



# The Jeffersonian,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1864.

## NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN,**

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

**ANDREW JOHNSON,**

OF TENNESSEE.

## Union Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

MORTON MICHAEL, of Philadelphia,  
THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, of Beaver.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

1 Robert P. King, 13 Elias W. Hall,  
2 G. Morrison Coates, 14 C. H. Shiner,  
3 Henry Baum, 15 John Wister,  
4 William H. Kern, 16 D. McConaughy,  
5 Bartia 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,

FOR CONGRESS.

**Col. James L. Selfridge,**  
OF NORTHAMPTON CO.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

**William H. Stroh,**  
OF CARRON CO.

Remember the Election,

On Tuesday, and don't fail to vote for  
the Union Ticket.

### ASSASSINATION.

Private LEANDER K. DEASE, of Capt. Stroud's Cavalry, of Philadelphia, was shot through the head with ball and in several parts of the body, with buckshot, and instantly killed, near the house of Jacob Miller, in Price township, this County, on the 5th inst. He was there with others for the purpose of arresting deserters and serving notices on drafted men. The deceased is spoken of as being a respectable young man. The cowardly murderer was secreted in the bushes near the road. Such acts are deserving of the severest condemnation by every man, and they must cease, or terrible will be the consequences to the guilty parties and their assistants. The laws must be enforced; and it will prove to be far better to submit at once than to resist.

Particulars next week.

### Keep it in Mind.

Reader when you go to vote on Tuesday next, keep it in mind, that while Phil. Johnson, the candidate of the Peace-upon-any-terms party for Congress is a round stump and swigging Lager, &c., for re-election, Col. Selfridge, the Union Candidate, is in the tented field, fighting manfully for the restoration of the Union, the Constitution and the Laws.

### A Good Man.

In Wm. H. Stroh, the Union Candidate for Representative, the people have a chance to vote for one who has all his life time kept step to the music of the Union. Who can hesitate to vote for him, when in his opponent, Peter Gilbert, we have a candidate nominated on a platform, which has no word of fault to find with rebels and rebellion, but whose every word is a word of condemnation of our own Government!

### Arrested.

Milo D. Overfield, of Middle Smithfield, was arrested as a deserter on Wednesday morning, and taken to Honesdale, where the board of Enrollment is now in session. Mr. Overfield, was drafted some time since and neglected to respond to the call served upon him, and hence has come to grief. Those of our citizens who have elected to follow Mr. O's, example, and still persist in doing so, will yet, like him, when too late, experience the folly of their course.

### The Campaign.

The campaign is waxing fast and furious. The politicians are "going on like mad," and between mass meetings, big transparencies, brass bands and torch-light processions, quiet citizens are driven almost beside themselves. They have still one consolation left, to wit: that they can slip quietly off and procure for themselves new, elegant and comfortable outfits at Pyle's Easton Hall of Fashion, opposite the old Easton Bank.

### Mr. Blowers's Letter.

We hope every reader will peruse Elijah Blowers' letter in another column.—Mr. B. is a life-long Democrat, and has often represented Tunkhannock township in the Conventions of the party. He has always been unbendingly wedded to what his honest convictions told him was right, and we do not marvel now to find him on the side of the Union. Such Democrats cannot support treason, no matter how temptingly sugar-coated.

### The Union Meeting.

The Union meeting at the Court House, on last Thursday evening, the 29th ult., was a decided success in every respect. The house was well filled at an early hour with ladies and gentlemen, all of whom manifested the utmost appreciation and enthusiasm. The meeting was organized as follows: President, Dr. S. Walton; Vice Presidents, F. Kiser and J. W. Shoemaker; Ed. L. Wolf, Secretary.

A word as to the orator's history: Col. Walter Harriman, the eloquent speaker on the occasion, has held various posts of honor and trust at the hands of his Democratic friends. He has served in both branches of the Legislature of New Hampshire; held the office of State Treasurer; and was appointed Appraiser of Public lands in Kansas, by Pierce.

Hitherto the Col. has made it a regular business in Presidential seasons to stump throughout the Eastern and Western States in favor of the Democracy. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he became editor of a paper called the *Weekly Union*, published at Manchester, N. H., which he ably edited in favor of the War for the Union, for the space 18 months; when, Aug. 26, 1862, unsolicited on his part, the Governor of his State sent him a commission as Col. of the 11th Reg., a new regiment which he was expected to recruit. He issued his call for recruits, and in less than three weeks, over twenty-two hundred men responded, the remainder of whom were transferred to regiments previously ordered. In a few days they were off to the field, and directly after had a taste of war in the Fredericksburg fight under Burnside, where he lost over two hundred men.

At the Governor's election in N. H. in 1863, he ran as a War Democrat for that office, which resulted in the defeat of Eastman, the Pierce Copperhead, and in the election of Gilmore, the Union candidate.

He has served in both the Western and Eastern Departments; and was taken prisoner on the 6th of May last, in the Wilderness battle, and was exchanged on the 4th of Aug. last. For 52 days he had the peculiarly exhilarating pleasure of being under fire of our own guns in Charleston. During this time he finished reading the New Testament which he had commenced reading 12 days before at Macon. He is now on furlough and liable to be ordered front any day, but it is more than probable he will not be very soon, as it is specially desirable that his powerful battery against Copperheads should not cease firing until after the 8th of next November.

The Col. delivered one of the most eloquent and impressive, patriotic and forcible speeches it has been our lot to listen to in a great while. He stated that he was born a Democrat and had served the Democracy as long as they supported the Union and the laws, but as soon as they refused to support the Union and Laws, then he refused to support them. He had been taught that it was a cardinal principle of Democracy to be true to our country right or wrong; and now that she was so preeminently right, he should not desert her to follow the treacherous Democracy, who are now, in effect, fighting against the government and in the interest of Jeff. Davis. We fight against the Rebels; why not vote against them? He in the last Presidential canvass had supported with all his power Mr. Douglas; and looked upon the death of that gallant statesman as a calamity: for, had he lived, he would have so cordially and unqualifiedly supported the war for the Union, and thus have carried along with him his party, that the Copperhead force, which is now strengthening and prolonging the Rebellion, would be so insignificantly small that they would be powerless for evil.

The Copperheads declare most lustily that the "Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was" shall be restored to Rebels; which Constitution and Union the rebels have sworn to destroy; and Jeff. Davis together with all the ringleaders of the rebellion, have repeatedly said they will have nothing to do with them, but "will have independence or extermination." What folly, what extreme hypocrisy in the Copperheads to ask for the traitors what they know they will not receive. They well know that the rebels must be whipped, or the Union be dissolved. Nothing else can prevent such a calamity—and nothing but that can save us from anarchy and from national bankruptcy. There is no safety for the country but in the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, for if McClellan were perfectly loyal and ever so much inclined to administer the government in the interest of loyalty—of the nation at large—the traitor sympathizers by whom and in whose interest he was nominated and to whom he would owe his election, and by whom he would be surrounded, would oppose him, and if he persisted, he then would not be apt to live long—for these things are easily managed—and then the government would fall into the hands of George H. Pendleton, a faithful friend of the Rebels from the commencement of the outbreak—he not having cast a single vote against Jeff.

Davis, & Co., and for the prosecution of the war to save the government from overthrow—and thus would the Rebel's independence be rendered easy, and our national ruin certain.

The base, groundless charge of the rebel sympathizers, that the North, or any portion of it, is responsible for the war, was fully answered by reading a portion of the speech made by Alexander H. Stevens, the rebel Vice President, and one of the ablest men in the Confederacy, to the Georgia State Convention, held in January 1861, for the purpose of taking that State out of the Union. The Rebel Vice President then said:

"This step (secession) once taken can never be recalled, and all the baleful and withering consequences that must follow, as they would see, will rest on the Convention for all coming time. \* \* Pause, I entreat you, and consider for a moment what reason you can give that will even satisfy yourselves in calmer moments—what reason you can give your fellow sufferers in the calamity it will bring upon us? What reason can you give to the nations of the earth to justify it? They will be the calm and deliberate judges in the case; and to what cause or one overt act can you point on which to rest a plea of justification? What right has the North assailed? What interest of the South has been invaded? What justice has been denied? \* \* I challenge the answer." &c., &c.

The speaker was fully impressed with the belief that the rebellion was fast tottering to its fall. The strong rebel military positions are rapidly falling into our hands; their territory is being curtailed; their sources of supply are, to a great extent, already cut off, and will soon be entirely severed. The rebel forces were not as large as we generally thought they were.

Grant has the rebellion by the throat and is about ready to shut off the wind, and the speaker should not be surprised if he did so before election, and if he did, the votes for McClellan would be so scattering that they would hardly be counted. But the Copperhead Democracy seeing their friends going to the wall, scream out in their ardent sympathy, let the war be stopped! "Let us have an armistice." And why do they want a suspension of hostilities? For no other purpose than for saving their friends from defeat—Were hostilities to cease for three or six months, the rebels would recuperate their lost powers; and foreign nations would acknowledge their independence; and our own people would be exceeding loth to embark again into a terrible war which would thus have resulted in nothing—not even to save our country from dissolution—and in this way, through the instrumentality of the Copperheads, would the Rebels achieve their independence, and the country be ruined. There is no other way that they can triumph over us. Will honest, loyal voters lend their assistance to this Chicago Copperhead disunion scheme? It is hoped not.

The speaker said, in the language of a minister up his way, he was for prosecuting this war until we could take the ringleaders of the rebellion by the nape of the neck and shake them over hell till they squaled like cats. Such only was the mercy they deserved for bringing upon our prosperous and happy country, this causeless, terrible, devastating war.

The speaker had had both an inside and outside view of the war; he had talked to Rebels on the one side of the lines as well as to their sympathizers on this side; and he was fully convinced that nothing could save the country from the most dreadful calamities but a total and crushing defeat of the armed rebels below the Potomac and their cowardly sympathizers without arms above it.

The speaker concluded by declaring that the signs were propitious, that light was shining, victory dawning, and soon our sorely distracted country would be restored to peace most sweet, and prosperity most unprecedented. Let every one do his duty then and thus claim the glorious victory as his own.

The speaker spoke for fully an hour and a-half and was frequently interrupted by outbursts of applause, and at its conclusion cheers were given for Lincoln and Johnson, the Union, the ladies who had done so much for our brave soldiers, the navy, our gallant armies and their brave commanders.

The above is but a very imperfect sketch of the eloquent Colonel's speech. To appreciate it, it should have been heard.

After Col. Harriman had concluded he claimed the privilege of listening to some other speaker, and called upon Wm. Davis Esq. Mr. D., after some hesitation, induced by the fact that he was called upon to succeed so able and eloquent a champion of the Union and its cause, proceeded to draw a comparison between the professions of the pretended Democracy and their practices. In the course of his speech he proved conclusively to the mind of every man, not bound by a blinding prejudice to party opposition to the government, that though they profess love for the Union, the Constitution, and the laws, the controlling power of the Democracy, centered in its leaders, was opposed to these, and really exercised in the interests of the rebellion—that though they pretended to be opposed to restriction of freedom of speech and of the Press, they selected as their leader in the present political campaign the very man who, as commander-in-chief of our armies, first gave his assent to the exercise of that restriction—that though they were opposed to the exercise of the draft they were earnestly urging the election of the same General McClellan who, from his position as head of the army being best qualified to

judge, was the first to urge a draft as a military necessity for the suppression of the rebellion—that though they hated arbitrary arrests above all things, they were really shouting hosannas to Little Mac, the very father of these arrests, and who exercised the power not for the squelch of a single traitor, but for the arrest of an entire sovereign legislature. But want of room prevents us from giving further notice of Mr. Davis's admirable speech.—The manner in which it was received must have convinced him that it is not friendship alone which induced us to speak of his efforts in the campaign as we do. There is an earnestness of manner, and an unanswerableness of argument pervading them which precludes the possibility of our speaking slightly of them.—We can but regret that they are not repeatedly heard in every part of our county and District.

At the conclusion of Mr Davis's speech the meeting adjourned with three times three for the Union, its cause, its heroes, its candidates and the ladies.

### Arrival of Cavalry.

Capt. Stroud's Independent Rail Road Troop, arrived here on Monday last, for the purpose of assisting in the enforcement of the recent draft. This Company has seen hard service, but the men appear as lively as crickets, and fully bent upon doing their duty in the work before them. During the last raid of the rebels in Pennsylvania, they were in the neighborhood of Chambersburg, and earned an enviable reputation for the heroic manner in which they held the rebels in check, until they were overpowered by numbers. Both officers and men demean themselves with gentlemanly deportment, and have already won for themselves the respect of our citizens. The officers of the company are,

GEORGE D. STROUD, Capt.

AUBREY HENRY, 1st Lt.

W. J. SMITH, 2nd Lt.

The Company numbers 94 men. Some thirty of the men under proper officers left yesterday morning for Honesdale. The troop with two or three exceptions are for Lincoln & Johnson and the Union.

Gen. Dix found time to make a speech six sentences long in Sandusky, O., on the evening of the 26th, which should knock McClellanism out of any town, in which politics are influenced by the opinions and example of men of note and worth. The General had been screened. He came out from his room and said to the crowd:

"FELLOW CITIZENS: As I arrived late here to-night, and an engaged in public business, and depart at an early hour in the morning, I know you will excuse me if I limit what I have to say to a few words.

"I will say one thing, however, upon a question in which every loyal man is most deeply interested—the rebellion. It has been my conviction from the first, that there could be no peace until the Rebel armies were dispersed and the leaders of the Rebellion expelled from the country. [Loud cheers.] I believe that the cessation of hostilities would lead to a recognition of the Confederacy; and I need not tell you that I never could assent to an armistice of which the Chicago Platform is the basis. [Renewed cheering and applause.] I have faith only in a steady, unceasing, unremitting prosecution of the war. [Great applause], and I believe this will meet the judgment of every thinking man.

"Once more thanking you for your kind expression of feeling, I bid you good night."

### The Rebellion Engineered by Democrats.

Look at the Rebellion from beginning to end, and you will find that it has been engineered by Democrats. You cannot forget that James Buchanan, a Democrat, was President, surrounded by a Democratic Cabinet, while the Rebellion was allowed to organize and to gather strength without interruption.

Wherever you look now in the Rebellion, there you find the old Democracy, into which is absorbed John Bell and his followers, arrayed against their country.

Look at individuals: you will find that the larger half, constituting the controlling power of the old Democratic party, is now in arms against their country.

Look at States: you will find that all now in rebellion were, at its outbreak, Democratic States.

It is natural that the Northern associates and allies of these Rebels should be engaged in devising apologies for rebellion.

In all this vast Union, whether the Union as it was or the Union as it is there is not a single Republican in arms against the Government, or sympathizing with those who are. There is not a traitor among them.—Here is a distinction between the two parties, which is as broad as the space between earth and Heaven.

### The Boston Courier says:

"The old game of the Administration, to procure votes by sending home to various States soldiers willing to vote the Republican ticket and keeping in camp every Democratic voter, is once more palpably on foot. Wherever by the laws of the State the soldiers are not allowed to vote in the field, this fraudulent process will be resorted to again, as it has been practiced without scruple on various occasions heretofore. Indeed, it is begun already."

Will The Courier be good enough to tell us why the late Democratic legislatures of New Jersey, Delaware, Indiana and Illinois, didn't block this game by just enabling all the soldiers from their respective States to vote without going home? Why has no one Democratic legislature done this—initiating a constitutional amendment if that were deemed necessary? Why leave this "game" open to the Administration if you want a fair and full soldier vote?

### For The Jeffersonian.

Camp in the Breastworks,  
Sept. 27, 1864.

MR. EDITOR: Having seen in the Monroe Democrat of the 15th inst., a communication from a member of Co. G. 142nd Regt. P. V. touching the political complexion of the company, I think it but justice to myself, and also to the company, to state a few facts, on the subject. The writer of that article says that he has just returned from Washington. This is true; but he did not tell the whole truth, and that is that he spent some fifteen months in that city, that he went there an Orderly Sergeant, and that he has just returned to the ranks, a private. He tells the truth, too, when he says that he found the boys all in good spirits, but he wanders far from it when he says that he found them all hoping that little Mac would be elected President in November. He knew that he was falsifying the facts when he penned that assertion. So far as the company is concerned, I think the men stand, politically, as yet, about half and half, but there is no doubt that the election will find a handsome majority for Old Abe. In the company on our right, Co. K, I do not know a single man who will vote for Mac, and I have taken some pains to inquire.

As to the settling of Petersburg and Richmond, permit me to say that the Army has the fullest confidence in all our Generals, and that Grant will do all in these particulars that is expected of him no one here, who really loves the cause, for a moment doubts. But, says the writer in the Democrat, "after that we want Little Mac," President." We want no such thing, and the writer knows it.—But why wait until after Richmond or Petersburg or both are captured?

He further says—"In nearly all the papers we get, we hear Little Mac run down." Does this look as though nearly all the soldiers were going to vote for the Chicago bantling. I should think not. Soldiers are allowed to get just such papers from home as they desire, or as their friends choose to send them. Would it be at all likely that if they intended to vote for Little Mac, they would encourage the receipt of such papers only as oppose and run him down? But, the writer says he has good opportunities of finding out. I should think he had. His Division must have been the one he tarried with so long in Washington, when he speaks of it as the Division three-fourths of whose members will vote for him. I cannot exactly understand whether he means himself or Little Mac. He also says "you may take that as a criterion by which to judge the whole array." He must consider himself the whole Division, indeed the whole army, or he never could say what he has said. And then, too, he has "noticed it in many of the Hospitals in Washington." I am sure it was not in the Hospitals in the field. By the way what he is doing in so many hospitals?

Again in his letter he says—"They are taking the names of the men who will vote for Lincoln, and publishing them; and that he knows to a certainty that one half, if not more, of the men say they will vote for Old Abe merely to get a furlough, and that when they come to deposit their votes, they will vote for Little Mac, for he has heard them make their brags of it. If the Government would be guilty of such a piece of folly as sending men home to vote, I do not doubt that there are men, or things who would do as he says, nor have I the shadow of a doubt but that the writer in the Democrat would be one of those very men. But the Government, in the present condition of affairs will not send men home to vote, no matter what they promise, and I am happy to know that, hence, such rogues as are alluded to will, for once, at least, be kept honest and truthful.

I believe there can be no doubt as to the result of the vote in the army. When I take into consideration the fact that the 90,000 McClellanites of Pennsylvania voted, to a man, against granting the soldier the freeman's privilege of voting, and this in connection with their nomination of Pendleton for the Vice Presidency—the man who has yet to cast the first vote for the suppression of this rebellion, or to relieve the necessities of the soldier in the field, and whose whole course has had a tendency only to give aid to the rebels—I cannot see how they can put on brass enough to ask us to vote for them. Truly such men ought not look for a favor from a soldier. But traitors and copperheads can do almost anything. As to the platform upon which Little Mac stands, it might better have been made at Richmond. It is but the South-side view of the war, without even the merit of northern originality; and Jeff. Davis could readily have signed it without even a rebel compunction of conscience. But I have already made my letter too long.

I have never, Mr. Editor, voted the Republican ticket in my life, and I am now forty-three years old; but when I see traitors, pretending to be Democrats, trying to divide this blessed Union, and when there are so many Democrats at

the North to help them, I think it high time to pause and try to save our beloved country. I am perfectly well satisfied that the only safe and sure way to accomplish so good a work is to re-elect honest Abe for another term.

Yours truly,  
ELIJAH BLOWERS,  
An old Union Democrat.

**The Democrats and the Confederates.**  
Such statements as the following, from the Richmond Examiner of the 8th inst., cannot be kept too steadily before the Northern public:

"We, in defending our own rights and homes, are perforce working in the cause of the opposition. Every defeat of Lincoln's forces, even holding them steadily at bay, inures to the advantage of McClellan. The influence of the South, more powerful in the shock of battle than when throwing her minority vote in an electoral college, will be cast in favor of McClellan by this indirect yet efficacious means."

The Charleston Courier, a leading organ of the South, in its issue of the 7th ult., expatiates on the mutual connection between the Rebels and the northern democracy, in the same vein, viz:

"All of us perceive the intimate connection existing between the armies of the Confederacy and the peace men in the United States. These constitute two immense forces that are working together for the procurement of peace. The party whose nomination and platform we are considering, are altogether dependent for success on the courage and resolution of our fighting-men. If their generalship, sagacity, valor, and vigilance are unable to obtain victories, and to arrest the progress of the invading hordes, the existing Administration will laugh to scorn all the efforts of the Opposition, and, in spite of the most powerful combinations, will continue to hold the places they occupy. Our success in battle insures the success of McClellan. Our failure will inevitably lead to his defeat."

### The Congressional Nominees.

When the Union party put forth the name of Col. James L. Selfridge as a candidate for our representation in the next session of the National Congress, they conferred not only a merited compliment upon a gallant and conscientious soldier, but threw down the gage to measure public estimation as between the merits of a staunch and active loyalist and those of a non-combatant, who in the security of a legislative position has struggled to hamper and paralyze the efficiency of our defenders.

Comparison between the nominees is as "Hyperion to a Satyr." The one, at the first sound of the alarming tocsin, rushed to the armed succor of our common mother and has steadily persevered, sword in hand, in his task of maintaining our national integrity. Against the bayonets of rebellious foes he has bared his naked breast and offered his life-blood, if need be, as a sacrifice to his patriotic resolution.

How different the selfish policy of his opponent—Philip Johnson—who in defiance of the nation's unanimous will lost to the faintest promptings of chivalric sympathy, has abused a legislative trust to comfort the enemies of his country, the invaders of the very State he pretended to represent, the felonious pillagers and incendiaries who have polluted the soil of the Pennsylvania Commonwealth.

We leave it to the independent voters of this district to decide which is the better entitled to their suffrages—the loyal soldier whose sword would exterminate the marauders of Chambersburg, or the semi-traitorous politician, apologist for their vandalism.—Northern Eagle.

### Democratic Landmarks.

A few of the more eminent citizens of our State who opposed Mr. Lincoln's election in 1860, but now heartily support his re-election, are these:

DANIEL S. DICKINSON, who has filled with honor the posts of State Senator, Lieut.-Governor, Attorney General, United States Senator, &c.

LYMAN TREMAIN of Albany, late Attorney General.

JOHN A. GRISWORLD of Troy, now Member of Congress; elected on the Seymour ticket in 1862.

FRANCIS B. CUTTING, late Member of Congress from this city.

THOMAS G. ALVORD of Syracuse, late Speaker.

Judge JAMES R. WHITING, of this City.

JOHN COCHRANE, late Member of Congress—Democratic candidate for re-election in 1860.

DAVID S. CONDINGTON, late Member of Assembly, son of Postmaster John J. Coddington.

HENRY R. LOW, Senator of Sullivan County.

FRANCIS LARKIN of Winchester County.

THEO. B. WESTBROOK, ex-M. C. of Ulster County.

Mr. Lincoln had nearly Fifty Thousand majority in 1860—seven votes to every six against him. Who imagines that, with such changes in his favor, he can now lose the State?—Tribune.

Hassanreck, overflowing with scorn of the duplicity and treasurableness of McClellan's position on the two opposing Platforms, said: "What a self-contradictory and dishonest position it would be to stand as a war candidate on a peace platform—a war kite with a Vice-Presidential peace tail attached to it! Such a position reminds us of those old Scotch houses during the revolution of the 17th century, in which father and son always took opposite sides, so that whatever party might succeed, the family property should not be confiscated. It would be the position of a pious Mohammedan drinking wine; of a professing Israelite eating pork; of a Quaker appealing to the arbitration of arms, and perhaps 'Quaker guns.'"