



The Jeffersonian,

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

Union Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

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

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

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

The Enlistment.

The enlistment of volunteers to fill the quotas of Stroudsburg, and of Stroud and Hamilton townships, is going on steadily, but we think not quite so rapidly as it should. The 5th of September is drawing near, and as it is certain that the draft will begin as soon after that day as possible, we should better ourselves. It should be remembered by our young men, that by volunteering they can secure bounties amounting to \$400—besides \$16 per month and clothing, rations, and medical attendance when sick—that the draft is sure to come, and that the drafted man gets no bounty. It would be well then to secure the bounties ere it be too late.—Capt. Florey, who has had considerable experience in military matters, and who won the confidence and esteem of his men while commanding a company in the three month service, last summer, is again in the field raising a company for one year service. It is through him that the men thus far supplied for the quotas of the borough and townships above named have enlisted, and we would advise all who would avoid the draft by volunteering, to go into the organization which Capt. Florey is about perfecting. By so doing you will always be among old acquaintances, friends and neighbors, which is certainly more pleasant than to take your lot among strangers. But you must hurry up. The time is growing short.

Very Accommodating.

It is a good thing to have an accommodating spirit at the head of a party: a very good thing. It saves a great deal of trouble, and tends to promote harmony and good feeling. The Democratic party is just now so blessed, and rejoices in the possession of our friend the Squire as just such a spirit. It will be remembered that, for the last two or three years, the Democratic Hen has been endeavoring to hatch a chick out of the regular nomination egg, but that owing to a superabundance of modesty, or because of the barrenness of the egg she has thus far failed. This failure has been a source of vexation to the antediluvian members of the party, the Squire among the rest, and has given cause to many a desponding nod, and many a melancholy consultation. But, like yeast in the dough trough, the Squire's wit has at last begun to work, and his accommodating spirit has set a-bout to remedy the evil, and the result has been a determination that if the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet will go to the mountain. And it is a good thing for the party too, this determination of the Squire's, as it will save time and money, as well as hard feeling if acquiesced in. The party has only to resolve to abolish Conventions and it will soon see how happily it will work. The Squire will but have to go to "persuading" men to accept the offices and the work will be accomplished. We don't apprehend that he will find much trouble in getting Candidates, though he may have some trouble in electing them all; but that can be left to their own look out. We are glad to see that a commencement has been made. The Squire has already persuaded Jerome S. Williams of Hamilton township to accept the office of County Auditor; and a very good persuasion it is too, for Mr. W. is an excellent accountant, and will make a faithful officer. If the Squire only succeeds as well in persuading equally good men to accept the Commissionership, the assemblyship and the membership of Congress, we shall be satisfied. Go on with your persuasions Squire.

CHANGE.

This world is subject to great change; in manners, art and style; Fashion also changes too, All lived up to by Pyle.
All kinds of Clothing kept at Pyle's Easton Hall of Fashion, opposite the old Easton Bank.

Too Fast.

The Stroudsburg Jeffersonian of Aug. 18th is a little too fast; we have never alluded to the Congressional question in this county. The Convention, we hear, is to be held here, and of course Pike will have the candidates.—*Milford Herald.*

We were a little too fast; that is a fact we know, and so does every one else, who knows Cotter, that the Milford Herald has nothing to say about a bone over which two factions of his party are quarreling. Like the Jackass between two bundles of Hay Cotter don't know which way to turn, though he is famished with hunger, and anxious to get at the best heap. Why, even when a nomination is made, with a wheel within a wheel, as was the case in Rowland vs. Westbrook, for the Legislature, Cotter did not have back-bone enough to say a word either for or against either candidate. Although the editor of the regular organ of the regular Democracy, he did not have spunk enough to openly sustain the action of a regular Convention of his party; and even last fall, when the Convention labored only to produce twins he did not dare to call his soul his own, but only gave luke warm support to the candidate which the Democracy of his County sustained.—We, therefore, deem that we owe an apology for having inadvertently attributed to him an independent expression of opinion, as to the Congressional scramble in Pike. It was the Northern Eagle, and not the Milford Herald from whence we derived our information.

The Northern Eagle, of Milford, says. There seems to be no end to the troubles of the Congressional aspirants in this County. We had supposed that the Stroudsburg Resolutions and the proceedings of the Democratic Club of Delaware Township were creating discord enough, but now we hear that a bomb-shell has exploded in the Democratic camp, the effect of which bids fair to cause a general panic. Hon. Phil Johnson has come out with a Circular, in which he stoutly asserts and attempts to prove by mathematical demonstration that Northampton county should have the Congressman for two years longer. He then modestly intimates that he is the man for the place. W. H. Hutter, Esq., editor of the Easton Argus, (a good paper by the way, only it ought to be published at Richmond, Va., instead of Easton) comes out with another Circular in which, strange to say he arrives at the same conclusion as Mr. Johnson, only Mr. H. thinks he is the man for the business. Whereupon the Monroe Democrat comes into action with a 69-pound article loaded to the muzzle with statistics and effectually silences Hutter's and Johnson's batteries, only we think the recoil injures Gen. Barnett about as badly. If the Democrat's article proves anything it is that Pike is entitled to the Congressman—and therefrom Nyce and Rowland may draw consolation. These latter gentlemen have our sympathies. If they will only succeed as well in explaining the War Resolutions adopted at Stroudsburg in 1861, and in soothing the troubled feelings of Delaware as the Democrat does in disposing of Messrs. Johnson and Hutter, all may be well. But as it is, things are dreadfully mixed.

The Seven-Thirties—What are they?

We trust that a large portion of our readers have pondered the Appeal of Mr. Fessenden, our new Secretary of the Treasury. The purport of it is that the People of the United States, acting as a body through their agent the Government, wish individuals to lend them two hundred millions of dollars for three years, at seven and three-tenths per cent. annual interest, payable every six months. For this they offer Treasury Notes—that is, in reality, notes drawn and endorsed by every man in the country. The loan is wanted for a great national purpose, to effect which every man, unless he be a traitor at heart if not in act, is solemnly pledged.

The Appeal is addressed not merely to a few great capitalists, but also to the many whose aggregate means constitute the mass of the wealth of the land. The notes upon which this loan is asked are from \$50 upward. Every man who has fifty dollars can take part in this loan.—Apart from patriotism and the duty which all owe to their country, no investment is so desirable as this.

It is secure. Every dollar of every man's property is pledged for the punctual payment of interest, and of the debt when due. The security is increasing in value. For some years before the war we were earning 1000 millions a year more than we spent. During the three years of the war, owing to the high prices and constant demand for labor, we have earned more than ever before.—No man who could or would work has been idle; and, except for the war, we have spent less than before. The total valuation of the property of the United States according to the census of 1860, was \$16,159,000,000 of which \$10,957,448,956 was in the Loyal States. This valuation, according to the usual rule of assessment, was not more than two-thirds

of the actual cash value of the property. The increase of property in the Loyal States during the last ten years was over 126 per cent., or an average of 12.6 per cent. per annum. In three years of the war of the United States have certainly earned \$900 millions more than we have spent apart from the war. The cost of the war may be set down at 2000 millions. Deducting this from our net earnings, the People who are security for this loan are 1000 millions richer to-day than they were when the war broke out.

No other investment can be so easily convertible. The man who has a Treasury note for \$50, or \$100, or \$1000, can turn it into money more readily, and upon better terms, than if it were invested upon bond and mortgage, or in railroad stocks. The interest offered is higher than can be realized from any other safe and convertible investment. It is, moreover, readily collectable when due. To each note are affixed five "coupons," or interest tickets, due at the expiration of each successive half-year. The holder of a note has simply to cut off one of these coupons, present it at the nearest bank or Government Agency, and receive his interest; the note itself need not be presented at all. Or a coupon thus payable will everywhere be equivalent, when due, to money.

Thus, while this loan presents great advantages to large capitalists, it offers special inducements to those who wish to make a safe and profitable investment of small saving. It is in every way the best Savings' Bank; for every institution of this kind must somehow invest its deposits profitably in order to pay interest and expenses. They will invest largely in this loan, as the best investment. But from the gross interest which they receive they must deduct largely for the expenses of the Bank. Their usual rate of interest allowed to depositors is 5 per cent. upon sums over \$500. The persons who invest directly with Government will receive almost 50 per cent. more. Thus the man who deposits \$1000 in a private Savings' Bank receives 50 dollars a year interest; if he deposits the same sum in this National Savings' Bank he receives 75 dollars. For those who wish to find a safe, convenient, and profitable means of investing the surplus earning which they have reserved for their old age or for the benefit of their children, there is nothing which presents so many advantages as this National Loan.

It is convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing bond. At the expiration of three years a holder of the notes of the 7.30 loan has the option of accepting payment in full or of funding his notes in a six per cent. gold interest bond, the principal payable in not less than five nor more than twenty years from its date as the Government may elect. For six months past, these bonds have ranged at an average premium of about eight per cent. in the New York market, and have sold at 109 to-day (Aug. 12th), thus making the real rate of interest over ten per cent.; and besides, to make the inducement even greater, Congress by special act exempts its Treasury notes from state and municipal taxation. Could Shylock ask more? Was patriotism ever so liberally rewarded?—*Harper's Magazine.*

Stamps on Receipts.

By the new revenue law, all receipts are required to be furnished with a two cent revenue stamp. The provision has been the cause of considerable discussion as to the proper person to affix the stamp. Especially has this been considered in large corporations where extensive transactions of business require the use of great numbers of stamps. The following correspondence in reference to this subject is interesting to the business community. The treasurer of the Reading Railroad, M. S. Bradford, wrote to Commissioner Lewis at Washington, as follows: Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co., Office 227 S. Fourth Street—Philadelphia, August 9, 1864.—Joseph J. Lewis, Esq., U. S. Commissioner Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.—Sir: Please state which party must pay for the U. S. stamp?

The one who receives the money, being the maker of the receipt, or the party paying the money? Yours respectfully,

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

To this Mr. Lewis replied: Treasury Department, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, August 15, 1864.—Sir: Yours of the 9th instant is received. The question as to who shall pay the duty required on receipts on any sums of money exceeding \$20, is dependent on the circumstances attending the case.

Ordinarily at law no person is bound to give a receipt for money paid. The receipt is an instrument of evidence useful only to the person to whom it is given. If he needs a receipt it is necessary for him to furnish the stamp, or to stamp the receipt, if required, before it is signed. The person who receives the money is not obliged to give a receipt unless the other party furnishes the proper stamp.

If a person gives a receipt without requiring that the party to whom it is given shall furnish the stamp, the maker of the receipt must himself stamp the paper before he delivers it. If he fails to stamp it before he delivers it, he is liable to the penalty provided by law for the omission, but the other party may stamp it immediately upon its being received. Very respectfully,

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner. S. Bradford, Esq., Philadelphia.

There is one good wife in the country, and every man thinks he hath her.

Sidney Smith compares the whistle of a Locomotive to the squeal of a Lawyer when Satan gets him.

DOYALS PLANTATION, LA. }
August 7, 1864. }

Editor of The "Jeffersonian"

Sir: Thinking your readers would be anxious to hear how we are getting along in this quarters, I will give you a slight sketch of our "muss" on the morning of the 5th Aug. Shortly after sunrise our Pickets came into Camp and reported Rebels on all sides. In about twenty minutes we were in the saddle and ready for action, but soon discovered that the Rebs had two field pieces and a Regiment of Cavalry stationed on our right cutting us off from our re-inforcements at Baton Rouge, and two more pieces and an equal number of Cavalry on our left cutting us off from Donaldsonville, and how many pieces in our rear I cannot tell.

Our force at this point numbered about three hundred, and to stand up and fight against a far superior force, with at least six pieces of Artillery, would be folly.—Our Com., Maj. Remington, gave orders to get inside the stockade, which was done in very good order, although the Rebs were closing around us and were only about two hundred yards from us when we entered. About the time we were well in they opened on our rear with two pieces. They sent two shells very close, when their fire ceased and one of their officers came in with a flag of truce, and presented the Maj. with an order which read thus—

"To the Com. of the Federal forces at Doyals Plantation.—The Com. of the Con. forces. Col. Scott, orders an unconditional surrender of your forces and they shall be treated as prisoners of war. As my force is far superior to yours and you are completely surrounded, your compliance will prevent the unnecessary effusion of blood. I give you five minutes to consider." To which our Commander replied that he would give him his reply in less time than five minutes. He then told his men their only chance was, to cut their way through the Rebel lines below, and reach our re-inforcements which were nine miles distant. Placing himself in front he gave the command to form column on the road, which was done in a moment, then to draw Revolvers and forward march. The Major dashed off, and his command did the same toward their lines. The Rebels stood until we came within a short distance of them when the head of our column fired into theirs. They returned fire and broke and ran in confusion, leaving the road clear for us. They still kept up a sharp fire from their line formed toward our rear, and threw several rounds of grape and canister at our rear, all of which were aimed too high, and strange to say, only one Captain and private was wounded on our side in making the charge. They then closed in around our quarters taking quite a number of sick prisoners, and a number of well ones who chose to remain, among which were two officers, making in all about 90 men, with their horses and equipments. They then began to pillage and destroy all within their reach, loading all our wagons with their spoils, and beat one of our teamsters severely for refusing to drive away his own team. They had about two hours to complete their work of destruction when our Gun Boats came to the scene. As soon as they made their appearance the Johnny's took to their scrapers, and the negroes say they retired in great confusion with their booty. When we returned, (which we did under cover of our Gun Boats,) we found they had completely robbed us of every particle of clothing, blankets, and everything that could be of any possible use to them.

Lieut. Burgess with a small detachment harassed their rear, for some ten miles, making several gallant charges on their rear guard, but his force only numbering about 21 men, he had to return to camp.

We are now occupying our old quarters, and our duty is very hard owing to our losing so many men in prisoners. I hope my effort to give you something like a detail of our affairs, may prove interesting to your readers. If so I will be satisfied. This is a correct account of the whole affair. Adieu for this time. Yours &c., E. S. C. HORN, "H" Com. Scotts 900 Cavalry.

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

The Rebel Cause Failing from Exhaustion—Letter from General Seymour, Late a Prisoner of War.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19, 1864.
To the Editor of the N. Y. Times: I have just received the following most interesting letter from General Seymour, lately released from "under fire" at Charleston. As an old West Point officer, with General Anderson at Sumpter, and stationed many years in the South, he knows the Southern people well. He is a brave, true soldier, devoted to the Union, and, although at the time of the unfortunate battle in Florida, he was accused of lukewarmness by those ignorant of his character, he has proved, by his action on many a battle-field, as well as by his plucky talk to the rebels at Gordonville, when captured in May last, that he was every inch loyal to the old flag.

Yours, &c., W. E. D., Jr. WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 15, 1864.
MY DEAR SIR: You ask for my im-

pressions of the present condition of the Southern Confederacy, and you shall have them. For the benefit of our cause I wish they might be impressed upon every soul in the land, that the confidence begotten of my three months' observations in the interior of the South might be shared by every man who has the least connection with the responsibilities of this struggle. And I am sure that these opinions are not peculiar to myself. Every one of the fifty officers just exchanged will express the same—every one of them, whether from the jails of Charleston, or the pens of Macon and Andersonville, will confidently tell the same story.

The rebel cause is fast failing from exhaustion. Their two grand armies have been reinforced this summer from the last resources of the South. From every corner of the land, every old man and every boy capable of bearing a rifle has been impressed, willingly or unwillingly, and hurried to the front. Lee's army was the first so strengthened. It was at the expense of Hood's. Gov. Brown told the truth with a plainness that was very bitter, but it was none the less the truth. Let me extract a few prominent statements from his proclamation of July 9, addressed to the "Reserved Militia of Georgia:"

"A late correspondence with the President of the Confederate States satisfied my mind that Georgia is to be left to her own resources to supply the reinforcements to Gen. Johnston's army, which are indispensable to the protection of Atlanta, and to prevent the State from being overrun by the overwhelming numbers now under command of the Federal general upon our soil.

"But there is need of further reinforcements, as will be seen by the accompanying letter of Gen. Johnston. * * * And it becomes my duty to call forth every man in the State able to bear arms, as fast as they can be armed, to aid in the defence of our homes, our altars, and the graves of our ancestors.

"If the Confederate Government will not send the large cavalry force (now engaged in raiding and repelling raids) to destroy the long line of railroads over which General Sherman brings his supplies from Nashville, and thus compel him to retreat with the loss of most of his army, the people of Georgia, who have already been drawn upon more heavily in proportion to population than those of any other State in the Confederacy, must at all hazards, and at any sacrifice, rush to the front.

"If Gen. Johnston's army is destroyed, the Gulf States are thrown open to the enemy, and we are ruined."

There must, indeed, have been desperate weakness when Georgia, and the Southern cause with it, were so neglected that Lee's army might be made equal to the task of holding Grant to the Potomac or the James and the people of the South are intelligent enough to understand and to appreciate this fact, and they have lost heart accordingly.

The following is from a letter written by one rebel to another that accidentally fell into the hands of one of my fellow-prisoners, and for the authenticity of which I vouch:

"Very few persons are preparing to obey the late call of the Governor. His summons will meet with no response here. The people are soul-sick, and heartily tired of this hateful, hopeless strife. They would end it if they could; but our would-be rulers will take good care that no opportunity be given the people to vote against it. By lies, by fraud, and by chicanery this revolution was inaugurated; by force, by tyranny, and the suppression of truth it is sustained. It is nearly time that it should end, and of sheer depletion it must end before long. We have had enough of want and of woe, enough of cruelty and carnage, enough of cripples and corpses. There is an abundance of bereaved parents, weeping widows and orphaned children in the land. If we can, let us not increase the number. The men who, to aggrandize themselves, or to gratify their own political ambition, brought this cruel war upon a peaceful and prosperous country, will have to render a fearful account of their misdeeds to a wronged, robbed, and outraged people. Earth has no punishment sufficiently meet for their villainy here, and hell will hardly be hot enough to scathe them hereafter."

There is certainly a no small proportion of the Southern people (despite the lying declarations of their journals, as we had good occasion to learn, that not only favor the progress of our arms, but that daily pray that this exterminating war may soon be brought to a finality by our complete and perfect success. They have had too much of despotism—not enough of the triumph promised them. Many intelligent Southern gentlemen do, indeed, express strong hopes of their ultimate independence, but such hope is not shared by the masses. Disappointed from the first in not having been acknowledged by foreign Powers—more bitterly disappointed in their general expectation that Northern cowardice or dissension would secure their ends, but a single chance remains, and that is the result of our next election for President. If a Democrat succeeds to Mr. Lincoln, they profess to feel sure of negotiations, and sure of their Confederacy. They believe a Democrat will be elected. In Mr. Lincoln's reelection they see only subjugation, annihilation, for the war must then continue, and continuance is their failure and ruin.

ly hung, by loyal acclamation, to the lamp posts in front of his own Presidential mansion.

However that may be, if we are but true ourselves there can be no result. What we now need is men—only men—not substitutes or hirelings who go forth for any motive but the country's good, and produce but little beyond depreciating our armies—but MEN—such as really constitute the State, and boast of being freemen and the sons of freemen. If these fail to support their country's cause in her hour of peril, they are unworthy of continuing freemen, and should blush ever to exercise a freeman's privileges.

But if bounties must be paid, let it be in Southern land, not in Northern gold; and armies of emigrants, whose sons may aspire to even the rule of the nation, will cross the seas to win the broad acres that disloyalty has forfeited to the State.

To every intelligent soldier who has fought through all these indecisive campaigns on almost numberless indecisive fields, the question constantly arises, with touching force, why we do not overwhelm our enemies?

Tens of thousands of lives are lost because our array of strength is so disproportionately less than that against which we battle. Everywhere we meet on nearly equal terms, where we might well have four to one. The cost to us in blood and treasure, of a prolonged war, can hardly be foreseen—the economy is infinite of such an effort as the glorious North should put forth.

The South will fight as long as the struggle is equal; it will submit to such preponderance as we should show in every field.

Glance at the summer's campaigns. If Sherman had but 50,000 or 75,000 more men near, the South would be lost, because Hood would be annihilated. If Meade had moved in the spring with reserves of 75,000 to 100,000 men, Lee would have been hopelessly crushed—Even at this moment a third column of 40,000 to 50,000 rightly moved, would give unopposed blows to the Confederacy from which she could never rise.

What folly then to struggle on in this way, when we can send to the field five times the force already there. What weakness to think we cannot conquer the South. Behind the James only boys and old men are to be seen, while here men buy and sell as in the olden days of quiet, and regiments of able-bodied citizens crowd the streets of our cities.

There is but one course consistent with safety or honor. Let the people awake to a sense of their dignity and strength, and a few months of comparatively trifling exertion of such effort as alone is worthy of the great work, and the rebellion will crumble before us. Fill this draft promptly and willingly, with good and true men; send a few spare thousands over rather than under the call, and the summer sun of 1865 will shine upon a regenerated land.

There are some who speak of peace!—Of all Yankees the Southern most seems those who do not fight, but are glad enough to employ them, as they do their slaves, to perform their dirty work.—Peace for the South will be sweet indeed; for us, except through Southern subjugation, but anarchy and war forever.—The Pacific, the Western, the Eastern States would at once fall asunder. The South would be dominant, and the people of the North would deserve to be driven a-field, under negro overseers, to hoe corn and cotton for Southern masters.

But no faint-hearted or short sighted policy can set aside the eternal decree of the Almighty, who has planted no lines of disunion between the Atlantic and the Western deserts—between the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico—that signify His will that we should be separated; and unless so separated peace is a delusion, and its advocacy a treason against the wisest and holiest interests of our country.

It has been with a trust that renewed hope and vigor might be given, when vigor and hope are needful, that I have written, and you have my consent to using this as you please; and I am Very truly yours, T. SEYMOUR, Brigadier General United States Volunteers. To W. E. Dodge, Jr. Esq., New York.

A Little Bit of History.

By reference, says the Troy Times, to the Constitution of New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, formed before the date of the Constitution of the United States and in force at its adoption, and also to the Constitution of Georgia and Pennsylvania, formed soon afterward, it appears that in respect to the qualification of electors for the most numerous branches of the State Legislatures, there was no distinction on account of color in those nine States. Connecticut and Rhode Island, being under the old royal charters, could have none. South Carolina, by its Constitution of 1776, allowed negroes to vote, but in 1798 the privilege was restricted to every "white man," &c. In Delaware, by act of February 3, 1787, emancipated slaves and their issue were debarred "the privilege of voting at elections or being elected." And even this seems to have been a violation of the letter of the Constitution of the State. It is well known, among intelligent men, that the practice of admitting free men of color to vote obtained universally as first among all of the original "old thirteen." In Virginia negroes voted side by side with white men until 1830!

An Irishman writing from Philadelphia the other day to his friend in the old country, concludes a letter thus: "If ever it's me fortune to live till I do—and God nose whether it is so—I'll visit old Ireland before I leave Philadelphia."

The military definition of a kiss—A report at Headquarters.