

Campaign Dial.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON.

OUR COUNTRY, ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

VOLUME X. NO. 13.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1864.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TREASONABLE LANGUAGE.

It is a fact patent to every clear-sighted observer, that in proportion to the hopelessness of the cause of the rebels in arms, and to the certainty of McClellan's defeat at the election, the utterances of the Copperhead orators and presses become more and more bitter, audacious and traitorous. Language, which would be rapturously applauded if spoken before a Richmond or Charleston audience, is uttered here in Pennsylvania, in the most public places. Yet these fellows are ever howling about the freedom of speech and of the press. Never has that freedom been greater than it is now, and never was it so atrociously abused. Under no other government under heaven would such utterances, such sedition as this, be tolerated; yet here it is tolerated, and we think wisely and safely; for it only excites and intensifies the opposite sentiment of patriotism in the hearts of the people. A few weak men may be led astray by the sophisms and lies of those men who love and serve the country's enemies, and hate and oppose its friends: but the evil is more than compensated by the development of a higher and grander general patriotism. Antagonism is essential to development in both physics and morals, and not less so in politics.

It was Jefferson who said, "Error of opinion may be tolerated, so long as reason is left free to combat it." Whether treasonable utterances may be safely tolerated, so long as loyalty is left free to combat it, is perhaps another question. But our confidence is so strong in the inherent power of Truth, and of the health of the great heart of the nation, that even in the face of a great civil war, we would not forcibly shut the mouths even of traitors. Sure it is that our traitors—we mean our rebel sympathizers—have had as much tether as they could desire; now, we shall see by the result of the coming election, whether the policy of letting them talk, and write, and print what they please is a safe one. Our impression is that they have hanged themselves with the rope the Government has so freely given them.

ARE YOU A DEMOCRAT?—So is Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.

So are John A. Dix and Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York.

So is James M. Scoville, of New Jersey.

So are Daniel Dougherty, Benj. F. Brewster, Judge John C. Knox, Hon. Wm. M. Heister, John Cessna, Jos. Bailey, Judge Champneys, and a host of others in our own State.

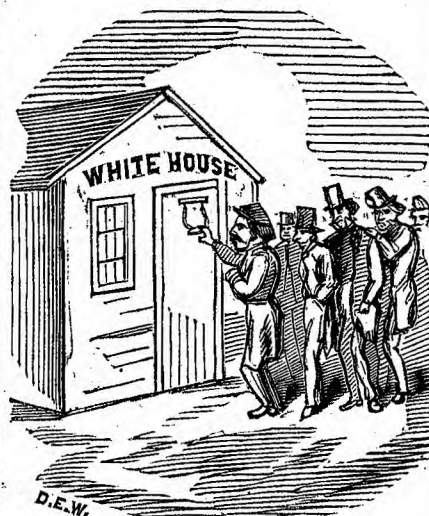
Democrats! how is it with you? Recollect that Alex. Long, the Woods, Dan Voorhees, Cox, Harris, the Seymours, and every other member of the Peace-at-any-price Party, were in the Chicago Convention. Vallandigham wrote the platform, and afterward moved to make the nomination of McClellan unanimous; while Pendleton, one of its most obsequious followers, was nominated Vice President.

Is that Jackson Democracy?

OUR DEMOCRATIC ADVERTISEMENTS!!

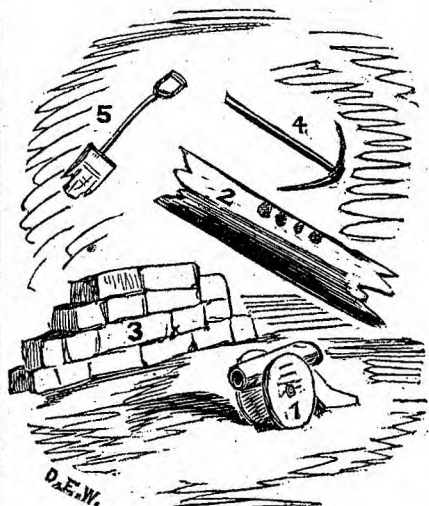
Inserted Gratis on account of the Poverty of the Party.

No. 1.



WANTED—Very Badly—A comfortable White House. Any kind of PROMISE will be made. For SECURITY we refer you to the late tenant, and our co-laborer James Buchanan.

No. 2



FOR SALE—MCCELLELLAN RELICS, CHEAP.—Among those interesting curiosities will be found—

1.—The celebrated Yorktown White Pine Cannon.

2.—Piece of rigging of gunboat Galena, showing finger indentations made by the General when he heard the distant artillery.

3.—The wall to which the Little Napoleon didn't drive the Rebels.

4 and 5.—The McClellan arms.

THE UNION OF THE UNION PARTY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Complete harmony now exists in the ranks of the Union party in Pennsylvania. It is enforced by national necessities, inspired by general enthusiasm for the cause, and will be maintained by mutual concession. The late canvass taught a lesson by which this canvass will profit. Men who expected a great Union majority on the home vote, and thought the cause would prosper without their aid, have been shown the evils of indifference and over-confidence. All the friends of the Government are now united. They will make one undivided, irresistible effort to increase the Union majority on the 8th of November.

Bear in mind, friends of the Union, the difference between the State canvass just ended and the national struggle that is now nearing its end. We have now no Congressional rivalries, no local disputes, no difficulties between rival candidates for county offices. Individual preferences and prejudices have no part in this grand battle of principles, in which all minor disputes are engulfed and lost.

Thus united, all that remains is work, work, work! We have one week from next Tuesday to redeem every Union county which in October gave a diminished majority, and to increase our gains in all the others. It is true that many of the counties have sent thousands of Union voters to the field as soldiers. Nearly thirty thousand of our Union citizens have gone in the last year to charge with Sheridan or hold fast with Grant, yet we polled a larger aggregate than ever before. We have begun well. We shall end better. There is not a county in the State that cannot give an increased Union vote if the friends of the Union will work.

— Will some of our high-toned Conservatives condescend to crack this nut:

The Chicago platform asserts that the object for which this war was commenced has been perverted. Instead of a war for the Union, it has become (we are told) a war for Abolition. Gen. McClellan hints at the same thing in his letter, and Democrats everywhere lay it down as an incontrovertible fact. From this stand-point President Lincoln is denounced as a usurper of power, and as being guilty of a shameful and violent disregard of the Constitution. He is accused of making his own despotic will the supreme law of the land.

Now, then, if it is unconstitutional to harm the enemies of our country by abolishing slavery and confiscating their property, how much more unconstitutional is it to harm them by taking away what is even more sacred and valuable—their lives!

Does not the Constitution protect lives as well as property.

By an act of the Rebel Congress, it seems DAVIS' Secretary of war is allowed to purchase United States currency. It is a penal offence, at the same time, however, to be found selling greenbacks within the Confederacy. The question, then, naturally arises where does the rebel Secretary of War go to market when he makes his little investments? Does he draw on Chicago, or on Canada.

THE CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

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

DAVIS AND STEPHENS.—We have been favored of late with the views of both the Rebel President and the Rebel Vice President. Jeff. Davis gave his views of the war, and Stephens gave his views on peace. Davis's speech was filled with complaints, Stephens's letter is filled with demands. Davis could see nothing but darkness in the military situation; Stephens sees a "ray of light" in the "action of the Chicago Convention." Davis beat about him like a madman, abusing everybody; Stephens is smooth, sophistical, plausible, and inoffensive. The difference in the character and tone of the two utterances may be easily explained by the fact that the one was an impromptu and heartfelt declaration, addressed to and for the benefit of the Rebels of Georgia, while the other was meant for effect upon the people of the North.—*New York Times*.

—"Two years of war," said Henry Ward Beecher, on Sunday night, "and we have conquered half the Rebel territory, hold the keys of the whole, and have nearly destroyed the military strength of the rebellion in the field. All this in two years of war."—"Four years, you mean," said a bystander. "No," responded Mr. Beecher. "I said two years of war! In the first two General McClellan was in command.

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.
 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.
 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. D. 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 attractions 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'Neil, 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.

Isidore 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, 52d 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,

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, 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*.

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. MCCLELLAN.
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-tuth3t 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.

8-104

50,000 COPIES.

FIFTY THOUSAND.

FIRST EDITION.

THE "CAMPAIGN DIAL"

WILL ISSUE 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 out 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.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, Pres.

JOHN T. HILL, Cash.

DIRECTORS:

WM. A. KOBBE, of Kobbe & Corlies, Auctioneers, 87 & 89 Loonard 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, 363 Broadway.

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

SOLOMON L. HULL, of Hull, Conable & Arnold, Attorneys, 13 Wall street.

CHAS. MINZPESHEIMER, of Minzpeshimer Bros., Manufacturers of Shirts, 377 Broadway.

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

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

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.—THE ARRANGE-

ments 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 filled 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:

| | | |
|----------------|---------|-------------------------------------|
| Adams | county, | George McClellan, Gettysburg. |
| Allegheny | " | P. R. Brunot, Pittsburg. |
| Armstrong | " | Col J B Finlay, Kittanning. |
| Beaver | " | Michael Weyand, Beaver. |
| Bedford | " | J W Lingenfelter, Bedford. |
| Berks | " | Hon Wm M Heister, Reading. |
| Blair | " | Hon Saml S Blair, Hollidaysburg. |
| Bradford | " | B S Russell, Towanda. |
| Bucks | " | J D Mendenhall, Doylestown. |
| Butler | " | John H Negley, Butler. |
| Cambridge | " | Edward Shoemaker, Ebensburg. |
| Carbon | " | M M Dimmick, Mauch Chunk. |
| Cameron | " | Edward Vosburg, Shippen. |
| Centre | " | Hon Samuel Linn, Bellefonte. |
| Chester | " | Addison May, West Chester. |
| Clarion | " | Hon C Canbrell, Clarion. |
| Clearfield | " | James B Graham, Clearfield. |
| Columbia | " | J A Mackey, Lock Haven. |
| Crawford | " | Robert F Clark, Rohrsburg. |
| Cumberland | " | John Reynolds, Meadville. |
| Dauphin | " | Thomas Paxton, Carlisle. |
| Delaware | " | Dr George Bailey, Harrisburg. |
| Elk | " | Isaac Haldeman, Chester. |
| Essex | " | Henry Souther, Ridgway. |
| Fayette | " | John K Ewing, Uniontown. |
| Forest | " | George W Rose, Marionville. |
| Franklin | " | Hon James Black, Chambersburg. |
| Fulton | " | M Edgar King, McConnellsburg. |
| Greene | " | Prof M E Garrison, Waynesburg. |
| Huntingdon | " | Wm B Orison, Huntingdon. |
| Indiana | " | Robert C Taylor, Indiana. |
| Jefferson | " | Isaac G Gordon, Brykville. |
| Juniata | " | Edwin Sutton, McAllisterville. |
| Lancaster | " | Daniel Heitsher, Lancaster. |
| Lawrence | " | D Morris, New Castle. |
| Lebanon | " | George Atkins, Lebanon. |
| Lefhigh | " | E T Saeger, Allentown. |
| Luzerne | " | Stewart Pearce, Wilkesbarre. |
| Lycoming | " | Abraham Updegraff, Williamsport. |
| McKean | " | Hon Byron D Hamlin, Smithport. |
| Merch | " | John E Hanna, Mevcer. |
| Mifflin | " | Andrew Reed, Lewistown. |
| Monroe | " | Wm Davis, Stroudsburg. |
| Montgomery | " | B M Boyer, Norristown. |
| Montour | " | Gideon Shoop, Danville. |
| Northampton | " | Rev John Vanderveer, Easton. |
| Northumberland | " | Wm J Greenough, Sunbury. |
| Perry | " | B F Junkin, Bloomfield. |
| Pike | " | Edward Halliday, Milford. |
| Potter | " | John M Hamilton, Connersport. |
| Schenlykill | " | Hon E O Parry, Pottsville. |
| Snyder | " | Col Wm F Wagonseller, Selingsgrove. |
| Somerset | " | Walter Spencer, Laporte. |
| Sullivan | " | L F Fitch, Montrose. |
| Susquehanna | " | Thomas Allen, Wellsboro'. |
| Tioga | " | Capt John Owens, Lewisburg. |
| Union | " | E E Lytle, Franklin. |
| Venango | " | 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 Hallowell, Secretary |

Board of Controllers, Athenaeum Buildings.

THOMAS H. BURROWS,

Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans.

Lancaster, Sept. 16, 1864.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 29, 1864.

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

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

se30-oc26

JAMES SHAW, Clerk City Commissioners.

GET THE PICTORIAL CAMPAIGN DIAL,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.—Frank-

ford, October 3, 1864. RESOURCES. Notes and Bills discounted.....\$196,025 21 United States Bonds deposited to secure circulation.....280,000 00 United States Securities deposited to secure deposits.....50,000 00

| | | |
|--|------------|--------------|
| Due from banks..... | 244,744 43 | \$526,026 21 |
| Lawful Money of the United States..... | 75,480 00 | |
| Bills of solvent banks..... | 1,272 00 | |
| Cash Items..... | 2,704 95 | |
| Circulating notes of this bank..... | 49,725 00 | |
| Real estate..... | 12,198 64 | 374,926 38 |
| Furniture and fixtures..... | 1,110 57 | |
| Current expenses..... | 4,670 83 | 17,980 04 |
| | | \$918,932 63 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Capital Stock paid in..... | \$250,000 00 | |
| Circulating notes received from comp-troller..... | 200,000 00 | |
| Due to depositors..... | 365,422 90 | |
| Due to banks..... | 91,759 93 | 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 | \$312,467 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 35 | |
| Cash Items..... | 13,936 94 | 450,532 57 |
| Furniture and Fixtures..... | | 2,286 15 |
| Expenses..... | | 5,768 02 |
| Premiums paid U. S. Bond..... | | 8,322 50 |
| Taxes Paid..... | | 272 00 |
| | | \$809,653 97 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| Capital Stock..... | \$90,040 00 | |
| Circulating Notes..... | 23,000 00 | |
| Discount..... | 23,015 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 | \$802,653 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 15th August, 1864.

JONH W. RANDOLPH, Cashier.

CAMPAIGN DIAL.

Philadelphia, Friday, Oct. 28, 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.

JOHNSON'S TEST OATH.

True to their disunion instincts, the Democrats at Chicago did not admit to their Convention delegates from Tennessee. This State was *recognised* by the Democrats as out of the Union, and it was solemnly resolved by the Convention that the re-election of Mr. Lincoln by the aid of the electoral votes of Tennessee, and other States in the same situation, would justify resistance. This action ought to exclude Tennessee from all the Democratic calculations as to the result of the Presidential contest. But what do we find to be the true state of the case? As soon as it is necessary to make political capital out of any particular act of the President, the Democrats can consider Tennessee in the Union, notwithstanding their solemn declaration, less than three months ago, that she was out! Governor Johnson issues his proclamation, declaring that an electoral ticket will be placed before the people of Tennessee, and in order to prevent the Rebels from interfering, as they did when they carried the ordinance of secession against the will of the majority of the people; he prescribes an oath, which can, by no possibility, injure a loyal man, but which we can readily believe must be extremely distasteful to the Rebels, who desire to assist Jeff. Davis, but who will be most effectually prevented by the test oath.

This, however, should be no matter of concern to the Democrats. They have declared that no electoral ticket should be voted in Tennessee, and the proper place to raise the question is in the Electoral College, where it must be decided independent of test oaths. With the Democrats it was not a dispute as to the *form* of an election in Tennessee, but as to *any* election at all. How, then, can it concern them now, what Governor Johnson may do in the premises? They certainly do not mean to say that only a McClellan electoral ticket will be legal in Tennessee, or that every electoral ticket shall be at the mercy of the secessionists and Rebels who infest that State? According to the Democratic doctrine, Mr. Lincoln has failed entirely to restore any of the seceded States to their allegiance to the Constitution; that, on the contrary, his acts have tended to drive Union men to the Rebel cause. And yet they insist that an electoral ticket presented to a people thus in opposition to the Union, shall be left without any safeguard, and without an effort to prevent

these disunionists depriving the loyal people of their votes. Was such inconsistency ever before displayed by any party in this country? Was there ever such impudence exhibited by men calling themselves American citizens?

Mr. Lincoln has well said that he expects the McClellanites to manage their canvass in their own way. They commenced their canvass by deciding that Tennessee was out of the Union, and therefore not entitled to any voice in the election. The instant the Union party, true to its principles, and not recognizing that any State has the right to leave the Union in the mode adopted by Tennessee, places an electoral ticket in that State, up spring the Democrats and claim the right to monopolize, through the aid of Jeff. Davis's allies, all the votes for their own candidates.

Had they protested against any election being held in Tennessee, it would have been consistent with their action at Chicago.—This they do not attempt to do. Appreciating their desperate situation in the North, and understanding that their only support must come from strict party men, secessionists and actual Rebels, they now desire to secure for the McClellan ticket the Rebel votes in Tennessee.

The scheme is so barefaced, it is so absurd and so void of principle, that it is only necessary to state it to ensure its being treated with the contempt it deserves.

VALLANDIGHAM.

Vallandigham is determined that his light shall not be hid under a bushel, and his desire for notoriety is so great that he cannot resist the temptation to rush into print at every possible opportunity. The vanity of the man is amusing. He evidently feels himself to be the great martyr of the party. He has suffered, but he does not believe in the injunction to "suffer and be strong;" he prefers to groan, and he is not content unless his groans are heard from one end of the land to the other. They are dismal enough at the best; but they are not sufficiently mournful to please the "Great Exile," and he varies his performances and gives us his sorrows through the entire scale from sharp to flat. Flat is his *forte*. He discovered that in Ohio last year, when he ran for Governor and was beaten by a majority greater than his entire vote! But when he reaches the sharp his own party suffers. The latest effort in this direction is especially good, and will occasion anything but sweet music in the Democratic ranks.

The New York *World* had the temerity to sneer at the patriot, and to suggest that he was not the author of the Chicago Platform. This was too much for Vallandigham. He writes a letter. This letter is published, and lo! the Union men rejoice! Vallandigham let the Democratic cat out of the Chicago bag. He tells the truth for once in his life, at least, and the truth is what the Union party has asserted ever since the Chicago platform saw the light of day—that it was the handiwork of the great Vallandigham! Our Copperhead neighbors have denied it; they have abused us for asserting it, and have actually endeavored to keep their own resolutions from the knowledge of their own people! Vallandigham was not to be snubbed in this way! He avows the authorship of the platform and glorifies the work; praises McClellan, and suggests that he nominated him! Here is a pretty piece of business for The Party! Won't there be some high old music among the knowing ones? Alas! Poor McClellan!

THE SUNDAY HERALD.

This new enterprise has received flattering notices from our friends. It is recognized that there is ample field for a live Sunday newspaper, and the accompanying indicates that it will receive the support of a host of friends.

The senior member of the firm desires it to be distinctly understood by his friends, that the enterprise is his son's, bantling for public favor, and that his connection therewith is to give that son the benefit of experience and assistance which a father would naturally feel towards the welfare of his offspring:

THE SUNDAY HERALD.—Messrs. S. E. Cohen & Son announce that they will issue, on Sunday, November 6th, the first number of a weekly paper to be called *The Sunday Herald*. They are capable of publishing a live newspaper, and we doubt not that the new enterprise will be successful.—*Evening Bulletin*.

A NEW SUNDAY PAPER.—Messrs. S. E. Cohen & Son, the enterprising publishers, intend to commence the publication of a new Sunday paper, to be known as the *Sunday Herald*. The mention of Mr. Cohen's name is a sufficient guarantee for ability and truth in conducting his sheet.—*Evening Telegraph*.

A NEW SUNDAY JOURNAL.—Messrs. S. E. Cohen & Son announce that they will commence, on the 7th of November, the publication of the *Sunday Herald*, the price of which will be five cents per copy. Mr. Cohen has already given to the public the evidences of marked business enterprise and ability as a publisher, and we doubt not that the new enterprise in which he is now engaging will be a success. The field of Sunday journalism is a broad one, and the success which attends the publication of those now in existence attests not only the spirit of enterprise which characterizes their publishers, but the fact that we have a people who appreciate the efforts which are made for their intellectual improvement.—*Daily News*.

ON TO VICTORY!

Union men of Pennsylvania! but twelve days remain to prepare for the great National struggle with those who pronounce the war a "failure," and demand that our victorious armies should be arrested to give a "cessation of hostilities" to exhausted traitors. The time is short, the moments golden, the issue vital—fraught indeed with the destiny of the Republic.

With such a cause neutrality is impossible, indifference criminal. With our gallant armies victorious on almost every field; with treason exhausted in its resources, broken in its credit, its despairing armies decimated by desertion, and field after field, and State after State surrendered to the heroic armies of the Union, the great work of preserving our Government now and for all time is well nigh accomplished. "They have robbed the cradle and the grave," says the invincible Grant, and their last hope is the success of the Peace candidate at the next election!

Loyal men! ponder well the significant language of your great chieftan. You who have given your sons and brothers to vindicate the integrity of the Government against the murderous assaults of traitors; who have given freely of your treasures, and mourned the bereavements with which you have been shadowed by a wanton war, turn not now upon the faithful warriors you have sent to the front and cloud their crimsoned fields and their wounds with shame, and the graves of their martyred comrades with dishonor. Their sacred sacrifices are well nigh fulfilled; their mission about to be completed—not by a humiliating surrender to our barbarous foes, but by the crowding triumph of the Union armies and the utter overthrow of treason.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ADDRESSES WILL BE MADE

TO THE

CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA,

By the following distinguished speakers, as follows:

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.

cc22

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 especial 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 95,000 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, Slope 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 on the cash principle.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM SCHMOELE, President.

WILLIAM FORD, ROBERT P. KING,

D. H. WOLFE, H. SCHMOELE.

cc 21-2w A. B. JARDEN, Secretary.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL AGENT AND DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Receives Subscriptions for the NEW THREE-YEARS 7-10 TREASURY NOTES, which are convertible at maturity into six per cent. 5-20 Bonds; also for the 10-40 Bonds, interest on both payable in Gold.

cc28-1m WM. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

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 & SON, Publishers,

No. 108 South THIRD Street.

"SUNDAY HERALD"

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned has THIS DAY associated himself with his son GEORGE COHEN, in the publication of the "SUNDAY HERALD," the first issue of which will be made on November 6th prox., under the style firm of S. E. COHEN & SON.

Although many friends may think I am individually a locomotive, yet the Twenty odd years active connection with the Press of this city, added to my numerous publications, require some assistance—hence while "Young America" can render this, I at least can aid him in acquiring the manly traits of labor, perseverance, energy, honesty and sobriety.

S. E. COHEN,

108 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27, 1864.

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 Government has received positive information that General Hood has been relieved of the command of the Rebel army in Alabama, and that General Beauregard has assumed command in person, and will in future direct operations in the field.

ANOTHER DISTINGUISHED DEMOCRAT FOR LINCOLN.

Hon. Aaron Vanderpool, of Ulster county, N. Y., for many years a member of Congress from the Columbia district, and always a prominent leader in the Democratic party of New York, has come out for Lincoln. He says:

"I am a Union Democrat, whose preference for Democratic principles remains inflexible as ever, but am, nevertheless a Democrat who loves the Union and his country vastly more than his party. I voted against Mr. Lincoln in 1860, and for Horatio Seymour in 1862, but now feel called upon by every obligation of duty and patriotism to cast my vote for Abraham Lincoln and Mr. Fenton. Those in arms against us have plunged the country into a war, sanguinary and desolating beyond precedent, without legitimate cause or provocation, and I will not vote for any man or set of men who will degradingly propose an armistice to those in causeless rebellion against the best Government God ever gave to man. Now, when we have strangled the monster to fainting; when we have wrested from him nearly half of his pretended territory, and taken from him all his strongholds except Richmond, which is quaking before our gallant hosts; this is indeed a pretty time to propose an armistice to those who first began the war by stealing our arsenals, burning our navy yards, and throwing hot shot into Fort Sumter; all this, I am ashamed to say, during the reign of a Democratic administration, whose Chief held to the doctrine that the Federal Government had no power which it could constitutionally exercise for its own salvation! My doctrine is, that as the rebels began the war without cause, they must end it by laying down their arms and submitting to that Government against which they have so wantonly rebelled. I can see in the election of McClellan and Pendleton nothing but the breaking up of the Union. I agree with Fernando Wood, a prominent supporter of McClellan, that as the Chicago nominee he is bound to carry out the principles of the Chicago platform, which has not a word of fault to find with the rebels, and goes for peace at any price.

Pass Him Around—A Democratic Sheriff orders the American Flag to be Torn Down His Orders obeyed by Copperheads.

The Monmouth Herald publishes the following instance of Copperhead intolerance:

The Republicans of Freehold, for a few days past, have had a fine, large American Flag, with the names of Lincoln and Johnson attached, suspended across the Main street from the Court House to Rosell's three-story brick building.

On Thursday, the 20th inst., the flag was cut down from the Court House by Mrs. Smalley, the jailor, as she says, by order of Sheriff Woolley.

If Sheriff Woolley did order such a thing done, he is unfit to be Sheriff of Monmouth county; but we presume the Sheriff was driven to it by his party, as Gov. Parker was heard, a few days ago, to say to ex-Senator Davis, that the flag ought not to be hung there. Does not this look like mob law in a free country.

Through the kindness of Messrs. Sutphin & Dancer, the flag is now suspended from their hotel to Rosell's building, and the Union men declare that our National emblem shall wave, rebel sympathizers to the contrary notwithstanding.

It was in Monmouth county that Colonel Wall delivered his speech, threatening armed resistance to the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. Is this action of his disciples to be considered as the first fruits of his teachings?

The Democrats, while professing to be the peculiar friends of free speech, have shown a disposition to disturb Union meetings in every part of the country, proceeding in more than one instance to actual violence. Our counsel to Union men is to give no cause of offence, but to insist upon and defend their rights.

THE DIAL,

PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) BY

S. E. COHEN.

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

Subscription, \$5 per annum, in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

(One Square of Five Lines, Agate.)

Three times.....\$1 00 Three months.....\$11 00
Six times.....1 75 Six months.....22 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 COOKE & Co., Bankers, 114 South Third Street.]

| | New York Prices. |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| U. S. 5-20 Bonds interest off..... | 101½ |
| U. S. 6s, due 1881, Registered..... | 105½ |
| Do. due 1881, Registered..... | 106½ |
| U. S. 7-10 Treasury Notes..... | 105 |
| Certificates of Indebtedness..... | 94½ |
| Quartermasters' Vouchers..... | 93½ |
| Gold..... | 215 |
| | 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. Quart's.....2 05@2 10 |
| Sovereigns, Victoria*10 25@107½ | Do. Halves and Qrt's, (new).....2 05@2 10 |
| Sovereigns, old.....10 25@107½ | Dollars, Am. and Mexican.....2 05@2 10 |
| Napoleon (20 francs.) 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.....33 50@34 00 | Five Francs.....1 25@1 30 |
| Do. Costa Rica.....21 00@ | Francs.....23 |
| Bare 900 fine.....@ prm. | Guilivers.....55 |
| California, \$50.....210 prm. | Prussian Thalers.....44 |
| California \$10.....200@ | German Crowns.....1 53@ |
| And \$5 pieces.....200@ | French do.....1 53@ |
| 10 Gulder Pieces.....6 10@6 15 | Spanish Silver \$2. 7 00@ |
| Ten Thalers.....17 50@ | Spanish and Mexican silver, \$2. 7 00@ |

*A heavy Sovereign weighs 5 dwts. 2½ grains.

Pennsylvania Country Bank Notes

At Discount in Philadelphia.

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

| | | | |
|--|-----|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Allegheny Bank, Pittsburg..... | 2½ | Honesdale Bank..... | 2½ |
| Antiracine B'k, Tamaqua..... | 2½ | Iron City B'k Pittsburg..... | 2½ |
| Bank of Beaver Co..... | par | Jersey Shore Bank..... | 2½ |
| Bank of Chambersburg..... | 2 | Kittanning Bank..... | 2½ |
| Bank of Chester Valley..... | 2 | Lewisburg Bank..... | 2½ |
| Coatesville..... | 2½ | Lebanon Bank, Lebanon..... | 2½ |
| Bank of Crawford County..... | 2½ | Lebanon Valley Bank, Lob..... | 2½ |
| Meadville..... | 2½ | Lock Haven Bank..... | 2½ |
| Bank of Fayette Co..... | par | Mech's Bank, Pittsburg..... | 2½ |
| Bank of Gettysburg..... | 2½ | Merchants & Manufacturers..... | 2½ |
| Bank of Lawrence Co..... | 2½ | Bank, Pittsburg..... | 2½ |
| Bank of Middletown..... | 2½ | Mifflin Co. Bank, Lewist'wn..... | 2½ |
| Bank of New Castle..... | 1 | Milton Bank, Milton..... | 2½ |
| Bank of Pittsburg..... | 40 | Monongahela Bank, Browns-ville..... | par |
| Bank of Pottstown..... | 40 | Mount Joy Bank..... | 2½ |
| Citizens B'k, Pittsburg..... | 2½ | Octoraro Bank, Oxford..... | 2½ |
| Clearfield Co. Bank..... | 2½ | Pittsburgh Bank, Pittsville..... | 2½ |
| Columbia B'k, Columbia..... | 2½ | Pittston Bank, Pittston..... | 2½ |
| Downingtown Bank..... | 2½ | Stroudsburg Bank..... | 2½ |
| Exchange Bank, Pittsburg..... | 2½ | Tioga Co. Bank..... | 2½ |
| Farmers' Bank, Pottsville..... | 2½ | Venango Bank, Franklin..... | 2½ |
| Farmers' Bank, Reading..... | 2½ | West Branch B'k, Williams-port..... | 2½ |
| Farmers & Drovers' Bank, Waynesburg..... | 2½ | Wyoming Bank, Wilkes'ee..... | 2½ |
| Franklin Bank, Washington..... | 2½ | York Bank, York..... | 2½ |
| Government Bank, Pottsville..... | 2½ | York Co. Bank, York..... | 2½ |
| Harrisburg Bank..... | 2½ | | |

Uncurrent Money Quotations.

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

| Discount. | Discount. |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| New England..... | 2½ |
| New York City..... | 2½ |
| New York State..... | 2½ |
| Jersey—large..... | 2½ |
| Jersey—small..... | 2½ |
| Pennsylvania Currency 1-5@..... | 2½ |
| Do Small..... | 2½ |
| Delaware..... | 2½ |
| Do small..... | 2½ |
| Baltimore..... | 2½ |
| Maryland..... | 2½ |
| Dis. of Columbia..... | 2½ |
| Virginia..... | 2½ |
| Wheeling..... | 2½ |
| Ohio..... | 2½ |
| Indiana..... | 2½ |
| Indiana—Free..... | 2½ |
| Kentucky..... | 2½ |
| Tennessee..... | 2½ |
| Missouri..... | 2½ |
| Illinois..... | 2½ |
| Wisconsin..... | 2½ |
| Michigan..... | 2½ |
| Iowa..... | 2½ |
| Canada..... | 2½ |

Foreign Bills of Exchange.

[Corrected by M. SCHULZ & Co.]

| | |
|---|--------------|
| London, 60 days' sight..... | 2 34 @2 35 |
| “ 3 days’ “..... | 2 35 @2 37 |
| Paris, 60 days’ “..... | 236 @2 38 |
| “ 3 days’ “..... | 233 @236 |
| Antwerp, 60 days’ “..... | 265 @253 |
| Bremen, 60 days’ “..... | 170 @172 |
| Hamburg, 60 days’ sight..... | 77 @76 |
| Cologne, Leipzig, Berlin, 60 days’ sight..... | 1 55 @157 |
| Amsterdam, 60 days’ sight..... | 90 @92 |
| Frankfort, 60 days’ sight..... | 91 @92 |
| | Market Dull. |

City Warrants.

Daily [Reported by G F WORK & Co., No. 43 S. Third St
NEW YORK.....214 Di

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

| | | |
|--|-----------|-------|
| Demand Notes..... | prem. | @ |
| U. S. Bonds, 1881..... | 105½ | @106½ |
| U. S. 7-10 Notes..... | 105 | @108 |
| Quartermasters' Vouchers..... | dis. 92 | @93 |
| Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness..... | dis. 3½ | @4 |
| Gold..... | prem. 216 | @217 |
| New Certificates of Indebtedness..... | 94½ | @95 |

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

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|------|------|
| U. S. Bonds, 1881..... | 105½ | @ |
| U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes..... | 107 | @ |
| Gold..... | 214½ | @217 |
| New Certificates of Indebtedness..... | 94½ | @ |
| 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..... | ¾d | @½ |
| N. Y. Exchange..... | ¾ | @½ |

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 Shallcross, Benj. H. Deacon,
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—FAR-
MERS' 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 & 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 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 depositaries 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. 28, 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 |
| 3 Hazleton Coal | 75 |
| 20 Penna. Oil Creek | 53 |
| 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 | 59½ |
| 50 North Central R | 16 |
| 300 New Creek | 1½ |
| 3000 Penna R 5s | 94 |
| 500 City 6s over 70 | 99½ |
| 1000 Alleghany 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 |

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 & CO., Bankers,

114 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

oc15-1m

NEW LOAN OF 1881.

THE BALANCE OF THE
\$75,000,000 LOANhaving 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 & 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 |
| ACCUMULATED SURPLUS..... | 921,56 |
| INVESTED PREMIUMS..... | 1,086,288 |
| UNSETTLED CLAIMS..... | \$8,416 |
| 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,Issac Lea,
Edward C. Dale,
George Fales,
Alfred Fittler,
Fras. W. Lewis, M.D.CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice President.

J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

fe20

EXCHANGE ON EUROPE BANKERS' BILLS

DRAWN ON

Brown, Brothers & Co., Liverpool.

N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.

Baring Brothers & Co., London.
IN SUMS TO SUIT,

FOR GOLD OR FOR CURRENCY.

FOR SALE BY

M. SCHULTZ & 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 Citizens' 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. Markell & Co., | Dubuque. |
| Arthur Bland, | Louisville, Ky. |
| B. A. Tillinghast & Son, | Troy, N. Y. |
| Temple & Jones, | Pittsburg. |
| Allen, Copp & Nisbet, | St. Louis. |
| E. Eversen, | Albany. |
| John McLean & Son, | Wilmington. |
| C. A. Read & Co., | Cleveland. |
| Marshall & Isley, | Milwaukee. |
| Louis A. Macklot, | Davenport. |
| Berry, Dawson & Co., | St. Paul. |

STOCK-TABLES, MARKETS,
THIRTY NEW COUNTERFEITS.

SUBSCRIPTION, Per Annum,

Semi-Monthly, \$2.50 Weekly, \$3.50 Monthly, \$1.50.

Single copies, Fifteen Cents.

Address, S. E. COHEN, Publisher,
108 S. 3d Street, Philadelphia.

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 business, 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
S. 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. HUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER,
General Ticket Agent, Phila.
JOS. D. POTTS,
General Manager Williamsport.

TO IRISHMEN.

Why Irishmen should support the Democratic party has always been something of a mystery. The deception which is practiced by the use of the term "Democratic" does not fully explain the case. That word has no doubt been the original attraction for many who inferred from its use that the opposite party must be undemocratic, aristocratic, or in some way opposed to the rights of the people. But a delusion of this sort should wear away. Irishmen cannot be so dull of comprehension as not to learn at last that the assumption of this name is merely a trick, that it has no significance as a real distinction, and that they must look deeper for the true dividing line of parties.

Indeed, if they are not blind they can see that so far from being descriptive, this appellation conveys exactly the wrong idea of the party by which it is claimed. "We have, in several respects, more sympathy with the Democratic party than with the Republican," says Mr. Brownson, whose preference for class-distinction and distrust of the popular masses are well known. "We like it better, in that it is less democratic; and having more the confidence of the country at large, it can, if disposed, more effectually resist the tendency to extreme democracy." "It has leaders," he adds with emphasis, going straight to the kernel of the matter, with the penetration which is a frequent characteristic of his writings. The party has leaders, indeed. It follows their dictation; accepts the policy laid out by them; represses by the sternest sort of discipline all efforts on the part of the main body to impress its views on the action of the party; and in short gives us the very model of a political oligarchy. The mass of followers take their cue, their principles, their policy, from the conveniently small body of active leaders, and if any portion rebels against their authority and seeks to act for itself, it does this at its peril.

If it has been a mystery hitherto how Irishmen should follow a party like this, which practically tramples upon the individual independence, which the new-comer in this country prizes above every other boon received by him from our institutions,—it is still more a mystery how he can follow the party at this time, when it is in virtual alliance with the declared enemies of everything like real democracy, at home or abroad. The ruling class at the South, for example, with whom the Democratic party was for years in the closest affiliation, and the preservation of whose influence it regards as an essential element in closing up this war, are avowedly an aristocratic party. They scout the idea of giving political power to "greasy mechanics;" they believe that capital must own its laborers in order to make society secure, and that political power must be kept closely in the hands of the few. They even take a pride in this distinctive character as an aristocratic party, and emulate the vices as well as assume the name of an aristocracy.

Abroad, the friends of the Democratic party, those who watch most anxiously for the signs of its success, are the open enemies of liberal progress and human rights. The party, for example, in England, who are most closely in sympathy with the Northern "democracy," are the aristocratic party; the extreme devotees of power, and the enemies of popular advancement. Indeed, Irishmen ought to remember that this is the party which resisted Catholic emancipation to the last, and which has from time immemorial favored the most severe and oppressive measures in Ireland. Does the emigrant, who has sought this country to escape from the misery which such a party has brought upon him and his, wish to enter into a political fellowship which shall make him the servicable tool of that party? Does he wish to strike hands with those who were the bitterest opponents of his interests while he remained at home? This is what a good many thousands of Irishmen are now doing, when they give their support to the Democratic ticket, and it is an inconsistency for which no one of them, if he questions himself closely, can give an intelligent reason.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

THE PROSPECT IN NEW YORK.

We are often asked, says the *Tribune*, what is the prospect in New York? Is it certain for Lincoln? Can Seymour be re-elected? *et cetera*. Those who insult us by asking for our private opinion are few and deserve no answer, but those who ask respectfully are entitled to an answer, which we can better give them collectively than otherwise. It is as follows: The voice of New York at the four last State Elections has been cast as follows:—

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| 1860—Lincoln, | 362,646 |
| Fusion, | 312,510 |
| Lincoln's majority, | 50,136 |
| 1861—Dickinson, | 295,609 |
| Champlin, | 188,361 |
| Union majority, | 107,248 |
| 1862—Wadsworth, | 295,897 |
| Seymour, | 306,649 |
| Seymour's majority, | 10,752 |
| 1863—Depew, | 314,347 |
| St. John, | 284,942 |
| Union majority, | 29,405 |

These are the official returns, about which there can be no dispute; and they show that the vote for Lincoln in 1860 was fifty thousand higher than any adverse vote ever polled—he having received nearly seven votes for every six cast against him. Seymour, though successful in 1862, received nearly eight thousand votes less than were polled for the Union Ticket last Fall, when no President, Governor or Representatives in Congress were to be chosen; but he received nearly six thousand less than the Fusion vote for President in 1860. The vote for Lincoln in 1860 having been fifty thousand higher than was ever polled in the State for any Democratic or other Opposition ticket, the question of our friends amounts to this:—Does Lincoln stand fifty thousand votes worse in our State now than he did in 1860?

Now, then, when we say that we think Lincoln's majority in this State will be larger in 1864 than it was in 1860, we deduce, from well understood premises, a conclusion that no one can fairly deem extravagant or unwarranted. We assert that the notable changes to Lincoln are at least four to one of those against Lincoln—hence we judge that his majority must be increased.—How could we reach an opposite conclusion?

A GOOD TEST.—Every slaveholder in the South in favor of rebellion as a means of strengthening slavery, is also the friend and advocate of McClellan's election to the Presidency as the surest way of securing the triumph of the rebellion.

Every slaveholder in the South who esteems the peace of the country, the stability of the laws and the permanency of the Government, as of greater importance than the success of the rebellion or the safety of slavery, is the friend of Lincoln's election and believes in the policy he has inaugurated for the suppression of domestic insurrection.

The attitude of these two classes is worthy of the consideration of the true friends of the Union. It is the very ablest argument that could be adduced against George B. McClellan and in favor of Abraham Lincoln.

CONUNDRUM.—Why is McClellan like Job's horse?

Because he "smelled the battle from afar!"

WHAT WILL ELECT McCLELLAN.—We publish elsewhere an article from the *Richmond Enquirer* of October 14th, in which the following statement is made: "Should the present situation in Georgia become more critical, and greater disasters befall Sherman than those reported already in Richmond; should Sherman be withdrawn from the valley by the necessities of Grant; should Grant assault and be repulsed at Richmond—any or all of these disasters are possible—the result of the Presidential election would place McClellan in the White House."

It is useless to attempt to deny the fact that Lee is fighting and McClellan is running on the same ticket. When one wins the other wins. When the star of the former pales, the rush light of the latter grows dim. The difference in the parts assigned to them arises solely from a difference in their talents. Lee is better at fighting, and McClellan is better at running. Lee is better at defence, McClellan at surrender. Lee is an open traitor, McClellan is a secret danger.

Does "Democracy" blush to see that the defeat of our soldiers, the slaughter of our armies, the triumph of the armed Rebel hosts, the shame of our country, is necessary to elect their gunboat hero? If such events must precede his election, what may be expected to follow it? If it is necessary to ruin the country in order to save his political hide, is it worth saving at such a price? What is worth most, McClellan or the Union?—*Chicago Tribune.*

THROWING AWAY GUNS.—Sheridan's army in the Valley has set the Union Army in the North a good example. He pushed the enemy so hard that they were obliged to throw away their big guns. Now let the Union men give the Copperheads such a rout that they will be glad to abandon their "big guns;" for example, Seymour, Fernando Wood, Vallandigham, Voorhees, Pendleton and Little Mac. Together with a miscellaneous lot of "little guns" (corresponding to muskets), such as Frank Hughes, William B. Reed, Captain Kounte, Dawson and others of this State, and the Brooks and such gentry of New York. It is said that the way the flying Rebels threw away their guns of all kinds in the Valley was wonderful; but it was nothing to the way the big and little guns of the same party in the North will be discarded after the 8th of November. The only difference in the two cases is, that the abandoned guns in the North will not be worth gathering up.

—The dying words of the gallant Birney were "KEEP YOUR EYES ON THE FLAG, BOYS!" His last act was to vote the Union ticket, and his last sentence was in happy harmony with his heroism on the field and his fidelity to the cause. Can men who love their Nationality vote to libel the fame of our chieftains and their brave soldiers by endorsing the treachery of Chicago, which declares the "war a failure?" Should the grave of a Birney be blotted with dishonor by humiliating concessions to our Vandal foes? If so, vote the Chicago ticket.

—Would you vote to restore the Government to the Democratic party under whose fostering care Treason became mighty, and under whose administration it culminated in wicked war, and has loaded us with debt and staggered us with taxes! Democracy gave us treason. It gave birth to it, nursed it and cherished it until it made a nation mourn. Can the perfidious author of this war give us honorable and enduring peace?