



The Jeffersonian,

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

Union Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

MORTON M'MICHAEL, of Philadelphia,
THOMAS H. CUNNINGHAM, of Beaver.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

1 Robert P. King, 13 Elias W. Hall,
2 G. Morrison Coates, 14 C. H. Shriner,
3 Henry Bunn, 15 John Wister,
4 William H. Kern, 16 D. McConaghy,
5 Martin H. Jenks, 17 David W. Woods,
6 Charles M. Runk, 18 Isaac Benson,
7 Robert Parke, 19 John Patton,
8 Aaron Mull, 20 Samuel B. Dick,
9 John A. Hiestand, 21 Everard Bierer,
10 Richard H. Coryell, 22 John P. Penney,
11 Edward Holliday, 23 Ebenezer M'Junkin
12 Charles F. Reed, 24 J. W. Blanchard.

THE RAID.

We publish elsewhere an extended account of the rebel raid in Maryland. In addition to the news there given, we have accounts of rebel progression, through Eastern Maryland, during which robbery and arson seemed to reign supreme.—The Northern Central railroad was cut at several points and a number of bridges destroyed. The Philadelphia and Baltimore railroad met with a like visitation. On this road several passenger trains were captured, passengers robbed and the trains destroyed. On one of the trains Major Gen. Franklin and staff, and quite a number of soldiers, who were unarmed, were captured. Gov. Bradford's residence, with all its furniture, near Baltimore, was burned, as was also Gen. Cadwallader's residence, near Magnolia Station. All the Telegraph wires leading from Washington to the North were cut. There are even rumors that Washington had been taken, but there was no foundation for the rumors. Latest news from the region of the raid represent both the Northern Central and the Philadelphia and Baltimore roads free of rebels, and repair trains busily at work. The heaviest damage on the Philadelphia and Baltimore road, was the burning of the bridge over the Gunpowder river, but travel will pass uninterruptedly in a few days.

It is stated that we shall receive from internal revenue, this year, the sum of three hundred millions of dollars. Can men who read this believe that a country with such resources can be overthrown by a miserable rebellion?

that Capt. John B. Hand, a young gentleman of considerable military experience, has issued handbills, announcing the establishment of headquarters at the Delaware House, near the Depot, for the raising of Volunteers for the 100 day's service. We hope his efforts will prove successful, and that Monroe County, will thus have shown a disposition to do her duty.

An Important Financial Statement.

In his exhibit of the national expenditures of the coming fiscal year, Mr. Chase estimated a deficit of eighty-two millions, over and above all that can be raised by loans and other resources. Mr. Sherman declared in the Senate, on Sunday morning, that the new Secretary of the Treasury had stated that the Tax bill would be sufficient to cover the whole amount! We understand that, in the opinion of intelligent merchants, Mr. Chase has underestimated the revenue from the Tax bill by at least sixty millions.

Commissioner Lewis of the Internal Revenue Department, has expressed the opinion that the receipts from internal revenue, for the next fiscal year, will reach three hundred millions. Both of these opinions are highly favorable to the nation—more so than that of the late Secretary, which is a thing quite unusual in financial estimates.

The President has issued a proclamation upon the reconstruction question, practically approving the bill passed by Congress, which he did not sign, as it was passed at the last hour. He accepts the spirit of the bill, but makes exception in the case of Louisiana and Arkansas which States have been reconstructed according to his own declaration in a previous proclamation making the will of one-tenth of the voters sufficient for the return of a State to its allegiance, while the bill provides that a majority is necessary.

It is stated that we shall receive from internal revenue, this year, the sum of three hundred millions of dollars. Can men who read this believe that a country with such resources can be overthrown by a miserable rebellion?

Proclamation of Gov. Curtin.

Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, Pa.,
July 10, 1864.

To the Hon. ALEXANDER HENRY, Mayor of Philadelphia, and the People of Pennsylvania:

I refer to my recent proclamations calling for troops, on requisition of the President. You are not responding freely.—The enemies of our Government are active in deferring you, and efforts have been made to dissuade you from the belief that any considerable Rebel force is in your vicinity, and many of our most loyal and patriotic citizens have thus been deceived. Similar efforts were too successfully made last year, at the moment when Lee's army was actually on your borders. Dispatches have been received this morning establishing the fact that Gen. Wallace with 10,000 men, was yesterday compelled to fall back from Frederick. He is believed to be in retreat toward Baltimore. The communication between this point and Baltimore was cut this morning by the Rebels below Cockeyville.

The authorities of the United States, at Washington, are so impressed with the necessity of immediate effort, that they have this morning, by telegraph, authorized men to be mustered in by companies, which they had yesterday peremptorily refused. It is my duty to state to you the fact that your country requires your immediate service, and the safety of your own soil, and of our good neighbors in Maryland, may depend on your promptness. Recollect that the mode of enlisting men is at the discretion of the Government, and it is the duty of all to obey its requisitions. It would be disgraceful in you to waste time in objecting to matters of form and detail, or to profess that you would go, if called in some different way. Those who want an excuse for skulking may do so. But all who desire to do their duty to their country will scorn such subterfuges. Turn, therefore, a deaf ear to all mischievous suggestions from any quarter. Do not lend yourself to a betrayal of your country. Come forward like men to aid her. The Rebel forces will be easily defeated and driven away, if you do your duty. And I pray God so to enlighten you that the honor of the Commonwealth may be maintained.

A. G. CURTIN.

The Lehigh & Delaware Gap Railroad.

This road, which is to extend from Mauch Chunk to the Delaware Water Gap, and is to run along the north side of the Lehigh, has been put under contract. On Wednesday morning last ground was broken on the first section along the Lehigh, at the front of Fourth Street. The road is to be located some thirty feet from the wagon road, along the hill, and this section will be one of the heaviest on the route. The contractors of this section are Messrs. Richland, McGrann and Reily, of Lancaster who are men of means, and of experience in rail-road building.—*Easton Journal.*

Gen. Lee's personal property, which has been condemned by the United States District Court, is to be sold at Alexandria on the 19th inst. Some of the householders are of an elegant description, and a number are rare and valuable.

It is roughly estimated that Congress, during its late session, appropriated over \$1,000,000, including the bounties to new troops, to be paid from the special income tax.

The Invasion.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH OF SECRETARY STANTON.

A Battle at Monocacy.

Rebels Reported 20,000 Strong.

GEN. WALLACE FORCED TO FALL BACK.

GENERAL TYLER TAKEN PRISONER.

Frederick Re-occupied by the Enemy.—Reinforcements from Grant's Army Reported en route.—Recapture of Martinsburg by Hunter.—The Union Citizens of Baltimore in arms.—The Northern Central Railroad reported cut.—The Rebels said to be moving on Washington.—The quotas of the counties fixed.—The Rebels moving on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

Washington, July 10—1 o'clock a.m.

Major General Dic:

An official report from Major General Wallace, just received, states that a battle took place between the forces under his command and the rebel forces at Monocacy yesterday, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. and continuing until 5 P. M.

Our forces were at length overpowered by the superior numbers of the enemy, and were forced to retreat in disorder.

He reports that Col. Seward, of the New York Heavy Artillery, was wounded and taken prisoner, and that Brig. Gen. Tyler was also taken prisoner; that the enemy's force is at least 20,000, and that our troops behaved well, but suffered a severe loss. He is retreating to Baltimore.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

The Battle at Monocacy Bridge—Our loss one thousand killed and wounded.

Baltimore, July 10—Evening.—The troops engaged in the fight at Monocacy bridge yesterday formed in line of battle on the left of the railroad and on this side of the river, two Ohio regiments being thrown out as skirmishers on the right.

The latter was attacked at 7 A. M., by cavalry, from the Hagerstown pike, when they fell back across the river in good order, and with slight loss, fighting all the way. After crossing they succeeded in checking the advance of the enemy, and held him here a long time.

About ten A. M. a desperate attack was made by dismounted cavalry, which was repulsed; and notwithstanding they repeatedly tried to dislodge our men from their position, they could not succeed.—Their loss here was very heavy, our men having the advantage of rifles, while they only had carbines.

After fighting till three P. M. a heavy body of the enemy, four regiments were discovered to be moving on our left flank, having crossed the river some distance back, and in consequence our troops had to abandon their position and fall back, the enemy following about three miles, but without inflicting much damage.—Our loss in the action is said to be about one thousand, killed, wounded, and captured.

General Tyler was in command of some of the one hundred days' men, and how he got captured is not known. The enemy levied a tax on Middletown of \$20,000 and the women are represented as having been insulted, their clothes &c., stolen, and numerous other outrages committed.

They are believed to be Ewell's corps, and are now reported to be marching on Washington.

They set fire to the depot at Frederick and a barn close by.

The battery engaged on our side, having unfavorable ground to manoeuvre on, was not as effective as it otherwise would have been.

The capture of Col. Seward contradicted.

Washington, July 10.—The Secretary of State has received the following despatch from Gen. Lew Wallace:

Ellicott's Mills, Md. July 10.

Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

I have the pleasure of contradicting my statement of last night: Col. Seward is not a prisoner, and I am now told is unhurt. He behaved with rare gallantry.

LEW WALLACE,
Major General Commanding.

Reported arrival of Hill's Corps in Maryland.

Harrisburg, July 10—11 P. M.—Reliable despatches received here estimate the strength of the enemy at 40,000, most of which is now in Maryland.

The advance of General Hunter's force has arrived at and occupies Martinsburg. It is reported that General A. P. Hill is in command of the rebel forces, and that his old corps crossed into Maryland at Edward's Ferry.

To-day the Northern Central Railroad was cut by the enemy at Texas, between Parkton and Baltimore.

The late call for troops by the Governor is meeting with much success, and squads and companies are now arriving by every train.

General Early commanding the Rebels.

Baltimore, July 11—2 A. M.—There is no doubt that the force engaged by Gen. Wallace yesterday was commanded by Gen. Early, and that his entire corps was present, numbering not less than 20,000. The battle fought had this important result, if no other, that it compelled the enemy to develop his strength, and afforded us information in that respect vitally important.

The city is now entirely quiet, and the streets are nearly deserted, except by the armed guards and police.

which appears to be concentrating in Montgomery county.

It is supposed that there are at least two rebel army corps now operating in the present movement.

The enemy near the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad.

Baltimore, July 11—1.40 A. M.—Scouts have just reported that the enemy are approaching the Gunpowder bridge on the Philadelphia Railroad. If they succeed we shall be cut off from telegraphic communication with the North very soon, but we think they will fail in their object.

Address of the Union State Central Committee.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

In the midst of a fierce conflict for the national life—responding to calls for large reinforcements to enable our armies to successfully combat with traitors—cheerfully meeting the payment of extraordinary taxation to supply the Government with money to conduct the war, and submitting to an immense increase in the prices of living, the people of Pennsylvania have nevertheless been able for three years to maintain a prosperity, and secure a healthy operation in all the branches of their trade, unprecedented in the annals of any country while engaged in the prosecution of a war.

In the trials of this bloody war, with the struggle just reaching its climax, the people of Pennsylvania suddenly find themselves involved in a political contest invested with the highest importance, because fraught with the most momentous issues. Ordinarily, heretofore, political contests meant only a choice of policy as to the manner of administering the Government. The struggle of parties was for the possession of the powers of Government, and merely to control their operation. Now, however, our political contests have resolved themselves into a direct and a positive issue for the safety and the permanence of the Government; because, politically as well as sectionally, the contest at the ballot-box and in the battle-field must decide whether the Union shall exist or perish with the triumph or defeat of one or the other of the contending parties.

Hence the unwonted importance with which our political campaigns are now invested.—Parties are now divided on issues which vitally concern the Government. They are composed of friends and enemies of that Government. To choose between these parties equally interests the cause of loyalty and that of treason. No man can stand neutral between the two, and all that are not fairly for the Government will be justly recognized as its enemy.

Admitting that such is the new importance assumed by our political contests, we have an excuse as well as a justification for entering on the contest fast approaching, for the amendments to the Constitution, with all the zeal in our nature, and all the devotion that should characterize the patriot and the lover of his country in his effort to serve it.

It would seem that on an amendment to the Constitution granting the soldier a right to vote there should be no division. Among a free people particularly, who are admitted always to be the most intelligent, such a right should be so well grounded in common and statute law as to need no action, at this late day, for its exercise and vindication. The soldier, in all lands, alike among civilized and barbaric nations, has ever been admitted to the highest honors conferred by the governments beneath whose banners he fought. His valor, his sacrifices, and his devotion, have ever been regarded as themes for the poet, subjects for the painter, and material for the historian; and thus the calling of arms became one of honor—one which elicited the noble rivalries of compatriots, and, where civilization refined the instincts and elevated the character of men, war has been so conducted as to force combatants to respect and honor each other's qualities—the victor still to treat the vanquished as a man.

The Constitution and laws expressly declare that no man shall be deprived of his citizenship, except for high crimes of which he shall be charged and proven guilty. He must be summoned to meet such a charge of criminality in the presence of judges whose oaths bind them to do him entire justice. He must be insured a trial by a jury sworn impartially to consider his case. If found guilty, the sentence of his judges may result in his disfranchisement—but disfranchisement is not aimed at as a result of his punishment. Disfranchisement as a direct punishment is only made to follow the highest crime known against the State. Yet in the face of these facts, and in opposition to all equity, there are those in the State who insist that disfranchisement should follow the highest service which a man can perform for his Government. There is a strong party to-day in Pennsylvania, regularly organized, controlled by able leaders and sustained by astute and learned advocates, insisting that the service of a citizen as a soldier—the perilling of life and limb in the support of the Government, the giving up of domestic endearments, the sacrifice of personal interests, and the yielding of all personal comforts, forfeit for those thus engaged all political right, every franchise of a free-born or constitutional-adopted American citizen. The monstrous iniquity of such a claim is at once apparent, however it has been maintained by our highest judicial tribunals. Its injustice can only be sustained by sophistries founded in the worst political prejudices, so that the sooner the Constitution and laws are made plain and rendered explicit on this subject, and posted where every man can read and understand them, just so soon do we secure the strength and majesty of the Government in the confidence and respect of the governed—just so soon do we make our good old State worthy of the past valor of her sons, and glorious in the future. American citizenship has its virtues, and these their merits. Each virtue can only be exalted by serving the Government under which they flourish; but if that service is made a badge of degradation, will it not be more natural for men of

honor and spirit and true courage to resist its rendition than voluntarily to accept its duties? The citizen-soldier feels when he takes up arms it is to defend, not destroy, his political rights. The man who sacrifices his business interests, and for a stipulated time surrenders his personal liberty, cannot understand why he should be deprived of his political rights. The service of arms does not blunt the judgment or blur the ability of a citizen to exercise the elective franchise. It rather gives him a new title to the enjoyment of such a right, and fits him for the highest privileges of a free Government. Unlike the masses of Europe, the great body of the American people are intelligent, possessed of educations affording the highest knowledge. While war for a time may change the habits of such people, it cannot affect their sense of justice, their appreciation of power, and their love of Government. It cannot lessen their ability for self-government. If it could, the war in which we are now engaged for the defence of the Government and the safety of the public weal had better be stopped immediately.

The Democratic leaders now oppose the enfranchisement of the soldier. In the olden time the Democratic leaders, such as Jefferson, Jackson, Snyder, and Shultz insisted that the elective franchise followed the flag under which a soldier fought. If that flag was potent, on the sea and the land, to protect a man in war, why should it not possess the other virtues of continuing his political franchises? If it made the deck of a vessel above which it waved the soil of the country represented by it, regardless of the sea or climate in which it floated, so also does it carry with it for the soldier who fights beneath its folds any political rights which these heroes enjoyed before they were mustered into the service; and on this soundly democratic argument the soldiers who fought in Mexico were able to exercise a freeman's right in the wilds of the chapparel, the heats of the seashore, the din of conflict, and in the shadow of battlemented castles, the same as if they had been at home in their respective wards and precincts. If men fighting thousands of miles from home—cut off from all communication—scarcely informed at the time on the issues of the political campaign, were able and entitled to exercise the right of the franchise, is it not fair to suppose that citizens of a like intelligence, engaged in the same service of the Government within the limits of its authority, distant only a few miles from home, conversant with all the issues involved in the political contest, in daily communication with their friends, and in perusal also of journals discussing the questions at stake—is it not fair to suppose that such men are entitled to the exercise of all their political rights? Only those who act from perverted policy on this subject, will seek to evade the responsibility of such a question. This is proven by the judicial history already attached to this question. When it was deemed expedient, as it was undoubtedly considered by the Democratic leaders then, the elective franchise was extended to the absent soldiers in Mexico; but in the midst of a war waged by the upholders of an institution from which the Democratic leaders thrive all their strength, George W. Woodward, a Justice of the Supreme Court, and lately the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor, judicially denied the soldiers the exercise of the elective franchise; denied our brave defenders the right almost in the same breath in which he declared the right of the States of the South to rebel and secede from the Union! Fair men can see no difference in an American soldier voting in Mexico, while fighting beneath the flag of his country, and the same soldier citizen under the same circumstances, voting in a rebellious State. Time nor place, within the limits of a free government, or in the service thereof, cannot influence, should not be permitted to affect, the rights of a freeman. The government which is not able to insure him these inherent rights is unworthy his support. The authority of a free government, which seeks to degrade a freeman while periling his life in its defence, is a despotism more fearful than that which denies all right to the governed. It is not possible that such a government can last. At some period in its history, if the rights of its defenders be disregarded as the Democratic leaders now deny the right of the franchise to the soldiers, it will need arms to protect it both from foreign and domestic foes, and perish eventually, an object to mean for defence.

In advocating the soldier's right to vote, the loyal men of Pennsylvania are sustained by a faith in the fact that his service is such as to secure him not merely all the rights he enjoyed before he entered the army, but increased dignity and power at the hands of the Republic. The enemies of this great principle oppose it only for reasons of expediency. There was a time when the Democratic leaders claimed that the army was largely and even almost wholly composed of their partisan followers. When the were most clamorous in insisting upon the recognition of such a claim, the supporters of the principle, opposed politically to these leaders, were most earnest and even persistent in its advocacy. To them it was a principle of justice too sacred to be disregarded—too noble to be rejected—too important in its relations to the very genius and vitality of the Republic to be denied to all the people thereof, alike those who risk the perils of battle in its defence and those who run no danger of life, limb or property in the service of Government, and who still claim its highest immunities and most sacred privileges.

On the second day of August ensuing this question will come practically before the people of Pennsylvania. We do not doubt the result of the election as to the acceptance or rejection of the soldier's right to vote. But we would be false to the party which we represent, and recreant to the creed which we adore, if we failed to avow in advance our approval of granting this great right to our brave defenders. Pennsylvania has many thousands of her citizens now in the army—

They have all gone forth inspired by a sublime faith in the strength of a free Government to crush a wicked conspiracy, and does it become us, while enjoying the balcyon blessings of peace at home, while the limbs of our soldiers are wet with their own blood, and their weapons are dripping with the gore of traitors, to say to them, "You have forfeited your citizenship; you are no longer worthy of participating in the control of a free Government; your positions must be with the slaves of the South—among the disgraced and degraded of God's children?" We cannot believe that the people of Pennsylvania are prepared to send such a message to their fellow-citizens in the armies of the Republic. We cannot believe that so foul a disgrace awaits our war-worn but still intrepid heroes. The hearts of the great majority of the people at home are too full of gratitude for a return of great service by gallant neglect. Our faith in the justice of the people renders us confident in the establishment and vindication of the political rights of the soldier. But that faith must be accompanied by works. Hence it becomes the duty of the State Central Committee to urge on the friends of the soldier actively to labor for the triumph of this effort in his behalf. Let it be said of our fellow-citizens now absent as soldiers, that as our victorious armies planted their banners in the capital of treason, it was beneath their folds in Richmond each hero of the Keystone State exercised the freeman's right of the elective franchise for a President to administer the Government to a reunited Union, to States once more loyal, to a people again at peace and blessed with prosperity.

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.

A. W. BENEDICT, } Secretaries.
W. HEN FORNEY, }

Andrew Johnson's Mother.

The following letter from a loyal East Tennessean appears in the Binghamton (N. Y.) Republican. The slander it exposes was too silly for credence, but it is just as well to have it corrected:

"ASTON, N. Y., June 28.

"Mr. Editor: I notice in your paper of the 27th instant an extract from a Philadelphia paper, to the effect that Andy Johnson had abandoned his poor old mother, and that she is traversing the streets of Philadelphia with a basket on her arm, selling tripe for a living.

"I ask the privilege of adding my testimony to the falsity of this charge. Being a native of the same county (Greene, East Tennessee,) and having lived in the same town, Greenville, in which Governor Johnson resided, and where his mother died and was buried, I know whereof I speak. To my knowledge old Mrs. Johnson lived in her son's family for many years before her death.

"I witnessed her burial. She lies in the village graveyard. Many marks of tender regard are now to be seen around her sleeping remains. An aspen tree, brought when a mere slip from Washington city, by her son, and no doubt planted by his own hand, grows at the head of her grave. The rose and the myrtle bloom at her side.

"It is true that previous to her residence with her son, she was poor, but loved and respected by all who knew her—particularly by the young. Well do I remember, when a mere boy, going with other little children to the old lady's humble dwelling, and being charmed with her oft-repeated stories.

"Governor Johnson has inherited from his revered mother those peculiar traits in his character that have made him a marked man, and elevated him to the distinguished position he now occupies, viz.: an unusual strength of native talent, sound common sense, indomitable perseverance and honesty. 'As the mother is, so is the man.'

"W. B. RANKIN, an East Tennessean."

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.

June 2, 1864.—1y.

MATRIMONIAL.—If you wish to marry, address the undersigned, who will send you, "without money and without price," valuable information that will enable you to marry happy and speedily, no matter how old, how ugly, or how poor. This is a reliable affair. The information will cost you nothing; and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you. All letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return mail. Do not question. Address SARAH B. LAMBERT, Greenpoint, Kings Co., N. Y.

June 2, 1864.—4t.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge), the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience, and possess a Valuable Remedy, will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed), by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 60 Nassau street, New York.
May 19, 1864.—3m.

SWALLOW two or three hogheads of "Buchu," "Tonic Bitters," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes," &c., &c., &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, then try one box of Old Doctor Buchan's English Specific Pills—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken-down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. Imported and sold in the United States only by

JAS. S. BUTLER,
Station D. Bible House,
New York,
General Agent.

P. S.—A box sent to any address on receipt of price—which is One Dollar—post free.

March 17, 1864.—3m.