

1860 — THE YEAR BEFORE THE WAR

An exhaustive account of political activity in Lancaster County in 1860, the first year Countians elected a Republican president, and the beginning of a tradition.

One hundred years ago, with no TV or radio to report the national political conventions and the subsequent campaigns, the people's sole source of information was the daily printed page, with occasional opportunities to hear the political spellbinders as they went to and fro through the country. In that year of 1860 there were not two conventions but four which resulted in four sets of rival candidates. The first party to go into action was the Democratic party which opened its convention in the hotbed of secession chatter, Charleston, South Carolina. It deadlocked after ten days and only reconvened forty-six days later in Baltimore at which time United States Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois was nominated for the Presidency and Herschel V. Johnson, a former senator and governor of Georgia, was nominated for the Vice-presidency. A group of southern delegates broke away from this convention and held their own Democratic convention, also in Baltimore. This became known as the Seceder's Convention which settled on a ticket headed by John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky and at the time of his nomination, Vice-president of the nation. His running mate was Joseph Lane, first U. S. Senator from

Oregon, but originally a North Carolinian. The Constitutional Union party, made up of "moderates" also met in Baltimore and nominated John Bell, a U. S. Senator from Tennessee for the highest office in the land and gave him as a partner the country's most famous educator, preacher and orator, Edward Everett of Massachusetts. Chicago was the scene of the Republican conclave and there in a big barn of a structure dubbed the "Wigwam," Abraham Lincoln of Illinois was nominated for the office of President and Hannibal Hamlin of Maine for the office of Vice-president.

From Lancaster newspaper items of 1860 we have attempted in this paper to piece together the campaign of that year as it touched Lancaster County. The area at that time was served with four local dailies and it may be of interest to look at the political complexions of these newsheets.

The oldest was the *Intelligencer* which had its beginning in 1799. During the years that James Buchanan was aspiring to the Presidency of the Nation, it was devoted to his political fortunes and was generally considered as his mouthpiece. In 1860, while it attempted to speak for both factions in the Democratic party, its sympathies were more on the side of the Douglas wing. Strangely enough, President Buchanan favored Breckinridge and that was also the trend in Lancaster County and the remainder of the state. George Sanderson, Mayor of Lancaster, was owner and editor of the *Intelligencer* in 1860, and from that period until the present, the paper has been sympathetic to the Democratic party.

The *Lancaster Inquirer* began its existence in 1859 as a weekly but soon after its start, it became a daily. During the campaign of 1860, it supported Hon. Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency, but ever after that, it was strongly Republican in its policies. Stuart Alexander Wiley was editor and owner in 1860. Publication continued until 1925 but before this, it had again become a weekly periodical.

The *Examiner and Herald* was established in 1830 and then espoused the Anti-Masonic party until that party's collapse. In 1856 it supported John C. Fremont, candidate of the Republican party as opposed to James Buchanan, Democratic contender. In 1860, it was owned by "Hiestand, Huber and Hecker." It continued to be a Republican paper until its demise about 1920.

The *Express*, published from 1843 until 1876 was originally neutral politically, strongly supporting the temperance cause. Begun as a weekly, it had developed into a daily by 1860 under the editorship of J. M. W. Geist. By that time it had become the acknowledged organ of the Republican party in Lancaster County. Continuing until 1876, in that year it merged with the *Examiner*.

Looking forward to the Republican Convention scheduled to convene on May sixteenth, the *Lancaster Daily Express* stated that "Lancaster County alone will send a curbstone delegation of twenty-five or thirty to Chicago for the conclave." From Pittsburgh on May thirteenth, the paper's own reporter sent his first dispatch. This is it. "At 10 o'clock on Saturday morning three of us of the Lancaster curbstone delegation to Chicago made our way to the depot (in Lancaster) under a drenching rain with the expectation of reaching this point the same day at 2 p.m. But the slides between Harrisburg and Mifflin caused a detention of some



J. M. W. GIESE



JOHN B. WARFEL

Founders of the LANCASTER NEW ERA in 1877 and leaders of the Republican Organization.

twelve hours and we did not get here until 1 o'clock this morning. In our train all shades of opinion are represented. Massachusetts and New York is Seward all over. Pennsylvania talks loudly for Cameron with a sly wink that McLean is a strong team in the Keystone state. Among the sprinkling from other states, Chase, Lincoln, etc. have their advocates. I am yet too remote from the seat of war to indicate who is the most popular man with the outsiders. Gen. Cameron however will have many friends." It may be mentioned here that John McLean of Ohio, who had been a member of the United States Supreme Court since 1839, although seventy-five years of age in 1860, still had a very definite ambition to reach the White House and in fact was the choice of Thaddeus Stevens, a delegate at large from Pennsylvania to the convention. Enroute to Chicago, he (Stevens) joined the Lancaster delegation at Mifflin. Mr. O. J. Dickey, elected delegate from Lancaster County, was also with the Lancaster group.

The next dispatch from the Lancaster Express reporter was sent from Chicago on May 15. It follows:

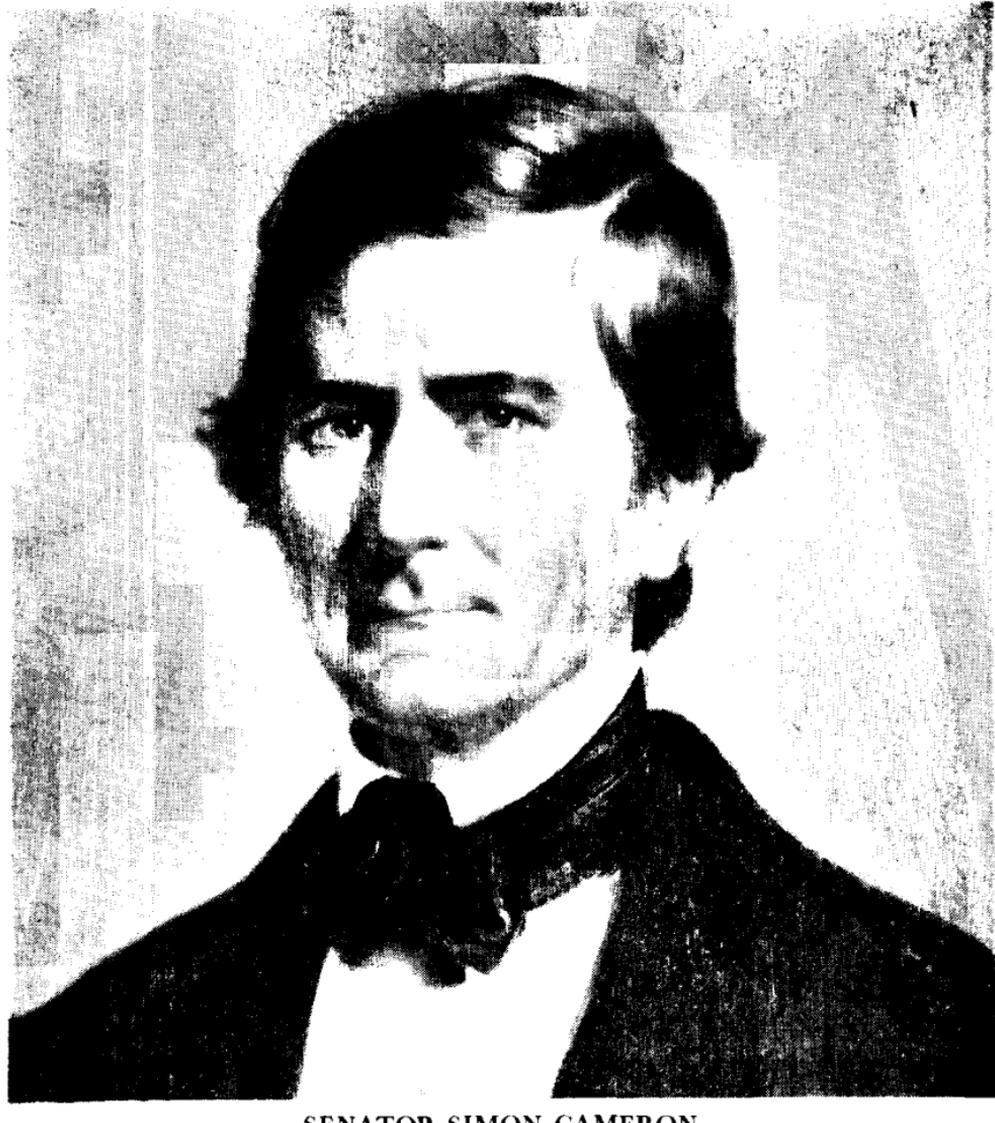
"The Lancaster delegation reached here this morning at 2½ o'clock, having enjoyed a happy time since leaving Pittsburgh Sunday morning. Through the exertions of General Shaeffer, the conductor placed a car at the entire disposal of the Lancaster County delegation. The following is a list of the delegation: Hon. T. Stevens, O. J. Dickey, Col. S. Shoch, C. S. Kauffman, H. E. Muhlenberg, General B. A. Shaeffer, Gen. George M.

Steinman, Henry E. Leman, John A. Heistand, Colonel S. H. Price, Dr. Jos. Gibbons, Sheriff Benj. F. Row, Lieut. M. H. Locher, Lieut. J. P. Dysart, Jas. D. Pownall, W. G. Evans, J. W. Fawkes, David Bair, Jr., J. M. Warfel, Dr. Rohrer, John M. Royer, Isaac L. Royer, J. W. Fisher, George K. Reed, George H. Shuler, S. McConomy, Edward Kautz, Thomas Baumgardner, T. Stevens, Jr., Roland Kinzer, John H. McGonigle, Mr. Whitson, U. H. Fry, George Markley, Reuben Shenk, H. Wilson. Our reception here this morning was highly gratifying. The Pennsylvania residents of Chicago, accompanied by a brass band met us at the depot and escorted us to the Cameron and Lincoln clubroom where we were welcomed to Chicago and our quarters assigned. At the Pennsylvania quarters we hear a good deal of Cameron but in a quiet way. He will receive a flattering complimentary vote on the first ballot. After that the Pennsylvanians will pull strongly for McLean. Lincoln of Illinois and Chase of Ohio are both pretty strong with the western delegates."

True to the forecast of the Lancaster scribe, Simon Cameron did receive a complimentary vote on the first two ballots. But he was dead wrong on his other prophecy for McLean was almost out of the race from the beginning. The result of the first ballot was 173½ for Seward, 102 for Lincoln, 50 for Cameron, 48 for Bates and scattering votes for other candidates (among them McLean) to bring the total to 465 which was the number of eligible delegates at the convention. Cameron's name was withdrawn before the third ballot, when the Pennsylvanians threw their support to Lincoln, thus helping signally to give the tall man from Illinois 350 votes which was 117 more than necessary. Before the convention adjourned, his nomination was made unanimous.

Thaddeus Stevens did not vote for Lincoln but held out to the bitter end for his friend McLean of Ohio. John W. Forney, former Lancastrian who had been James Buchanan's mentor during that man's race for the presidency and who was now editor of the Philadelphia Press, chided his fellow Pennsylvanians for not going along with Stevens at the convention. "The attachment and devotion of your old, able and distinguished representative in Congress, Honorable Thaddeus Stevens of Lancaster to the nomination of Judge McLean of Ohio who was his favorite in 1856 as well as in this convention was exhibited by him to the last, he voting for him even on the last ballot when Lincoln was nominated. Had the Pennsylvania delegation followed his lead, no doubt is entertained that McLean would be the Republican nominee for President."

In the Lancaster Express on May 18, the reporter gave his impressions of the Illinois man who had just been nominated by the Republican party. "Mr. Lincoln is by no means attractive in his appearance. He looks very much like a plain, overgrown, rawboned Lancaster County farmer — only more so. In the Philadelphia convention (1865) when he rose in the Illinois delegation to address the convention, we asked a western editor who sat beside us, by whom we were to be bored by a speech now. He replied 'Why, that's old Abe Linkin and he'll give you a regular sledge hammer talk.' We were incredulous. There was nothing in the appearance of the man to indicate unusual or even ordinary ability, but he had not spoken three minutes until it was apparent that he had weight



SENATOR SIMON CAMERON

Born at Maytown, Lancaster County, 8 March 1799. Served as U.S. Senator, Minister to Russia and was Lincoln's Secretary of War. He died 26 June 1889, Donegal Springs.

COURTESY DAUPHIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

with the convention and those who set down Old Abe for a bore would be much mistaken."

Most impressive among the speakers at the 1860 Republican convention as far as the Lancaster reporter was concerned was Carl Schurz, thirty years old, a native of Germany and only recently naturalized as an American citizen, but universally acclaimed as a dynamic political orator. Lincoln himself declared that he believed Schurz was the most effective of all the speakers in the 1860 campaign. This is what the Lancaster scribe said about Schurz. "Among the many remarkable men who were delegates, there was not one who is more popular and more generally be-

loved than Carl Schurz of Wisconsin. Quite a young man yet, not having reached his thirtieth year, he has made his mark in the great northwest. In his speaking he is fascinating and his tongue is but little tinged with the German accent. His English is most perfect and the sentences roll from his lips as smooth and as rounded as those of Macauley but possess more fire. During the campaign — I had the assurance from his own lips — he will most certainly visit Lancaster County.”

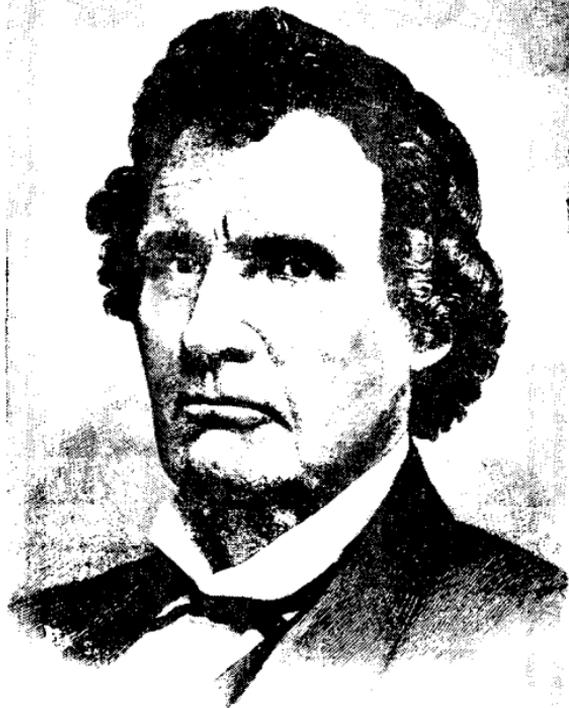
Returning to Lancaster from the convention, a number of Lancastrians, Thaddeus Stevens not among them, stopped at Springfield and at St. Louis. The party consisted of General B. A. Shaeffer, General George M. Steinman, H. E. Leman, Colonel O. J. Dickey, W. C. Evans, C. D. Mehaffey, J. W. Fisher, Dr. Rohrer, H. H. Fry, Reuben Shenk, Lieut. M. H. Locher. All of these men were Republicans, with the exception of Steinman and Leman. They arrived at Springfield, Illinois on the evening of May nineteenth “and accompanied by the Philadelphia Cornet Band, proceeded to the residence of Mr. Lincoln and serenaded him in handsome style. Mr. Lincoln made a brief speech, thanking his friends for the compliment. General Shaeffer replied in his usual happy manner, assuring Mr. Lincoln and his friends that Lancaster would roll up an old fashioned majority for the Springfield nominee. The nominee was introduced to each one personally. His rough and ready manners, his hearty grasp of the hand, make all who come in contact with him feel perfectly at home. His memory is remarkable. He called gentlemen by name whom he had not seen for some years. When Colonel O. J. Dickey was introduced, he immediately recognized him as the son of an old friend, and shook him by the hand most heartily, and at the same time inviting him to spend part of the following day at his house, which invitation Mr. Dickey accepted.” As the name of O. J. Dickey will recur in this paper, it should be mentioned now that his father was John Dickey of Beaver County who was a member of the 28th and 30th Congresses; and he became acquainted with Lincoln when the latter was also a member from Illinois of the 30th Congress. O. J. Dickey came to Lancaster in 1846, was admitted to the bar and soon became a law partner of Thaddeus Stevens. In 1860 he was a Republican leader in Lancaster County and eventually he succeeded Stevens as a member of Congress. He also served in the 10th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The stop of the Lancaster group at St. Louis provided an opportunity to present a gold headed cane to General Shaeffer for the manner in which he took care of the Lancaster delegation on the jaunt to Chicago. The cane bore the inscription “Presented to Gen. B. A. Shaeffer by his Lancaster friends, St. Louis May 22nd 1860.” Bartram S. Shaeffer was a native Lancaster Countian, influential Republican leader and a member of the bar. He served at times in the State Legislature and the State Senate. When the state militia was organized in 1858, he was appointed a Major General, hence the title which he carried. Failing eyesight and ill health kept him from active service during the Civil War.

Back in Lancaster, the enthusiastic Republican leaders lost no time in beginning the local campaign. The first of many mass meetings of the

THADDEUS STEVENS

Born 4 April 1793 in Vermont, Pa. Assemblyman, Whig and Republican Congressman. Died 11 August 1868.



1860 campaign was held in front of the Court House on May 28 at two o'clock. O. J. Dickey made a stirring speech on the issues of the day and in course told of his recent visit with Lincoln. Colonel Alexander K. McClure, newspaperman, and State Republican Chairman, came from his home in Chambersburg to advocate freedom in the territories, as well as freedom of speech and of the press everywhere. The Express described the meeting in these not altogether complimentary phrases, "meeting very respectable . . . lack of enthusiasm . . . 1500 to 2000 people present . . . disappointed at absence of distinguished speakers . . . Colonel Curtin was detained at home on account of illness . . . altogether the meeting was a failure, or as our Democratic friends say, a fizzle."

Fulton Hall on June seventh was the scene of a demonstration in favor of the candidacies of Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois for the presidency and of Benjamin Fitzpatrick of Alabama for the vice-presidency. Judge Benjamin Champneys (now a staunch Democrat, with the outbreak of the war, he became just as sturdy a Republican and so remained) was chairman of the meeting which was addressed by R. J. Haldeman of Harrisburg, Lewis C. Cassidy of Philadelphia and Ira C. Mitchell of Bellefonte. This rally was held in anticipation of the reconvening of the Democratic convention in Baltimore on June eighteenth to which conclave Hugh M. North and Hiram B. Swarr, Lancaster attorneys would be delegates. When the convention met, Benjamin Fitzpatrick declined a place on the ticket and was replaced by Herschel Johnson, recent governor of Georgia.



COL.
ALEXANDER
McCLURE

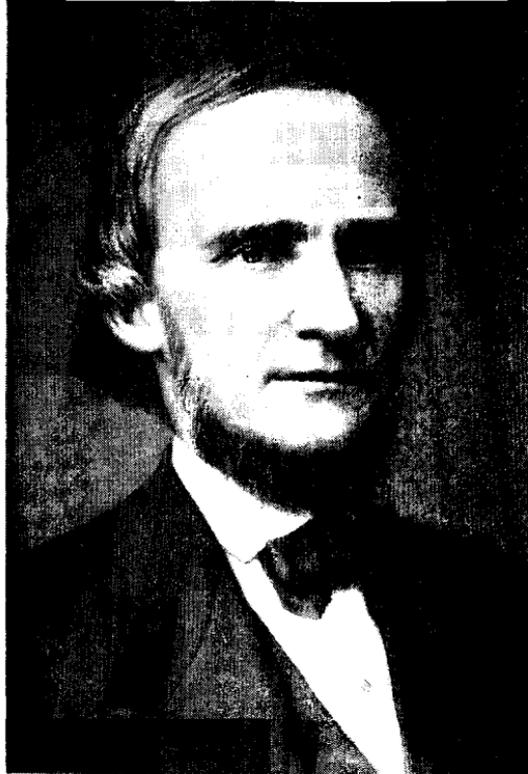
Born 9 January 1828
in Perry County. Editor,
Lawyer and Legislator.
Chairman of Republican
State Committee, 1860.
Died 6 June 1909.

Next in importance among political events in Lancaster was a meeting in the interest of the candidates of the Constitutional Union party—John Bell, once United States Senator from Tennessee and Secretary of War and his running mate Edward Everett, the peerless orator and educator. This gathering too was held in front of the court house with Henry E. Slaymaker, Lancaster business man, in the chairman's chair. A large bell had been placed on a furniture car, with this clever play of words on both sides "THE TENNESSEE BELL WILL BE THE DEATH KNELL OF SECTIONALISM WHERE EVERETT GOES." Speakers for the occasion were Hon. Henry M. Fuller, former congressman from Wayne County and Colonel W. P. Seymour of Norristown. Seymour took the time allotted to him to criticize the Pennsylvania delegation in the Republican convention when he told his audience "they were dragooned into voting against McLean" and that "Thaddeus Stevens implored them to stand by Pennsylvania's second choice (McLean) but they bolted."

Throughout the nation a striking feature of the 1860 campaign was the organization of Republican "Wide Awake" marching clubs. The movement began in Hartford, Connecticut and by early June had reached Lancaster, for on June fifth, the Lancaster Wide Awake Club was formed with O. J. Dickey as president and Emlen Franklin, district attorney of the county (later, colonel of the 122 Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers) as captain. The uniform adopted which was practically identical with other clubs consisted of a black cape, with the letters L.W.A. (Lincoln Wide Awakes) on the back, a glazed cap together with a torch, the entire equipment costing each man one dollar and ten cents. On July seventh the Lancaster Wide Awakes paraded by torchlight for the first time and it is recorded that "nothing unpleasant occurred with the exception of a few groans and hisses when passing the headquarters of the Douglas

**OLIVER
JESSE
DICKEY**

Born in Beaver County, 6 April 1823. After Dickinson College he was a law clerk for Thaddeus Stevens. District Attorney for Lancaster County, 1856 - 1859. Replaced Stevens in Congress, 1868-1873. Married to sister of Major R. W. Shenk. Died in Lancaster 21 April 1876.



Club at the Union Hotel in East King street." At a meeting of the club on July nineteenth, John W. Heistand presented to the club a photographic likeness of Honorable Abraham Lincoln, which photo came to Mr. Heistand from another Lancastrian, J. S. Hollinger, who received from Mr. Lincoln the photograph, together with an ambrotype and a number of small photographs.

An outstanding Republican demonstration was held on the evening of July 25 when friends of Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin — the latter being the candidate for governor — assembled in Center Square (Penn Square). A committee from the local Wide Awakes met the People's Marching Club of Philadelphia at Leaman Place and returned with them to Lancaster. Included in the Lancaster committee were General Shaeffer and Thaddeus Stevens, Jr., a nephew of old Thad. Arriving at the station, a procession formed which marched to the place of meeting. In addition to the torches carried by the marchers, there was a profusion of transparencies with a variety of mottoes, the one which attracted the most attention being a familiar one, now slightly modified which read "UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED THEY FALL." From a reading of the newspaper report of this mass meeting, we are left in the dark as to the identity of the speakers but we are informed that "the immense crowd assembled in the square was by no means confined to the voting population as a good representation of ladies indicated woman's right to be present on the occasion." Following the meeting, the People's Club of Philadelphia with their band proceeded to compliment Hon. Thaddeus Stevens with a serenade. Mr. Stevens appeared at the window of his chamber — he lived on the eastern side of the first block of South Queen

street — and acknowledged the compliment with a few appropriate remarks. From there they proceeded to the residence of General Shaeffer on West King Street — third door below Mulberry — and “tendered a similar compliment which he acknowledged in appropriate terms, concluding by inviting all hands in for refreshments.”

August 1 was the date of a Lincoln-Hamlin meeting at Columbia when George A. Coffey of Philadelphia gave the principal oration. He devoted much of his speech to recounting the history of the Constitution with especial reference to the question of slavery. He queried “Shall the virgin territories of the west become new Lancaster Counties, new Philadelphias, new Pennsylvanias, with millions of free men with well cultivated farms and busy workshops, or shall they become new South Carolinas and be forever cursed by the desolating effects of negro slavery?” “We want territories to be consecrated to everlasting liberty. That is what we contend for.” concluded the speaker.

One of the largest indoor meetings of 1860 was held in Fulton Hall on the night of September 17 by adherents of the Douglas wing of the Democracy. On this occasion, Lancastrians had their only opportunity to hear in person a major candidate for national office. He was Honorable Herschel V. Johnson, candidate for the Vice-presidency, who reached the city on the afternoon of his speaking date and put up at once at the Union Hotel in East King Street where he was waited upon by a large number of his political friends. As reported, his address was mainly critical of Mr. Buchanan, the Democratic incumbent in the White House, and of John Breckenridge, presidential candidate of the opposite wing of the Democratic party. Judge Champneys presided and also spoke.

Without question, the most ambitious conclave of the campaign locally was one held on the grounds of the Lancaster Locomotive Works on the afternoon of September nineteenth followed by a night meeting in Fulton Hall. Billed as a “PEOPLE’S MASS CONVENTION” it opened with a parade which moved at ten o’clock in the morning. Wide Awake Clubs from every section of the County converged on the city for the procession, which was augmented by twenty-one cars of Wide Awakes from Philadelphia.

The scene at the Locomotive Works in the afternoon presented the aspect of a three ring circus for not one but three stands had been erected and an imposing array of speakers did their oratorical best. All of the notables arrived “in the afternoon train” on the day of the conclave. They were Judge Davit Wilmot of Bradford, the man who had been temporary chairman of the Chicago convention which nominated Lincoln, Governor Andrew H. Reeder of Kansas, Congressman Galusha Grow of Susquehanna County, Colonel Andrew Curtin, candidate for governor and Carl Schurz, of Wisconsin.

Lancaster’s own renowned Thad Stevens who was titled president of the gathering presided at one of the rostrums and in his introductory remarks said “No ordinary occasion could have induced so many industrious and quiet citizens to leave their homes and meet in communion here. It is no mere love of excitement or amusement that is thus moving the country from Maine to California. Great questions, deeply involving

the vital interest of the nation have brought us together. The Republican party, while praying for the spread of universal liberty does not presume to touch slavery in the states, but has determined to devote every inch of territory now owned, or hereafter to be acquired, to the possession of free-men."

Colonel Curtin, hoarse from too much speaking, said "If the South wishes to dissolve the Union, let them do so by going out of it and take with them that institution to which they cling with so much tenacity."

Carl Schurz, who was "the greatest drawing card" among the invited speakers, did not appear on the grounds during the afternoon and for this very good reason. "Carl Schurz, the eloquent German orator from Wisconsin, was so much fatigued with his recent incessant labors that he was obliged to seek repose soon after his arrival. Indeed, the condition of his voice is such that it would be impossible for him to address an outdoor meeting and this the committee should have known. Probably not less than 10,000 persons were disappointed in not having an opportunity to hear him speak. When it was known that Mr. Schurz would not speak, hundreds left the grounds."

In the evening of the same day, the second meeting was held in Fulton Hall when Thaddeus Stevens again presided and Schurz spoke to a crowded house. These descriptive phrases from the Daily Express are evidence that Schurz lived up to his reputation: "quite a young looking man . . . form and manner of speaking much like those which distinguished the late eloquent Washington Barton (a Lancaster attorney noted for his polished oratory, died 1851) . . . voice is deep toned, flexible and at times musical . . . his face a panorama of everchanging expression." His prepared speech was delivered in German, after which he used the English language to tell of his recent travels throughout the north. He said that he regarded Pennsylvania as the battleground of the campaign. After the meeting, an impromptu address was delivered by Colonel Curtin in front of Reese's City Hotel, while the Wide Awake Clubs of Philadelphia with their bands paid a complimentary visit to General Shaeffer at his home. The general, much surprised, appeared at the door and made a few appropriate remarks, closing with a promise that Lancaster would give a good account on the second Tuesday of October — the date of the state election when the voters would choose between Andrew Curtin and Harry Foster for the high office of governor. They would also elect Thad Stevens to another term in Congress, for Stevens without opposition from the Democrats was already in without a struggle. Apart from presiding at this giant mass meeting, Stevens actually orated only once in Lancaster County during the 1860 campaign — at Rohrerstown on October sixth. However, he did speak at Cooper Union in New York City on September seventeenth, apparently with his usual fire and vigor. The Democratic "Lancaster Intelligencer" had this to say about his New York appearance. "We had supposed that age had somewhat cooled Mr. Stevens' proclivities, and that three score and ten years upon his head had so softened his temper toward the Democratic party. But we are mistaken. His speech in New York shows as much malignity as ever; and age seems rather to have intensified his peculiar views on the negro question."

On Saturday night October 1, Major Gustavus Henry of Tennessee, grandson of the celebrated Patrick Henry of Virginia, was the spellbinder at a meeting in Fulton Hall in the interest of Bell and Everett. In the course of his remarks, he said that there were those in the South who declared that they would not submit to the election of Lincoln. He declared that he was not one of them, nor was it the sentiment of the Union men of the South. Yet truth compelled him to say that there was a powerful minority there in favor of secession. He had but little patience with them, yet he feared there would be danger in the event of Lincoln's election. After some further remarks illustrating the danger to the Union in case of a Republican victory, he appealed to Pennsylvania to come to the rescue and save the Union. He would say no word of insult to any man but would extend the olive branch of peace to all. He believed however that Lincoln's administration would be one of turmoil.

As the campaign drew toward its close, the number of political meetings in city and county increased. Just how intense and widespread was the interest will be seen from the list of such gatherings held in Lancaster County in 1860, which we have appended to this paper. Reading the newspapers of the period, it would seem that torchlight processions and mass meetings were nightly affairs. Carl Schurz in his *Reminiscences* injected this striking commentary on the campaign of 1860. "The campaign was hardly opened when the whole North seemed to get into commotion. It looked as if people, especially in the smaller cities and towns and the country districts had little else to do than attend meetings, listen to speeches, march in processions and carry torches after nightfall. Wide Awake companies with glazed capes and caps sprang up all over the land as by magic. Brass bands, some of them very trying to musical ears, seemed to grow out of the earth."

In that critical year a century ago, the state election was scheduled for October ninth; and the entire nation was interested, for most certainly the results would foretell how the pivotal state of Pennsylvania would vote in the Presidential election. On the night before the state election, one final Republican rally was held in Fulton Hall with Thad. Stevens in the chair and Honorable Anson Burlingame, a Massachusetts congressman, as principal orator. Following the meeting, the Wide Awakes with the Lancaster Fencibles marched once again to the Stevens home on South Queen Street and heard further remarks from the Old Commoner and from Burlingame. On the same night, those in favor of Henry D. Foster, Mercer County congressman, for governor had their own procession. "The excitement throughout the city last night continued until near 12 o'clock when the respective armies retired to their couches to gain strength for the morrow." so said the Lancaster Express.

As to the results in Lancaster city, Foster, the Democrat, with 1576 votes won over Curtin with 1304 votes. The results in the county as a whole were quite different as Curtin polled 13,012 votes while Foster trailed with 7,153 votes. Thaddeus Stevens, unopposed, was re-elected to Congress with 12,964 votes; and handsome Andrew Curtin was elected Governor. The statewide vote was 262,346 for Curtin, 203,230 for Foster.

The Democratic "Intelligencer" derived some satisfaction from Foster's slight lead in Lancaster city and so editorialized "Lancaster stands forth proudly and defiantly as a breakwater against the wave of sectionalism and abolitionism by which it is surrounded."

After the election came victory parades throughout the county and a "saltwater parade" in the city. One feature of the latter was decidedly thoughtless, according to the Express. "In the procession was carried an effigy of John W. Forney, Esq., editor of the Philadelphia Press. When the emigrants arrived in the square, a halt was made and this effigy sitting astraddle of a rail, was set on fire and rapidly consumed amid the hurrahs, groans and hisses of the spectators. We regret that the leaders of the affair tolerated the scene enacted in Center Square. Every man has a right to his own opinions and every editor conducts his journal as he deems proper. The burning in effigy of Mr. Forney was not therefore calculated to inspire the lookers-on with an exalted opinion of the participants. Such scenes are always out of place, and in this case it was especially so, inasmuch as Mr. Forney is a native of Lancaster and has many warm personal friends here among all parties."

In the midst of the campaign with its scores of political parades, there was a procession of a different sort at Manheim on October twenty-seventh. It was battalion day for the First Regiment, Second Brigade, Third Division of the Pennsylvania Militia, which meant a parade, a review by Brigadier General Witwer and staff plus extensive maneuvers. Participating were the Manheim Rifles, the Washington Rifles, the Lancaster Fencibles and the Fencibles' Band. Missing were the Jackson Rifles and the Maytown Infantry. "Adjutant Locher in the absence of Colonel Franklin took command and led the line of march through the principal streets of town. Crowds of country people flooded into town to witness the maneuvers. All the companies started for their respective homes about five o'clock, leaving the good old town of Manheim to resume its former quiet and peaceful routine of business. Everybody wanted to see the soldiers — everybody did see the soldiers — and everybody was fully satisfied." A year later, many of these same citizen soldiers would be among the Union's first defenders.

From the time of the state election until the day of the national election, meetings went on unabated in all parts of the county, even up to the night of November sixth, the eve of the battle of the polls. Finally the orators rested their voices, having done their best and talked themselves hoarse. The Express described the campaign in the issue of November fifth "We conclude this evening our record of political demonstrations for this campaign. The observant reader cannot have failed to notice that there have been an unusual number of 'able and eloquent' speeches made during the campaign. It now becomes our mournful duty to take leave of our eloquent friends but we shall live in the hope of again forming their acquaintance four years hence, unless to-morrow's setting sun should frown upon a Union terribly smashed up and a Constitution in the throes of premature dissolution, caused by the inhalation of phosphorescent scintillations, upon which, it is figuratively supposed, a portion of our southern brethren now subsist."

Following day saw more than four and one half million Americans go to the polls to express their choice for the highest office in the nation, thus ending the most intense presidential campaign in the country's history up to that time. When the votes cast on November sixth were finally tabulated, the results in Pennsylvania looked like this.

Abraham Lincoln (Republican)	268,030
John C. Breckenridge (Democrat)	178,871
John Bell (Constitutional Union)	12,776
Stephen A. Douglas (Democrat)	16,765

The vote in Lancaster County followed the same pattern, with these results.

Lincoln	13,353
Breckenridge	5,863
Bell	441
Douglas	728

The Lancaster Examiner and Herald editorialized "Nobly has the Old Guard come to the work of freedom and reform. The promise to give Lincoln and Hamlin 7500 majority has been redeemed. The work has been done and well done. We thank the free men of Lancaster County for responding to the call of freedom and rebuking the dastard men who preach secession and disunion. The triumph is complete."

Quite different but not unexpected was the reaction of the "Intelligencer" to the Republican victory. The editor of that newsheet wrote "For the last ten or twelve years the Nation has been more or less excited and distracted about slavery; and the agitation of this question has now reached its culmination in the election of a sectional President by a minority of the votes of the United States." Actually, the popular vote for Abraham Lincoln was a good many thousands shy of the total popular vote for the three other candidates, but he did win 180 electoral votes out of a total of three hundred and three.

Truly, an intense and portentous campaign was ended and for a short time Americans would be free to take up their normal pursuits. The politicians laid aside the trappings of a campaign and ceased their party oratory. In Lancaster by November ninth "the large transparency and the flag in front of Russel's Hall, the Republican Wigwam for the campaign was taken down and the hall deserted." Likewise, at the Breckenridge headquarters in Center Square, "the beautiful transparency and the flag were also removed." The Express, writing in a conciliatory mood said "Now that the campaign is over we hope that matters and things will resume the even tenor of their way. Let there be no more violent discussions, no more ill will toward political opponents, but let us all smile and be happy and keep shady until the next campaign."

The Express even had kind words to say for Lancaster's leading citizen, President James Buchanan, now that he would soon be leaving the White House. There had been rumors that Buchanan would abandon Wheatland and make his home in Virginia. But the Express editor set at

nought such rumors when he announced that "subordinates from the White House under instructions of Mr. B. are already putting the Wheatland premises in proper order for reoccupancy." He wrote further "As the democratic president of a republican people, he will lay aside the exclusive formalities of official life and again become plain James Buchanan. Party animosities will soon be forgotten and in the man and neighbor, many will see virtues and manly traits which could not be seen in the politician and statesman."

President Buchanan presented his last annual message to Congress on December third, 1860, and almost his first paragraph dealt with the widening gap between the north and south, which the Republican victory in no wise lessened. Said Buchanan "The long continued and intemperate interference of the Northern people with the question of slavery in the Southern States has at length produced its natural effects. The different sections of the Union are now arrayed against each other, and the time has arrived, so much dreaded by the Father of his Country, when hostile geographical parties have been formed."

At this time there was no longer any doubt that the southern states were moving toward a withdrawal from the Union; and on December 20th, South Carolina, where leaders of the secession movement had been most vociferous, led the exodus and took itself out of the United States which it had helped to create in 1776.

We close this study of the year 1860 with these words from the Lancaster Express of December 31st, words of sadness and faint hope.

"The secession of South Carolina from the Confederacy for the alleged reason that Mr. Lincoln is hostile to the domestic institution of the South, and the arming of volunteers in the Southern States presents an aspect of affairs never before witnessed in this country, or perhaps ever contemplated by the wisest of our statesmen."

"Let us hope that the monster of disunion will be crushed to the dust and that it will nevermore uprear its hideous and distorted features."

A CHECKLIST OF POLITICAL MEETINGS IN LANCASTER COUNTY—1860

- May
- 26 A Lincoln Club was organized at the Wigwam, South Queen Street, President—John T. Cochrane. Speaker—Hon. Samuel Calvin of Blair County.
- 28 Republicans opened their campaign at the Court House. Meeting called to order by Jay Cadwell. President—J. W. Fisher, Esq., of Columbia.
- June
- 7 A Douglas demonstration at Fulton Hall. President — Hon. B. Champneys. Speakers—R. J. Haldeman, Esq., of Harrisburg and Lewis C. Cassidy of Philadelphia.

July

- 5 The Constitutional Union Club met and elected Elisha Geiger as president.
- 7 The Douglas Democrats met at Ditloe's Union Hotel on E. King Street. Club was organized with B. Champneys as president.
- 21 "The Minute Men of 60" composed of persons favorable to the election of Bell and Everett met at the Union Club Room and organized a club with Eli Bowers as president.

August

- 1 A political gathering was held in front of Odd Fellows Hall, Columbia, composed of friends of Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin. Called to order by J. W. Fisher. President—Col. S. S. Kauffman. Speakers—Hon. Joseph Casey of Harrisburg, George Coffey of Philadelphia and O. J. Dickey of Lancaster.
- 2 A Lincoln meeting was held at the house of F. M. Rauch in Lititz. A Warwick Township "Wide Awake Club" was organized.
- 6 Republican citizens of Conestoga Township met at the Mansion House of George H. Hess in Safe Harbor. A "Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin Club" was organized with Samuel Wright as president. Speakers—Alexander H. Hood and W. W. Shenk, Esq.
- 8 A "Breckenridge, Lane and Foster Club" was organized at Shober's Hotel on North Queen Street. Speakers—R. E. Monaghan and Major Hodgson of West Chester.
- 10 The Republicans erected a liberty pole in front of Bach's Hotel on North Queen Street. It carried a flag at the peak, with the names LINCOLN and HAMLIN.
- 10 The "Lincoln and Hamlin Club" stretched a banner across South Queen Street from the Wigwam to Huber's Hotel. It bore a representation of 'Old Abe' in the act of splitting a rail.
- 10 A "Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin" pole was raised at H. M. Kreider's Hotel at Willow Street. The Marticville Cornet Band furnished music. Speakers—James K. Alexander of Lancaster, Chas. M. Johnson of Drumore and G. Bush of Pequea.
- 10 A Foster pole was erected at Lutz's Hotel, N. Queen and Lemon streets.
- 10 An enthusiastic meeting of the Douglas-Johnson wing of the Democratic party was held at the Union Hotel in East King street. Addresses by Judge Champneys and Abram Shank.
- 18 The Breckenridge wing of the Democratic party organized a club in their rooms over the Commercial College in Centre Square. Colonel John Rankin was elected as president. Speakers—Wilberforce Nevin and General Steinman.
- 18 A large meeting of the friends of Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin was held at the public house of Eli S. Lichtenberger at Pennville. The Manheim Rifles under command of Frederick Ensminger made an imposing display. The Lititz Brass Band furnished music. Speakers—R. W. Shenk, Jacob Myers, Thad. Stevens, Jr. and D. W. Patter-son.

- 21 A "Bell and Everett" torchlight procession with delegations from Marietta, Mountville and Columbia moved through the streets of Lancaster.
- 21 The Lincoln Club of Big Chiques was organized. Levi Myers was elected as president.
- 24 A great Republican rally was held at the Wigwam on South Queen Street. Hon. John Covode was the principal speaker. He was escorted to the place of meeting by about 100 Wide Awakes and the Fencible's Brass Band.

September

- 1 The Republicans of Manheim Township held an enthusiastic meeting at the public house of Henry Garman at Oregon. The New Holland Band furnished music. Speeches by R. W. Shenk, Colonel Joseph W. Fisher, Colonel Isaias Billingsfelt and Colonel D. W. Patterson.
- 1 Republicans erected a pole at the public house of Jacob Herzog. O. J. Dickey and R. W. Patterson spoke.
- 5 Republicans held a large meeting in Centre Square. Hon. David Ullman of New York spoke and was accompanied to the stand by Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.
- 6 A Lincoln meeting was held at Spring Grove in Drumore Township. Thad. Stevens, Jr. and James K. Alexander spoke.
- 6 A Lincoln meeting was held at Bowers' Mill in Conestoga Township. An address by O. J. Dickey.
- 8 Friends of Stephen A. Douglas met at the public house of Henry Fritts in West Earl Township. Speeches by B. F. Hills, Jeremiah Mohler, Jacob D. Amwake, Col. Wm. S. Amweg.
- 10 The Little Britain Lincoln Club met at Oak Hill. Addresses by William Augustus Atlee and Dr. Jacob Gatchell.
- 13 A Lincoln and Hamlin pole was raised at the public house of Jacob Gochenour in Willow Street. It was 143 feet high.
- 13 A large Douglas meeting was held at the hotel of Fred Lutz, N. Queen and Lemon streets. George W. McElroy spoke.
- 13 The Breckenridge Club met and heard speeches by H. B. Swarr and General George M. Steinman.
- 15 A large Republican meeting was held at Lititz. President was Noah Zug of Rapho. Speeches by Peter Martin, R. W. Shenk, and Elwood Griest in English; E. Billingsfelt and Joseph Steininger in German.
- 17 One of the largest indoor meetings of the campaign was held at Fulton Hall when Hon. H. V. Johnson, Vice Presidential candidate of the Douglas wing of the Democratic party spoke.
- 17 The Salisbury Wide Awakes organized and drilled under the direction of Col. S. H. Price.
- 19 The Big Republican Rally, called the People's Mass Meeting, held at the Locomotive Works and at Fulton Hall.
- 21 A parade of the Wide Awakes at Christiana, followed by a meeting in front of the hotel at the railroad station, where Dr. Houston presided and Col. J. W. Fisher of Columbia, Thad Stevens, Jr. and R. W. Schaub spoke.

- 21 A large and enthusiastic meeting in the interest of Henry Foster for Governor at Fedderson's United States Hotel in South Queen Street. Alderman J. T. McGonigle was chairman. Mayor Sanderson, Col. W. S. Amweg and Abram Shank spoke.
- 22 The Republicans held a meeting at the public house of Messrs. Hahn in Manheim. Addresses by Thad. Stevens, Jr., and R. W. Shenk.
- 22 A Republican meeting at Brown's Tavern in Brownstown. President was Levi W. Groff. Addresses were given by P. Martin in German followed by T. Hall Foreman and George M. Franklin in English.
- 22 A Foster meeting at Safe Harbor. Speeches by Fred S. Pyfer of Lancaster and Charles J. Rhoads of Safe Harbor.
- 24 A Foster meeting at the public house of Adam Trout in Lancaster.
- 26 A. Herr Smith spoke at the Wide Awake Wigwam. He was followed by C. M. Johnson, "The Drumore Shoemaker."
- 26 A Foster meeting at Witlinger's in West King Street. There was speaking in English by Mr. Reese of Millersville, and Mayor Sanderson and in German by Rudolph Kuhns, Editor of the German "Demokrat."
- 27 A large and spirited meeting of Republicans at public house of B. Stoner, Indiantown. Christian Hertzler was president. Speakers were R. W. Shenk, Thad. Stevens, Jr., A. O. Newpher of Millersville and George C. Hawthorne of Manor.
- 27 A Lincoln meeting at the public house of T. Hertzog in the northwest ward of the city. Presiding officer—Jacob Burtz. Addresses delivered by Jacob Myers and Col. J. W. Frees of Trenton, N. J.
- 27 A large and very enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin at the public house of Jacob Keneagy in Paradise. The Wide Awakes of Strasburg accompanied by the Strasburg Brass Band were present. Meeting was called to order by T. Scott Woods who introduced the speakers: George M. Franklin, Wm. Augustus Atlee, Dr. Keneagy.
- 28 A large Democratic meeting at Fairfield in Drumore Township. A hickory pole, 120 feet high, was raised. Samuel Wicks was the presiding officer. The meeting was addressed by Fletcher Swift of Fulton Township and James B. Treadwell of Lancaster.
- 28 A Democratic meeting at Willow Street was addressed by Washington W. Hopkins and Wm. T. McPhail.
- 29 A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Bell-Everett party at Fulton Hall was addressed by Hon. G. A. Henry of Virginia.
- 29 An enthusiastic demonstration at Marietta of the friends of Foster. Samuel H. Reynolds spoke in English, Col. John Blitz in German.
- 29 A Democratic meeting at Intercourse presided over by Col. John L. Lightner. Addresses by James B. Treadwell, Fred S. Pyfer and G. W. McElroy.
- 29 A large meeting of the friends of Foster at Mrs. E. Sprenger's, Walnut and Water Streets. Addresses by Rudolph Kuhns in German, and Hon. George Sanderson in English.

- 29 The Lincoln Club of Safe Harbor met in a large meeting at The Mansion House.
- 29 An interesting discussion at New Texas in Fulton Township in which the Republican party and both wings of the Democracy were ably represented. Dr. Jacob Gatchell spoke for the Republicans, Dr. Fletcher Swift for the Breckenridge Democrats and Joseph Hanna of Maryland for the Douglas Democrats.
- 29 A large and spirited meeting of Republicans at the public house of Col. George Geyer at Seminole. There were speeches in English and German.

October

- 1 A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy was held at Fulton Hall. Presiding officer—Hon. George Sanderson. Captain Alfred Day of Philadelphia and Hon. J. A. Wright of Massachusetts addressed the meeting.
- 2 The farmers of East Hempfield met at the public house of Simon Minnich at Landisville, to hear the issues of the campaign discussed. W. W. Hopkins and Edward McGovern delivered addresses. The Landisville Band “second to none outside Lancaster” was present.
- 2 The friends of Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin held a large and enthusiastic meeting at the public house of John Markley in East Petersburg. President of the gathering was George Mullen. Col. D. W. Patterson of Lancaster and George Brubaker spoke in English and Jacob Myers spoke in German.
- 2 A Democratic meeting at the public house of P. Fitzpatrick in South Queen Street. James Peoples presided. Addressed by James B. Treadwell, F. S. Pyfer and General Steinman.
- 2 A large and most enthusiastic meeting of the People’s party at the public house of John S. Smith at Williamstown. Meeting presided over by Thomas Scott Woods and addressed by William Aug. Atlee, O. J. Dickey, S. H. Price and A. H. Hood.
- 2 One of the largest Republican meetings of the campaign at Columbia. A. B. Gish was president. Addresses were delivered by J. R. Sypher in English and E. Billingsfelt in German.
- 3 A large Republican meeting in Washington. Presided over by Squire Hawthorn. Speeches by J. W. Fisher and Col. Kauffman of Columbia.
- 3 A large ward meeting at the house of Gottlieb Swilkey in Church Street in favor of Foster for Governor. Addresses by F. S. Pyfer in German and John Wise in English.
- 3 A large Republican meeting at the Wigwam. Eloquent addresses were delivered by W. W. Brown and George Eichelberger.
- 4 A Wide Awake parade in Lancaster followed by meetings in various wards and a return parade to the Wigwam.
- 4 Friends of Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin raised a pole in Marietta. A torchlight parade followed after which there were speeches in both languages.

- 4 A very large meeting of the friends of Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin at the house of John Winger at New Holland. President was Levi W. Groff. The meeting was addressed by Edward Reilly and Wm. Augustus Atlee.
- 4 A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin at Georgetown, Bart Township. There were addresses with excellent effect by O. J. Dickey and Dr. Samuel Keneagy.
- 4 An enthusiastic Foster meeting at Green Tree which was addressed by A. Shank and F. S. Pyfer.
- 4 A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin at New Texas, Fulton Township. President was Dr. J. B. Stubbs. Meeting was ably addressed by A. Herr Smith, D. W. Patterson and C. M. Johnston.
- 4 A large and spirited Republican meeting at the Cherry Hill School-house in Fulton Township. President was Richard Jones. The meeting was addressed by A. Herr Smith, D. W. Patterson and Morris A. Ellis.
- 5 Between 800 and 1000 persons assembled at the public house of Isaac Hobble at Conestoga Center. During the afternoon a large pole with a beautiful flag was raised. In the evening the Safe Harbor Invincibles under command of Captain G. H. Hess and the Conestoga Wide Awakes under command of P. S. Clinger, headed by the Conestoga Brass band paraded. Two meetings were then organized. The one was addressed by C. M. Johnstone, "The Drummer Shoemaker" and Jacob Barr of Pequea, while the other was addressed by Abraham Kuhn of Safe Harbor in German.
- 5 A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting at the public house of William Frecht at Fairville, East Earl Township. The New Holland Band furnished music and the assembly was ably addressed by Thad Stevens, Jr., R. W. Shenk and J. R. Sypher.
- 5 A great meeting of the Democracy at The Washington House in Washington. The Fencibles Band provided music and H. M. North and Andrew J. Steinman spoke.
- 5 The Foster Club of Marietta held a meeting at the Ferry House and listened to addresses by Rudolph Kuhns and George Stein in German and Lewis Martin in English.
- 6 The largest Foster meeting of the campaign at Columbia. Preceding the meeting there was a parade, in which 1000 to 1200 men participated. One meeting was addressed by James B. Treadwell and H. M. North. Another meeting was addressed in German by Rudolph Kuhns and George Dietz, an editor of the "New York State Zeitung."
- 6 A very large and enthusiastic Republican mass meeting at Safe Harbor, Samuel M. Wright was president. Meeting was ably addressed by A. Herr Smith and Calvin B. Kindig. "Mr. Kindig was the secretary of the Foster Club of Safe Harbor until last Friday evening when he was received into the ranks of the Republican party amidst the wildest applause."

- 6 A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin at Massasoit Hall in Strasburg. A parade preceded the meeting which was addressed by Jesse Landis and T. Hall Foreman.
- 6 The Lancaster Wide Awakes paraded and halted first in front of Hess' Hotel, W. King Street where addresses were given by O. J. Dickey and Morris Wickersham of Millersville. The second halt was made at Herzog's, corner of Mulberry and Walnut Streets where addresses were made by J. K. Alexander and "The Drumore Shoemaker."
- 6 A spirited and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin at Rohrerstown. Addresses by Honorable Thaddeus Stevens and R. W. Shenk in the afternoon and in the evening by George M. Franklin in English and Jacob Myers in German.
- 6 A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Warwick Foster Club at Lititz. Speeches by Edward McGovern and Washington Hopkins.
- 6 A large meeting of the Democracy at Boyer's Tavern, Elizabethtown. Addresses by Andrew J. Steinman and F. S. Pyfer.
- 8 The Republicans held a large and enthusiastic meeting at the public house of Mr. Stoner in Indiantown. President—Jacob F. Frey. Addresses by George M. Franklin and Wm. Aug. Atlee.
- 11 The largest and most enthusiastic meeting of the Breckenridge Democracy at their headquarters in Center Square. It was addressed by Col. Rankin, Hiram B. Swarr, Col. J. F. Reigart. "The club adjourned in fine spirits, resolved that, although defeated in the first skirmish in Pennsylvania, they would buckle on their armor for the final contest on the sixth of November."
- 13 Republicans turned out in large numbers at Eden to rejoice over the victory achieved (in the contest for the place of Governor); The Wide Awakes had a drill which terminated at 10 o'clock with "3 cheers and three tigers for old Abe Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin."
- 13 Republicans of Conestoga and Safe Harbor celebrated the recent victory in Conestoga Center by firing a round for each state in the Union and one for Kansas. "Dr. P. S. Clinger erected a beautiful triumphal arch in front of his residence and his house was beautifully illuminated."
- 13 A large meeting of the National Democratic Club at Ditloe's Hotel. Able speeches by Judge Champneys, J. M. Johnston and Jacob Amwake.
- 16 A large and spirited Wide Awake demonstration took place in Columbia.
- 18 Another large demonstration and torchlight parade at Mount Joy.
- 18 Republicans had a grand jubilee at Lititz with large delegations of Wide Awakes present. George M. Franklin and Wm. Augustus Atlee made able addresses.
- 23 A large gathering of Republicans from Paradise at the public house of William Keneagy at Paradise. Spirited addresses by Wm. Augustus Atlee and Alexander H. Hood.

- 25 Another large gathering of Republicans at the public house of Mr. Markley in the village of Petersburg. The Silver Springs Cornet Band drew an appreciative audience. The Wide Awakes from Lititz under command of William L. Bear and those from Neffsville under the command of Capt. Geist were well received. Speakers were R. W. Shenk, Col. S. H. Price and Col. D. W. Patterson in English and Jacob Myers in German.
- 26 A large meeting of the friends of Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin at Hinkletown. A fine pole was raised "upon the very spot where stood a Clay pole sixteen years ago." Able addresses by Messrs. Atlee, Franklin and Yundt.
- 27 Republicans of East Earl Township erected a beautiful pole at Goodville. The Wide Awakes of New Holland, Hinkletown and Goodville were present headed by the New Holland Brass Band. Eloquent speeches by E. H. Yundt, George M. Franklin and William Augustus Atlee.
- 27 A spirited meeting of friends of Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin at the public house of C. J. Plitt in the southeast ward of Lancaster. The meeting was addressed by D. W. Patterson and Jacob Myers.
- 30 Grand mass meeting of enthusiastic Republicans at hotel of R. A. Marshall in Christiana. Large delegations of Wide Awakes in attendance. Addresses by O. J. Dickey, A. M. K. Storrie of Philadelphia, R. J. Houston of Salisbury, Elwood Griest of Sadsbury. The Jackson Rifle Band discoursed excellent music.
- 30 Friends of Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin met at Elizabethtown with Wide Awakes from Mount Joy, Centerville, and Conoy under Captain J. Waltman in attendance. President was George Byrode. Able speeches by Hon. Thomas E. Cochran and D. Mumma of Harrisburg, Edward Rauch of Carbon County and D. W. Patterson of Lancaster.
- 31 A meeting of the friends of Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin at the Rising Sun in Salisbury Township. The Octoraro and Paradise Wide Awakes with the Coatesville Brass Band and the Jackson Rifles Band paraded. Effective speeches by Elwood Griest of Salisbury, A. M. K. Storrie of Philadelphia and Dr. Blakesly of Chester County.

November

- 1 The Wide Awakes got up an enthusiastic impromptu demonstration. Word was brought to them that Ex-Governor Pollock (1855-1858) had arrived in the evening train and was stopping at the residence of Mr. Baumgardner, at Duke and Walnut Streets. After equipping themselves, they marched to Mr. Baumgardner's home preceded by the Fencible's Band. In response to their call, Gov. Pollock addressed them for about twenty minutes in his usual pleasing and eloquent style. He said he had just been through New York and New Jersey and assured his hearers that both those states were safe for the Republican nominees.

- 1 A large meeting of the friends of Lincoln and Hamlin at the public house of Eli Lichtenberger in Pennville. President was S. M. Shaef-fer, M.D. Able addresses in English by W. A. Atlee and Benjamin D. Danner and in German by Tobias Hershey. "The Wide Awakes of Brickerville under Captain Miller went through their maneuvers with the precision of a military drill."
- 1 Republicans of West Hempfield assembled in large numbers at Henry Kendig's Silver Spring Hotel and listened to eloquent speeches by Colonel S. H. Price and Colonel D. W. Patterson.
- 2 A Democratic meeting at Kinzer's Station, Paradise Township. President—Eli Rutter. Meeting was addressed by Mayor Sander-son and James B. Treadwell. The Jackson Rifles Band was in at-tendance.
- 5 "A large concourse of Republicans assembled at Fulton Hall to hear the issues of the campaign discussed for the last time prior to the great battle. At the conclusion, the Wide Awakes formed in pro-cession and when opposite the residence of Hon. T. Stevens, a halt was made and the distinguished gentleman serenaded. He came to the door and delivered a brief but effective speech."