

THE JEFFERSONIAN.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Science, Morality, and General Intelligence.

VOL. 23.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA. SEPTEMBER 29, 1864.

NO. 22

Published by Theodore Schoch.

TERMS—Two dollars a year in advance—and if no bill before the end of the year, two dollars and fifty cents, will be charged.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.
Advertisements of one square (eight lines) or less, one or three insertions \$1.50. Each additional insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in proportion.

JOB PRINTING,

OF ALL KINDS,

Executed in the highest style of the Art, and on the most reasonable terms.

HOW THE SOLDIERS TALK.

BY PRIVATE MILES O'REILLY.

We have heard the rebel yell.
We have heard the Union shout,
We have weighed the matter very well
And mean to fight it out;
In victory's happy glow,
In the gloom of utter rout,
We have pledged ourselves—"Come weal or woe,
By heaven! we fight it out."
Tis now too late to question
What brought the war about:
'Tis a thing of pride and passion,
And we mean to fight it out
Let the "big wigs" use the pen,
Let them caucus, let them spout,
We are half a million weaned men
And mean to fight it out.
Our dead, our loved, are crying,
From many a stormed redoubt,
In the swamps and trenches lying
"Oh, comrades, fight it out!"
'Twas our comfort as we fell
To hear your gathering shout,
Rolling back the rebels' weaker yell—
God speed you, fight it out!"
The negro—free or slave—
We care no pin about,
But for the flag our fathers gave
We mean to fight it out!
And while that banner brave
One rebel rag shall flout,
With volleying arm, and flashing glaive
By heaven, we fight it out!
Oh, we've heard the rebel yell,
We've heard the Union shout,
We have weighed the matter very well
And mean to fight it out;
In the flush of perfect triumph,
And the gloom of utter rout,
We have sworn on many a bloody field
"We mean to fight it out!"

A Sharp Retort.

The La Crosse Democrat is responsible for the following good thing:—At one of the hotels in our city, the landlord said to a boarder—
"See here, Mr.—, the chambermaid found a hair-pin in your bed this morning, and it will not answer."
"Well," replied the boarder, "I found a hair in the butter this morning, but it did not prove you had a woman in it."
The two men looked at each other for about ten seconds, when each smiled and went his way, no doubt pondering on the peculiarities of circumstantial evidence.

☞ The Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, last week, beautifully defined a Kentucky Copperhead to be a man that "had a double-grained love for the nigger and a double-grained hatred of the Government—a man who hates the Government because he loves negro slaves better than his own soul." The Kentucky "critter" is surprisingly like the Pennsylvania.

☞ Two boys were reading the McClellan placard:
"What's C. B. for? What's his name?" said one.
"Gun Boat McClellan," was the reply.
"What do they call him Gun Boat McClellan for?"

"Because he was six hours on board of one at the Malvern Hill fight, and don't remember anything about it."—Tribune.

A Voice for the Union.

On Tuesday a vote for the Presidency was taken at the Haddington Military Hospital, where there are upwards of a thousand sick and wounded men, nine hundred and sixty of whom are voters.—The result was as follows:

Lincoln,	610
McClellan,	350
Fremont,	—
Majority for Lincoln,	260

A Card.

My attention has been called to the fact that my name appears in *The World* newspaper in the list (Stand No. 1) of the McClellan Ratification Meeting held in this city on the 17th inst. This use of it was unknown to me, and was wholly unauthorized by me. I had no part in the election of Mr. Lincoln, being then in favor of Mr. Douglas, but I intend to vote for him in November next, in opposition to the platform of the Chicago Convention and its candidates. It is my opinion that by a vigorous prosecution of the war the Rebellion will be overthrown sooner than by an immediate cessation of hostilities, or by a resort to the arts of diplomacy. Your obedient servant,
F. B. CUTTING.
New York, Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1864.

The Mode in Which Soldiers Shall Vote.

The following is an abstract of the bill prescribing the manner in which the soldiers shall vote:

Section 1 provides that whenever any of the qualified electors of this commonwealth shall be in actual military service under a requisition from the President or Governor, and consequently absent on the day of holding general, special or Presidential elections, they shall be entitled to exercise the right of suffrage as fully as if they were present at their proper places of voting; and the right of such vote is not to be impaired by reason of his being credited for bounty in any other locality than his actual residence.

Section 2. A poll is to be opened in each company, composed in whole or part of Pennsylvania soldiers, at the quarters, of the captain or other officer, and all electors of said company who shall be within one mile of such quarters on the day of election, and not be prevented from returning by the proximity of the enemy or orders of commanders, shall vote at such headquarters and no other place. Officers other than those of a company, the other voters detached and absent from their companies, or in any military or naval hospital, or in any vessel or navy yard, may vote at such other polls as are most convenient to them.—When there are ten or more electors unable to attend at the company polls or proper place of election, they may open a poll at such place as they may select.

Section 3. The polls are not to be opened before seven o'clock, and must be kept open three hours, or, if deemed necessary in order to receive all the votes, until seven o'clock in the evening.

Section 4. Before opening the polls the electors present shall elect, *viva voce*, three persons for judges, and the judges shall appoint two clerks, and prepare boxes for the ballots.

Section 5. Before receiving any votes the judges and clerks shall be sworn to observe the law and guard against fraud and deceit, and this oath must be entered on the poll-book and signed by the judges and clerks.

Section 6. All voting shall be by ballot, and the applicant to vote, if challenged, must be examined under oath by the judges as to his right to vote in the precinct of which he claims residence.

Section 7. Separate poll-books shall be kept, and separate returns made, for the voters of each city or county. The poll-books shall name the company and regiment, and post, place or hospital in which the election is held. The county and township, city, ward, precinct or election district of such voter shall be endorsed opposite his name on the poll-books, of which each clerk shall keep one.

Section 8. The tickets shall have upon them the names of all officers for whom the elector desires to vote.

Section 9. On receiving the ticket the judges shall pronounce audibly the name of the elector presenting it, and if satisfied of the right of the elector to vote, and he is not challenged, shall deposit the ballot in the proper box, while the clerks register the name and legal residence of the voter in their poll-books.

Section 10. At the close of the polls the number of votes must be counted, set down, and certified to at the foot of the poll-books.

Section 11. After the poll-books are signed the ballots are to be counted, each judge reading the names thereon, and the third stringing the vote of each county on a separate string, and carefully preserving the same.

Section 12. Where two tickets are folded together, both are to be thrown out, and where two ballots are voted together for the same office, neither is to be counted for that office.

Section 13. Each clerk shall keep, in addition to the poll-book, a list of the voters for each county, which shall constitute part of the poll-book.

Section 14. The number of voters on these county poll lists must also be set down and certified.

Section 15 and 16. Prescribe the form of poll-book, and the manner of entering the returns.

Section 17. After canvassing the votes, the judges will seal up and send the poll-book, lists, and ballots to the prothonotary of the proper county, and secure the other poll-book and lists, to be called for by the Commissioner appointed under the act. If not called for within ten days, the second book, &c., are to be sent to the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Section 18. The Prothonotary must furnish the Return Judges with a certified copy of returns so received.

Sections 19 and 20. The Return Judges of the several counties shall adjourn to meet on the third Friday after any general or Presidential election, to count the soldiers vote, &c. If two or more counties are connected in said election, the meeting of the Judges from each postponed until the Friday following.

Section 21. In Presidential elections, all returns received by the Secretary of the Commonwealth are to be compared with the county returns, for the correction of the latter.

Section 22. All elections are to be subject to contest as under present laws.

Section 23. The Secretary of the Commonwealth is required to provide a sufficient number of copies of this law, together with extracts from the general election laws, blank forms of poll-books, tally-lists, and returns, postage stamps, &c., and forward the same by Commission-

sioners, or otherwise, to the commanding officers of companies, detached posts and hospitals, who shall deliver the same to the election judges on the day of election, but no election is to be invalidated by reason of such blanks not being received.

Sections 24, 25, 26, 27. The Governor is to appoint such commissioners, one to each Pennsylvania regiment in service, as to be necessary to carry out the law. Said Commissioners are to be sworn to fulfill their duties, under penalty of \$1,000 or imprisonment for one year. They are to deliver four copies of the laws and at least two sets of blanks, to the commanding officer of every company and part of company, provide for opening polls and call for one copy of the poll-book after the election. They are to be paid ten cents per mile for traveling to and from their respective regiments, and may vote at one of the company polls. No failure of commissioners to visit regiments shall invalidate any election under the act.

Sections 28, 29. The officers authorized to conduct elections are to be subject to the usual penalties for non-fulfillment of duties. They are to receive no compensation.

Section 30. When the Sheriff issues his proclamation for an election, he shall transmit immediately copies of the same to the troops in the field from the county.

Section 31. \$15,000 is appropriated to carry the law into effect.

Sections 32, 33. Where less than ten persons are separated from their proper company, they are to vote as follows:—Each voter is authorized, before the day of election, to place his ballot, properly folded, in a sealed envelope, together with a statement signed by the voter and his commanding officer, or some other witness, and duly sworn to, and certified before said officer, or some other competent person. This statement must set forth the following facts:

The name and proper residence of the voter.
An authority to some qualified voter at the place of his residence to cast the ballot for him.

That he is a qualified voter in the precinct where he proposes to vote.
That he is in the active military service, and give the name of the organization of which he is a member.

That he has not sent his ballots to any other person than the one so authorized.
That he will not attempt to vote at any poll opened on said election day, at any place whatsoever.

That he has not been dishonorably dismissed from service.
And that he is now stationed at—

Said sealed envelope, ballots and statement are to be sent by mail, or otherwise, to the proper person, with the endorsement on the sealed part, thereof, "Soldier's ballot for — township (ward or borough), in the county of —," &c.

Sections 35, 36, 37. The elector to whom this ballot is sent, shall deliver it unopened, on the day of election at the proper polls. The election officer shall open it in the presence of the Board, and deposit the ballots and the accompanying papers as other ballots are deposited.—The person delivering the ballot shall, on demand of any elector, be compelled to testify on oath that he has delivered it in the same state as when received, and that he has not opened it or changed or altered the contents. The right to vote of the person sending the ballot may be challenged, the same as if he were personally present. Any election officer refusing to receive and count such vote, excepting when fraudulent, and any elector to whom such ballot is sent refusing to present it at the proper poll, are punishable by \$500 fine and one year's imprisonment. Any person making false oath touching these matters is subject to a penalty of \$1,000 fine and five years' imprisonment.

Section 38. The Secretary of State shall prepare and furnish the necessary blanks to carry out this act.

Section 39. In case of an elector in military service on a vessel, the master of said vessel shall be competent to take affidavit and written statement of said elector.

Section 40. Assessors are required to assess a county tax of ten cents on every non-commissioned officer and private, and the usual tax on every commissioned officer, known by them to be in the military service of the United States or of the State, in the army or navy, and when names shall have been omitted they must be added on application of any resident of the district. Non-commissioned officers and privates are to be exempt from all other personal taxes when in service.—On demand of any citizen of the district the assessor must furnish a certificate of such regular or additional assessment, and on presentation to the tax collector of the district or County Treasurer he shall receive the tax from the party offering it and endorse a receipt therefor on said certificate. Where the name has been certified on the assessment books no quereid. This certificate shall only be evidence of payment of taxes, and shall not preclude a demand for other evidence of a right to vote. The penalty for non-compliance on the part of assessors, collectors or treasurers, shall not be less than \$20, nor more than 200.

When is a wall like a fish? When it is sealed.

JOHN WENTWORTH ON VALLANDIGHAM.

On Saturday night, preceeding the Democratic National Convention, says a correspondent to the N. Y. Tribune, Vallandigham made a set speech to a crowd of 10,000 persons, from the North steps of the Chicago Court-House. The harangue was soaked in gall and wormwood against the Administration, and was fierce in invective against the further prosecution of the war. The crowd was composed of Irish and Butternuts chiefly, with a sprinkling of Republicans drawn thither by curiosity, to hear what the "martyr" would have to say. He was vociferously applauded at the end of every sentence. A knot of claqueurs about the steps and stand would give the signal for cheering, and the rabble would then strike in. Among the listeners at the outskirts of the meeting was "Long John" Wentworth, who towered up a head and shoulders above the crowd. For some time past "John" has not been in very good standing in the Republican party, but has been bowing somewhat toward the Fremont movement, and has been saying, that if the Democratic Convention would nominate candidates on a war platform, he did not know but he might be tempted to support them.

Then, when Vallandigham had finished his two hours' declamation against the Government and the continuance of the war, in which he denounced the doctrine of "coercion" and contended for the "sovereignty of the States" and the right of secession, some one in the crowd called out "Long John" "Long John." Hundreds of others joined in the call for Long John to speak. In obedience to the "call" John made his way to the stand and was introduced to the crowd by Dr. Wickersham, chairman of the meeting. The Copperheads generally expected that John was going to deliver a 'Democratic' speech and give in his adhesion to the opposition. Vallandigham in his speech had declared that one-third of the Republicans had gone over to his party! and it was supposed by many that Wentworth was one of the "third."

Below I send you a verbatim report of his remarks. It was the biggest thing of the Convention week.

There was no other Republican in Illinois that could have obtained a hearing in reply to Vallandigham from that crowd of red-hot Copperheads. The effect of the speech was electrical. It completely took the poison out of Val's harangue.—The Republicans of the city forgave "Long John" for his many past trespasses against them, and withdrew Hon. Isaac N. Arnold and Hon. I. Ward, rival candidates for Congress, from the track, and in District Convention, nominated him unanimously to represent Chicago in Congress. He will be elected by three or four thousand majority. He promises to behave himself, "quit cutting up dog," and pull true in the Republican team.—After this long preface I hope you will let your readers see the speech in full. It is short and to the point.

JOHN WENTWORTH ON VALLANDIGHAM.
On the retirement of Vallandigham from the Court House steps, the crowd called for "Long John" "Wentworth,"—the two names being synonymous in Chicago for our Police Commissioner.—Mr. Wentworth appeared on the stand, amid much cheering, and said:

"I am pleased with the opportunity which your call affords me to lay my own views of public policy and public affairs before you; and in so doing I trust I shall not be deemed an intruder, for I would not thrust myself before you nor press my views upon unwilling ears.
"It has long been a part of my political ethics that the true method of discussing public affairs was for the pros and cons to go together before the people. In every public address for the past years of my life I have enforced the correctness of this understanding.
"I therefore request the attention of all, for I am no party man. I am chained to the partisan car of no class, no interest, no organization; and to my country and to my country alone I owe fealty and render homage. I love that country. It nurtured me in my youth, it honored me in my manhood, and now when I have passed the meridian of life I love to respond to any call to plead in her behalf. (Applause.) As we cast our eyes over the land and witness the tears that everywhere prevail, and the dangers that now environ the Republic, the heart of the patriot sinks with doubt and dread.—War, with all its calamities following in its train, is convulsing the nation. The art of arms has succeeded the pursuits of peace, and nearly a million of men confront each other in battle array. Amid the horrors of war we naturally look and long for peace. The fathers and mothers of Chicago, whose sons are braving the hazards of battle and the perils of disease, long for peace. The wives of Illinois, whose husbands have perished and are perishing in the terrible struggle, send up their daily prayers for the cessation of the strife. My own wish and hope is for peace. My regret, when the mad-dened traitors of South Carolina fired upon the National ensign and forced the Federal authority into a conflict, was not more keen and poignant than my joy will be deep and sweet when they lay down their arms and cease the warfare they then so wickedly, foolishly and devilishly inaugurated. This is the peace for which we hope, for which we pray, for which we fight. This struggle is like every conflict that has ever existed since time be-

gan, and if we would have a termination of the struggle, we must conquer. The road to victory is the road to peace. It is to this alternative that we are driven—a shameful surrender, or a certain triumphant lasting victory, and consequently peace.

"I have listened with great interest to the eloquent and well considered remarks of that peculiar Democratic champion who has just addressed you from the stand. I heard him bewail, in feeling, touching terms, the existence and continuance of this 'accursed war.' In terms of indignation he has invoked against the Federal Administration for the part it has had to act in this bloody drama. But while he was thus deprecating war and violence, I listened in vain for one single breath of censure, one word of reproof from his lips, of those who first madly unchained the ugly demon, and let loose the storm of deadly hate. Why were not the vials of his wrath poured upon the head of the infamous Beauregard, and the insurgent government at Montgomery, who basely trained their cannon upon the citadel floating the national flag and shed the first blood in this fraternal fight?—Not a Federal gun had been fired, not an act of hostility committed when the rebellious chief, acting as Secretary of War for a Rebel Government, telegraphed the fatal order, 'Open fire upon Fort Sumter.' Thus the strife began. But this denunciator of war, this deprecator of strife, this messenger of peace, in his speech tonight, running through nearly an hour and a half, had not one word of denunciation and reproof for those who before God and man are guilty of its commencement.

"Why this omission, why this studied silence on the part of Mr. Vallandigham? Why are his invectives directed solely against the General Government which when assailed only then attacked? Does Mr. Vallandigham wish to be understood that the act of the traitors in opening the strife is not worthy of censure, while the act of the Government in opposing force is entitled to an hour's tempestuous denunciation?"

[At this point of his remarks, the Copperheads discovered that they had caught a Tartar, and set up a volley of cat calls, groans, hisses, and other marks of disapproval. John stopped for a moment folded his arms across his breast, and looking down on the noisy crowd for a minute or two from an altitude of eight feet six inches in his stocking sole, roared out in a voice of thunder: "Boys, you can't cry me down. I have stronger lungs and greater endurance than you have. You invited me to address you, and I accepted. You must stand to your bargain, and I am bound to stick to my part of it. Your motto is free speech, and I claim the benefit of it." The crowd laughed, gave up beat, and shouted "Go on, go on," and there was no other interruption, except from cheers, until the close of his remarks.]

After quiet was restored, he proceeded: "I draw no uncharitable inferences myself. I arraign not the purity or honesty of his motives, but I submit that these things are worthy of remembrance. If you, my friend, are quietly marching along the street, and are brutally assaulted and fight back as becomes a man, would you not say to the man who denounced you for striking back, but had no words of censure for your assailant—would you not say to him, I ask, that he was your enemy and would have tressed up his hat at your defeat. Nor would the inference be unjust. My peace friends, if the Republicans assail your gathering here tonight and fire on your assemblage, would you be responsible for the fight that would ensue, and how would you obtain peace? by vacating the square or enforcing respect for law.

"But Mr. Vallandigham tells us to accept peace and stop fighting, and negotiate for a reconstruction. Sir, we want no 're-construction.' The old construction—the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is—the construction of Washington, Jefferson and Madison—is all we desire. Under that government we lived and prospered and were happy. Under it the West grew up, expanded, peopled with millions of men, and under it Chicago rose to be the pride of the North West and glory of the continent; and when a man talks to me about reconstruction, or prates of a new Union, I mark him as an enemy of my country and the robber of my children. The old Union, with its unfulfilled hopes its history blazing upon every page with words and deeds of deathless glory all bind to the old Union and cause me to abhor the name of reconstruction. I would say to the gentleman from Ohio and those who think with him, 'In God's name say no more about reconstruction.' But sinking every other consideration, forgetting all other motives moved by no other impulse, let your zeal, your efforts, and your energies all be directed to the maintenance of the old Constitution That is hallowed by the memory of Washington—the glorious history of our revolutionary struggle, and dearer by far is it to us and our children than any new-fashioned combination that can be hatched by any Convention. It is rarely that any good comes out of a Convention, and the proposed Convention of the States, both Rebel and loyal, is the most unpromising of the entire brood. If we want peace then let us conquer. If the South want peace let them lay down their arms and cease war. Then will I be willing to deal with them justly and generously.— Then will I try to forget the rivers of

Northern blood they have shed in their unholy struggle for Slavery. Then will I try to forget the thousands they have slain, the homes of the bereaved, the hopes they have crushed, and the hearts they have broken. But while an arm wields a sabre, while the Constitution is defiled and the laws laughed to scorn, I will uphold the authority whose solemn oath was that the Constitution should be preserved and the laws maintained.

"But Vallandigham told you that the Government could never be held together by force, that power brought to apply upon the unruly, could never reduce them to obedience. Was there ever a greater heresy uttered by the mouth of man?—No coercion! Why gentlemen, the coercive power of Government is the only safety and salvation of society. No Government, no community can exist an hour without it. It was the weakness of the articles of the old confederation that they conferred no coercive power, and the statesmen of that day saw the pressing necessity of the new Constitution. Take to-day from municipal and governmental organization the power of coercion, and society goes at once into anarchy and chaos. The weak would become the prey of the strong, and might would indeed become right. I have been told that there are those who would disturb the quiet of the gathering in this city. We, the authorities of the city, coerce them into respect for the law. Surely you should not denounce coercion. That glorious old war-horse of Democracy, General Jackson, from whose lips I inhaled the pure inspiration of Democracy, and at whose feet I received the first lessons of political and governmental duty, was gloriously free from this modern heresy.—His celebrated proclamation against nullifiers, in which coercion gleamed and glistened in every line, will give him a name and an immortality in history, when the maligners and denunciators of his policy shall have been forgotten. I therefore stand for General Jackson and against Vallandigham. Will you stand for Vallandigham and against Gen. Jackson?"

But I will not press the matter further. The attention you have given me fills me with gratitude, and leads me to hope that the canvass will not be marked by such bigotry and intolerance as usually attend political campaigns. Our interests are one, our hopes are identical. Let us therefore meet and discuss this matter in a spirit of fraternal love, and good will flow from the interchange of opinion, and together we will reap the rich harvest of wealth and glory that awaits our country. As the children of a common destiny, the pathway of our progress should be marked by no shameful bickerings, no jarrings, no discord. Differ we may—differ we must. But the difference may be honest, and the association not unfriendly, but arm in arm, two by two, let us push on in the race of civilization and progress, and reach the summit of greatness and glory, a proud example of a free, enlightened, and tolerant people, who love Union, Liberty, and Law; who, when their country was assailed, defended it, and when treason reared its bloody banner, beat it back, and handed down to posterity the rich legacy of their fathers.

(The speaker retired amid great applause.)

"Crack! crack! went the rifles, and after each crack,
We heard a quick gallop—up rode Little Mac."

One of *The World's* "campaign songs," from which we take these two lines, has naturally given rise to considerable speculation; much curiosity existing to know on which field of battle the "young Napoleon" thus enacted the role of his predecessor at the Bridge of Lodi. Some of our cotemporaries are calling for information upon this point.

These inquiries have probably been misled by a typographical error in the text as printed, for the change of one little monosyllable clears up the whole mystery as completely as in some of the obscure passages of Shakespeare. The lines should read,

"Crack! crack! went the rifles, and after each crack,
We heard a quick gallop—off rode Little Mac."

And they would apply to almost any of the great battles with which Gen. McClellan's name is connected, and be in perfect keeping with the truth of history.—Tribune.

Cashiered for Cowardice.

A general court martial, sitting at Charlestown, Va., has sentenced Colonel John F. Stanton, of the 78th [67th?] Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be cashiered for disobedience of orders and for cowardice.

Amid the General joy of loyal men over Sheridan's victory, whose fees were downcast last week? Who felt that the great triumph in the Shenandoah rung the knell of their selfish hopes?—What two parties in America joined in lamenting this great victory for the Union? The party which Jefferson Davis leads in Richmond, and which George B. McClellan leads in the North. They yesterday together sat in sackcloth and ashes, their hopes alike shattered by the blow which was struck for the Union on Monday.

We appeal to the patriot North: Does a party whose hopes of political success are identified with the military success of the Rebellion-deserve of our support?