the marks of my wounds were brands of infamy, and the killing of any one I may have slain in such a 'fratricidal, unnatural and unholy war,' a murder."

Yet, in the face of arguments like this, which hundreds of thousands of our brave soldiers echo, the Indianapolis *Sentinel* calmly talks of "recognition" of the rebels.

**VOTING FOR PRESIDENT.**—The Washington *Chronicle* says that several of its soldier friends have inquired of it if it is not possible to vote for Gen. McClellan and Johnson, or, at least, vote for "Little Mac" without voting for Geo. H. Pendleton. The thing cannot be done. The votes are not cast directly for the candidates, but for electors. There are but two sets of electors in the field in each State—one Democratic and one Union. The man who votes for the Democratic electors sustains men who, in the electoral college, will cast the vote of their State for McClellan and Pendleton; while he who votes for the Union electors supports men who will give the electoral vote to Lincoln and Johnson. The two Georges are, therefore, as inseparable as "Abe and Andy." You must vote for both or against both, or not, vote at all.

## MOTTOES IN THE GRAND UNION DEMONSTRATION.

On Saturday night last, considerable wit and humor, as well as ingenuity, was displayed in the transparencies and mottoes. We select a few of the mottoes:

"Peace Makers—Grant, Sherman, Farragut."

"Free Ballots for Patriots."

"Free Fight for Traitors."

"An undivided Union."

"No Party but our Country."

"Sheridan got up Early on Monday morning."

"A Free Ballot for all Loyal Men."

"Robert, I will not hurt you too much; I will fight you gentlemanly.—*Antietam*."

"No compromise with traitors in arms."

"Engineer of the railroad to Salt River, idol George."

"A platform is the party's soul—a candidate is the party's body; separate the body from the soul, and death ensues."

"Be as firmly united for our Government as the Rebels are against it."

"If you vote for McClellan you vote for Pendleton."

"Peace men controlled the Chicago Convention."

The following motto is worthy of reflection, as it is an answer to the aspersions of the ignorant that President Lincoln commenced the war:

"Secession is not the event of a day; it has been a matter nursed for thirty years."—*Rhett, of South Carolina*.

"The campaign shall be short, sharp, and decisive."—*McClellan*.

To which the following reply is made by some of his veteran troops:

"We intend to make it so."—*1st Bat. Union Campaign Club*.

"Our Government, though a democracy, should in time of trouble be able to wield the power of a great nation."—*W. T. Sherman*.

"We ignore all political elements to save the Union; we must be either for or against the rebellion."

"Pendleton, the peace-on-any-terms candidate, never voted a man or a dollar to crush the rebellion or sustain the soldier's widow. That's what's the matter."

"A change of base will not save him this campaign; we have too many flankers."

"We have fought the enemies of our country in the field; we now turn our attention to those at home."

"105,293 Democrats in the Keystone State voted against allowing the soldiers in the field to vote. Gen. McClellan is the candidate of this party—how do you like it?"

"We have heard of 'Old Hickory,' but Quaker guns and other 'Wood' don't suit us."

"The heart of the people beats true to the Union."

"Who moved to make the nomination of McClellan unanimous? Vallandigham, the traitor."

"No base strategy; do you Grant our peacemaker a line to Weld-on?"

"If we do not sustain the army and navy, how can they sustain us?"

"Copperheads for free ballots or a free fight—they can have both."

"Grant will take Richmond—we will keep Philadelphia."

"If the Locofoco who offered \$2.26 for a gold dollar will apply, he can have it for \$1.90."

"What! hoist the white flag when our triumph is nigh?"

"What! crouch before treason, make Freedom a lie?"

"What! spike all our guns when the foe is at bay,"

"And the rags of his black banner dropping away?"

"Tear down the strong name that our nation has won,"

"And strike her brave bird from his house in the sun?"

"A vote given for McClellan is a vote given for repudiation of the National debt and depreciation abroad."

"No compromise with traitors!"

"No party but our country."  
"Abe is able to save the Union."  
"Little Mac's on the White House track, But Lincoln's ahead of him, alack."  
"Lincoln and Johnson, the choice of the loyal people."  
"How are you, Gunboat Galena?"  
"Will a soldier vote for the Democratic party?"  
"Lincoln, the champion of our Union."  
"Who tried to rob the soldier of his vote? The Democratic party."  
"Who gave the soldier the right to vote? The National Union party."  
"No armistice with treason."  
"The army asks that those left at home put down the traitors."  
"Death to Copperheads."  
"The North and the South can never live at peace with each other except as one nation."—*Grant*.  
"Free speech, free press, and free ballot for patriots, and the cannon's mouth for traitors."  
"Let us have faith in the belief that right makes might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it."—*Abraham Lincoln*.  
"A free ballot for patriots, a free fight for traitors."  
"To whom it may concern: 'McClellan's election is the only hope for Southern independence.'—*Charleston Mercury*.  
"We are after the left wing of Lee's army—the Copperheads."  
"The Twenty-sixth Ward, the infant of the city, is one of Old Abe's children."  
"The city's infant (Twenty-sixth Ward) will be of age on Tuesday next."  
"Lincoln's little jokers, Grant, Meade, Sherman, and Sheridan."  
"Lincoln considers the Union too good a joke to be lost."  
"A big thing on ice—Armist-ice."

**WORDS OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.**—In a recent speech, made in Illinois, Gen. John A. Logan said:

I used to be a follower of the illustrious Stephen A. Douglas. They called me a Douglas worshipper. I believe many others thought as much of Douglas as I did. If that great and good man were alive to-day, and I wish he were, he would stand on this war and Union platform side by side with me, and advocate the same measures as I do. Listen to what he said in the last letter he ever wrote. It was a letter to Virgil Hickox, Chairman of the State Democratic Central Committee. Virgil was looking around, not knowing exactly what he ought to do. Douglas wrote:

"All hopes of compromise with the Cotton States was abandoned when they assumed the position that the separation of the Union was complete and final, and that they would never consent to a reconstruction in any contingency—not even if we should furnish them with a blank sheet of paper, and permit them to inscribe their own terms."

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Constitution, the flag and the Union, under all circumstances and every Administration, regardless of party politics, against all assailants at home and abroad."

—Never was there such an election of such importance. The bloodless battle of the ballot-box must be won to cheer our gallant armies. It will dig the grave of rebellion and dishearten the traitors worse than the fall of Richmond. Now is the time to fight the cowardly Copperheads and Jeff Davis sympathizers. The ballot should respond to the cannon in thunder tones.

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## Government Securities.

(Corrected by JAY COOKE & Co., Bankers, 114 South Third Street.)

	New York Prices
U. S. 5-20 Bonds interest off.....	100 1/2 107 1/2
U. S. 6s, due 1881, Coupon.....	101 105
Do. do 1881, Registered.....	101 105
U. S. 7-10 Treasury Notes.....	104 105
Certificates of Indebtedness.....	94 1/2 94 1/2
Quartermasters' Vouchers.....	93 94
Gold.....	200 205
	Market steady.

## Specie Quotations.

(Corrected by HEWES & RAHM, No. 52 South 3d St.)

Banable Currency the Standard.

GOLD.	SILVER.
American.....1 97 @ 1 50	American, prior to 1892.....\$1 50 @
Do. (dated prior to 1894).....1 55 @ 60	Do. Quarter's.....1 80 @
Sovereigns, Victoria.....11 50 @ 12	Do. Half and.....1 80 @ 1 90
Sovereigns, old.....11 20 @ 25	Do. (now).....1 80 @ 1 90
Napoleon (20 francs).....9 50 @ 9 70	Dollars, Am. and.....1 80 @ 1 90
Doubleeagle, Sp.....34 00 @ 35 90	Mexican.....1 80 @ 1 90
Do. Mexican.....33 50 @ 34 00	Do. Sp., perfect.....1 80 @ 1 90
Do. Costa Rica.....21 00 @	Do. S. American.....1 80 @ 1 90
Bare 900 fine.....@ prem.	Five Francs.....1 25 @ 1 30
California, \$50.....and \$20 pieces.....135 prem.	Guineas.....23
California \$10.....and \$5 pieces.....135 @	Prussian Thalers.....41
10 Guineas Pieces.....6 10 @ 6 15	German Crowns.....1 50 @
Ten Thalers.....17 50 @	French do.....1 50 @
	English Silver.....\$ 7 00 @
	Spanish and Mexican silver, 32 oz.....1 75

\*A heavy Sovereign weighs 4 1/2 grs. 2 1/2 grains.

## Pennsylvania Country Bank Notes

At Discount in Philadelphia.

(Corrected Daily, by CHAS. CARRLOS & Co., Bankers, No. 23 South Third Street.)

Allegheny Bank, Pittsburg.....	30	Honesdale Bank.....	30
Anthracite Bk., Tamaqua.....	25	Iron City Bk., Pittsburg.....	30
Bank of Beaver Co., Erie.....	25	Jersey Shore Bank.....	30
Bank of Chambersburg.....	25	Kittanning Bank.....	30
Bank of Chester Valley.....	25	Lewisburg Bank.....	30
Coatesville.....	25	Lebanon Bank, Lebanon.....	30
Bank of Crawford County.....	25	Lebanon Valley Bank, Leb.....	30
Meadville.....	25	Lock Haven Bank.....	30
Bank of Fayette Co.....	25	Mech's Bank, Pittsburg.....	30
Bank of Gettysburg.....	25	Mechants & Manufacturers Bank, Pittsburg.....	30
Bank of Lawrence Co.....	25	Mifflin Co. Bank, Lewistn.....	30
Bank of Middletown.....	25	Milton Bank, Milton.....	30
Bank of New Castle.....	25	Monongahela Bank, Brownsville.....	30
Bank of Pittsburg.....	25	Mount Joy Bank.....	30
Bank of Pottsville.....	25	Oceanico Bank, Oyster.....	30
Citizens Bk., Pittsburg.....	25	Pittsburgh Bank, Pittsburg.....	30
Clearfield Co. Bank.....	25	Pittsboro Bank, Pittsboro.....	30
Columbia Bk., Columbia.....	25	Scrumsburg Bank.....	30
Downingtown Bank.....	25	Tioga Co. Bank.....	30
Exchange Bank, Pittsburg.....	25	Venango Bank, Franklin.....	30
Farmers' Bank, Pottsville.....	25	West Branch Bk., Williamsport.....	30
Farmers' Bank, Reading.....	25	Wyoming Bank, Wilkesb.....	30
Farmers' & Drivers' Bank, Waynesburg.....	25	York Bank, York.....	30
Franklin Bank, Washington.....	25	York Co. Bank, York.....	30
Government Bank, Pottsville.....	25		
Harrisburg Bank.....	25		

## Uncurrent Money Quotations.

(Corrected by FENNER & Co., Bankers, No. 33 South Third Street.)

Discount.	Discount.
New England.....	2 1/2
New York City.....	2 1/2
New York State.....	2 1/2
Jersey—large.....	2 1/2
Jersey—small.....	2 1/2
Pennsylvania Currency.....	2 1/2
Do small.....	2 1/2
Delaware.....	2 1/2
Do small.....	2 1/2
Baltimore.....	2 1/2
Maryland.....	2 1/2
Dis. of Columbia.....	2 1/2
Virginia.....	2 1/2

## Foreign Bills of Exchange.

(Corrected by M. SCHULTZ & Co.)

London, 60 days' sight.....	2 1/2	20
" 3 days' ".....	2 1/2	22
Paris, 60 days' ".....	2 1/2	20
" 3 days' ".....	2 1/2	20
Antwerp, 60 days' ".....	2 1/2	20
Bremen, 60 days' ".....	2 1/2	20
Hamburg, 60 days' ".....	2 1/2	20
Cologne, 60 days' ".....	2 1/2	20
Amsterdam, 60 days' ".....	2 1/2	20
Frankfurt, 60 days' ".....	2 1/2	20

Market steady.

## City Warrants.

(Repealed Daily by F WICK & Co., No. 43 S. Third St.)

3 1/2 @ 3 1/2

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

Demand Notes.....	prem.	@
U. S. Bonds, 1881.....	105	@ 105 1/2
U. S. 7-10 Notes.....	104	@ 105
Quartermasters' Vouchers.....	94 1/2	@ 95
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness.....	94 1/2	@ 95
Gold.....	201	@ 203
New Certificates of Indebtedness.....	94	@ 94 1/2

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

U. S. Bonds, 1881.....	105 1/2	@
U. S. 7-10 Treasury Notes.....	104 1/2	@
Gold.....	202	@
New Certificates of Indebtedness.....	94 1/2	@
U. S. 5-20 Bonds.....	107	@

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

American Gold.....	2 00	@ 2 02
Demand Notes.....	197	@ 199
Quarters and Halves.....	180	@ 182
Penn. Currency.....	24	@ 25
N. Y. Exchange.....	24	@ 25

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**STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK, PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1894.**—A general meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, will be held at their Banking House, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of October next, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and deciding on the question whether or not the said Bank shall become an Association for carrying on the business of Banking under the laws of the United States, and of exercising the powers conferred by the Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to be the Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, 1864; and to take such action in regard thereto as may be deemed necessary and proper.

By order of the Board of Directors.

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## U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

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

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

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

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and 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.

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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 21th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over

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300 U S 5-20 coup off	102
200 City 6s new	101 1/2
10 First National Bank	119
10 Farmers and Mechanics Bank	64
100 sh Noble & Del b15	13
100 McClintock	12
100 sh Read R R	60
100 do	60
100 do	60
100 Phila and Oil Creek b30	32 1/2
18 Chestnut and Walnut street	57
43 sh 2nd and 3d R R	72
18 West Phila R	70
100 North Central R	580
100 sh Catawissa pfd	36
100 Reading R b10	61
100 do b5	61
100 do b5	60 1/2
100 do	60 1/2
15 sh West Phila R	72
100 Big Mountain	7
200 Phila Oil Creek	14
2000 sh Schuyl Nav b5	90
300 U S 7-30s	106
100 New Creek	1
100 Fulton Coal	8
10 Union Bank	46
50 Dalzell	83

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Stock entitles holders to receive annually, for 25 years, on each share, two heavy tons of Coal at the prime cost, besides half year's cash dividends, for sale. Present price \$20 per share.

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FIVE DOLLARS LESS THAN THE PRESENT  
MARKET PRICE.

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 contract under the Reading Railroad Company.

Of the balance of Stock yet on hand shares will be sold at \$20 each, of which one half is to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the other half at the time of ordering coal.

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.

The Company has purchased a central and spacious yard at the southwest corner of Broad and Wood streets, on which stockholders may now obtain orders for coal, deliverable as above, and to be served in relation as the orders are entered upon the books.

oct-12

H. SCHMOELE, Treasurer.

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Charges Reasonable.

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In Large or Small Sums.

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CORRUED SURPLUS	\$21,40
INVESTED PREMIUMS	1,86,288
UNSETTLED CLAIMS	\$8,416
INCOME FOR 1864	\$300,000
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829	\$3,000,000

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### "I OBJECT!"

The Washington *Chronicle* recently published an elaborate report of the Congressional record of Mr. Pendleton. Subsequently it made the following significant and important addition to it:—

January 9, 1863—M. Dunn said, I ask the unanimous consent of the House for leave to introduce a bill to facilitate the transportation of troops, stores and the mails of the United States between the city of Washington, Point of Rocks and the city of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Pendleton—I object.

Here the whole spirit and the entire policy of the Copperhead Opposition is comprised in a nut-shell. From the day that Secession began to raise its monstrous head to the present time, to each act of the Government which was intended to overcome the rebellious acts of traitors, the Opposition have objected. When the President saw the Government property stolen, its mints, forts and arsenals seized, its vessels fired upon, and its garrisons slaughtered, and began preparations to retake the property and the forts and to hold them, the Opposition objected to the use of force—to all coercion of sovereign States. When armies were marshalled and fronted each other in the field, when they were struggling desperately for victory and its tide ran first one way and then the other, and the President took steps to disintegrate the forces of the rebellion, the Opposition objected. When the Administration proposed a vigorous and effective prosecution of the war, the Copperheads objected, demanding that we should bear olive branches above our National colors. When the Administration refused to lower the old flag to the dictation of insurgents, these Copperheads objected. When hundreds of thousands of brave and true men were enlisted in the National defence, emulating the most heroic examples of their white fellow-patriots, the hissing sympathizers with the rebellion objected. Never, since the election of Mr. Lincoln, has there been a proposition offered looking to the inflexible maintenance of the National integrity in its manifoldness, but what every blatant Copperhead has bawled vociferously, "I object!" Now, when the hand of the Government is uplifted to smite the reeling rebellion, they interpose an objection.

The same things have occurred in the army as among the people. If there has been an attempt to give some vigor to the conduct of the war, such as is requisite for success; if there has been an attempt to wage it as war must be waged—as General Sherman lately told the Rebels it will be waged by him—as General Butler waged it at New Orleans—as General Grant directed Gen. Sheridan to wage it in the Shenandoah Valley—all the Copperhead officers in the army have objected. It was "not down in their programme," as Major Keyes naively confessed after Antietam. When the President ordered Gen. McClellan to move on the enemy's works February 22d, 1862, he objected, because that was not in his programme! When he was ordered to come up from the Peninsula, he objected. When he was ordered to succor Pope he objected, but advised that he "be left to get out of his scrape as best he could." When Porter was ordered to take his position in the line of battle at Warrenton, he objected, thereby covering our army with disaster. When the President urged Gen. McClellan to pursue the Rebel army vigorously after the battle of Antietam, he objected. When Buell was

ordered to report for duty, he objected and resigned. The Porters, Buells and McClellans in the army have not, since the outset of the war, taken hold of it with any sort of zeal, but as often as any sort of a plan has been proposed which promised to damage the confederated traitors, they have promptly joined in a chorus—"We object!"

With this record of practical sympathy with rebellion, with this notorious and uniform unwillingness to strike the blow that would dash down to the dust the rebellion and the great cause it rests upon, these cavillers and objectors solicit the people to confide their interests, their Government their all, to their guardianship. But when the voice of the people is heard this fall proclaiming their resolution, these Copperheads will learn that *they* "object." There will be no appeal from their fiat.

### WHO SUPPORTS THE CHICAGO NOMINEES.

Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, in a speech to the Union people of Tiffin, Ohio, on the 4th inst., in referring to the men who support the Chicago nominees, spoke as follows:

"Who are supporting these candidates? I go to my own region of the country; for as you said, sir, (the chairman,) I must speak more or less of the Southern aspect of this controversy. There I find supporting the Chicago principles, every rebel in arms, whether in the regular army or in guerrilla bands, or as you call them, bushwhackers. Every rebel not in arms, whether he has taken the oath of allegiance to your Government that he might strike it better thereby, just as he puts on your uniform and assumes your flag more successfully to deceive you, or whether he is in open or avowed rebellion, in undisguised hostility to the Government, the same thing is true of them all. They are for the Chicago nominees and principles; they believe them eminently wise and proper. Go to the rebel capital; read the daily press, and I urge you to read carefully and even look at the frantic appeals there made to the rebel chiefs of their armies that they shall not allow a success to the Federal arms before November. Why before November? Why such extra care to be exercised? Because defeat to our arms benefits one set of candidates, and defeat to their arms is to the benefit of another. Says the *Charleston Mercury*: 'If we can hold our enemies in check, and prevent their securing any further success, it will do much to ensure the success of General McClellan; and that, upon the Chicago platform, means for us peace and independence.'

"When I see those who are not in arms against my country—deadly enemies—so earnest, so fearfully earnest in support of any set of candidates and one nomination, I know, without further inquiry, that they are not the candidates, and that is not the party, for the friends of the country. The men whom the enemies of the country are so anxious to see brought forward are not the men that the nation should support."

EQUESTRIANISM.—It is rather a common thing, nowadays, for good circus riders—we believe, for even the clown himself—to ride the ring on two horses at once, but always with the proviso, as far as we have observed, that both animals travel in the same direction. Little "Mac," we think, is the first performer ever advertised to ride two horses going in opposite directions. There is one comfort left him if he should fall—it won't be his first failure.

HOPELESSNESS OF COPPERHEADISM.—Already the Copperhead junk begins to sink. It has been scuttled by some cruel hand—some Son of Liberty. The pumps don't work, because there are not passengers enough on board to man them. The great captain August Belmont, has jumped overboard after tying a weight to his owner's papers with a view of sinking them. As long as there was, in his esteem, the slightest prospect of the shattered vessel reaching port by November next, he stood on the poop deck and rejoiced to hear the name and fame of the Rothschilds trumpeted as the financial agents by which the Great Republic was to be laid low. His owners, who are shrewd watchers of the signs of the times, after viewing English rebel sympathizing houses one after another tottering and tumbling, have ordered him to deny his connection with the Chicago Convention, and save their reputation. What was creditable ever since the Chicago Convention has just become "calumny" and "absurdity," and he, Belmont, denies "having bought up the Chicago Convention; paid large sums in order to obtain the nomination of General McClellan, holding in connection with the Messrs. Rothschild a large amount of Confederate securities, sympathizing with the rebellion, and deprecating Union victories." Thus sinks the Chicago junk, while the passengers are taking to the Union life-boats. The crew may stick to some planks, or make a raft, but there is no chance of their making land until long after the 8th of November. The prayers of the loyal people are solicited in their behalf.

THE CANVASS IN KENTUCKY.—The Cincinnati *Gazette*, in speaking of the prospect for a Union triumph in Kentucky, says:

"Leslie Coombs and Garrett Davis at Chicago promised the electoral vote of Kentucky to the peace and submission candidates by fifty thousand majority. Our information induces the belief that their treachery will not be as profitable as they may have hoped. The advocates of the Union cause are everywhere earnest and at work, and in the ranks are some of the most gifted and eloquent men in the State. Besides Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, whose great fame is known to the nation, there are actively at work for the Union candidates a lot of electors, who have youth, energy and patriotic ambition. Eginton, Jackson, Rice, Thomas and Speed, in their respective districts, have been making successful and convincing speeches. Hon. C. Burnam, of Madison, elector for the State at large, has also addressed large audiences in many of the counties in Eastern Kentucky, and everywhere has impressed them with the power of his intellect and the sincerity of his patriotism. It will be remembered that this gentleman was the candidate of the loyal men of the Legislature of the State last winter for the office of United States Senator. He has fully vindicated his just claims to that high honor. We believe that by energy and discipline, and constant labor, Kentucky will cast her vote for Lincoln and Johnson."

CONTRACTORS.—There is an army of contractors in the field—in "Union blue." They have taken a contract to crush treason at home and everywhere else; the sureties are good, and the articles delivered are in excellent order.

McCLELLAN'S ANSWER.—*The Country to McClellan*—"Are you for war or for peace?" *McClellan to the Country*—"I do not remember."