

Campaign Dial.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON.

OUR COUNTRY, ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

VOLUME X. NO. 5.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1864.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The Union League; a league that is more than three miles long.



"Oh how our hearts were beating, when at the break of day,
We saw the army of THE LEAGUE drawn up in bright array."—Macaulay's Henry of Navarre.

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 Andress,	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 Andress, 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. Andress, John G. Butler, Park McLaughlin, Frederick Emhardt, Henry J. McIntyre, Wm. Linker, James McManus.

—One of our exchanges makes an excellent comparison between General McClellan and Jack Bunsby. Little Mac declares for war and the Union, and then tells the Chicago Peace Party that he thinks they must have meant the same thing when they voted the war a failure and swore to an armistice. Jack Bunsby's position is equally clear:—

"My name's Jack Bunsby; and wat I says I stands to. Whereby, why not? If so, wat odds? Can any man say otherwise? No! Avast, then! Do I believe that this here son and heir's gone down, my lads?—Mayhaps! Do I say so? Which? If a skipper stands out by Sen' George's channel, making for the Downs, wat's right ahead of him? The Goodwins. He isn't forced to run upon the Goodwins—but he may! The bearings of this observation lays in the application of it. That ain't no part of my duty, Avast, then! Keep a bright look-out for ard, and good luck to you."

AN ARMISTICE.—The whole wisdom (says Gen. Carl Schurz) of this intricate peace policy of the Chicago policy, may be fairly summed up in this way: You are struggling with a highwayman who has robbed you of your valuables. You are stronger than he, and just about to overcome him; suddenly you stop and say, "My good fellow, I will struggle no longer; it would be against justice, humanity and our common welfare; I will let you go, and when I meet you again I will do all I can in the way of persuading you to give me back all that you have stolen." This is the wisdom of the Chicago Convention.

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.
O. L. W. 46 J. HOCKLEY, Cashier.

THE PHILADELPHIA BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1864.
A general meeting of the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA BANK will be held at their Banking House, on Thursday, the 20th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding the question whether 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 become 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 necessary and proper.
By order of the Board of Directors.
O. L. 5-76 B. B. COMEGYS, 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 *completely with a view to their becoming commissioned officers.*

Students of 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 six weeks, do do 10 00
Payable in advance.

A liberal deduction made to those who enter for a longer period than one month.

The course embraces instruction in Mathematics, History and Geography, as well as Infantry Tactics and Army Regulations.

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

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

REFERENCES.

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

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

Brigadier General George A. McCall, Penna. Reserves.
Colonel Samuel M. Boyman, 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, U. S. C. Pennsylvania.

Hon. Charles O'Neil, U. S. 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.

Isaac Reid, Esq., Cincinnati Gazette.

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

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

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

GRADUATES OF THE FREE MILITARY SCHOOL.

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

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

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

Lieutenant Colonel Edward C. Geary, 32d U. S. C. T.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles J. Wright, 35th U. S. C. T.

Major James T. Bates, 45th U. S. C. T.

Major William R. Gerhart, 121st U. S. C. T.

Major A. J. Fitzwater, 11th United States Heavy Artillery (colored).

And more than three hundred Graduates of the Free Military School, now serving as Officers in Colored Regiments.

All letters desiring information will be addressed to

JOHN H. TAGGART,

Preceptor United States Military School,

No. 1210 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NO PARTY, BUT OUR COUNTRY.

"CAMPAIGN DIAL."

LOYAL MEN SHOULD AT ONCE SUBSCRIBE.

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

The "Campaign Dial" has already the largest daily circulation in the "National Union Party" of any Philadelphia newspaper, and is, therefore, the best medium for advertising all meetings of clubs, associations, &c.

Address,

S. E. COHEN, Publisher,
108 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS:

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

THE CAMPAIGN DIAL.—This 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.—*Ball. 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,

No. 808 CHESTNUT Street.

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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 Capital 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 Capital."

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

8-10t

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 cuts 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.

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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 7 3-10 LOANS.

Banks and Bankers supplied with the bonds.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, Pres.

JOHN T. HILL, Cash.

DIRECTORS:

WM. A. KOBBE, of Kobbe & Corlies, Auctioneers, 57 & 59 Leonard street.

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

GEO. A. WICKS, of Wicks, Smith & Co., Importers of Dry Goods, 31 Franklin street.

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

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

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, of Orvis, Newell & Smith, Silks, 333 B'dway

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

When the application and statement in each case shall be properly filed and sworn to, and certified by the Board of Common School Directors of the District in which the orphan resides, it will 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, 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 " "	F 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.
Cambria " "	Edward Shoemaker, Ebensburg.
Carbon " "	M M Dimmick, Mauch Chunk.
Cameron " "	Edward Vosburg, Shippen.
Centre " "	Hon Samuel Linn, Bellefonte.
Chester " "	Addison May, West Chester.
Clarion " "	Hotel Campbell, Clarion.
Clearfield " "	James B Graham, Clearfield.
Clinton " "	L A Mackey, Lock Haven.
Columbia " "	Robert F Clark, Rohrsburg.
Crawford " "	John Reynolds, Meadville.
Cumberland " "	Thomas Paxton, Carlisle.
Dauphin " "	Dr George Bailey, Harrisburg.
Delaware " "	Isaac Haldeman, Chester.
Elk " "	Henry Souther, Ridgway.
Erie " "	Jonas Gunnison, Erie.
Fayette " "	John K. Ewing, Uniontown.
Forest " "	George W Rose, Marienville.
Franklin " "	Hon James Black, Chambersburg.
Fulton " "	M Edgar King, McConnellsburg.
Greene " "	Prof M E Garrison, Waynesburg.
Huntingdon " "	Wm B Osborn, Huntingdon.
Indiana " "	Robert C Taylor, Indiana.
Jefferson " "	Isaac G Gordon, Brookville.
Juniata " "	Edwin Sutton, McAllisterville.
Lancaster " "	Daniel Heitsher, Lancaster.
Lawrence " "	D Morris, New Castle.
Lebanon " "	George Atkins, Lebanon.
Luzerne " "	E T Saege, Allentown.
Lycoming " "	Stewart Pearce, Williamsport.
McKean " "	Braham Updegraff, Williamsport.
Mercer " "	Hon Byron D Hamlin, Smethport.
Mifflin " "	John K Hanna, Mercer.
Monroe " "	Andrew Reed, Lewistown.
Montgomery " "	Wm Davis, Stroudsburg.
Montour " "	B M Boyer, Norristown.
Northampton " "	Gideon Shoop, Danville.
Northumberland " "	Rev John Vandervoort, Easton.
Perry " "	Wm J Greenough, Sunbury.
Pike " "	B F Junkin, Bloomfield.
Potter " "	Edward Halliday, Milford.
Schuylkill " "	John M Hamilton, Coudersport.
Snyder " "	Hon E O Parry, Pottsville.
Somerset " "	Col Wm F Wagenseller, Selinsgrove.
Sullivan " "	Walter Spencer, Laporte.
Susquehanna " "	L F Fitch, Montrose.
Tioga " "	Thomas Allen, Wellsboro'.
Union " "	Capt John Owens, Lewisburg.
Venango " "	E E Lytle, Franklin.
Warren " "	Hon Lewis Arnett.
Washington " "	Jas C Acheson, Washington.
Wayne " "	B B Smith, Honesdale.
Westmoreland " "	John Armstrong, Jr, Greensburg.
Wyoming " "	P M Osterhout, Franklintonock.
York " "	Henry L Fisher, York.
Philadelphia " "	Henry Hallowell, Secretary
	Board of Controllers, Atheneum 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, No. 11 STATE HOUSE

ROW, to hear Owners of Real Estate desirous of appealing as

to the Assessors' Returns of the Valuation of Real Estate in the

City of Philadelphia for the triennial year, 1865, between the

hours of 10 A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. on the following days—

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

oe30-oe26

JAMES SHAW,

Clerk City Commissioners.

GET THE PICTORIAL CAMPAIGN DIAL,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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

RESOURCES.	
Notes and Bills discounted.....	\$196,026 21
United States Bonds deposited to secure circulation.....	230,000 00
United States Securities deposited to secure deposits.....	50,000 00
Due from banks.....	244,744 43
Lawful Money of the United States.....	76,480 00
Bills of solvent banks.....	1,272 00
Cash Items.....	2,704 95
Circulating notes of this bank.....	49,725 00
Real estate.....	12,198 64
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,110 57
Current expenses.....	4,670 83
	\$918,932 63

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in.....	\$250,000 00
Circulating notes received from controller.....	200,000 00
Due to depositors.....	366,422 90
Due to banks.....	91,759 98
Profit and loss.....	8,157 75
Unpaid dividends.....	92 00
Due on real estate.....	2,600 00
	\$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
Legal Tender Notes.....	173,747 00
Bills of other Banks.....	15,603 00
Due from National Banks.....	14,087 23
Due from other Banks.....	233,165 35
Cash Items.....	13,396 94
Furniture and Fixtures.....	450,538 57
Expenses.....	2,235 15
Premiums paid U. S. Bond.....	8,322 50
Taxes Paid.....	272 00
	\$809,653 97

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock.....	\$900,000 00
Circulating Notes.....	25,000 00
Discount.....	12,015 81
Exchange.....	2,544 05
Due to Banks and Bankers.....	150,481 47
Due Treasurer of the United States.....	72,856 54
Due Depositors on demand.....	456,716 10
	\$809,653 97

SAMUEL J. MAC MULLAN, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

BALTIMORE, MD.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT

OF THE UNITED STATES.

CAPITAL \$1,110,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR THE 7 3-10 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 7 3-10 per cent., and convertible into U. S. Bonds bearing interest at SIX PER CENT. in Gold, at the expiration of three years from 15th August, 1864.

JONH W. RANDOLPH, Cashier.

CAMPAIGN DIAL.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Oct. 19, 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 UNION LEAGUE.

We have frequently asserted our belief that the Union League had adopted the right course to bring out the full Union vote. Free and open discussions of the issues involved in the present political campaign, must of necessity result in the splendid success of the Union party, wherever such a course is pursued. Philadelphia's vote in the State election establishes the correctness of this belief, and now we again urge that the State Central Committee follow the League's example. The Union party has nothing to fear from a discussion of its principles, and the more complete our organization to promote discussion and bring together the true lovers of the country, the more complete will be our victory in November next.

The very fact that the Union League has been the recipient of the most vile abuse from the Democrats proves how damaging are the blows it deals its opponents. Let the Copperheads rail on to their hearts' content. So long as they confine their abuse to the Union League, the country will be saved from their denunciations. Our artist has to-day well illustrated the strength of the Union League, and the utter folly of the Southern and Northern Democrats in their efforts to break its organization.

NEGRO INTERFERENCE WITH WHITE LABOR.

The Democrats are fond of referring continually to the prospects of the white man in the North, in the event of slavery being destroyed. They take precious good care never to refer to the effect upon the white man in the South! But passing from that, let us examine for a moment the effect upon the white men of the North, and especially the mechanics and laboring men. A favorite mode with the Democrats, with the more ignorant of their followers, is to refer to the negroes engaged in carrying the hod and to the negroes driving carriages and acting as servants, and to argue from that fact that the negro is driving the white man from employment. We are not among those who believe that labor of any kind is degrading, but we have a thorough contempt for the white men who insist, as the Democrats do, that only Irishmen are fit to be hod carriers and servants! There is no escape from this conclusion to the Democratic argument. They insist that the negro shall be prevented from engaging in all menial occupations, and as this is addressed to Irishmen, there is no resisting the conclusion that they mean that men who come from a foreign shore should have no ambition

above that of a hod carrier or a fine gentleman's lackey! This does not seem to have occurred to the poor Irishmen who have been in the habit of shouting so loudly at every Democratic blast of denunciation of the "nigger." If the Irishman will carry the hod, it is no disgrace to him, but he will scarcely admit that he has no desire to be anything else but a hod carrier. He will not, when he comes to think seriously over the subject, admit the Democratic doctrine that he is fit for nothing more exalted than this?

But let us see if the Irishmen, if not every class of mechanics and workingmen, would not be benefited by the removal of the cause of slavery.

Under the old state of things the master was entrusted with the duty of providing for his slave, and naturally he expended no more money in this direction than was absolutely necessary. He never saw the necessity of patronizing the carpet weavers of the North by purchasing a carpet for his negro's hut; he never saw the necessity of assisting the paper makers of the North by covering the walls of his negro's hut with paper; he never saw the necessity for encouraging the cabinet-makers in the North by providing furniture for his negro's hovel; he never saw the necessity for encouraging any branch of trade in the North, except that which provided the roughest shoes or the meanest cloth for his negroes. Suppose the negro is free and is at liberty, and is compelled to provide for himself, what would be the consequence?

The Democrats always insist that the negro is simply an imitative creature. So much the better. He will soon desire to secure for himself many of the conveniences, if not the luxuries, he has been in the habit of seeing in his master's house. He would soon want a carpet and with it a table and chairs, and so on throughout the list of furniture. The mean cloth which had been his portion for years would no longer satisfy him, and the demand for a finer description of goods would increase. His wife and children would require and insist upon something better than the plain check and gingham, or tow dresses. With the addition of these essentials would come the demand for finery and non-essentials, and the millions of slaves made free would, by their necessities, fill our Northern factories with orders for goods, and with this increased demand would come the demand for additional mechanics with increased wages. Then there would be no necessity for any white man to carry a hod, or serve in any menial capacity. His bone and sinew and muscle would produce a greater reward without the same expenditure of strength. The Northern white man would then be relieved of the designation of "laborer," and his increased wages would permit him to provide better for his family, and this, in turn, would increase the demand for all kinds of fabrics.

Here is a view of the negro question which no Democrat dare discuss before a meeting of laborers. They are compelled to avoid it, and they always content themselves with the stale cry of "the North overrun with negroes," when they know that in the event of slavery being abolished, that will be no inducement for the negroes to come North into a cold climate, when they can fare much better beneath the sunny clime of the South. *No negro ever yet came North except it was to escape slavery, and if any man in the North desires to put an end to this increase of our population, he must be in favor of the destruction of that which causes the blacks to escape from the South—Slavery.*

HOME VOTE—WHAT IT MEANS AND WHAT IT PROVES.

The calculations necessary to arrive at a correct statement of the result of the election yesterday, must all start from points other than those by which we heretofore indicated the decision of the ballot box. In the first place, the vote polled at home, is no indication of the popular sentiment of the State. That vote only partially represents the feeling of the people of Pennsylvania, and until we get the returns from the citizens of the State, who are absent meeting the brunt of battle, contending alike for the honor of the Commonwealth, the integrity and authority of the nation, the result of the election cannot be correctly known. The home vote, as a general thing, will fix the fate of candidates. But there is a higher and a nobler object at stake than the mere successes of men, however vitally that affects the operation of measures.

Our own view of the result is, that the people are all right, and that the Copperhead leaders have not succeeded in changing a single vote that was cast last year for Andrew G. Curtin. We believe that every man who supported Curtin in 1863, if he was alive yesterday, and exercised the right of the franchise, voted the Union Republican ticket. Whatever may have been the falling off of the vote in certain districts, it will be made up by the soldiers in our favor—while with the soldiers' vote added, we will increase our strength at the November election, by polling the votes of a larger number of men in districts which were known to be sure at the last election, and where many men, our friends, aware of this fact, did not go to the polls. When every vote is known to tell in the general result of the State, and when that result is known to decide the great object in view, we are confident in being able to overwhelm our foes with an avalanche of defeat. Our opponents did their very best. They established their force in every district. However singular it may appear, in their strongholds they fought as if they were desperate, believing that they could only succeed by a mighty effort—while in districts where the vote is always against them, they labored secretly, imagining that they could rob the Union men of victory. Hence, we know exactly what the foes of the government are capable of accomplishing. We know their full strength. This knowledge is of the utmost importance to us for the great battle that is yet to be fought. We are thus not only enlightened as to what we can do, but we are solemnly impressed and admonished as to what we MUST DO. There must, we are confident there will be no halting or hesitation among our friends at the coming election in November. Our foes have nothing to lose in November because they gained all they could and were defeated yesterday. We have everything to gain—a gain by the increase of our majorities—a gain by calling out our full vote—a gain by wresting our country from the bloody grasp of traitors. Close up in front, then, friends of the Union! There must be no sleeping, no feasting, no pausing between this and November. All the glory in which we expect to robe that victory, must be derived from our own vigilance, that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

—Henry Clay Dean, of Iowa, who is going to vote for McClellan, in a speech made at Chicago, stigmatized the President as a "felon, usurper, traitor and tyrant; an incompetent and imbecile wretch." The soldiers he denounced as the "slaves of the despot," and the "banditti of the robber chief!"

**HALL OF THE UNION LEAGUE,
CHESTNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.**

The following named gentlemen will address the public this week:

WEDNESDAY EVENING,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

CHARLES E. LEX, Esq.

E. SPENCER MILLER, Esq.

THURSDAY.

Col. TOWER, of Pottsville.

JOHN GOFORTH, Esq.

FRIDAY.

Hon. A. K. MCCLURE.

SATURDAY.

Col. BOWMAN, of Delaware.

THE LADIES ARE INVITED TO ATTEND. oc18-5t

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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

— At the late election in Vermont her soldiers in the field were allowed to vote for Members of Congress, as they are also privileged to vote for Presidential electors. The returns from the army vote show that 1238 ballots were cast for the Republican candidates, 255 for the Democratic, and 62 scattering. Republican majority, 1021.

THE EFFECT OF THE OCTOBER ON THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The New York *Tribune* says very truly, that the Unionists of Indiana have settled all question as to the vote of *their* State for President. We considered her, after Kentucky, Missouri, Delaware, and New Jersey, the State most likely to cast her vote for McClellan; and we felt certain (as we now do) that no fifty Electoral votes can be given to the Chicago ticket unless by the aid of this State. And yet there lives to-day no American, qualified to sit on a jury, who does not know that she will choose Lincoln electors on the 8th of next month.

Let us here state a fact that has casually come to our knowledge, and which is illustrative of the late and the pending canvass:

The Unionists of Indiana, feeling that they had a right to the votes of their fellow-citizens serving their country in the field, and that they were likely to need them, dispatched, some two or three weeks since, a gentleman of high character to Washington to solicit furloughs for *all* the soldiers from that State—or, if all could not be spared, then for so many of them as could be. They desired no partiality—no picking and culling—they wished regiments in full sent home indiscriminately, and the more the better. Their agent was cordially welcomed, admitted confidentially to an inside view of the military situation, and asked whether he could conscientiously advise the withdrawal even for a week, of even *one* regiment from the service. He could not respond affirmatively; he gave up the quest and went on his way. And our armies in the field have *not* been weakened by a single regiment to strengthen the Union cause for the recent elections. A few soldiers have been furloughed, mainly from hospitals; but the Indianians deprived of their votes by reason of their absence from home in the National service, would have given nearer twenty thousand than ten thousand majority for the Union ticket. Yet Indiana is carried high and dry by the Unionists, who have made a cleaner sweep of the State, than any party ever made before. Their Presidential canvass is virtually ended, and they can henceforth help their less fortunate neighbors. And all do know that, when Indiana goes this way, neither Illinois nor any other State of the Free West, is likely to go the other.

Of Ohio, less need be said, because her Unionists have neither been distrustful nor distrusted. Nobody imagined that they would again pile up such an enormous majority as that whereby she last year elected Vallandigham to stay in Canada; but all felt that she must go as she went last year, though not so overwhelmingly. But the result has far surpassed our most sanguine hopes. The aggregate popular majority cannot fall below sixty thousand, when the soldiers' vote shall have been returned, while our gain of members of Congress is certainly *ten* and may be *twelve* or over. In other words, we have fifteen to seventeen Unionists chosen to the next House, instead of *five* (to fourteen) in this; and the fourteen include Pendleton, Long, S. S. Cox, and other of the fiercest foes of the Administration. The victory is so thorough that Ohio, too, is henceforth practically out of the Presidential contest.

Pennsylvania is not; and yet she has given a large Lincoln majority at this election, while the votes of her great Union strongholds—Allegheny, Lancaster, Chester, Indiana, Erie, &c., &c.—are not nearly polled out, because no adequate motive for exertion was presented to many Unionists. Allegh-

eny county will give ten thousand majority for Lincoln, though she has now (exclusive of the soldiers' vote) given much less; Lancaster is good for 6,000, though she has now given but 4,00. Philadelphia on our side, Berks on the other, were well fought, but Philadelphia was an exception to the general rule. When the soldiers' votes are all in and counted, the State will be found to have given not less than 10,000 and probably nearer 20,000, majority of the Union ticket, electing sixteen to eighteen Union Representatives in Congress out of twenty-four, which stand equally divided in the present House, and there is no doubt of a decided Union majority in both branches of the Legislature. We can do a great deal better than this in November; but this is enough for the present. Pennsylvania has no more idea of voting for McClellan than for Jeff. Davis himself.

Unionists of all the States! we can sweep the deck if we will! New Jersey is going with us; Maryland is clearly for us; the hardest States to carry for Lincoln are Kentucky, Delaware, and Missouri. But Price will soon be skedaddling from Missouri, with half the Copperheads of the State in his train; Delaware will now go right; and even Kentucky will yield to the majestic current. Let us resolve to carry every State not under the heel of Jeff. Davis! We can if we will.

REBEL TERMS OF PEACE.

While the "Democratic" party of the North, sympathizing with their "late political associates of the South," now, and for three years past, in rebellion, clamors for a "cessation of hostilities," and the "restoration of peace" by "peaceable" means, it is well to bear in mind upon what basis and terms the Rebels propose to have "peace." Hear what Jeff. Davis said last July—and Davis is certainly a competent witness as to the Rebel designs, purposes, and wishes:

"We are fighting for INDEPENDENCE, and that or extermination *we will have*. We will be free—we will govern ourselves. We will rid ourselves of the rule of the MAJORITY."

Here is the way in which the Richmond *Enquirer*, a leading organ of the Rebel sentiment, puts the case in a recent issue:

"Save on OUR OWN TERMS, we can accept NO PEACE WHATSOEVER, and must fight till doomsday rather than yield an *iota* of them; and our terms are:

"Recognition by the enemy of the independence of the Confederate States.

"Withdrawal of the Yankee forces from EVERY FOOT of Confederate ground, including Kentucky and Missouri.

"Withdrawal of the Yankee soldiers from Maryland, until that State shall decide by a free vote whether she shall remain in the old Union, or ask admission into the Confederacy.

"Consent on the part of the Federal Government to give up to the Confederacy its proportion of the Navy as it stood at the time of secession, or to pay for the same.

"Yielding up all pretention on the part of the Federal Government to that portion of the Territories west of the Confederate States.

"An equitable settlement, on a basis of an absolute independence and equal rights, of all accounts of the PUBLIC DEBT and PUBLIC LANDS, and the advantages accruing from foreign treaties."

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Government Securities.

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

	New York Prices.
U. S. 5-20 Bonds interest off.....	100% 101%
U. S. 6s, due 1881, Coupon.....	105 106
Do. due 1881, Registered.....	101 102
U. S. 7-10 Treasury Notes.....	104 105
Certificates of Indebtedness.....	94% 95%
“ “ now.....	“ “
Quartermasters' Vouchers.....	93% 94%
Gold.....	206 211

Market steady.

Specie Quotations.

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

Bankable Currency the Standard.

GOLD.	SILVER.
American.....2 03@2 10	American, prior to 1852.....\$1 80@1 85
Do. (dated prior to 1834).....1 80@2 00	Do. Quart's.....1 80@
Sovereigns, Victoria*11 50@12	Do. Halves and Qrt's, (new) 1 80@1 90
Sovereigns, old.....11 20@25	Dollars, Am. and Mexican.....1 80@1 90
Napoleon (20 frs.) 9 50@9 70	Do. Sp. perfect 1 80@1 90
Doubleeons, Sp.....34 00@35 00	Do. S. American 1 80@1 90
Do. Mexican.....33 50@34 00	Five Francs.....1 25@1 30
Do. Costa Rica.....21 00@	Francs.....28
Bars 900 fine.....@ prm.	Gulders.....53
California, \$50.....135 prm.	Prussian Thalers.....44
and \$20 pieces.....135 prm.	German Crowns.....1 53@
California \$10.....135@	French do.1 53@
and \$5 pieces.....135@	English Silver \$ 7 00@
10 Guilder Pieces.....6 10@6 15	Spanish and Mexican silver, \$ 02.....1 75
Ten Thalers.....17 50@	

*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. 33 South Third Street.]

Allegheny Bank, Pittsburg.....	1/2	Honesdale Bank.....	3/4
Anthracite B'k, Tamaqua.....	1/2	Iron City B'k Pittsburg.....	3/4
Bank of Beaver Co., Pa.....	par	Jersey Shore Bank.....	3/4
Bank of Chambersburg.....	2	Kittanning Bank.....	3/4
Bank of Chester Valley.....	1/2	Lewisburg Bank.....	3/4
Coatesville.....	1/2	Lebanon Bank, Lebanon.....	3/4
Bank of Crawford County.....	1/2	Lebanon Valley Bank, Leb.....	3/4
Meadville.....	1/2	Lock Haven Bank.....	3/4
Bank of Fayette Co.....	par	Mech's Bank, Pittsburg.....	3/4
Bank of Gettysburg.....	1/2	Merchants' & Manufacturers Bank, Pittsburg.....	3/4
Bank of Lawrence Co.....	1	Midlin Co. Bank, Lewist'wn.....	3/4
Bank of Middletown.....	1	Milton Bank, Milton.....	3/4
Bank of New Castle.....	1	Monongahela Bank, Browns.....	3/4
Bank of Pittsburg.....	40	Mount Joy Bank.....	par
Bank of Pottstown.....	1/2	Octoraro Bank, Oxford.....	3/4
Citizens B'k, Pittsburg.....	1/2	Petroleum Bank, Titusville.....	3/4
Clearfield Co. Bank.....	1/2	Pittsboro Bank, Pittsboro.....	3/4
Columbia B'k, Columbia.....	1/2	Stroudsburg Bank.....	3/4
Downtown Bank.....	1/2	Tioga Co. Bank.....	3/4
Exchange Bank, Pittsburg.....	1/2	Venango Bank, Franklin.....	3/4
Farmers' Bank, Pottsville.....	1/2	West Branch B'k, Williams.....	3/4
Farmers' Bank, Reading.....	1/2	Wyoming Bank, Wilkes'b'e.....	3/4
Farmers' & Drovers' Bank, Waynesburg.....	1/2	York Bank, York.....	3/4
Franklin Bank, Washington.....	1/2	York Co. Bank, York.....	3/4
Government Bank, Pottsville.....	1/2		
Harrisburg Bank.....	1/2		

Uncurrent Money Quotations.

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

Discount.	Third Street.]	Discount.
New England.....	2 3/4	Wheeling.....2 3/4
New York City.....	2 3/4	Ohio.....2 3/4
New York State.....	2 3/4	Indiana.....2 3/4
Jersey—large.....	2 3/4	Indiana—Free.....1 1/2
Jersey—small.....	2 3/4	Kentucky.....2 3/4
Pennsylvania Currency.....	1 1/2@1 50	Tennessee.....2 3/4
Do. small.....	1 1/2@1 50	Missouri.....2 3/4
Delaware.....	par	Illinois.....2 3/4
Do. small.....	1 1/2@1 50	Wisconsin.....2 3/4
Baltimore.....	1 1/2@1 50	Michigan.....1 1/2
Maryland.....	1 1/2@1 50	Iowa.....1 1/2
Dis. of Columbia.....	35@40	Canada.....prm. 33
Virginia.....	35@40	

Foreign Bills of Exchange.

[Corrected by M. SCHULTZ & Co.]

London, 60 days' sight.....	2 3/4	@2 3/5
“ “ 3 days “.....	2 3/5	@2 3/7
Paris, 60 days' sight.....	2 3/5	@2 3/7
“ “ 3 days “.....	2 3/5	@2 3/7
Antwerp, 60 days' sight.....	2 3/5	@2 3/7
Bremen, 60 days' sight.....	1 7/8	@1 7/8
Hamburg, 60 days' sight.....	1 5/8	@1 5/8
Cologne, 60 days' sight.....	90	@91
Amsterdam, 60 days' sight.....	7 1/8	@7 1/8
Frankfort, 60 days' sight.....	7 1/8	@7 1/8

Market Firm.

City Warrants.

Daily (Reported by G F WORK & Co., No. 43 S. Third St.
New York.....3 1/2 Dis

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

Demand Notes.....	prem.	@
U. S. Bonds, 1881.....	105% @105%	
U. S. 7-10 Notes.....	105 @106%	
Quartermasters' Vouchers.....	dis. 92 @94	
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness.....	dis. 3 1/2 @4	
Gold.....	208 @210	
New Certificates of Indebtedness.....	94% @95%	

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

U. S. Bonds, 1881.....	105% @
U. S. 7-10 Treasury Notes.....	105 @
Gold.....	209 @
New Certificates of Indebtedness.....	95 @
U. S. 6-20 Bonds.....	107% @

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

American Gold.....	2 00	@2 10
Demand Notes.....	220	@2 22
Quarters and Halves.....	180	@
Penna. Currency.....	3/4	@ 1/2
N. Y. Exchange.....	3/4	@ 1/2

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

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

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U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

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

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

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

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

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

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

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

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

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100 City 6s new	102½
100 Phila Oil Creek,	6
100 Irwin Oil	7½
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6 Minehill R	59
2 sh Schuyl Valley R	77½
100 Reading R	60½
2000 Penna R 1s mort	100
100 Dalzell	9½
500 U S 81s, coup	106½
100 Lehigh Valley R	77½
100 sh Catawissa pfd	b5 38
500 West Chester 7s	105
100 Phila and Erie R	b30 33
100 sh Dalzell Oil	b30 10
100 Big Mountain	6½
100 sh Noble & Del	b15 13
100 McClintock	11
18 West Phila R	70
100 Densmore Oil	b30 8½
50 North Central R	b30 16
300 New Creek	1½
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100 sh Read R R	s5 60

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

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FIVE DOLLARS LESS THAN THE PRESENT
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Where are very few, if any, Coal Works in the whole coal region whose facilities for mining and shipping great quantities of the best coal are equal to those of this Company. The works are of the most perfect and durable construction, and the coal field is inexhaustible for all practicable purposes. To secure the speedy completion of the branch road, the principle Stockholders of this Company are executing the main work in contract under the Reading Railroad Company.

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

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

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

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cc3-tf

H. SCHMOELE, Treasurer.

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INVESTED PREMIUMS.....	1,086,288
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INCOME FOR 1864	\$300,000
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KEARNEY VS. McCLELLAN.

The following extracts from a private letter of the lamented Kearney, written June 23, 1862, two days before the commencement of the seven days' battles, shows that the political ambition of the "Young Napoleon" had its origin as far back as the Peninsula campaign, and that his motives were fully read by the soldier, who was far more than his equal in every respect. The letter has never before been printed:

* * * * *

"He has now got us in a queer position, which is neither witty nor bright. The golden season of attack is lost. We have allowed them to collect more men, to establish more forts, to plant heavier guns, and to try forays in our rear. With all my desire of pushing ahead, I think that it is now nearly too late; at least, if we do it, it will only be by more hazardous ventures, and infinitely more bloodshed than at any previous period. Our last chance (the ninth or tenth thrown away) was after the battle of Fair Oaks, when all our troops should have been brought into action, and our way forced into Richmond. Then it might and most probably would have been successful.

"Now, I must say that I fancy McClellan has calmly resigned himself to waiting for reinforcements. But in doing this, the enemy collect two men to our one, while McClellan testifies his fears by throwing up fortifications at every point, as if we were a beaten army. It breaks down the men by overwork, and cowers them by his proof of distrust, and you will soon find that the enemy will throw himself on our communications, and repeat his forays—*perhaps, even to forcing us to retire to cover them*. McClellan is no General, with all his talents. He has not the remotest aptitude for war. I sometimes fear, from his management of this war, that he regards it more in a political than a military point of view—that he desires to time his military conquest with a certain political ripeness of the South—at best, a very hazardous matter, when it is with the astute, and wily, and unprincipled Southerners that he attempts to play such a game, and when one reflects that it engenders delay, which is the sure defeat of all armies.

TWO WAYS OF HEARING GOOD NEWS.

In the midst of a heroic and successful war to maintain the Government against traitors in arms, a Major General of the United States Army accepts the nomination for the Presidency, offered him by a Convention in which every enemy of that Government was represented, and the leaders of which were fresh from interviews with foreign agents and rebel emissaries in Canada. This Major General accepts the nomination of a Convention which, on the eve of the fall of Atlanta, calls for an immediate cessation of hostilities, and just as Sheridan, in the Shenandoah, lifts his hand to strike, declares the war to be a failure. The Major General accepts, and has not a word of censure for such craven and un-American sentiments as these, but has plenty to say of conciliation and statesmanship.

Yet, on the very day when the electrified land thrilled with the glad tidings from Sheridan, when every loyal heart was devoutly thanking God for victory, and overflowing in gratitude to the brave soldiers who had given it to us, this Major General is called upon by a number of his fellow-citizens. There is scarcely a civilian in the land whose joy in the victory would not have leaped from his lips in exulting strains;

but this Major General, who had been formerly very fond of speaking of "my own army," and of "sharing the fate" of his soldiers, did not utter a solitary word of sympathy or admiration of the army of the Shenandoah, and did not make the least allusion to the great victory.

Why did he not? Because the crowd were his political supporters, and he knew that such news was not welcome to them.

But there was another General that heard the news, and he, Lieut.-General Grant, sent his hearty congratulations to Sheridan and his men, and ordered a salute of one hundred shotted guns to be fired against the enemy's lines in honor of the Shenandoah victory.

And there was another crowd that heard the same news. It was the army before Petersburg. And they hailed the tidings from their comrades with such jubilant shouts that they were heard in Petersburg, and conveyed to the rebels the first news of their defeat.

Which was the Union crowd? Which means the Union at all hazards?—*Harper's Weekly*.

WOMEN VOTING FOR PRESIDENT.

Let not our Republican and loyal sisters think that they are deprived of the privilege of voting for President, because they are not the chosen instruments of the law for putting the paper ballot into the box. They are, nevertheless, voters—very influential and effective voters. The casting of the ballot is not the making of the vote, but only the recording of it. The vote is made up like the verdict of a jury—on the testimony of witnesses, the pleadings of counsel, and the charges of courts. This is the business that we have on hand between now and the day of election in November. There is hardly a woman in the country who may not, if she will, cast a vote on that day for Lincoln, Liberty, and the unity of the nation. The agencies by which the great issue is to be decided are the tongue and the pen. Speeches in public meetings, conversation in the social circle, letters written and printed, newspapers and documents—by these the work is to be done. Let it be well done, and we shall sleep as free from anxiety on the night before the election as we shall on the night after, when the result will be known.

There is much truth contained in the old fable of the wind and the sun. Eolus, by his fiercest efforts, could not tear the coat of the traveller from his shoulders. He only made him fold it the more tightly around his body. But when his power was exhausted, and the quiet sunbeams poured down, the sweating pedestrian laid the garment aside. The wind of this great trial is in the speech-making, the shouting, the roaring of throats, the rush of crowds, and the brawling of politicians; the sun may be found in the gentle and persuasive voice of woman, in her keen wit, her inspiring praise, her prompt and lively reproof. Her forum is the drawing-room, often the bedside of the sick and wounded, and wherever a word can be fitly spoken for the cause of freedom and humanity. So much the deeper will that word sink into the mind of her auditor if she mourns a father, brother, or lover, whom she has surrendered to her country, at the cost, to herself, of the brightness of her whole life. And is there a woman in the whole breadth of the land who has not made that sacrifice, or who does not stand in hourly peril of it?

In all countries and times women have exerted great influence over politics, and especially in periods of revolution. The *salons* of Paris, presided over by the most beauti-

ful, witty, and brilliant women of France, shared in turning to a successful issue our own struggle for independence, and subsequently swayed in no small measure the destinies of Europe. We do not refer to the blandishments of the sex, but to their conversation, and to that peculiar vivacity with which the mind of woman often illustrates ideas. As it was in France—as it is in every other civilized nation—why not in the United States? Have not American women as good brains—are they not as intelligent, as well read,—and have they not as deep a stake in moulding the character of society as any other women on the globe? There is a certain stiffness imposed by the mistress in some circles, which interdicts conversation on politics in the drawing-room. When nothing but party politics is in question, there may be a propriety in so doing; but where the life of all society is involved, there is none. That is the case now. The questions are not up now of tariff or no tariff, bank or no bank, and such like. There is but one question before us, and that is, whether the nation shall exist free and united, or be dismembered and enslaved?

The Soldiers and General McClellan.

What a rebuke of Major General McClellan is the soldiers' vote now sweeping in! If there be one soldierly fibre in his bosom it must tingle with shame. His friends have always claimed that he had a peculiar power of inspiring his troops with personal devotion. All his addresses to them show that he made this a special object. Grant that he succeeded. Admit to the fullest extent all that his home admirers claim about his personal popularity with the soldiers, it makes their present rejection of him all the more dishonoring.

Soldiers naturally have a pride in their service. They believe in military men.—Their *esprit du corps* puts them in sympathy with their leaders. And yet, here is one who led them longer than any other; and who, it is claimed, had a peculiar hold upon their trust, repudiated almost unanimously in favor of a civilian—and that civilian, too, one whom the home supporters of McClellan have flouted at with every possible expression of contempt.

Surely it is a most extraordinary rebuff!—How comes it? What has filled these hundreds of thousands of clear-headed American soldiers with all this distrust and aversion? Mainly, it is the consenting to be used for unsoldierly and unpatriotic purposes. The Major General stands for office on a platform of concession to the Rebels whom these patriot soldiers are fighting to subdue, and that is why they scorn him. His position, to their eyes, is a false one. He has drawn away from what they deem the line of duty. He is, as they consider, unfaithful to the flag. If there be any other reason more creditable to him that can account for this discarding by the soldiers, we should like to see it named.

It is a sad, shameful spectacle. He who was once the selected champion of the flag, now leagued with those who would trample it in the dust. He who prided himself in being at the head of our patriot armies, now hand in hand with their worst enemies—with the party leaders who have from the beginning done everything to hinder their reinforcement—who have decried their successes—have pronounced their war a failure—have given unceasing comfort and encouragement to their foes in the field—have used all conceivable means to render futile their heroism—have even denied that heroism, and stigmatized them as "minions" and "hirelings." We don't wonder that the living soldiers are indignant at such a defection of him who once led them. It is enough to stir the bones of the dead.