

Campaign Dial.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON.

OUR COUNTRY, ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

VOLUME X. NO. 12.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1864.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.



MAC'S LAST CHANGE OF BASE.

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.

Convention of War Democrats.

A general mass meeting of the War Democrats who are opposed to McCLELLAN is called to meet in Cooper Institute, New York, on Tuesday the 1st of November. The call is signed by the following leading Democrats of New York:

F. B. Cutting, Moses Taylor, Edwards Pierrepont, John A. Dix, Henry G. Stebbins, Alex. Hamilton, jr., Alex. T. Stewart, Theodore Roosevelt, Gustavus A. Conover, James R. Whiting, John A. Stewart, M. Ulshoeffer, Wm. H. Webb, Peter Cooper, Geo. B. Butler, Henry Nicol, D. S. Coddington, Robert B. Roosevelt, A. Vanderpool, James Wadsworth, Alfred A. Valentine, Henry T. Ingalls.

The call is also signed by many other leading Democrats from other States, and among the rest by the following from Penna:

Daniel Dougherty, Wm M. Heister, Thos. Fitzgerald, Benj. H. Brewster, James Worrall, John Till, William Bostwick, Geo. S. Kemble, John L. Speed.

WHAT REBELS SAY.—The following, from the Charleston *Mercury*, shows in what way the Copperheads expect success on the 8th of November:—

"If we hold our own and prevent further military success on the part of our foes, there is every prospect that McClellan will be elected, and his election on the Chicago Platform MUST lead to Peace and OUR Independence."

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA, October 13, 1864.
A general meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS 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, 1854; 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, 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.
oc20-1m 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. Civilian 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. McCull, 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.

Itellaw Reid, Esq., Cincinnati Gazette.

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

Col. J. B. Kiddle, 22d Regiment U. S. Colored Troops.

Col. F. L. Hitchcock, Twenty-fifth U. S. C. T.

GRADUATES OF THE FREE MILITARY SCHOOL.

Colonel George W. Baird, 32d U. S. C. T.

Colonel J. Hale Sypher, 11th United States Heavy Artillery (colored).

Lieutenant Colonel James Given, 127th U. S. C. T.

Lieutenant Colonel Edward C. Geary, 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,

oc34f 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 of the best, most vigorous, and most influential Lincoln journals that comes to our office. It is published daily in Philadelphia, by S. E. Cohen, 108 South Third Street. The price is \$2, per copy for the campaign, or in clubs of twenty or over, \$1 per copy.—*Republican, Norristown.*

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

CAMPAIGN DIAL.—We have received the first number of this sheet, issued as a campaign paper. It is a neat little daily of eight pages, and will be furnished at \$2 per copy for the campaign, or to clubs of twenty and over, at \$1 per copy.

It advocates the election of Lincoln and Johnson, and will no doubt receive a large patronage from the party which it represents. We cordially commend it to all who favor its views. Address *Campaign Dial*, Philadelphia.—*The Star of the Valley.*

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

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

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

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

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

CAMPAIGN DIAL.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Oct. 27, 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.

We are compelled to reprint the cut of yesterday in to-day's paper, the demand not being supplied.

PEACE.

All men desire peace, and none more so than those who advocate the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. We do not believe that any man wishes the war to continue merely from the love of bloodshed. Such a feeling is not natural to the human heart, and therefore cannot enter as an element into any discussion, political or otherwise. The Democratic party, recognising the desire for peace among all men, is now endeavoring to secure power, in order that their own greed for office may be satisfied. That the party has no clearly defined principles upon the subject is shown by a platform framed one day and repudiated the next, and by the denunciation of Mr. Lincoln for arbitrary and illegal acts, while they present for the support of the people a candidate who is not only guilty of the acts imputed to the President, but who was the first to suggest them as eminently proper.

This of itself is of no great importance, as it may well be ascribed to "party" and party tactics. But it suggests to every man, before he casts his vote, the necessity of considering well the probable result in the event of the success of McClellan. He has no principles and he has no platform. Should he be elected, no War Democrat could point to his pledge to prosecute the contest until the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws was recognised upon every inch of our territory. And his position is so equivocal that no peace man can point to any declaration of his that the war has continued long enough and ought now to cease. To one wing of the party McClellan may well refer to the Chicago platform as his guide, as he has gravely told us that he believed the members of that Convention intended to express the views he entertained; while to the other wing, if the necessity should arise, he could point to his letter of acceptance as the doctrine to control his actions. What man is wise enough to predict McClellan's line of policy, should he be elected? Those who are opposed to arbitrary arrests have no guarantee that the man who caused the arrest of the Maryland Legislature, and who caused the imprisonment of General Stone in order to cover up his own blunder at Ball's Bluff, would not exceed even Mr. Lincoln in this respect? Those opposed to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*

dare not shut their eyes to the fact that McClellan suspended the privilege in the case of Judge Carmichael, and that, too, when he could not plead as a justification his authority as President of the United States, or his warrant under an act of Congress. And yet those who favor these acts, and desire to support the man to whose door they are laid, are met with the assertion that McClellan has gained experience, and, if elected, he will be "the agent" and "the creature" of such men as Vallandigham, Woodward, Reed, and Fernando Wood. The men who stand aghast at every mention of negro equality, and negro emancipation, and negro soldiers, and wish to vote for McClellan, have his letter of the 7th of July, 1862, thrust into their face, and in that somewhat celebrated letter, McClellan recommended to President Lincoln, as a line of policy to pursue, that the Government should assert the right to appropriate *permanently* to its own service claims to slave labor, and suggested further that "*this principle might be extended, upon the ground of military necessity and security, to all the slaves of a particular State, thus working manumission in such State.*" This would seem to be explicit enough, but the man who feels disposed to support McClellan, on the ground that he was the author of this sentiment, is compelled to reconcile the fact that he is a candidate in opposition to the man whose advocates urge his re-election upon the ground that, in a sincere effort to crush the rebellion and save the Union, he has used every possible means at his command to accomplish the desirable result. And while Mr. Lincoln is pledged to retain in the field the colored soldiers who have rallied to the support of the flag, the adherents of George B. McClellan urge his claims upon the ground that he is in his own peculiar mode pledged to disband these regiments of colored soldiers, even at the expense of large and continued drafts upon the white men of the North!

We refer to these inconsistencies in McClellan's position before the country, not for the purpose of proving that he is an unsafe man to elect as President of the United States, nor for the purpose of showing that he holds dangerous opinions—no man can tell what are his opinions—but in order to bespeak the calm and temperate judgment of every man, be he Republican, Abolitionist or Democrat, who professes to love his country, and who desires to transmit to posterity the Union as we received it from our fathers, and who (while desiring peace) recognizes that there is something more than war, anarchy, despotism and, it may be, brother against brother, in a strife engendered by a struggle in which respect will form no element.

The true lover of his country is not a "party man" in the sense in which that term is used in these degenerate days. He calmly and dispassionately examines the question at issue, and then casts his vote as his best judgment dictates. It may be that the decision is not reached without prayers to God for guidance; and never before in the history of this country was there greater need of such Divine interposition in the affairs of men. After three years and more of war in which the best and bravest of our sons have given their lives that the country might live and the flag continue the emblem of freedom throughout the world, we are called upon by our votes to decide into whose custody and into whose control the destinies of the Union shall be confided for the coming four years. It is a solemn question we have to decide on the 8th of

November, and no man should hesitate on that day to give his decision. Every voter has before him the two candidates. Mr. Lincoln's policy is not in doubt. Every man who votes for him must do so with the full conviction that the peace now so nearly within our grasp shall be a peace which will leave us a Union not shorn of any of its parts, but deprived of the curse which has induced *this* rebellion, and which, if allowed to continue, will yet cause other and more bloody struggles. The father who has lost a son, or the son who has lost a father in this conflict, will feel, as he casts his vote for Mr. Lincoln, that the ground which contains his honored dead will never be foreign soil, and that when he makes his pilgrimage to the shrine of the slain no foreign flag will be flaunted in his face. The soldiers who have fought the good fight and have returned to their loved homes, as they vote for Abraham Lincoln, will feel that his success ensures that their toils and their struggles have not been in vain, and that the territory which their prowess has wrested from a rebellious foe will never again be surrendered back to traitors, unless they first lay down their arms and submit to the laws. And every man who votes for Mr. Lincoln will do so with the full assurance that, as he has thus far carried on the war with the intention of crushing the rebellion and restoring the Union; a desire to stand well upon the page of history, if no higher motive can be suggested, will induce him to prosecute it to the end.

The Union is the only condition of peace he can or ever has demanded. He has time and time again so declared, and no act or word of his has proven him inconsistent in this assertion. That he is in favor of using colored troops does not disprove it, nor does the fact that he is intent upon destroying slavery, convince any sane man that he is inconsistent. Slavery is the cause of the present rebellion, which has for its object the destruction of the Union; and any man who is in favor of the destruction of that which led to *this* outbreak, is the best Union man in the land, as he not only restores the Union now, but he assures those who come after him that the Peace will be a lasting one.

But how is it with those who will cast their votes for McClellan? They may believe him a Union man; they may believe him sincere when he declares his determination never to agree to a separation; they may believe him truthful when he asserts that he is in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, or in favor of a peace honorable alike to the North and the South, *but can any man assert upon his conscience that he is satisfied upon these points beyond the possibility of a doubt?* Can any man predict what would be the result of an armistice and a cessation of hostilities? It might result in peace; it might result in a respite to the South sufficient to infuse strength into their wasted armies, while dissensions and bickerings would destroy our own force. It might end in Union, and it might end in disunion! And what is the duty of every patriot in the case of such a doubt? *The doubt should be resolved in favor of the country, and Abraham Lincoln should receive the vote of every man who is opposed to disunion, and who will not incur the risk of elevating to place and power a party whose record and candidate enables both War and Peace men, both Unionists and Secessionists, to claim them as endorsing their views.* How will ye choose?

—The Toronto Globe, in an article on the late Union victories at the ballot-box, says:—"General McClellan never had any reasonable prospect of being elected, but present appearances indicate that he has as good a chance of getting to be Emperor of Japan as he has of becoming President of the United States."

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ADDRESSES WILL BE MADE

TO THE

CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA,

By the following distinguished speakers, as follows:

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.

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 all surplus coal, may now be obtained at \$10, payable half on subscribing, and one half on January 5, 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 four shares, \$38; of ten shares, \$90; of twenty shares, \$175; of fifty shares, \$425; of one hundred shares, \$825; of two hundred and fifty shares, \$2000.
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 FORD, D. H. WOLFE, ROBERT T. KING, H. SCHMOELE, A. B. JARDEN, Secretary.

cc 21-2w

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,"

the first number of 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, TWO DOLLARS per Annum, or FIVE CENTS per week, payable to the Carriers. Advertisements at the usual rates.

Address,

S. E. COHEN, Publisher,

No. 188 South THIRD Street.

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 its 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.

cc22-1m

W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.—We are aware that a great deal has been done toward getting the soldiers' Presidential vote, but not enough. Every one who has a friend or relative in the army, whether at the front, in hospital or at a detached post, should see that that relative or friend has an accurate list of the electors for President and Vice President, and that he is assessed, his taxes paid, and the tax receipt sent to him. The soldiers must have their taxes paid at least ten days before the 8th of November. Any one can pay the tax and obtain the receipt, which should be forwarded to the soldier at once. We urge these matters because, as the result of the State election has shown, more earnestness must be displayed by all loyal men if we would give such a majority for the Union in November as will rejoice the hearts of freemen and strike terror to the souls of traitors.

"Sergeant, you have come home, I suppose, to vote the Democratic ticket," said a merchant in New Bedford to a veteran who entered his store.

"I have been shooting Democrats for three years," said the soldier. "I am not in the habit of voting for the game I killed."

A FEW QUESTIONS.

It is in vain that General McClellan, in stepping upon the Chicago platform and placing himself at the side of Pendleton, says "The Union at all hazards."

If he is for the Union at all hazards, why is he the candidate of all who repudiate the Union?

If he is for the Union at all hazards, why is he the fellow-candidate of Mr. Pendleton, who lately thanked God that he "had never voted or given a dollar in support of the war, or in payment of Abolition soldiers."

If he is for the Union at all hazards, why is he the candidate of a Convention which declares the war a failure, calls for an immediate cessation of hostilities, and asks for a Convention to surrender the authority of the Government?

If he is for the Union at all hazards, why has he accepted the Chicago nomination without a word of protest against its assumption that the war is a failure, and without a syllable of dissent from its base proposition to surrender the Government by treating with Rebels and offering conditions of obedience to the laws?

"If he is for the Union at all hazards, why is he supported by every advocate of State rights against the sovereignty of the Union?"

If he is for the Union at all hazards, why does Horatio Seymour support him, who says that if the Union cannot be maintained without Emancipation, the Union must go that Slavery may be saved?

If he is for the Union at all hazards, why did the Rebel Senator Semmes lately say at Jackson, "Our (the Rebel) hopes for an early peace are dependent entirely on the success of the Democratic Party at the North in the approaching Presidential election?"

If he is for the Union at all hazards, why do the Rebel disunion papers declare that "the influence of the South, more powerful in the shock of battle than when throwing our minority vote in an electoral college, will be cast in favor of McClellan?"

If he is for the Union at all hazards, why does the news of Union victories in the field decrease his chances of election?—Harper's Weekly.

—The Copperheads having perpetrated enormous frauds in the recent elections in Indiana, are crying in all directions, "Stop thief!" "Stop thief!" In the Seventh Congressional District of that State the most unblushing practices were resorted to to elect Voorhes. Since the returns came in, it has been ascertained that in the single town of Cloverdale, Putnam county, fifty Union votes were abstracted from the ballot-box, and an equal number of Copperhead ballots inserted. One hundred residents of the township have come forward since the day of the election and made affidavit that they voted for Mr. Washburne for Congress. Only fifty such votes were returned by the Judges of the Election, who are all Copperheads.

—McClellan himself admitted more than two years ago, not merely that the slaves of Rebels might be emancipated, but that slavery might be abolished as a military resource. A portion of his followers admit that a General in the field may emancipate the slaves of Rebels in a particular district. But why should a General in the field do this more properly (or as properly) as the Commander-in-chief of all our armies? But the President of the United States is the Commander-in-chief of all our armies!

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.

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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.....	106 3/4 107 3/4
U. S. 6, due 1881, Coupon.....	105 3/4 106 3/4
Do, due 1881, Registered.....	
U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes.....	108 109
Certificates of Indebtedness.....	94 3/4 95 3/4
Quartermasters' Vouchers.....	92 93
Gold.....	115 116
	Market steady

Specie Quotations.

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

Bankable Currency the Standard.

GOLD.	SILVER.
American.....2 12@2 14	American, prior to 1852.....\$2 05@2 10
Do. (dated prior to 1834).....2 12@2 14	Do. Quarts.....2 05@2 10
Sovereigns, Victoria.....10 25@10 75	Do. Halves.....2 05@2 10
Sovereigns, old.....10 25@10 75	Qrt's. (new).....2 05@2 10
Napoleon (20 frs.).....9 50@9 70	Dollars, Am. and Mex.....2 05@2 10
Doublons, Sp.....34 00@35 00	Do. Sp. perfect.....2 05@2 10
Do. Mexican.....33 50@34 00	Do. S. American.....2 05@2 10
Do. Costa Rica.....21 00@22 00	Five Francs.....1 25@1 30
Bars 900 fine.....@ prm.	Francs.....28
California, \$50 and \$20 pieces.....210 prm.	Guilders.....55
California \$10 and \$5 pieces.....200@	Prussian Thalers.....44
10 Guilder Pieces.....6 10@6 15	German Crowns.....1 53@
Ten Thalers.....17 50@	French do.....1 53@
	English Silver \$ 4.7 00@
	Spanish and Mexican silver, 3/4 oz.....1 75

*A heavy Sovereign weighs 5 dwts. 2 1/2 grains.

Pennsylvania Country Bank Notes

At Discount in Philadelphia.

[Corrected Daily, by CHAS. CAMBLOS & Co., Bankers, No. 38 South Third Street.]

Allegheny Bank, Pittsburg..... 3/4	Honesdale Bank..... 3/4
Anthracite B'k, Tamaqua..... 3/4	Iron City B'k Pittsburg..... 3/4
Bank of Beaver Co..... par	Jersey Shore Bank..... 3/4
Bank of Chambersburg..... 3/4	Kittanning Bank..... 3/4
Bank of Chester Valley..... 3/4	Lewisburg Bank..... 3/4
Bank of Clearfield..... 3/4	Lebanon B'k, Lebanon..... 3/4
Bank of Crawford County..... 3/4	Lebanon Valley Bank, Leb..... 3/4
Bank of Fayette Co..... par	Look Haven Bank..... 3/4
Bank of Gettysburg..... 3/4	Mech's Bank, Pittsburg..... 3/4
Bank of Lawrence Co..... 1	Merchants' & Manufacturers Bank, Pittsburg..... 3/4
Bank of Middletown..... 1	Mifflin Co. Bank, Lewist'wn..... 3/4
Bank of New Castle..... 1	Milton Bank, Milton..... 3/4
Bank of Pottsville..... prem. 40	Monongahela Bank, Browns-ville..... par
Bank of Pottsville..... par	Mount Joy Bank..... par
Citizens B'k, Pittsburg..... 3/4	Octoraro Bank, Oxford..... 3/4
Clearfield Co. Bank..... 3/4	Petroleum Bank, Titusville..... 3/4
Columbia B'k, Columbia..... 3/4	Pittston Bank, Pittston..... 3/4
Downingtown Bank..... 3/4	Stroudsburg Bank..... 3/4
Exchange Bank, Pittsburg..... 3/4	Tioga Co. Bank..... 3/4
Farmers' Bank, Pottsville..... 3/4	Venango Bank, Franklin..... 3/4
Farmers' Bank, Reading..... 3/4	West Branch B'k, Williamsport..... 3/4
Farmers' & Drovers' Bank, Waynesburg..... 3/4	Wyoming Bank, Wilkesb'e..... 3/4
Franklin Bank, Washington..... 3/4	York Bank, York..... 3/4
Government Bank, Pottsville..... 3/4	York Co. Bank, York..... 3/4
Harrisburg Bank..... 3/4	

Uncurrent Money Quotations.

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

Discount.	Discount.
New England..... 3/4	Wheeling..... 2 3/4
New York City..... 3/4	Ohio..... 3/4
New York State..... 3/4	Indiana..... 3/4
Jersey—large..... 3/4	Indiana—Free..... 1 1/2
Jersey—small..... 3/4	Kentucky..... 3/4
Pennsylvania Currency..... 3/4	Tennessee..... 3/4
Do Small..... 3/4	Missouri..... 3/4
Delaware..... par	Illinois..... 2 to 60
Do. small..... 3/4	Wisconsin..... 2 to 60
Baltimore..... 3/4	Michigan..... 1
Maryland..... 3/4	Iowa..... 1 1/2
Dis. of Columbia..... 3/4	Canada..... prm. 38
Virginia..... 35@40	

Foreign Bills of Exchange.

[Corrected by M. SCHULTZ & Co.]

London, 60 days' sight.....	2 34 @2 35
“ 3 days' “.....	2 35 @2 37
Paris, 60 days' “.....	2 36 @2 38
“ 3 days' “.....	2 33 @2 35
Antwerp, 60 days' “.....	2 35 @2 38
Bremen, 60 days' “.....	170 @172
Hamburg, 60 days' sight.....	77 @76
Cologne, 60 days' sight.....	1 55 @1 57
Amsterdam, 60 days' sight.....	90 @92
Frankfort, 60 days' sight.....	91 @92
	Market Dull.

City Warrants.

Daily [Reported by G F WOLF & Co., No. 48 S. Third St. N. Y.]..... 3 1/4 Di

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

Demand Notes.....	prem.	@
U. S. Bonds, 1881.....	105 1/2 @106 3/4	
U. S. 7-30 Notes.....	106 @108	
Quartermasters' Vouchers.....	dis. 92 @93	
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness.....	dis. 3 1/2 @4	
Gold.....	prem. 215 @216	
New Certificates of Indebtedness.....	94 3/4 @95	

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

U. S. Bonds, 1881.....	105 1/2 @
U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes.....	107 @
Gold.....	214 1/2 @
New Certificates of Indebtedness.....	94 3/4 @
U. S. 5-20 Bonds.....	107 @

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

American Gold.....	prem.....2 12 @2 14
Demand Notes.....	212 @214
Quarters and Halves.....	205 @210
Penna. Currency.....	3/4 @ 1/2
N. Y. Exchange.....	% @ Par

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.

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DIRECTORS.

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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—FAR-
MERS AND MECHANICS' BANK, PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1884.—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 & PROBASCO,
Designers and Engravers, Daily News Buildings,
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 of 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. 27, 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.

400 Penna 5s	92½
200 City R	98
2500 do. new	102
10 Mechanics' Bk	29½
8 Hazleton Coal	75
20 Penna. Oil Creek	5½
100 Read R R	61½
1000 U. S. 5 and 20s new loan	100½
25 Little Schuylkill	45½
1 Lehigh Valley R	77
100 Shamokin Coal	15½
400 Maple Shade	16
200 Densmore	8½
10 2d and 3d St R	70
100 Jar homestead	5½
100 Big Mountain	6½
100 sh Noble & Del	13
500 U S 5-20, coup off	101½
200 do	99½
100 Noble and Del	12½
50 do	12½
100 Penn Oil Creek,	5
100 Rock Oil	4½
25 McClintock	6½
100 McElheny	5½
50 do	5½
30 Lehigh Nav	76½
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
100 do	60
11 Minehill R	50½
50 North Central R	b30 16
300 New Creek	1½
3000 Penna R 5s	94
500 City 6s over 70	99½
1000 Allegheny Co 5s	79
18 West Phila R	70
43 sh 2nd and 3d R R	727
300 U S 7-30s	106
10 Union Bank,	46
15 sh West Phila R	73

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 opin-
ion, advance rapidly.

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

JAY COOKE & CO.,
114 South Third Street.

CHARTER 1829. PERPETUAL.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 11, 1864.

\$2,457,849 95.

CAPITAL	\$400,000
CORRUED SURPLUS.....	921,56
INVESTED PREMIUMS.....	1,086,288
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.....	\$8,416
INCOME FOR 1864	\$300,000
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829	\$5,000,000

PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY OLICIES,
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

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No. 16 South Third Street.

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7-30 LOAN

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USUAL COMMISSIONS ALLOWED TO BANKS AND
BANKERS.

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ANTS' BANK, of Greensborough, Maryland,
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CASHIER.

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

AMERICAN BANK NOTE REPORTER.

Now out for OCTOBER 1st.

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1864 PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD. 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 bu-
sines, October 17th, 1864.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Leaves Westwar
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
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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 Novem-
ber.

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

JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers,

114 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

cc15-1m

NEW JERSEY TEST OATHS IN WAR TIME.

Great clamor is made by the opposition papers and orators about the test oaths in Tennessee; and Union men, forgetting the emergency which produces them, are apt to join in condemning them as stringent and unwise. Tennessee is the actual theatre of war. For three years she has been torn by contending forces, and traversed by hostile armies. At this moment a large proportion of her citizens are in the Rebel service, and thousands who are not in the field are striving to wrest her from the control of the Government. She is held only by the arm of military power. To hold her firmly is indispensable. Our vital lines of communication run across her soil; she must not be torn away from us by force or fraud—by Rebel bullets or by ballots. To permit it would be fatal to our military operations. There at least, the maxim, so universal that it is in fact the voice of human nature, "*the public safety is the supreme law*," has its fullest force. And in obedience to this natural law, Governor Johnson imposes test oaths for traitors who would vote, as he presents bayonets to traitors who fight, measuring the stringency in each instance by the necessity of the case. While we may not appreciate the need of all the details of the oath prescribed by Governor Johnson, and perhaps oppose some of them, there can be no doubt as to the right and importance of requiring all who vote to solemnly testify that they support the Constitution and Government of the United States, and have no connection or sympathy with its enemies—the Rebels.

During one period only has New Jersey been in the situation of Tennessee, and that was in the War of the Revolution. She was then the seat of war. Opposing armies encamped upon her soil. She, too, furnished an essential line of military communication—then the necessary pathway of armies, as she has ever since been the indispensable highway of commerce. She was infested with Tories, and a large proportion of her citizens were in active or secret league with the enemy. Let us see how our fathers acted in the matter of test oaths, remembering that on the 2d of July, 1776, they had adopted the constitution under which we lived till 1844, which prescribed no test oaths for voters, or any others, except members of the Legislature.

In an act of Assembly passed September 19th, 1776, entitled "An Act for the security of the Government of New Jersey," it is provided as follows: "Whereas it is essentially necessary for the safety of the State, that every person who holds any office or post of a public nature, should evince his fidelity and attachment to the Government from whence he derives protection, and under which he is authorized to act; and whereas, to effect this important purpose, it is necessary that a proper test be established to be taken by all officers, civil and military, within this State: Be it enacted, &c., That the following test shall be taken by all officers, civil and military, who are now in office, or hereafter shall be appointed, elected, or commissioned, within the several counties in this State, that is to say, 'I do sincerely profess and swear that I do not hold myself bound to bear allegiance to the King of Great Britain. So help me God. I do sincerely profess and swear that I do and will bear true faith and allegiance to the Government established in this State under the authority of the people. So help me God.'

The act to punish traitors and disaffected persons, passed October 4th, 1776, autho-

rized any two justices of the peace to arrest "any person whom they should suspect to be dangerous or disaffected to the Government, and to tender and administer to him" the foregoing oaths, and if he refused to take them, to bind him over or commit him to jail.

An act passed October 6th, 1777, provided that no Counsellor, Attorney or Solicitor should plead any cause or make any motion, and that no Grand or Petit Juror should be sworn, until he should have taken these test-oaths. And that every schoolmaster and usher in the State should take the oaths within two months after the publication of the act, or forfeit six pounds for every week he continued to keep school without doing so.

An act for forfeiting the estates of fugitives and offenders, passed December 11th, 1778, provided that all persons who had suffered fine or imprisonment for refusing to take these oaths should be incapable of holding any military office in the State.

An act to regulate elections, passed December 24, 1779, provided that if any person should be objected against by any one of the inspectors of election, his vote should not be received until he should have taken these oaths. And a further act to regulate elections, passed December 16, 1783, provided that if any person's vote be objected against, it should not be received until he should have taken these oaths.

It is clear, from this glance at our legislation in war time, that our forefathers understood then, as the loyal men of Tennessee understand now, that self-preservation is the first law of nations as well as individuals, and were too wise and too bold "to give their Constitution to their enemies as a sword to smite with and a shield to save them, and leave it to themselves only as a fetter."

—There was a time when Democracy was a proud name—when with all its faults the Democratic party stood by the country and the flag. What it was then, and where it stands now, Alexander H. Bullock, of Massachusetts, thus eloquently sets forth:

"We once had a Democratic party vital with an intense national sentiment; nationality was its passion. It spoke defiance to the public enemies, and support to its Government. It had caught the spirit of the great Clay in the days when he sounded the claim of the colors at the masthead to be the credentials of our seamen. [Loud cheering.] It stood by the angry Jackson, and gave to him the powers of war and the keys of the Treasury when he threatened the French king. It granted everything to the conquerors of Mexico, and wove garlands for every returning veteran. In war, it was in its element. Its cry then was, 'Our country, right or wrong.' [Cheers.] It drove from the national councils those who found fault with the war measures of the administration. It was indeed a War Democracy in all those days. But how are the mighty fallen. [Applause.] This party of martial traditions has suddenly let the blood all out of its veins. [Laughter.] The choral music of the Union is lost to its ears. It no longer rises with the victories of the flag, but finds its success only in the defeat of our arms. [Loud applause.] At a time when the President is struggling for the life of the Government, it brings to him, not a chaplet of laurel, but a crown of thorns. And even a former statesman of Boston, in the days of Whig ascendancy, who as her representative in Congress voted supplies and forces to penetrate Mexico, is now found acting in fraternal accord with these men, and supporting for the Vice Presidency one who has publicly declared his preference for the dismemberment of the country rather than a prosecution of this war."

THE TENDER MERCIES OF TRAITORS.

The cruelty with which the British treated prisoners of war during the Revolutionary struggle is remembered: it made their name execrated amongst us for many years. But the slave-lords in the present war excel in inhumanity those first enemies of the Union. The Sanitary Commission has just printed an official report of the privations and sufferings of United States officers and soldiers while prisoners of war in the hands of the Rebel authorities. This volume, of two hundred and eighty-three pages, deserves, and will doubtless receive, extensive circulation. It more than confirms all that newspaper reports have hitherto made public.

The Commission of Inquiry appointed by the Sanitary Commission consisted of three eminent physicians—Valentine Mott, Edward Delafield, and Ellerslie Wallace—with Governor Morris Wilkins, Judge Hare of Philadelphia, and Rev. Treadwell Walden. They examined, officially, not only our men returned from Southern prisons, but also Confederate soldiers, prisoners of war in the North, their object being to ascertain the treatment accorded to each. They found that while our own authorities treated prisoners of war with the utmost humanity, and the enemy's sick and wounded with precisely the same tenderness and attention as our own, the Rebels, in the horrible prisons existing within half an hour's walk of Jefferson Davis's own house, starve, shoot at, cruelly crowd together, insult, rob and murder the unfortunate officers and soldiers who fall into their hands as prisoners of war.

The Commission visited the hospitals at Annapolis, to which three thousand of our men returned from the prisons at Richmond were first brought. They saw with horror, human skeletons, weak, perishing in mind and body; some swollen and misshapen with dropsy or scurvy, others, full grown men, with limbs thinner than a child's; other poor creatures, with the stomach fallen in, deep as a basin, and the bone protruding through a blood red hole on the hip. The complexion of these poor fellows was gray; the skin blighted and "rough to the touch as shark's skin." All had upon their faces an expression of settled melancholy and desolation, as though the traces of their bitter agony and suffering would never leave them.

These were the men from Libby and Belle Isle. They had entered those prisons hale, healthy, stout men; they were returned to us reduced to skeletons, prostrated in mind and body, many dying within a few days or a few hours after they reach the Union lines; a large proportion of the survivors "hopelessly shattered for life. The testimony of a considerable number of those gallant but unfortunate men is printed in the appendix of this report. Their tales have a sad likeness; it is the same story all through, of inhumanity and cold-blooded cruelty almost incredible, and which could not be believed, did not all the evidence concur in proving it.

—"Strike for your rights!" squealed a McClellan orator in Newark, mildly argumentative against the lawfulness of the draft, and tenderly objective to the continuance of the war.

A soldier, on a pair of sanitary crutches, replied:—"If you wasn't both a coward and a traitor, you would be at the front striking at the Rebellion. That's the only kind of striking that ought to be done now-a-days."