

The Jeffersonian Democrat

JULIUS O. CONVERSE, Editor.

CHARDON, OHIO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1864.

For President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President, ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.

THE UNION STATE TICKET.

Supreme Judges, LUTHER DAY, of Portage. To Fill Vacancies, WILLIAM WHITE, of Clarke, Short Vacancy, HORACE WILDER, of Ashland, Secretary of State, WM. HENRY SMITH, of Hamilton, Attorney General, W. P. RICHARDSON, of Monroe, Comptroller of the Treasury, MOSES B. DRAYLOR, of Fulton, Board of Public Works, (For the Full Term), PHILLIP HERZING, of Auglaize, (To Fill Vacancy), JAMES MORE, of Colleton.

UNION DISTRICT TICKET. For Member of Congress, JAMES A. GARFIELD, of Portage, For Presidential Elector, ASNER KELLOGG, of Ashland.

UNION COUNTY TICKET. For Auditor, ADAM WOODARD, For Sheriff, B. N. SHAW, For Commissioner, ALANSON MOFFETT, For Director of Infirmary, ADAM WOODARD, For Coroner, J. G. DURFEE.

From the confused and often contradictory and inexplicable mass of telegraphic reports in the daily papers, it is next to impossible for a country editor to extract anything like an intelligible statement of the war news, from week to week, and hence we rarely attempt it. Whenever our arms achieve a decided and important success, we mean to give our readers the benefit of it. This week, we confine ourselves to a few official bulletins, and editorial summaries from the Cleveland papers.

Gov. Brough has issued a proclamation, warning those citizens of the State who are threatening organized armed resistance to the draft, of the evil consequences that will befall them, if they persist in their treasonable course.

The Wade Davis Protest. We have not published or hitherto alluded to the Wade Davis Protest, fearing that, by so doing, we might add to the notoriety of that unfortunate document. We cannot but think that certain of our Union contemporaries, who, on its first appearance, published it with non-committal or semi-approving comments, though they finally denounced it, have done the cause no great service. But, inasmuch as some of the proceedings of the Union Congressional Convention of this District relate to it, our readers should know what it is. The Wade-Davis Protest is an appeal by Messrs. Wade, of Ohio, and Davis, of Maryland; Chairman of the Senate and House Committees on the Rebellion, and "to the supporters of the Government," against the action of the President in not approving the bill passed by Congress, "to guaranty to certain States whose government has been usurped, a republican form of government." It accuses Mr. Lincoln of misrepresentation, usurpation, forbearance, folly, presumption upon the forbearance of his friends, and unfaithfulness to the rights of humanity and the principles of republican government. Its tone is bitter and denunciatory, and, in short, it is just such a document as will be approved and rejoiced at by Copperheads, and disapproved and denounced by Union men. The comments of the Ashland Sentinel, published at Mr. Wade's own home, upon his most extraordinary manifesto, express our views so fully that we transfer them to our columns. Says the Sentinel: "In general terms, it is right to freely discuss the conduct of men in authority; but this good rule is restricted by very many exceptions, of which the prudent man is to judge. It is improper to parade the errors and mistakes of men in authority, when the public respect is necessary to their usefulness. Public virtue, indeed, often requires that the faults of certain officers should not be exposed. There are proper times for bringing them to trial, and there are times when we should lend them strength by our indulgence, as the best means of securing their usefulness and the public good. This protest is ill-timed and improper, because it is put forth at a time when the public respect and confidence in Mr. Lincoln, which is calculated to destroy, are necessary to the success of the Union arms. We complain of it, because it goes beyond the character of a mere protest; and arraigns and tries the President on various charges of impropriety—indeed, of high offences against right—and proves the charge by ex parte evidence. It makes out a case against him, of course, because he has no defence on that trial. It gives the views and conclusions of these gentlemen in judgment against the President; while their official and political relations to him give that judgment all the weight and consequence of a confession by his friends. No document could be more acceptable to those traitors with whom we have to contend at the ballot box, because they are too cowardly to take up arms, than this. It will form the staple of their electioneering material, and will be flung in our faces till the election is over. It has already been used as evidence of the unworthiness of Mr. Lincoln, upon the authority of men of his own party; and it will be so used with this time forward. Is it right for two individuals of a party so to embarrass their friends? Before the nomination, was the right time for the charges contained in it to appear. Had these gentlemen put them forth then, we might have had another candidate; but now that we have no alternative but the

election of Mr. Lincoln, or some pet of the copperheads; now that the Union party, with its Baltimore nominees, must carry the election, or the country will fall into the hands of a party who stand ready to form an alliance with the rebels of the South; now that it is impossible to put any other Union nominees before the people, this Protest, with its extended ex parte trial of the President, is not only ill-timed, but in a high degree improper. Besides that, it is very far from being a perfect document. It assumes much more than it proves. Its evidence is all on one side, and acts of the President are there presented, in a light that a very little explanation might entirely change. As a document proceeding from the opposite party, it would be comparatively harmless; but because it would be presumed that there were two sides to the questions involved; but, coming from members of the Union party, it stands as a confession of judgment by those who know; and it rests with us, with all who desire the success of the Union party, to say that they do not join in that confession. It is almost needless for us to say that in all this we make no aspersion of the motives of these gentlemen; nor do we question their patriotism or political integrity. Still less would we make any personal issue with our neighbor and friend, Mr. Wade. But they are mistaken, in our opinion—in the opinion of the majority of the Union party. It is due to the party and to the occasion to say so.

Appointments in the Ohio University. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Ohio University, on the 10th inst.—The Rev. A. S. Gibbons, formerly Prof. of Mathematics, and more recently President and Prof. of Natural Science, in the University of the Pacific, was elected to the Chair of Natural Science. Prof. E. T. Tappan, formerly Prof. of Mathematics in the Ohio University, and now of Mt. Auburn Institute, Editor of Dr. Ray's Series of Mathematics, and member of the State Board of School Examiners, was elected to the Chair of Mathematics. It is understood that both gentlemen accept.

The Hon. E. E. White, State School Commissioner, Rev. E. P. Pratt, D. D., of Portsmouth, and Judge Samuel F. McCoy, of Chillicothe, were appointed a Visiting Examining Board of the University Classes for the ensuing year. Col. W. H. Young, for the past two years commanding the 36th Ohio Infantry, has recently re-occupied the Chair of Ancient Languages, which he had filled for a number of years preceding the war. The friends of the University are gratified with the promise held out by these appointments.

Important Reduction in the Quota of Ohio. A circular from Gov. Brough to the County Military Commissions makes the fact public that Ohio is to be credited about twenty thousand on the conscription, making the number to be drawn about thirty thousand instead of fifty thousand. This is a very important reduction. Gov. Brough says that of twenty thousand, there are 11,633 in the army, and about 1,000 in the navy, who cannot be credited directly to our districts unless some additional facts are received. Columbus, they being a surplus on the calls of 1861 and 1862, prior to the adoption of the system of local credits. They have been credited to the different Congressional Districts as follows: 1st District, 289; 2nd, 60; 3rd, 67; 4th, 35; 5th, 276; 6th, 81; 7th, 54; 8th, 109; 9th, 131; 10th, 203; 11th, 72; 12th, 138; 13th, 140; 14th, 84; 15th, 122; 16th, 116; 17th, 100; 18th, 67; 19th, 59; 20th, 39. Total excess, 12,675. The Districts are: First, 492; Second, 540; Third, 510; which leaves an excess of credits of 11,652.

Agents Wanted to Sell. The Political Manual, embracing the most important documents connected with the Political History of the United States, thereby showing all the Great Movements of the different Political Parties since the Confederation of the States, among which are:—The Declaration of Independence; Formation of the original American Union; Constitution of the United States; Washington's four most important Addresses; Ordinance of 1787; Compromise of 1820; The Fugitive Slave Act of 1850; The Kansas and Nebraska Act of 1854; Population of the United States at decennial periods; Electoral Votes for President and Vice President from 1789 to 1860; Historical Sketch of the Thirty-five States; Biographical Sketches of the Ex-Presidents, with a good Portrait of each; Portraits and sketches of the Nominees for President, together with the Platforms adopted by each Political Party from 1800 and 1864; Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation; The Crittenden Resolutions; The present pay of United States Officers, Civil, Military and Naval, also of Soldiers and Sailors; Portrait and Sketch of General George B. McClellan; Portrait and Sketch of Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant; Present rate of Stamp Duties on Legal Documents, &c., &c., compiled from Official Documents. Large bound in cloth, finally illustrated with good engravings, by the best artists in the United States. Price, \$1.25. This will be the best book for Agents ever published, as it is not a partisan work, and very intelligent voters will want one. Sample Copy, with terms to Agents, sent, post paid, on receipt of price. ASHER & ADAMS, Publishers, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Gen. A. J. Smith's column continues to operate in Mississippi, with success. On the 14th inst., Gen. Smith's command, consisting of one brigade of infantry, and two brigades of cavalry, attacked three brigades of Gen. Ferron's rebel command, who held a particularly fortified position at Hurricane Creek, Miss., and after a short but sharp engagement, the rebels were defeated and obliged to retreat, leaving fifty of their dead on the field. Our loss was not over forty killed and wounded.

THREE guerrillas, on the night of the 18th inst., attempted to steal horses from Mr. Cooper's residence, seven miles south of Louisville, Ky. Mr. Cooper, with a double-barreled shot-gun, killed one, and mortally wounded another, and the other came to Louisville and was arrested.

WAR NEWS. WAR DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—9:40 P. M. To Mr. Gen. Dix, New York:—A dispatch from Gen. Grant dated Monday the 23d, 6:30 P. M., detained by the breaking of the telegraph line, has just been received. He reports that the fighting north of the James River to day (16th) has resulted favorably to us, so far as it has gone, but there has been no decisive result. The enemy has been driven back somewhat from their position of the morning, with a considerable loss in killed and wounded, and about 400 prisoners (well ones) left in our hands.—Two brigadier-generals, Chamblin and Gerardy, were killed, and their bodies left to our hands. We also have quite a number of wounded prisoners. Since moving north of the river, our losses will probably reach near 1,000 killed and wounded—many, however, only slightly wounded, owing to so much of the fighting taking place in thick woods. The enemy have lost about as many as have fallen into our hands.

The Department has intelligence from Gen. Sherman to half-past 11 last night, but no operations were reported. A dispatch from Gen. Sheridan at Winchester, dated August 17th, 10 A. M., reports that Gen. Meritt's division of cavalry was attacked yesterday afternoon, on the north side of the Shenandoah, by Kershaw's division of Longstreet's corps, and Wickham's and Long's brigades of cavalry. After a very hard and bloody fight, the rebels were badly beaten, with a loss of two stands of colors, 24 officers and 276 men prisoners.

In a later despatch Gen. Sheridan says—The cavalry engagement in front of Front Royal was splendid. It was on open ground. The rebels were freely used by our men.—A great credit is due to Gen. Merritt and Cooper, and Col. Davis. EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec. of War. CITY POINT, Va., August 19—9 P. M.—The enemy came out this evening to Warren's right, driving in the pickets connecting between him and the left of our old line on the Jeffersonian plank road, and forcing back the two right divisions of Warren's corps.—A heavy fight took place, resulting in the re-establishment of our lines and the capture of a good many prisoners. The prisoners were from Holt's, Mahone's and Hoke's divisions. We also lost considerably in prisoners.

The last foregoing despatch was received this afternoon, and is the latest information received by the Department. It is estimated that the loss of the enemy during this week, in killed, wounded and captured, cannot fall much short of four thousand, if it does not exceed that number. The Department has satisfactory intelligence from General Sherman to half-past eight o'clock last evening. Reports at five o'clock this morning from General Sheridan's front represent all quiet at that time, and that Gen. Grant, with forty or fifty men, entered Martinsburg last evening. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. WASHINGTON, August 25—9:10 P. M. To Mr. Gen. Dix:—The operations of General Grant's forces are detailed in the following official dispatches received by this Department:—

CITY POINT, August 18—8 P. M.—General Warren moved with his corps this morning to and across the Weldon road, about one mile south of Petersburg. The fighting at that point has not been so hot as it was at the point of the Petersburg pickets. He advanced from there towards Petersburg, meeting the enemy in his advance. He had considerable fighting during the day, suffering some loss, and inflicting loss upon the enemy.

I have no report showing the extent of our losses, but judge them to be light from the despatches. Some of the enemy's wounded fell into our hands and a few other prisoners. CITY POINT, Va., August 19—7:30 P. M.—Our troops are heavily fixed across the Weldon road. There has been little or no fighting to date, either south of Petersburg or north of the James. Warren reports that the enemy's dead, in considerable numbers, were found in the front, unburied. We have had a great deal of rain about Petersburg this week, and a very great change in the temperature.

General Birney telegraphs General Butler as follows:—HEADQUARTERS, TENTH ARMY CORPS, August 19, 1864.—The enemy attacked my line in heavy force last night, and were repulsed with great loss. In front of our colored regiment eighty-two dead bodies of the enemy are counted. The colored troops behaved bravely and are in fine spirits. The assault was in column, a division strong, and would have carried the works if they had not been so well defended. The enemy's loss was at least one thousand. D. B. BIRNEY, Maj. Gen.

Position of General Sherman. None of our Generals occupy a more critical position at this moment than Gen. Sherman. Nearly three hundred miles from the base of his supplies, he has in front not only a large and exasperated army, led by desperate and blood-thirsty officers, but fortifications only second in formidableness to those which environ Richmond. He has, also, not only the hazard of having his line of communication destroyed, but the additional danger of having sent against him, as reinforcements to Hood, the flower of Lee's army. If, with all these formidable realities and possibilities, Sherman shall maintain his position, and ultimately take possession of Atlanta—one of the most vital points in the whole Confederacy—he will deserve to be hailed the Hero of the War. This is General Sherman's fixed purpose, and his past successes in overcoming the most dangerous obstacles in his way give confidence in his final triumph. Sherman and his privates from front to rear, have all the requisite patience and skill to reach the end of his great work—a thorough discomfiture of the rebel enemy he has driven to the wall.

The latest Atlanta dates report that Gen. Hood has removed his headquarters to point three miles south-east of the city, immediately in front of that portion of Sherman's line occupied by the 14th Corps. A very large share of the population of Atlanta has also left. Those who remain occupy caves dug for safety from shells and other missiles. The machinery from the factories, mills and foundries has been taken to Macon and Griffin, and the supplies for the rebel army have been placed upon immense trains of cars, and are thence distributed to the soldiers. Apparently, everything has been got ready for a sudden start.—Cleveland Herald.

THE New Orleans Times has news from Mexico to the effect that Maximilian has provided for the formation of an Austrian Army for service in Mexico. This army is composed of the old officers and soldiers of the Austrian Regiments.

THE Movements on the James. The movement on the James, which began on Saturday evening last, and was prosecuted still further on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, promises to be one having a most important bearing upon the war in the vicinity of Richmond. So far as the movement has unfolded itself, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, the rebel army, under the command of Gen. Lee, was concentrated at City Point on board the transports which have been so much talked of, and were shortly in motion down the James in view of the rebels. After going down the river ten miles, they turned about and during Saturday night came up the river, and on Sunday the Deep Bottom near City Gap. Ditch Gap is the neck of land that connects a peninsula or island as it is called, formed by a circuitous bend in the James river above Bermuda Hundred and with the main land. The bend in the river is over six miles, while the Gap is less than one mile wide. 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