

THE JEFFERSONIAN.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Science, Morality, and General Intelligence.

VOL. 23.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA. MAY 12, 1864.

NO. 12.

Published by Theodore Schoch.

TERMS—Two dollars a year in advance—and if not paid before the end of the year, two dollars and twenty-five cents. Will be charged.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid except at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements of one square (ten lines) or less, one or three insertions, \$1.00. Each additional insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in proportion.

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Pennsylvania and the Presidency.

Address and Platform of the Union State Convention.

Hon. Simon Cameron has been chosen Chairman of the Union State Central Committee. The address and resolutions adopted by the late Convention at Harrisburg are as follows:

To the People of Pennsylvania: In presenting the name of Abraham Lincoln, for re-election to the Presidency, to our fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania and of the other loyal States, we are constrained by a high sense of what is due to the principle involved, briefly to set forth the reasons which impel us to this preference. In doing so, we desire emphatically to state that our ardent purpose to secure the re-election of the present Chief Magistrate of the Union is controlled by no hasty intention to neutralize the high claims to patriotism of other statesmen mentioned in connection with the same great office by the Union men of the country; nor to have it manifest, either that we are controlled by any selfish adherence to a mere man, in this hour of a free people's struggle for their existence. The reasons which urge us to advocate the re-election of Abraham Lincoln are such as must influence all patriotic men in adopting measures that will best subserve the safety and purity of the Government, the honor and glory of its people, with their speedy triumph over the murderous combinations of a wicked rebellion. The Administration, in all its attitudes, presents the power of the Government in all its might and majesty.—Whatever affects the one, must, more or less, influence and impair the other. If the Government should be defeated, the overthrow of the Administration must, of course, follow. If the conspirators, who do the bidding of Jefferson Davis triumph, necessarily the brave men who obey the summons and enter in the fight for the Union, under the general direction of the President of the United States, must also be defeated, and as they go down, the President ceases to be the representative of national power; and as all these perish, so, too, will all men who are now free and independent, either be sacrificed to the horrors of war, or be doomed to the still greater horrors of slavery.—From these alternatives there is no escape. Our political enemies have so couched their battle cry as to render most odious those who now represent the National authority; while our armed foes, (the natural allies of those opposed to us politically) have schooled their followers in the same prejudices. So closely are these identified, even now it is boasted, in the revolted States as being only necessary for the success of rebellion, that the peace Democracy should succeed in loyal States; while the peace Democracy insist, as the basis of their success, that the rebellion must first become a military triumph. This is not an assumption of our own to make an argument against our enemies. The history of the whole course of the slaveholders' rebellion corroborates it on one side, while the career of those who sympathize with treason affirms it on the other. Hence the necessity of so identifying the Administration with the Government in the coming political contest, as to make them inseparable—the one as potential as the other—invincible against their combined enemies, North and South. *This can only be done by the re-nomination and re-election of Abraham Lincoln.* Until the rebellion is put down, or at least until its armed force and vigor are broken, there should be no change in the Administration representing the Government. Obvious reasons impress us with the importance of this position. A change of men would involve a change of measures; so that while the loyal States were undergoing such a revulsion, the States that are in rebellion would be afforded time to gather strength wherewith possibly to overwhelm and destroy the Government. Campaigns then just projected would be immediately countermanded to appease the rage of partisan rivalry. Leaders fairly tried would be reduced in command to make room for the ambitious, incompetent and useless imbecile. The depreciation of the currency, now so eagerly aimed at, would then be speedily accomplished. The ruin of the national credit, now treated as a jest, would then be received as a reality, and mocked as a deserving result. Our diplomacy would become the channel of conveying to the nations of the world the evidence of our internal broils and the fact of our national weakness. And thus, with schism where the Union is now strong, and antagonisms where cordiality now prevails, the general wreck of the Government would mark the imprudent change in its present administration, and the enslavement of a people who are now free and independent, conclude the bleak record of the nation's decline and fall.

If a nation's safety is worth a party's noblest efforts, then, indeed, have we, claiming to be the loyal men of the land,

and ready to sacrifice all that is dear or valuable, the noblest incentives to labor for our political success. Believing, as we do, that there is but one principle of politics now animating the public heart—and that principle involving the purity of the Government and the freedom of the governed—our duty becomes at once plain, forcible and binding. In the performance of this duty, we are asked to make no sacrifices. On the contrary, we are invoked to contend against the sacrifice of what is essentially necessary for the permanency of the Government. We are asked to harmonize our political organization, and to unite on a tried and faithful servant, in order that the contest at the ballot-box may be a victory worthy of the emulation of our fellow-citizens on the battle-field, a victory which will forever seal the doom of treason in all the States. In the contest for the Presidency we have it in our power materially to aid those who are carrying on a struggle where blood marks their progress, and death hovers over the combatants. If we succeed in re-electing Abraham Lincoln, our brothers in the field will triumph over the armed foes of the Government.—If we reaffirm the power of the National Administration by endorsing the national authorities in the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, rebellion must cease. Nothing is surer—nothing could be more desirable.

It is not necessary for us to go into a history of the National Administration, in order to make up a claim for the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. With that claim resting on the necessities of the Government, and endorsed by the preferences of the people, any merit which the man may have, of personal virtue and unsullied reputation, sinks into insignificance. And yet the American people owe it to themselves, as well as to Abraham Lincoln, to acknowledge the influence which his personal virtues have exercised on the conflict in which we are now engaged. That influence has more than once dispelled the groveling suspicion of demagogues, and hushed the angry jar of faction. The firmness of his rule has disarmed the machinations of the Northern sympathizers with Southern rebellion. The impartiality of his official acts and constructions, have preserved the Constitution he swore to support, pure, and the law he was pledged to enforce, inviolate, so far as his authority extended and his official power could be wielded. In the first struggle for independence, our fathers could not have been prouder of Washington than we are in this our struggle for a more perfect independence, proud of Abraham Lincoln. The future will enhance the greatness and glory which cluster around him in the present hour. And if we, nobly striving for equitable principle and a free Government, can secure the services of Abraham Lincoln in the Presidential chair for another term, we will be conferring the greatest possible boon upon posterity, by securing the eternal perpetuation of a free Government. To this end we invoke the co-operation of our fellow-citizens of this and the other loyal States. We ask all true men to join with us in securing, not the mere triumph of a party, or the continuation of the rule of man—but the success of a principle—the vindication of a heaven-born, God-inspired right, that the life of the Republic may be prolonged, the hope of the world once more animated, and the downtrodden of all countries and climes filled with joy and gladness.

RESOLUTIONS.
Resolved, That the vindication of the national honor, and the enforcement of the national authority against the aggressions of a desperate and wicked conspiracy are the only objects which should now claim the attention of parties and engage the efforts of those who represent the Government. Until that authority which is the supreme law of the land is recognized in all its borders, there cannot and dare not be any terms of peace offered to traitors. Until peace elicits unqualified and entire submission to the national authority, war must be waged while there is an arm left to strike a blow and a dollar in the national treasury to subsist a soldier.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the policy of the National Administration, and the means employed for the suppression of the rebellion, the punishment of traitors at home and abroad, a policy which, if carried out, will end in the speedy triumph of our arms, and the security and permanency of the Government.

Resolved, That we regard the renomination and election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency as essential not only to the complete overthrow of the slaveholders' rebellion, but as necessary to the full organization and operation of that policy which alone can secure the future peace and prosperity of a restored Union. The purity of his character, the liberality of his views, the independence of his action, and the regard which he ever manifests for justice and right, fit him pre-eminently for the direction of the affairs of the nation, until its authority is recognized, received and respected in all the States of the American Union.

Resolved, That, in response to the sentiment of the loyal men of Pennsylvania, and in justice to a tried and faithful public officer, the thanks of this convention are hereby tendered to Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth. His manly defence of the honor and dignity of the State, his unwavering adherence

to its credit, and his vigilant care of its interests, have had their influence alike upon the political character of its citizens, and the prosperity which now marks their trade and enterprise, and demands a people's honest admiration and applause.

Resolved, That the alacrity with which the Governor of Pennsylvania has contributed, through the aid of our fellow-citizens, to the national defence, is in keeping with the character of loyalty ever borne by the Keystone State. Through the active energy of Governor Curtin, Pennsylvania has had the satisfaction of knowing that her State flag has floated in almost every battle fought for the Union, while no Commonwealth has given more of its material means in aid of the Government than that which the wise and frugal measures of Andrew G. Curtin have enabled this State to extend to the National Government.

Resolved, That the highest rewards of the nation are due to the brave men who are now in the field, periling their lives in a struggle with a base and wicked conspiracy; that we will ever hold in grateful recollection the memory of those who have already perished in the fight for the Union, and extend to those who survive to return once more to their homes the honor which their valor has fairly won, and the peaceful rest which their labors so eminently deserve.

Resolved, That we thank the loyal members of the Legislature for the steady and persistent course with which they have maintained the honor and credit of the Commonwealth, and the stern patriotism with which they also resisted the revolutionary schemes of the minorities in the Senate and House. The attitude of the majority in both branches, on the interest question and on the enfranchisement of the soldier, was controlled alike by regard for economy and a determination to recognize in the defenders of the Union, citizens deserving the highest rank and franchises; while the course of general legislation has been such at least as to deserve for the Legislature during the session about to close, our frank approval.

Resolved, That the thanks of the whole people are due to the gallant men who are now in the lead of our armies, and that we hold ourselves in readiness, at a moment's warning, to second the efforts of these to render the summer campaign against treason the final end of the struggle for the peace of the country and the full recognition of the authority of the Government in all the States.

Michael Knightlinger, of Crawford county, Pa., advertises his wife Eliza as leaving his bed and board, and closes his notice by saying "this is the sixteenth time she has served me in the same way." Michael must be a patient Benedict.

A reporter of the Poughkeepsie Sanitary Fair tells this story:—"Passing one of the halls a placard caught my eye: 'Representation of a bona fide Historical Event; persons taken in for ten cents.' I sailed in. A young lady pulled a bone across a huge piece of ham rind, which she was pleased to inform me represented Bonaparte crossing the Rhine."

The petition presented to Congress a day or two since, in favor of the entire and immediate abolition of slavery, was brought in by two stout men in a bushel basket, which the huge roll just filled.—It was signed by 41,718 men and women in all parts of the Union—fifteen thousand residing in Pennsylvania, and eight thousand in New York.

A little daughter of the owner of a coal mine in Pennsylvania was inquisitive as to the nature of hell, upon which her father represented it to be a large gulf of fire of the most prodigious extent. "Pa," said she, "couldn't you get the devil to buy coal of you?" He's been speculating on it.

The Government cavalry depot at St. Louis is an immense establishment. Since October last 17,549 horses have been purchased, at \$130 each making an outlay of over \$2,200,000, and the stalls for the animals number over 7,000. The number of horses on hand is 3,700.

Pretty nearly all men are benevolent when it don't cost them much.—Tom Jones never sees poor John Smith suffer but he thinks Sam Rogers ought to help him.

An army chaplain, preaching to his soldiers, exclaimed: "If God be with us who can be against us?" "Jeff. Davis and the devil!" promptly exclaimed one of the boys.

Sec. Chase has just received a queer deposit from the War Department, being \$2,000,000 of Confederate money captured on Red river. The great question is, what will he do with it?

How to Drive Cut Nails.
It is often difficult to drive common cut nails into hard timber, boards, &c.—They will never fly out, however, if first rubbed with soap—common bar or any hard soap will answer. Screws treated in the same manner may also be driven with much greater ease. Soap is much better than oil, and at the same time more convenient.

The Governor, the Militia and the Banks.

Harrisburg, April 30, 1864.

The following is a copy of the Governor's Message, sent to the Legislature on Saturday: *To the Senate and House of Representatives:*
Gentlemen—On the 15th of June last, in consequence of the advance of the rebel army north of the Potomac, the President issued his proclamation calling for militia from this State to repel the invasion. I immediately issued my proclamation of the same date, calling on the militia to come forward. When the men began to assemble under this call of the President, some difficulties arose from their unwillingness to be mustered into the service of the United States, as mischievous persons made themselves busy in misrepresenting the consequences of such muster. In this state of affairs I suggested to the President the expediency of my calling the militia, so as to remove the difficulties which had been thus created. The President approved of the suggestion, and, for the purpose of attaining the end proposed by his proclamation, directed me to make a State call for militia. I accordingly, on the 26th day of June, 1863, issued my call for the militia. The United States clothed, equipped, and subsisted the men thus called in the emergency, but declined to pay them, on the ground that Congress had made no appropriation for that purpose. Assurances were, however, received from the War Department, that if the money to pay these troops should be advanced by corporations or individuals, application would be made to Congress, on its meeting, to make the necessary appropriation to refund the money thus advanced. Copies of two telegraphic despatches from the Secretary of War are herewith submitted—one address to me, dated July 22, 1863, and the other addressed to a member of a committee of the Union League of Philadelphia, dated July 21st, 1863, and which was immediately communicated to me. On the faith of these assurances, I proposed that the moneys institutions of the State should advance the money, there being no State appropriation for the purpose.—I pledged myself that if the money should be so advanced I would recommend an appropriation by the Legislature to refund it, in case Congress should fail to do so. A copy of my letter on this subject, dated July 22d, 1863, is herewith submitted. These being not entirely satisfactory to the gentlemen composing the Committee of Banks, they had an interview with me here, and I finally handed to them the paper dated 24th July, 1863, a copy of which is also herewith submitted. Several of the banks and other corporations in the State, acting with their accustomed spirit and patriotism, promptly came forward, and agreed to advance the necessary funds, and the troops were accordingly paid. The disbursements were made, and the pay accounts were so faithfully as well as formally kept by gentlemen who acted entirely without compensation, that they were settled by the Adjutant General of the State, with the accounting officers at Washington, without any objections arising.

The sums thus advanced amount, with interest, at the present time, to about seven hundred thousand dollars. It ought to be added that little more than one-half of this sum was required to pay the troops during the existence of the emergency. The remainder was expended in paying such of them as against my remonstrance were detained afterwards by the United States for the purpose of enforcement of the draft.

The answer given by the Secretary of War was, of course, sanctioned by the President. The pay of these troops was, in fact, a debt of the United States, and the faith of the Government was pledged to do all in its power to procure the proper appropriation by Congress to refund the money. I regret to say that the President has not considered it to be his duty to lay the matter openly before Congress in a message. A bill, it is true has been introduced, and is now pending in Congress, providing the necessary appropriation, but it has met with opposition, and in the absence of some public declaration by the Executive, of the pledges made by the Government, it may probably be defeated.

Meanwhile, as your session is drawing to a close, I feel bound to redeem the faith of the Executive Department of Pennsylvania, and do therefore earnestly recommend the passage of a law providing for the repayment of the sums advanced, as hereinbefore stated, if Congress should fail to provide therefor at its present session.

Our own good faith will be thus preserved, and it can be in no other manner.
A. G. CURTIN.

When galvanic rings were sold to cure every ill that flesh is heir to, a lady asked of a friend who fondly cherished the delusion, "if galvanic rings would cure depression of spirits?" "What caused them?" said the latter. "The loss of a husband," mournfully replied the lady.—"For that," said he, holding forth his little finger, upon which was the wedding-ring of his deceased wife, "gold is better. Let me place this upon the third finger of your left hand, and I can warrant a perfect cure."

Geranium leaves are said to be a curative application for cuts or abrasions of the skin.

Great Central Fair,

FOR THE
SANITARY COMMISSION.
OFFICE OF THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR,
INCOME AND REVENUES,
No. 118 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 4TH, 1864.

The Committee on "Labor, Incomes and Revenues," invite co-operation with them in the particular work for which they have been appointed. As no portion of the people are more patriotic than the working men and women of the country, it is but just and proper that they should alike have an opportunity to contribute to the objects of the Fair. The most equitable plan for accomplishing this, and, at the same time the easiest one, is to ask for the contribution of a single day's labor from all classes in the community. Many will contribute a day of their labor willingly, who would not subscribe their money. To reach every department of industry and art will be a work of great labor, but, if attained, will be productive of immense results.

The success of the plan will depend upon the hearty co-operation of every element of influence within our limits, and we invite all the guardians of the industrial interest, and all others, to take hold with us in furthering this great work of patriotism and humanity.

The Committee is charged with the following duty, to wit:—
1. To obtain the contribution of "one day's labor," or earnings, from every artisan and laborer, foreman, operative and employee; president, cashier, teller and clerk of every incorporated and unincorporated company, railroad and express company, employing firm, bank, manufactory, iron works, oil works, mill, mine and public office; from every private banker and broker, importer, auctioneer and merchant; clerk, agent and salesman; designer, finisher and artist; publisher, printer and mechanic; from every government officer, contractor and employee; grocer, butcher, baker and dealer; farmer, horticulturist and producer; from every mantua maker, milliner and female operative; every individual engaged in turning the soil, tending the loom, or in any way earning a livelihood, or building a fortune within the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

2. To obtain the contribution of one day's "Revenue," from all the great employing establishments, firms, corporations, companies, railroads and works.
3. To obtain the contribution of one day's income from every retired person, and person of fortune—male and female—living upon their means, and from all clergy-men, lawyers, physicians, dentists, editors, authors and professors; all other persons engaged in the learned or other professions.

Much of this work must be performed by the personal influence and efforts of ladies and gentlemen associated, or to be associated with the Committee in carrying out this plan.

The Committee feel the responsibility of the work they have undertaken, which, to be successful, will require a very perfect ramification of their plan, and they therefore call upon all earnest people, to assemble themselves together in every town, township, and county, and form organizations of ladies and gentlemen to co-operate with them in this great work and labor of love. In the manufacturing counties, the coal and oil regions, and in the agricultural districts,—especially, let there be organizations in the large towns, so that the young people may have an opportunity thus to render assistance to their relatives and friends fighting the battles of their country in the armies of the nation.

The work of this Committee may be prosecuted where no other effort can be made for the Fair, as in the mines of the coal regions. A day's earnings of the miners, and a day's product of the mines, can be obtained, where no portable article could be procured for transportation. Indeed there is no part or section of these States where the day's labor may not be obtained if organizations can be formed to reach them.

The Committee cannot close without urging upon all Proprietors of Establishments, the duty of taking prompt and energetic action to secure the benefit of the day of labor from all within their control.

The Committee deem it unnecessary to do more, than thus to present the subject to the people of the three States named. In the coming campaigns of our armies, the labors of the "Sanitary Commission" will be greatly augmented. By the first of June 700,000 men—one of the largest armies of modern times—will be operating in the field. So large a force, scattered over regions to which the men are unaccustomed, must necessarily carry along with it a large amount of sickness, suffering and death, to say nothing of the gathered horrors of the battlefield.

These sufferings, it is our bounden duty, as men and Christians, to relieve. A great and enlightened people, enjoying the blessings of a government of their own making, cannot refuse assistance to man suffering to maintain its authority, and we will not believe that the "GREAT CENTRAL FAIR," drawing its products from the three States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, so affluent in all mineral, agricultural and industrial

wealth, shall fall behind any similar effort which has yet been made for the relief of the Nation's children.

As it is desirable not to multiply circulars; no further authority than this circular will be necessary for any employing firm or company, or any respectable committee of ladies and gentlemen, to proceed at once, in the work of this committee; and it is hoped that under it, organizations will spring up in all the towns and busy regions of the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

Subscriptions will be thankfully acknowledged in the newspapers of Philadelphia; and it is very desirable that they commence soon, as each fresh acknowledgment will stimulate effort in other localities.

All subscriptions should be addressed to JOHN W. CLAGHORN, Treasurer, office of the "Committee on Labor, Incomes and Revenue," No. 118 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia.

All needful helps in Circulars and Posters will be forwarded to parties applying for them. Direct to the Chairman of the Committee as above.

L. MONTGOMERY BOND, Chairman.
JOHN W. CLAGHORN, Treasurer.
Rev. E. W. HUTTER, Cor. Secretary.
McGREGOR J. MITCHESON, Sec'y.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

His Excellency, A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania.
His Excellency, Joel Parker, Governor of New Jersey.
His Excellency, Wm. Cannon, Governor of Delaware.
Hon. Alexander Henry, Mayor of Philadelphia.
Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, Penn'a.
Hon. Judge Carpenter, New Jersey.
Hon. Judge Harrington, Delaware.
Major-General George G. Meade, Army of the Potomac.

COMMITTEE.

Right Rev. Bishop Potter, Most Rev. Bishop Wood, Rev. Bishop Simpson, Rev. Dr. Brainard, Rev. W. P. Breed, Rev. E. W. Hutter, Rev. Isaac Leaser, Samuel M. Felton, John Edgar Thomson, Commodore R. F. Stockton, Frederick Fraley, John Bingham, George Williams, Rev. W. Suddards, D. D., Professor Henry Coppee, Charles Pendleton Tutt, M. D., Dr. Walter Williamson, Hon. Oswald Thompson, Hon. J. R. Ludlow, N. B. Browne, Daniel Dougherty, and 90 others.

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COMMITTEE FOR A DAY'S LABOR.

Great Central Sanitary Fair!

Committee on Labor Incomes and Revenues.

Office No. 118 S. SEVENTH ST.

JOHN W. CLAGHORN, Treasurer.

This Committee has a special work, to wit: to obtain a day's "labor," a day's "income," and a day's "revenue," from every citizen of the three States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers.

The Committee is now fully organized at the above address, and calls for the co-operation of all classes in the community.

We want to show what the industrial classes can do for their soldiers!

What the people can do in their separate trades!

What Pennsylvania can do!

What New Jersey can do!

What Delaware can do!

What each county can do!

What each city and town can do!

What each profession can do!

What each trade can do!

What each occupation can do!

What each manufactory can do!

What each bank, insurance company and railroad can do!

What each mine can do!

What each workshop can do!

What each family can do!

What each man can do!

What each woman can do!

What each boy and girl can do!

We want to show the world what American freemen are ready to do for their soldiers!

This is a great work and the time short.

The way to do so is to ORGANIZE!

Organize in your workshops—in your families.

Let the men organize.

Let the women organize.

Let the trades organize.

Organize everywhere.

Let the workmen give with their employers, the employers with their workmen.

It is easily done. If the workmen will authorize their employers to deduct one day from their week's or month's earnings, and the employers will add to it a day of their profits, the whole sum will be acknowledged together to the credit of the establishment. We say to all, go to work at once with us in this great work. Hurry forward your contributions. Every acknowledgment will stimulate others to follow your example. Circulars with full instructions will be sent upon application, by mail or otherwise, to the undersigned. To work! to work!

L. MONTGOMERY BOND, Chairman.

Mrs. E. W. HUTTER,

Chairman of Ladies' Committee.

M. J. MITCHESON, Secretary.