

# Campaign Dial.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON.

OUR COUNTRY, ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

VOLUME X. NO. 10.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1864.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## MAC (NOT) BETH!

A TRAGICAL FARCE—LAST SCENE BUT TWO OR THREE.

*Orange-Room in Mac's House. Enter Mac and several Little Mac-crels.*

Mac.—Bring me no more reports! Let them all slide, Till that the soldiers' vote hath unto Orange come I feel as safe as on the gunboat. What's Old Abram?

Him put not politicians up? Did not Those who well know the army's feelings, say Be not thou scared, Oh! Mac! Whom politicians nominate?

Mac.—Gone, gone is he! So, then, cork up! They say Harris, Vallandigham, Fernando Wood— [Enter Telegraph Boy.]

Telegraph Boy.—Jeff Davis conscripts thee! thou dirty brat! Where go'st thou that goose look? Why stand'st thou there fumbling with that despatch?

Boy.—Gen'l there are [the reader may fill up for himself.] thousand—

Mac.—On our side?

Boy.—No! On t'other!

Mac.—Take thy face hence! Fitz John! I'm sick at heart,

When I behold—Fitz John! I say!—This vote Will row me up Salt River! I have run Quite long enough this course. My way of life Has fallen among the unsuccessful throng;

And all that should accompany success—As office, flatterers, troops of office-seekers—I must not look to have! But, in their stead, The praises of the World, Jour. Commerce, or th'

Express! Such fulsome stuff, as one would fain deny, but dare not!

Fitz John.— [Enter Fitz John.]

Fitz John.—What's all the row about?

Mac.—What news more?

Fitz John.—Gen'l, the World confirms what was reported.

Mac.—Hah! ha! Ho! ho! That fatal soldier vote

Almost compels me now to cut my throat! I'll hide myself in coal-hole or in ice-house— Although my friends once gave me such a nice house! [Exit.]

## A LITERARY MYSTERY.

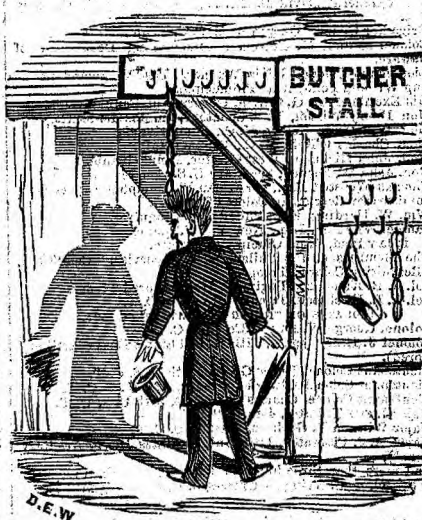
To the Editors of the Evening Post.

Perhaps you can tell the people why the publication of General Winfield Scott's Autobiography has been so long delayed, and whether the impression is a correct one that the delay is traceable to the circumstance that General Scott has felt it to be his duty to tell just what he thinks of McClellan. The first volume of the work is, and for weeks has been, ready for delivery, but the narrative provokingly stops just at the point of McClellan's entrance upon his sham-Napoleonic career; and inquirers for the second volume can see no prospect of getting it until after the November election. There are some "insiders" who profess to know whereof they affirm, and who state unqualifiedly that the issue of the second volume would materially interfere with Little Mac's Presidential pretensions; and as General Scott's publishers are, unfortunately, publishers and friends of McClellan, there would seem to be some plausibility in the statement that the delay is intentional. *Quien sabe?* B.

We may add that McClellan's removal from the army followed immediately after Mr. Lincoln's visit to General Scott at West Point.



1st Loafer—"Yes, blast it! The 'lection's gone Republican, and I shouldn't wonder but what we'd have to work, next thing!"



Curious and startling phenomenon witnessed by Jeff Davis, Esq.

—"OUR SUCCESS IN BATTLE (says the Charlestown Courier) INSURES THE SUCCESS OF MCCLELLAN.—OUR FAILURE WILL INEVITABLY LEAD TO HIS DEFEAT." How can any loyal man act with a party thus linked to Rebellion?

A GREAT CONUNDRUM.—Gov. Andrew Johnson told the Democrats of Logansport, Indiana, that their leaders thought they had in the Chicago Platform a great conundrum which nobody could understand.

That was a capital characterization of the Democracy at Chicago. They deliberately conjured a "conundrum" which they supposed no one would be able to solve until McClellan should solve it as President of the United States.

Behold a great party in these perilous times, when the question is shall the nation live or die? and when not only the existence but the honor of the American name is at stake—behold a great party under such circumstances, claiming to be loyal and patriotic, deliberating for months in concocting a mere "conundrum" as a substitute for a platform of principles! No certain sound to utter either for or against their country—no definite principles to announce—only a conundrum to be solved, to suit each individual before the election, and to suit the leaders after the election! We say to those who are willing to vote blindly and to act blindly, that should the party succeed to power, their eyes will be opened. They will see, in the death of the nation, the terrible reality which the Democracy now conceals from their view under cover of a "conundrum."

The party that would now hide its principles should not only be scouted with contempt by every honest man, but its leaders should be regarded as enemies of the Republic, using the mask of loyalty to cover the blackest treachery that ever disgraced a free people.

That General McClellan cherished feelings of personal respect and liking for the Rebel leaders has been well understood before now. Here is an apt piece of testimony to that effect from Col. Metcalf, of Kentucky, who said recently at a public meeting:

"I got my eyes opened on that Young Napoleon in the spring of 1861. I went to see General McClellan, and in the course of the conversation, I said to him that Jeff Davis was a scoundrel and a repudiator. He (McClellan) straightened himself up quickly, and said, 'I do assure you, sir, that you are mistaken. Jeff Davis is a perfect gentleman, and will not do anything unbecoming a gentleman.' Well, if a traitor, conspirator, thief, repudiator, and the civil devil who is instigating all this murder is his *beau ideal* of a 'perfect gentleman,' I hope our country will never be cursed with his morality and virtue at the head of affairs."

Could a man thus swift to resent an imputation on Jeff Davis be expected to desire to see the rebellion crushed?

## 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 E. 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.

—The New York World says, in the course of some remarks on the Pennsylvania election:—

"It is curious to note, in this connection, that the counties of Adams, Franklin and York, each of which has suffered by the Rebels that resulted from Mr. Lincoln's mismanagement of the war, not only went Democratic, but by majorities much greater than ever before."

It is gratifying to learn that the county of Adams, in particular, (when after the battle of Gettysburg many of the inhabitants would not so much as lend our soldiers a spade with which to dig a grave), is now Democratic. The fitness of things is preserved when these people, who showed themselves so completely destitute of sympathy for our army, give their support to the Chicago platform.

**SUSPICIOUS MORTUOS.**—When knights enter the lists to tilt they display various mottoes on their shields.

Pendleton's motto is, "I object!"  
 McClellan's, "I do not Remember!"

**KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE**, that the Chicago Convention could not find time or heart IN ANY RESOLUTION OR ANY SPEECH, TO UTTER ONE WORD AGAINST THE SOUTHERN REBELLION!

## BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA, October 13, 1864.  
 A general meeting of the STOCK HOLDERS of this Bank will be held at the BANKING-HOUSE on MONDAY, the 14th day of November next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and decide whether this Bank shall become an Association for the business of Banking under the laws of the United States; and whether it shall exercise the powers conferred by the act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act enabling the banks of this Commonwealth to become associations for banking under the laws of the United States," approved 22d August, 1864; and to take any further action that may be necessary.  
 By order of the Board of Directors.  
 oc14 w 4t J. HOCKLEY, Cashier.

## WESTERN BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILA., October 18th, 1864.  
 The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the first day of November next, at 12 o'clock M.  
 And the annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the twenty-first day of November next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and two P. M.  
 oc20-lm C. N. WEYGANDT, Cashier.

## 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).....\$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 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, 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.

Itelaw Reid, 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, 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,  
 oc34t No. 1210 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

**JOB PRINTING**  
 OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS  
 Neatly Executed at this Office.  
 Charges Reasonable.

## 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.—*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.*



## BEST LIKENESSES PUBLISHED!

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

1. President ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
2. Lieutenant General U. S. GRANT.
3. Major General GEORGE B. MCLELLAN.
4. Major General W. T. SHERMAN.
6. Major General W. S. HANCOCK.

Copies sent by mail on receipt of price.

Liberal discount to Agents and Dealers.

Address all orders to

G. W. PITCHER,

oe3-tuth36 No. 808 CHESTNUT Street.

## TO BUILDERS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
HARRISBURG, October 5, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock of TUESDAY, 18th 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"

WILLISUE 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 ours are the best, and as orders will be filled according to their receipt, LEAGUES, CLUBS, WARD ASSOCIATIONS, and NEWS AGENTS should send their orders in immediately.

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

All orders must be accompanied with the Cash.

Wholesale, \$10 per 100 copies. Single copies, Fifteen Cents.

Address, S. E. COHEN, Publisher,

No. 188 SOUTH THIRD, Street, Philadelphia

## 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

## 10-40 AND 73-10 LOANS.

Banks and Bankers supplied with the bonds.

JOHN T. HILL, Cash. JOSEPH U. ORVIS, Pres.

DIRECTORS:

WM. A. KOBBE, of Kobbe & Corlies, Auctioneers, 87 & 89 Leonard street.

THOS. A. VYSE, Jr., of Vyse & Sons, Importers, 374 to 37 Broadway.

GEO. A. WICKS, of Wicks, Smith & Co., Importers of Dry Goods, 81 Franklin street.

B. L. SOLOMON, of B. L. Solomon & Son, Upholstery, 369 Broadway.

GEO. A. FELLOWS, of Gordon, Fellows & McMillan, Wholesale Grocers, 14 & 16 Beaver street.

SOLOMON L. HULL, of Hull, Conable & Arnold, Attorneys, 18 Wall street.

CHAS. MINSPERGER, of Minsperger Bros., Manufacturers of Shirts, 37 Broadway.

J. O. WINTERGARDEN, Shoe Manufacturer, 5 and 7 Dey street.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, of Orvis, Newell & Smith, Silks, 353 B'dway

## SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.—THE ARRANGEMENTS for the education and maintenance of the destitute Orphans of the Soldiers and Sailors of the State, under the act relating to the subject, being now sufficiently completed to enable the undersigned to receive applications, notice is hereby given that blank forms of application, with the necessary instructions, have been deposited with the following gentlemen, from whom the relatives or friends of the orphans can obtain them.

When the application and statement in each case shall be properly filed and sworn to, and certified by the Board of Common School Directors of the District in which the orphan resides, it is to be returned to the gentleman from whom it was received, or to some other member of the County Superintending Committee, by whom it will be forwarded to the undersigned.

In a short time after the receipt of the application by the undersigned, if it be in due form, and the orphan be entitled to the benefits of the act, an order for the admission to the proper school will be sent by mail to the mother, or other applying relative or friend, with necessary instructions.

It is expected that the schools selected for these orphans will be ready for their reception during the month of October. Their friends will therefore take the necessary steps, and have them ready for admission by the 1st of November at the latest.

The State will provide clothing, boarding, washing, mending, instruction books, &c., for the orphans while in the schools provided for them, but the relatives or friends are expected to send them thither without cost to the State, and also to send with them, in as good order as possible, such clothing as they may then have, to be worn till others can be provided for them.

The following is the list of gentlemen to whom application can be made:

county,	George McClellan, Gettysburg.
Adams	F. R. Brunot, Pittsburgh.
Allegheny	Col. J. B. Finlay, Kittanning.
Armstrong	Michael Weyand, Beaver.
Beaver	J. W. Zingel, Bedford.
Bedford	Hon. Wm. M. Hoister, Reading.
Berks	Hon. Saml' S. Blair, Hollidaysburg.
Blair	B. S. Russell, Towanda.
Bradford	J. D. Mendenhall, Doylestown.
Bucks	John H. Negley, Butler.
Butler	Edward Shoemaker, Ebensburg.
Cambria	M. M. Dimmick, March Chunk.
Carbon	Edward Vosburg, Shippen.
Cameron	Hon. Samuel Linn, Bellefonte.
Centre	Addison May, West Chester.
Chester	Hon. — Campbell, Clarion.
Clarion	James B. Graham, Clearfield.
Clearfield	L. A. Mackey, Look Haven.
Clinton	Robert F. Clark, Rohrsburg.
Columbia	John Reynolds, Meadville.
Crawford	Thomas Faxton, Carlisle.
Cumberland	Dr. George Bailey, Harrisburg.
Dauphin	Isaac Haldeman, Chester.
Delaware	Henry Southner, Ridgway.
Elk	Jonas Gunnison, Erie.
Erie	John K. Ewing, Uniontown.
Fayette	George W. Rose, Marionville.
Forest	Hon. James Black, Chambersburg.
Franklin	M. Edgar King, McConnellsburg.
Fulton	Prof. M. E. Garrison, Waynesburg.
Greene	Wm. B. Orison, Washington.
Huntingdon	Robert C. Taylor, Indiana.
Indiana	Isaac G. Gordon, Brookville.
Jefferson	Edwin Sutton, McAllisterville.
Juniata	Daniel Heitscher, Lancaster.
Lancaster	D. Morris, New Castle.
Lawrence	George Atkins, Lebanon.
Lebanon	E. T. Sager, Allentown.
Lehigh	Stewart Pearce, Wilkesbarre.
Luzerne	Abraham Undergraff, Williamsport.
Lycoming	Hon. Byrd D. Hamlin, Smethport.
McKean	John K. Hanna, Mercer.
Mercer	Andrew Reed, Lewistown.
Mifflin	Wm. Davis, Stroudsburg.
Monroe	B. M. Boyer, Norristown.
Montgomery	Gideon Shoop, Danville.
Montour	Rev. John Vanderveer, Easton.
Northampton	Wm. J. Greenough, Sunbury.
Northumberland	B. F. Junkin, Bloomfield.
Perry	Edward Haliday, Milford.
Pike	John M. Hamilton, Coddersport.
Potter	Hon. E. O. Parry, Pottsville.
Schuylkill	Col. Wm. F. Wagenseller, Selinsgrove.
Snyder	
Somerset	
Sullivan	Walter Spencer, Laporte.
Susquehanna	L. P. Rich, Monticello.
Tioga	Thomas Allen, Wellsboro'.
Union	Capt. John Owens, Lewisburg.
Venango	E. E. Lytle, Franklin.
Warren	Hon. Lewis Arnett.
Washington	Jas. C. Acheson, Washington.
Wayne	B. B. Smith, Honesdale.
Westmoreland	Jno. Armstrong, Jr., Greensburg.
Wyoming	P. M. Osterhout, Tunkhannock.
York	Henry L. Fisher, York.
Philadelphia	Henry Hallows, Secretary

Board of Controllers, Athenaeum Buildings.

THOMAS H. BURROWS,

Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans.

Lancaster, Sept. 16, 1864.

## CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 23, 1864.

NOTICE TO THE OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.—THE BOARD OF REVISION AND APPEALS will sit at the Office of the City Commissioners, Mo. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW, to hear Owners of Real Estate desirous of appealing as to the Assessors' Returns of the Valuation of Real Estate in the City of Philadelphia for the triennial year, 1865, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., on the following days—

1st and 26th Wards, Monday, October 3	
2d and 3d do Tuesday, do 4	
4th and 5th do Wednesday, do 5	
6th and 7th do Thursday, do 6	
8th and 9th do Friday, do 7	
10th and 11th do Monday, do 10	
12th and 13th do Tuesday, do 11	
14th and 15th do Wednesday, do 12	
16th and 17th do Thursday, do 13	
18th and 19th do Friday, do 14	
20th and 21st do Monday, do 17	
22d and 23d do Tuesday, do 18	
24th and 25th do Wednesday, do 19	

JAMES SHAW, Clerk City Commissioners.

## GET THE PICTORIAL CAMPAIGN DIAL,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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

### RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills discounted.....	\$196,026 21
United States Bonds deposited to secure circulation.....	230,000 00
United States Securities deposited to secure deposits.....	50,000 00
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
	\$74,926 38
Real estate.....	12,198 64
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,110 87
Current expenses.....	4,670 83
	\$918,932 63

### LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in.....	\$200,000 00
Circulating notes received from, comp-troller.....	200,000 00
Due to depositors.....	366,422 90
Due to banks.....	91,759 88
	458,182
Profit and loss.....	8,157 75
Unpaid dividends.....	92 00
Due on real estate.....	2,500 00
	10,749 75
	\$918,932 63

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.....	40,900 00
	\$342,467 64
Legal Tender Notes.....	173,747 00
Bills of other Banks.....	15,603 00
Due from National Banks.....	14,087 28
Due from other Banks.....	233,165 33
Cash items.....	13,836 94
	450,538 57
Furniture and Fixtures.....	2,285 15
Expenses.....	5,768 02
Premiums paid U. S. Bond.....	8,322 50
Taxes Paid.....	272 00
	\$509,653 97

### LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock.....	\$300,040 00
Circulating Notes.....	25,000 00
Discount.....	12,015 81
Exchange.....	2,544 05
Due to Banks and Bankers.....	156,481 47
Due Treasurer of the United States.....	72,856 54
Due Depositors on demand.....	456,716 10
	\$809,653 97

SAMUEL J. MAC MULLAN, Cashier

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK

BALTIMORE, MD.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT

OF THE UNITED STATES.

CAPITAL \$1,110,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR THE 73-10 TREASURY NOTES, AND FIVE PER CENT 10-40 BONDS.

THOMAS SWANN, President

J. S. NORRIS, 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 73-10 per cent., and convertible into U. S. Bonds bearing interest at SIX PER CENT., in Gold, at the expiration of three years from 16th August, 1864.

JONH W. RANDOLPH, Cashier.

# CAMPAIGN DIAL.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Oct. 25, 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.

## THE SUNDAY HERALD,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

CONTAINING THIRTY-TWO COLUMNS.

### LOYAL, BUT INDEPENDENT.

Many enquiries have been addressed, and requests made, to us to continue "THE DIAL" as a Daily Paper, of General News, after the campaign has expired, and our response upon the subject has been anxiously awaited by our friends. We reply to-day by stating that the "CAMPAIGN DIAL" will cease its publication on the 7th of November next, its mission then having expired by limitation; when "THE DIAL," which is now three years old as a Banking and Financial Daily, will continue its publication only in those specialties.

To take the place, however, of the "CAMPAIGN DIAL," those who have admired our course will find abundant literary food in the

### "SUNDAY HERALD,"

which will appear on

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6th.

TWO DAYS Prior to the Presidential Election.

The opposition which we have encountered in the publication of the "Campaign Dial" from those who should have taken both pride and pleasure in its success, shall be fully ventilated at the proper period.

THE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS of the Day, up to the latest moment of publication, will appear in the

### "SUNDAY HERALD."

We intend to publish a Sunday Newspaper which will be hailed by the public with delight. ADVERTISEMENTS will be received at once, and Subscribers' Names entered upon the carriers' books.

SUBSCRIPTION.—Mail subscribers \$2 00 per Annum, or FIVE CENTS per week, payable to the Carriers. Advertisements at the rates of our cotemporaries.

Address,

S. E. COHEN, Publisher,  
No. 188 South THIRD Street.

SCARCITY OF PREACHERS.—An old Democrat came to the city a few days ago, and inquired of a friend if he knew of any Democratic preachers in the city, for in the country, said he, they have all gone to preach the subjugation of the Rebels. His friend informed him that a similar state of things existed in the city, for "the cloth" as a body were unanimous for the Union. "Well," said the old veteran, "we used to have good Democratic preachers; but if they have left us, I guess we had better give up!"

## PENDLETON.

It appears that George H. Pendleton has opened a general correspondence with his friends. Instead of one letter, we find already two given to the public, one in Pennsylvania and the other in New York. We judge from this that he has written one for every State in the North, and a supplemental one to his peace adherents, explaining that all are for effect. But in what position does the correspondence place Pendleton? It is evident that his political principles were so doubtful, even in his own party, that after the October elections, he was overwhelmed with letters from all parts of the North, begging him, in the most beseeching terms, to write something that could be construed into a love for the Union. It was a bitter pill for the would-be Vice-President to swallow, but he saw there was no help for it, and accordingly he at once engaged in a promiscuous correspondence, in which following John C. Breckinridge's example, he professes devotion to the Union, while determined to "let the South go in peace." He evidently feels the awkwardness of his position, for while his letter to Mr. Haskins, of New York, contains the assertion that he is in favor of the Union, his letter to Mr. Ward, of Pennsylvania, is of a different tenor. In this he admits that he has voted against certain appropriations to the army, but justifies his course on the ground that they were "Abolition" schemes! This is his interpretation of a love for the Union and a desire that the territorial limits of the Union should not be affected. We shall wait with anxiety to see the remainder of the correspondence, especially the letter to Fernando Wood!

### WHY IS IT?

Why is it that a man in favor of the Union, and in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war, has no difficulty in expressing in unmistakable language his meaning, while the Copperheads beat around the bush, and follow up every protestation of love for the Union with a qualification? When a man is sincere, he has no difficulty in expressing his views or in enforcing his opinions. A Union man never hesitates for a word to express his abhorrence of the traitors who are endeavoring to destroy the Union, nor does he find it difficult to give his opinion as to the best method of crushing the rebellion. It is only when we reach such men as McClellan and Pendleton that that we are in doubt as to their true meaning. Pendleton, especially, is guarded in the use of language. He is in favor of the Union, and he is in favor of exacting no conditions "not prescribed in the Constitution." This is all very well in order to round the sentence, but we all know that Mr. Pendleton's interpretation of the Constitution is that there is no power to retain the States if they desire to secede! He can consistently refer to the Constitution, when he knows that, if elected, he can assist to procure the recognition of the South as an independent confederacy, and at the same time insist that his course is constitutional. He further says, "I am opposed to any course of policy which will defeat the re-establishment of the Government upon its old foundations." We know what value to place upon this declaration in view of his speeches in Congress, where he asserted that there "was no power under the Constitution to coerce a State!" It follows from this, that he would be in favor of "a cessation of hostilities" as he does not believe that war is constitutional, and because, as a delegate

to the Chicago Convention, he asserted that the war had been a "failure!" We repeat, why is it that a Copperhead cannot express his meaning clearly and beyond the probability of misconstruction? Union men have no difficulty in this respect; why should the Democrats if they are sincere?

### WHY NOT SHOULDER YOUR MUSKET?

When a Copperhead is cornered in an argument by a Union man, and when he has nothing more to advance in favor of the Rebels, a favorite mode of ending the dispute is to assert that every man who believes in war should shoulder his musket, and go to the front! This sounds convincing, and the Copperhead always looks around for the approving smiles of his audience, when he has succeeded in making this "point." But let us see how much there is in it. Suppose it were possible that every man who believed that the war should be waged should enter the ranks and assist in the effort to crush the rebellion, thus leaving at home only those who think the war wrong, how long would the soldiers in the field be supported? If their pay depended upon the men at home, and if every man at home believed that the cause in which they were engaged an unholy cause, how long would the army be maintained? We have George H. Pendleton as an example of what these stay-at-home peace men would do, if they had the entire control.

While it is desirable that the army should draw into its ranks as many men as possible, it is not desirable that all the Union men should go. Some are needed at home to prevent the Copperheads from stabbing the soldiers in the back. We never heard that Benjamin Franklin, or John Hancock, or Patrick Henry, or Robert Morris, ever shouldered a musket during the Revolution, and yet history awards them as much credit for the successful issue of the war, as it does the Generals and soldiers. The financial abilities of Robert Morris, alone, did as much toward the success of our efforts to secure independence as the battles fought during the seven years' struggle.

The truth is, that the Copperheads desire every Union man to go into the army, and thus leave to them the Civil Departments. Let them rest in peace. The army will be kept up without weakening the force at home; and "that's what's the matter!"

—A Copperhead orator at Peoria, Ill., recently gave as a reason why his party could not rejoice over Union victories in the field, that each "was an infraction of the Constitutional rights of the South, and that we (the Copperheads) can never consent to rejoice over such a violation of the Constitution!" What tenderness of conscience and amazing ingenuity have these Copperheads whenever any service to their "Southern brethren" is concerned!

—California went Union in 1863 by a majority of 19,936. A letter from Senator Conness upon the prospects in his State, says: "I have no fears for the result in California. The value of peace and Union is too well known to the patriotic hearts of our people for them to falter now. The people are too courageous to take a backward step. The name of California stands too high; she cannot afford to lower her crest, to let the ensign down."

—Now look out for something novel, strange and startling from that hitherto different, forbearing and exemplary public journal, the New York World. It says: "We tell the Administration party they must stop! We will have free speech!"



**PUBLIC MEETINGS.**

**ADDRESSES WILL BE MADE**

TO THE

**CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA.**

By the following distinguished speakers, as follows:

**TUESDAY EVENING, October 25,**

**AT NATIONAL HALL,**

**MARKET Street, above TWELFTH.**

BY THE

**Hon. H. WINTER DAVIS, of Md.**

**WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 26,**

**AT THE**

**HALL OF THE UNION LEAGUE,**

BY

**Col. TAYLOR, of East Tennessee,**

**Rev. J. WALKER JACKSON.**

**THURSDAY EVENING, October 27,**

**AT THE**

**HALL OF THE UNION LEAGUE,**

BY THE

**Hon. SALMON P. CHASE.**

**FRIDAY EVENING, October 28,**

**AT THE**

**HALL OF THE UNION LEAGUE,**

BY THE

**Hon. R. H. DANA, Jr.**

**SATURDAY EVENING, October 29,**

**AT THE**

**HALL OF THE UNION LEAGUE,**

BY

**Col. R. STOCKETT MATTHEWS,**

**Of Maryland.**

**THE LADIES ARE INVITED TO ATTEND.**

**NOTICE.** **FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK,** PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864. Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association; and that the directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

**W. ROBERTSON, Jr., Cashier.**

**COAL AT FIRST COST.—COST**

Price to Stockholders, \$7 per ton. Immediate delivery of Coal of the Best Quality. Shares each entitling to one and a half tons, at cost, every year for TWENTY years, and to cash Dividends of Profits from the sale of surplus coal, may now be obtained at \$10 per share, half on subscribing, and one half on January 1, next, of the mutual.

**BEAR MOUNTAIN FRANKLIN COAL COMPANY.** OFFICE, 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET, Opposite Girard Bank.

Stock Capital, \$500,000 in 60,500 Shares. Reserved Working Capital, 12,500 Shares.

Subscriptions of our shares, \$35; of ten shares, \$350; of twenty shares, \$700; of fifty shares, \$1,750; of one hundred shares, \$3,500; of two hundred and fifty shares, \$8,750.

Each share entitles the holder to receive, every year, one and a half tons of coal, at cost, for twenty years, and Cash Dividends, every six months, of the Profits from the sale of all surplus coal.

Stockholders who do not want any coal, may have their proportion of coal sold by the Company for their special benefit, the profits being paid over to them, independent of the regular cash dividends, to which they are also entitled.

The Company possess large and well-built Coal Works at DONALDSON, near Tremont, Schuylkill county, with extensive Mining and Timber Rights, an excellent Double Breaker, Slope Works, large Steam Engines, Railroads, and all other Machinery and Apparatus in full operation, capable of mining 96,000 tons to be extended to 150,000 tons per year.

The Coal is of the best quality, chiefly of the Black Heath and Primrose Veins, which, with several other valuable Coal Veins, extend within the line of this Company, for two miles in length.

A branch of the Reading Railroad extends to the Mines of this Company, over which the Coal is daily sent to the Stockholders and to market.

Stockholders may order their Coal in any of the usual sizes, viz.—Lump Coal, Broken, Egg, Stove and Nut Coal, all at the present cost price of \$7 per ton, delivered at the house, within the usual distance of the Company's Yards, in the Northern, Middle and Southern portions of the city.

Subscribers of Stock are immediately supplied with Coal. For circulars and subscription, apply at the OFFICE, No. 121 South THIRD Street, second floor, Opposite Girard Bank.

The Company and all its Mining Works are clear of Debt, and all operations are carried on in the cash principle.

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS:**  
**WILLIAM SCHMOELE, President.**  
**WILLIAM TORD, D. H. WOLFE, ROBERT KING, A. B. JARDEN, Secretary.**

**FIGHTING JOE.**—The great-hearted earnest **JOE. HOOKER** said in a speech at Chicago last Saturday:

"I feel proud to which I have been permitted to take a part in putting down the Rebellion. I prayed to God that he would give me valor and strength to act my part. [Cries, 'You have done it,'] I have done what I could do. I have never failed to attack the conspirators irrespective of orders or advantages. [Cries of 'That's so,'] I will continue to do so wherever found, or with whatever odds, and if I can't meet them in the field I will do it at home. [Loud cheers.] I expect to see the Union restored, and will take any responsibility to do it. I am earnest in the work. This people will take care of what was left them by their fathers. They have not degenerated. The war is no failure. [Loud applause.] I do not think you need assistance here; [Great applause.] It makes but little difference where they assign me to duty. The elections last week struck terror to the enemy. [Cheers.] The election in November will be a Waterloo to Copperheads and Rebels. [Loud and continued applause.] They relied on the Peace party in the North. I felt astonished to see so many sympathizing with the Rebels, while travelling through the West. The Tories of the Revolution were respectable compared to the Copperheads of the North. [Loud cheers.] The latter occupy much the worst position. I was a Democrat, and if they will interpret the Constitution as framed by its fathers, I am a Democrat still. But until they do this, I am for the Union—through all time. In whatever place they put me I will be a team horse. If you have any riots here, let me know; you will not want for a backer." [Wild hurrahs.]

—A soldier, in a private letter from the army, says, he cannot be induced to vote with the party "that tickles the minds of the Rebels, disgusts all loyal men, and raise Old Nick generally—that go in for Vallandigham, McClellan, and giving the South what even they have not had the impudence to ask for after the events of the last three years."

—Mr. August Belmont, the Jew, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, and Chief Manager of "Little Mac," from whom he hopes to get the appointment of Minister to France, if his protegee should be elected President, before the late election in this State sent one check of a hundred thousand dollars to the city of Philadelphia, while his agents in the counties bordering on the New York State line, were busy distributing money to corrupt the masses wherever that means was deemed necessary to carry a candidate. The money used by the Copperhead leaders, in the late campaign in the State, was originally intended for disbursement in the South, to support the rebel arms, but was attracted from that purpose, in the hope that its expenditure in Pennsylvania would effect more important objects for the foreign holders of Confederate securities, by securing a political triumph for the treason sympathizers in the North. Their money was contributed by foreign princes and bankers. Let the people of Pennsylvania at the November election show this New York Jew and his foreign masters that the freemen of the North are incorruptible, by giving a majority of fifty thousand for Abraham Lincoln.

**THE "THREE GEORGES" AT HOME.**—Speaking of the tremendous laying out which the three Georges got in Cincinnati last Tuesday—Pendleton's district, which he has represented for years, going against him, in the person of his brother "George" B. Pugh, 1,700 on the home vote, and about 4,000 with the soldiers, and Long's district slaughtering him to the tune of 2,300, to be made 5,000 by the soldiers—the Cincinnati Gazette says: "When we come to reflect upon these facts, it is not surprising that the eastern papers attach so much importance to the victory in Hamilton county. We have wiped out our Congressional disgrace; killed one of the 'Georges,' and wounded another of the 'threes' very severely. And when we come to think of it, the other 'George' was also a resident of our city, and if our friends abroad choose, they may consider the 9,000 Union majority as the opinion of our people of George B. McClellan. We are good for 5,000 in November, toward finishing up the 'three Georges.'"

**WHO COMMENCED THE WAR?—KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.**—In October, 1859, more than one year before Lincoln's election, Floyd, Secretary of War, issued an order sending 150,000 muskets to Southern arsenals. During the whole of that Administration orders were issued sending guns and munitions of war to Southern arsenals. In October, 1860, just before Mr. Lincoln's election, General Scott notified Mr. Buchanan that preparations were being made to seize the forts and arsenals in the South; and just before Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated, eight of the rebellious States had seceded. The Montgomery Constitution was framed and Davis was inaugurated, and Davis said in his inaugural speech, "The time for compromise has gone by. If they shall resist secession then we shall make them feel Southern steel," and on that day they had some 80,000 men under arms. But before the date of Lincoln's inauguration, as early as the first of March, every fort, arsenal, dockyard, and mint had been seized by the Rebels, except Sumter, and Major Anderson was holding that. All this was done during Buchanan's Administration.

**MCCLELLAN'S IDEA OF ECONOMY.**—Little Mac is fearfully exercised in regard to want of economy in the conduct of the war. In two weeks, during his Peninsula campaign, he consumed with his aids, fifteen thousand dollars worth of wine at the expense of the Government. And now he draws his six thousand dollars a year—Major General's pay—for doing nothing; notwithstanding he is a candidate for the Presidency, on the principle, we presume, that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." The Major General goose he holds firmly by the neck—the Presidential "quack, quack" is flying rapidly away from him. Shrewd little fellow is Mac.

# THE DIAL,

PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) BY

S. E. COHEN.

OFFICE, NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD STREET,  
OPPOSITE GENERAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE, THIRD STORY.

Subscription, \$8 per annum, in advance.

## TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

(One Square of Five Lines, Aline.)

Three times.....\$1 00 Three months.....\$11 00  
Six times.....1 75 Six months.....20 00  
One month.....5 00 One year.....35 00

DISPLAYED CARDS—Double rates Each Insertion.  
All advertisements have their full number of insertions for days they may be crowded out.

Advertisers who wish the paper, will in all cases be required to pay for it.

## Government Securities.

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

	New York Prices.
U. S. 5-20 Bonds interest off.....	100% 101%
U. S. 6s, due 1881, Coupon.....	105% 106%
Do. due 1881, Registered.....	101 102
U. S. 7-10 Treasury Notes.....	105 106
Certificates of Indebtedness.....	94% 95
Quartermasters' Vouchers.....	93% 94%
Gold.....	215 220

Market steady

## Specie Quotations.

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

Bankable Currency the Standard.

GOLD.	SILVER.
American.....2 15@2 18	American, prior to 1862.....\$2 05@2 10
Do. (dated prior to 1854).....	Do. Quarts.....2 05@2 10
Sovereigns, Victoria*10 25@1075	Do. Halves and Qr's (new) 2 05@2 10
Sovereigns, old.....10 25@1075	Dollars, Am. and Mexican.....2 05@2 10
Napoleon (20 frs.) 9 50@9 70	Do. Sp., perfect 2 05@2 10
Doublons, Sp.....34 00@35 90	Do. S. American 2 05@2 10
Do. Mexican.....35 50@34 00	Five Francs.....1 25@1 30
Do. Costa Rica.....21 00@	France.....23
Bars 900 fine.....@ prm.	Gulden.....44
California, \$50 and \$20 pieces.....210 prm.	Russian Thalers.....56
California \$10 and \$5 pieces.....200@	German Crowns 1 53@
10 Gulden Pieces.....6 10@6 15	French do.....1 53@
10 Thalers.....17 50@	English Silver \$ 2.7 00@
*A heavy Sovereign weighs 5 dwts. 2% grains.	Spanish and Mexican silver, \$ or.....1 75

## Pennsylvania Country Bank Notes

At Discount in Philadelphia.

[Corrected Daily, by CHAS. CAMBLOS & CO., Bankers, No. 33 South Third Street.]

Allegheny Bank, Pittsburg.....	Honesdale Bank.....
Anthracite B'k, Tamaqua.....	Iron City B'k Pittsburg.....
Bank of Beaver Co..... par	Jersey Shore Bank.....
Bank of Chambersburg..... 2	Kittanning Bank.....
Bank of Chester Valley.....	Lewisburg Bank.....
Conestoga.....	Lebanon Bank, Lebanon.....
Bank of Crawford County.....	Lebanon Valley Bank, Leb.....
Meadville.....	Lock Haven Bank.....
Bank of Fayette Co..... par	Meigs Bank, Pittsburg.....
Bank of Gettysburg.....	Merchants' & Manufacturers' Bank, Pittsburg.....
Bank of Lawrence Co.....	Mifflin Co. Bank, Lewistwn.....
Bank of Middletown.....	Milton Bank, Milton.....
Bank of New Castle..... 1	Monongahela Bank, Browns.....
Bank of Pittsburg..... prm.	ville..... par
Bank of Pottstown.....	Mount Joy Bank.....
Citizens B'k, Pittsburg.....	Octoraro Bank, Oxford.....
Clearfield Co. Bank.....	Pennsylvanian Bank, Pottsville.....
Columbia B'k, Columbia.....	Pittston Bank, Pittston.....
Downingtown Bank.....	Scranton Bank.....
Exchange Bank, Pittsburg.....	Shenandoah Bank, Franklin.....
Farmers' Bank, Pottsville.....	Tioga Co. Bank.....
Farmers' Bank, Reading.....	Venango Bank, Williams.....
Farmers' & Drovers' Bank, Waynesburg.....	West Branch B'k, Williams.....
Franklin Bank, Washington.....	Wyoming Bank, Wilkesb.....
Government Bank, Pottsville.....	York Bank, York.....
Harrisburg Bank.....	York Co. Bank, York.....

## Uncurrent Money Quotations.

[Corrected by FARRER & CO., Bankers, No. 33 South Third Street.]

Discount.	Discount.
New England.....	Wheeling.....2 34 @2 35
New York City.....	Ohio.....2 35 @2 37
New York State.....	Indiana.....2 35 @2 37
Jersey—large.....	Kentucky.....2 35 @2 37
Jersey—small.....	Tennessee.....2 35 @2 37
Pennsylvania Currency—1/2@	Missouri.....1 1/2 @1 15
Do Small.....1/2 @1 15	Illinois.....2 35 @2 37
Delaware.....	Wisconsin.....2 35 @2 37
Do small.....	Michigan.....1 1/2 @1 15
Baltimore.....	Iowa.....1 1/2 @1 15
Maryland.....1/2 @1 15	Canada.....prm. 38
Dis. of Columbia.....	
Virginia.....35 @40	

## Foreign Bills of Exchange.

[Corrected by M. Schurz & Co.]

London, 60 days' sight.....	2 84 @2 35
" 3 days' ".....	2 35 @2 37
Paris, 60 days' ".....	236 @2 38
" 3 days' ".....	236 @2 38
Antwerp, 60 days' ".....	170 @172
Bremen, 60 days' ".....	77 @76
Hamburg, 60 days' sight.....	1 55 @157
Cologne, Leipzig, Berlin, 60 days' sight.....	80 @92
Amsterdam, 60 days' sight.....	91 @92
Frankfurt, 60 days' sight.....	Market Dull.

## City Warrants.

Daily [Reported by G F WOX & CO., No. 48 S. Third St  
N. W. ... ..

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

Demand Notes.....	prem. @
U. S. Bonds, 1881.....	105% @106%
U. S. 7-10 Notes.....	105% @106%
Quartermasters' Vouchers.....	dis. 92 @93
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness.....	dis. 94 @94
Gold.....	217% @218%
New Certificates of Indebtedness.....	94% @95

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

U. S. Bonds, 1881.....	106 @
U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes.....	105 @
Gold.....	218 @
New Certificates of Indebtedness.....	94% @
U. S. 5-20 Bonds.....	107 @

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

American Gold.....	prem. 2 15 @2 18
Demand Notes.....	215 @218
Quarters and Halves.....	205 @210
Penna. Currency.....	2d @ 1/2
N. Y. Exchange.....	1/2 @ Far

## SECOND

# NATIONAL BANK

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

FRANKFORD.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND AGENCY

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

Capital \$250,000, Fully Paid.

With the privilege of increasing to

\$500,000.

PRESIDENT,

NATHAN HILLES,

CASHIER.

WILLIAM H. RHAWN, late of the Philadelphia Bank.

DIRECTORS.

Nathan Hilles, Edward Hayes, Benj. Rowland, Jr.,  
George W. Rhawn, Lewis Shalcross, Benj. H. Desoon,  
Simon R. Snyder, Charles E. Kremer, John Cooper.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED

FOR

UNITED STATES LOANS.

Deposits of large or small sums received.

Interest allowed on deposits by agreement.

Collections made upon all accessible points.

Loans negotiated upon favorable terms.

A General banking business transacted at No. 134 MAIN Street, FRANKFORD. Telegraph Office in the Bank.

WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Cashier.

**STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK, PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1864.**—A general meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, will be held at their Banking House, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of October next, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and deciding on the question whether or not the said Bank shall become an Association for carrying on the business of Banking under the Laws of the United States, and of 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.  
s20-lm W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

ENGRAVING.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute all kinds of designs for Posters, Newspapers, Books, &c., &c., at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.  
ADRIAN & THORASCO,  
Designers and Engravers, Daily News Building,  
136 South Third Street.

# U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

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

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

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

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

## SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

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

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

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

## Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

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

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

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

\$40,000,000.

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

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

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

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS.

throughout the country will give further information, and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.



# Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales,

OCT. 25, 1864

COLLECTIONS REMITTED FOR ON DAY  
OF MATURITY.

REPORTED BY

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

## FERREE & CO., Bankers,

33 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

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

### FIRST BOARD.

500 U. S. 5-20s coup off	101
100 New York and Middle	15
100 Susquehanna Canal	15
1000 Camden and Amboy	75-100s
1000 Reading R R 1870	100s
15 Academy of Music	5
2700 City 6s New	102s
800 do do	102
1000 do do	102s
2000 Wyoming Valley Rd	100
10 2d and 3d St R	70
100 Jar homestead	5s
100 Big Mountain	6s
100 sh Noble & Del	b15 18
500 U S 5-20, coup off	101s
200 do	99s
100 Noble and Del	12s
50 do	12s
100 Penn Oil Creek,	5
100 Rock Oil	b30 4s
25 McClintock	6s
25 Maple Shade	18s
100 McElheny	5s
50 do	5s
30 Lehigh Nav	7s
100 sh Read R R	60
100 do	60
100 do	60
100 Sus Canal	15
100 Reading R	60
100 do	s5 60
100 do	b5 60
100 do	b5 60
100 do	60
11 Minehill R	59s
50 North Central R	b30 1s
800 New Creek	1s
8000 Penna R 5s	94
500 City 6s over 70	99s
1000 Alleghany Co 5s	79
18 West Phila R	70
100 Denmore Oil	b30 8s
43 sh 2nd and 3d R R	727
300 U S 7-30s	106
10 Union Bank,	46
15 sh West Phila R	78

### OFFICE FOR THE SALE OF

#### NATIONAL LOANS,

No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

### NEW U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. LOAN.

The Subscribers, having been the successful bidders for a portion of the new 5-20 six per cent. Gold-Bearing Loan, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their customers, in large or small amounts, in Bonds of denominations of

50s, 100s, 500s, and 1,000s.

BOTH REGISTERED AND COUPONS.

The interest commences on the 1st of November next, and is payable in Gold semi-annually, on the 1st of May and November.

All other Government securities on hand and for sale, and information given concerning investments at our office.

JAY COOKE &amp; CO., Bankers,

114 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

cc15-1m

### NEW LOAN OF 1881.

THE BALANCE OF THE  
\$75,000,000 LOAN

having this day been awarded, and our bids proving successful, we are prepared to

SELL TO CUSTOMERS AT ONCE,

In Large or Small Sums,  
any amount of this most desirable

GOLD SIX-PER-CENT. LOAN,

at the market price.

We have always considered these "1881" Bonds as the BEST LOAN ON THE MARKET. There is but a SMALL AMOUNT FOR SALE, and the premium will, in our opinion, advance rapidly.

Parties having 5-20 Loan will do well TO CALL AND EXCHANGE THEIR 5-20s for this more permanent Loan, especially as now, owing to the German demand for the Five-Twenties, a high rate can be obtained for them.

JAY COOKE &amp; CO.,

114 South Third Street.

### CHARTER 1829. PERPETUAL.

#### FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1864

\$2,457,849 95.

CAPITAL .....	\$400,000
CORRUPT SURPLUS.....	921,56
INVESTED PREMIUMS.....	1,066,288
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.....	\$3,416
INCOME FOR 1864 .....	\$800,000
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 .....	\$5,000,000

PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY POLICIES,  
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

#### DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,  
Tobias Wagner,  
Samuel Grant,  
Jacob R. Smith,  
Geo. W. Richards,Isaac Lea,  
Edward C. Dale,  
George Fales,  
Alfred Fisher,  
Fras. W. Lewis, M.D.CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.  
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice President.

J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

to20

### EXCHANGE ON EUROPE BANKERS' BILLS

DRAWN ON

Brown, Brothers &amp; Co., Liverpool.

N. M. Rothschild &amp; Sons, London.

Barling Brothers &amp; Co., London.

IN SUMS TO SUIT,

FOR GOLD OR FOR CURRENCY.

FOR SALE BY

M. SCHULTZ &amp; CO.,

No. 16 South Third Street.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

## 7-30 LOAN

RECEIVED BY

### FERREE & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 33 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

USUAL COMMISSIONS ALLOWED TO BANKS AND  
BANKERS.

### BANK NOTICE.

The bills of THE FARMERS' & MERCHANTS' BANK, of Greensborough, Maryland, are redeemed at

The Citizen's Bank, Baltimore.  
Messrs. Ferree & Co., Philadelphia, and  
Thompson & Bros., New York City.  
At 1-2 Per Cent. Discount.

A. E. WARNER,  
CASHIER.

### EIGHTEEN CITIES' QUOTATIONS.

The only Bank Note Reporter with Eighteen Cities  
Quotations of Bank Notes is the

AMERICAN BANK NOTE REPORTER.

Now out for OCTOBER 1st.

CORRECTED BY EMINENT BANKERS, VIZ:

Craven & Co.,	New York City.
Ferree & Co.,	Philadelphia.
S. E. Cohen,	Baltimore.
Johnson Bros. & Co.,	Cincinnati.
Ward & Brother,	Rochester.
A. C. Badger & Co.,	Chicago.
Fant, Rittenhouse & Co.,	Washington City.
H. Markoll & Co.,	Dubuque.
Arthur Blaud,	Louisville, Ky.
B. & Tillinghast & Son,	Troy, N. Y.
Sample & Jones,	Pittsburg.
Allen, Copp & Nisbet,	St. Louis.
E. Everson,	Albany.
John McLean & Son,	Wilmington.
C. A. Read & Co.,	Cleveland.
Marshall & Hiley,	Milwaukee.
Louis A. Macklot,	Davenport.
Berry, Dawson & Co.,	St. Paul.

#### STOCK-TABLES, MARKETS.

THIRTY NEW COUNTERFEITS.

SUBSCRIPTION, Per Annum,

Semi-Monthly, \$2.50 Monthly, \$1.50.

Weekly, \$3.50.

Single copies, Fifteen Cents.

Address, S. E. COHEN, Publisher,

108 S. 3d Street, Philadelphia.

### 1864 1864

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD. — This  
great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of  
Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD  
COMPANY, and is operated by them.  
Its entire length was opened for passengers and freight busi-  
ness, October 17th, 1864.

#### TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Leaves Westward

Mail train.....	8:00 A. M.
Erie Express train.....	8:00 P. M.
Elmira Express.....	10:45 P. M.

Passenger cars run through WITHOUT CHANGE both  
ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on Express Trains both ways  
between Williamsport and Baltimore, and Williamsport and  
Philadelphia.

For information respecting Passenger business, apply at the  
B. E. corner of Eleventh and Market Streets, Philadelphia.  
And for Freight Business, of the Company's Agents—

S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market Streets, Philadelphia.
J. W. Reynolds, Erie.
J. M. Drill, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
JOS. D. POTTS, General Manager Williamsport

## THE EFFECT OF A VOTE.

A vote for McClellan will be, first and foremost, a vote for slavery, at a time when this crime has plunged the country into the sorrows and the waste of war.

It will be a vote for the Rebellion at a moment when the rebellion is about to fall.

It will be a vote for disunion at a moment when the Union is about to be restored.

But disunion, when once started, cannot be stopped, so that a vote for McClellan will be a vote to break this Union in pieces, and to set each State spinning through space.

It will be a vote for chronic war among fellow citizens, which will be ever beginning and never ending, until the fate of Mexico will be ours.

It will be a vote for the repudiation of the national debt, involving the destruction of property and the overthrow of business.

It will be a vote for anarchy and chaos at home.

It will be a vote for national degradation abroad.

It will be a vote against civilization itself.

It will be a vote for the kingdom of Satan on earth.

On the other hand, a vote for Abraham Lincoln will be, first and foremost, a vote for Freedom, Union and Peace, that political trinity under whose guardianship we place the Republic.

It will be a vote also to fix the influence and good name of our country, so that she shall become the pride of history.

It will be a vote for civilization itself.

At home it will secure tranquility throughout the whole land, with freedom of travel and speech, so that the eloquence of Wendell Phillips may be enjoyed at Richmond and Charleston as it is now enjoyed at New York and Boston, and the designation of Border States, now exclusively applicable to interior States, will be removed, so that our only Border States will be Canada on the North and Mexico on the South. Doing all this at home it will do much more abroad, for it will secure the triumph of American institutions everywhere.

Surely all this is something to vote for. And you will not hesitate. Forward, then, in the name of Freedom, Union and Peace. Crush the enemy everywhere. Crush him on the field of battle. Crush him at the ballot-box. And may the November elections be the final peal of thunder which shall clear the sky and fill the earth with glory.

## THOSE DEMOCRATIC REJOICINGS.

The agent of the Rothschilds, who signs himself "Chairman of the National Democratic Committee," recommends the Copperheads all over the country to fire a hundred guns and get up general illuminations over their great victory in Pennsylvania.

The idea of burning powder and candles over a victory never won, was so supremely ridiculous that the Copperheads in this region have refrained from making fools of themselves as recommended by the agent of the Rothschilds.

And well they may; for not only is the party beaten on the home vote, but the soldiers' vote leaves them so far out of the range of possibilities, in carrying the State, that all the powder and candles they can burn will not convince even the most credulous of their clan that they have the remotest chance of giving the vote of the State to McClellan.

But if it were true (which it is not) that the Copperheads had a small majority on the home vote, what does it signify? The soldiers' vote is constitutionally a part of the vote of the State, and the returns are therefore incomplete until it is ascertained and counted. An illumination on the part of the Copperheads over the partial returns of an election, (for the home vote is but a partial return) when it is known that the full vote is against them, would be the most egregious act of folly ever committed in politics.

Gov. Brough, of Ohio, and Gov. Andrew, are going to take the field in New York State. They will make the snakes hunt their holes.

## POLITICAL.

Judge Catton, of Illinois, made a frank confession in a recent speech concerning the motive of Copperheads in their opposition to the efforts of Union men. He said:

"The Abolitionists, if they can succeed in abolishing slavery, can control the country. Our interests consist in maintaining our relations with our old friends and political allies, the slaveholders, and in preserving slavery. We must, then, preserve the Union as it was. I am not a politician, and have no political ends to serve, except the salvation of my country, and therefore I talk plainly."

Judge Catton is no politician, most certainly, or he would have made so such admission as this.

The return of his party to power is his great object, and this can only be effected by restoring their former relations with their old friends and associates, the slaveholders, and by the preservation of slavery. What sort of legislation we should then have it requires the tongue of no prophet to tell us. "Our interests" require that three or four millions of blacks should be enslaved, that Judge Catton and his friends may hold the offices, and wield the power of the Government. The Judge is certainly entitled to credit for his frankness if not for his patriotism.

With him the love of party predominates over love of country—party first, then country.

What sort of patriotism is that, that would seek affiliation with treason and traitors?

## ANDY JOHNSON SOUND ON "THE GOOSE."

The Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency made a capital campaign speech at Logansport, Indiana, on the 4th, and made this reply to the report that he is a tailor by trade:

"When the recent nominations were made at Baltimore, the tory papers of the country said: 'They have a nail-splitter and a buffoon for the head of the ticket, and upon the tail they have a boorish tailor.' The idea at the bottom of all this opposition is, that the man who rises up from the mass of the people, the man who advocates the doctrines that man is capable of self-government, has virtue and intelligence to govern himself, should be repudiated. I have nothing to regret that my early life was spent in the shop. I never boast of it in my canvasses, but when it is brought up as a reproach, I have met it in the way it should be met, and he who fights with such weapons is not entitled to the respect of anybody. Yes, the 'boorish tailor' is put upon the tail of the ticket. What an insult to the aristocracy, who want reputation without merit and without worth! Yes, I am a tailor; but I learned long since that if a man does not disgrace his profession it never disgraces him. (Cheers.) And I may be permitted to say that when I was a tailor I made some pretty close fits. (Laughter.) My garments used to be right well proportioned; but I have seen tailors, at their own expense, too, make a man out of very scant material. I used to be considered a very good tailor, and got my work done according to promise. (Laughter and cheers.) So much for the 'boorish tailor.' One of the fundamental principles of my democracy is, and it is republicanism, too, that men should be rewarded according to merit. It is worth that makes the man, and want of it the fellow."

"—This is a nigger war!" is the inscription seen upon many of the banners at the Copperhead meetings. We begin to think so, since the Rebels are about to free 250,000 of their slaves and arm them against the Federal Union.

## "OUR AGENT"—WHERE HE STANDS, AND ALL ABOUT HIM.

The New York correspondent of the London Times says:

"He (General G. B. McClellan) is understood to have explained away some passages in a recent speech, which originally conveyed the impression that he was in favor of war for the extirpation of slavery, and to have otherwise made himself more acceptable than formerly to that great wing of the Democratic party whose whole sympathies are with the South."

A writer in the Boston Daily Advertiser says:

"Since that public letter, General McClellan has written private letters to various influential persons very different from his letter of acceptance."

The Chicago Times says:

"Sundry 'loyal' newspapers are now intensely exercised in an effort to ascertain whether McClellan stands on the Chicago platform or not. As he distinctly states in his letter of acceptance that he does, their anxiety seems to be an unnecessary one."

The Cincinnati Enquirer says:

"He stands on the platform erected by the Convention, as far as it goes, and adds another plank to please himself."

"Our readers know we don't believe in that plank, but we shall not quarrel with General McClellan for regarding it with favor, simply because, under his administration, it would never be required for us."

And last, but not least, the Hon. Fernando Wood says:

"It is an error to suppose that General McClellan and the peace men so widely differ. It is true that he does not use the precise language of the platform adopted at Chicago—he says nothing of armistice, of a cessation of hostilities, nor a national convention—but he says nothing against them, but does most explicitly declare a sentiment, or, if you please, a dogma, which covers the ground."

And continues the Hon. Fernando: "He is our agent, and the creature of our voice."

## TO ALL WHO LOVE THEIR COUNTRY.

To you reader, who love the Union, and all its attendant blessings—to you we appeal in behalf of your country and the dear old flag!

We have come out of the late political contest victorious! Nothing now remains but united action for the great Presidential contest on Tuesday, the 8th of November. Let each one who has the interest of his country at heart, work with a determination to increase our success. The man who stands with his hands hanging idly by his side in this trying hour of our country's peril,—the man who neglects to make every effort for the increase of our vote, has no claim upon the blessings of a good government,—no interest in the glorious hope of a speedy and honorable peace, and restoration of the Union.

Having fairly accomplished our great desire at the late election, and ascertained the exact strength and position of our opponents, it becomes us to "close up in front" and go forward to victory! The late contest has taught us that we must be vigilant and active, more than at any previous time. Defeated, our opponents are only fighting the fiercer for a triumph. Let us all go heartily to work, and not cease until the 8th of November crowns our efforts with a glorious victory. Yes, we'll rally round the flag, boys, we'll rally once again. Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom! We will rally from the hill-side, we'll gather from the plain. Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom.