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STARTLING DISCLOSURE.

Democratic Fraud Upon the Soldiers.

Their Letters Opened and the Votes Changed.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. Washington, Oct. 26, 1864.

The Military Commission, Major-General Doubleday, President, was ordered to suspend the trial of the blockade-traders to-day, and proceed to Baltimore forthwith, to investigate and try a recently-discovered case of most astounding fraud and forgery connected with the New-York State soldiers votes.

The commission will leave by the first train to-morrow morning.

The charges are in brief, substituting "McClellan" for "Lincoln" votes in the original envelopes submitted by the soldiers, and in forging names thereto.

One box, over three feet long, containing many thousands of these fraudulent votes, has been seized. Others are known to have been sent to New-York.

The developments in this case promise to be of the most startling character.

From Another Correspondent.

Washington, Oct. 26, 1864.

ASTONISHING discoveries have been made by the Government of intended frauds in regard to soldiers' votes.

The grounds of the confidence of leading Democrats of being able to carry New-York are now understood.

A systematic and wide-spread conspiracy has been brought to light carried on by agents here, at Baltimore, Harper's Ferry, and in the Army of the Potomac, under the immediate supervision and direction of the party in that State. Several of these agents have been arrested, and are now in jail, and others will be arrested as fast as proof can be collected, and proper provision can be made for their trial.

Men now in custody have been actively engaged in this business for weeks, and as one of the parties involved declares, forged ballots of this kind have been forwarded in dry goods' boxes full to New-York and Albany.

Judge Holt, the Judge Advocate General, has had the papers laid before him, and has prepared a brief report on the subject. He pronounces the crime thus committed to be one of the most serious character, and it will be dealt with as such by the Government.

A Military Commission has already been ordered, and will meet to-morrow morning in Baltimore, under the Presidency of Gen. Doubleday, for the trial of two of the leading actors in this conspiracy, who are known to have been in direct and constant communication with leading members of the party.

The testimony in their cases, which I have seen and read, is full, direct and conclusive. It will leave no doubt in the room for doubt that a gigantic conspiracy has been at work for months in maturing and executing a plan for defrauding the soldiers of their votes, and for overwhelming the suffrage of citizens at home, by the forged votes of thousands and tens of thousands of soldiers who have fallen in battle or died in the hospitals, or who have never existed. In some cases sealed envelopes containing "Lincoln" ballots have been opened and "McClellan" ballots have been substituted; but the main reliance of the conspirators has been in the forgery of signatures of pretended soldiers to papers transmitting "McClellan and Seymour" votes.

The court martial which meets to-morrow for the purpose of trying the parties already arrested, will make short work of the case, and the Government will not hesitate to carry into effect whatever sentence they may pronounce.

Other parties implicated will be sent before them as rapidly as possible; and all the agents in the affair are under the vigilant surveillance of the Government.

You must not be surprised if these disclosures and arrests should touch some persons high in political authority.

Among other things discovered in this city, was the headquarters of a set of gentlemen busily engaged in filling up commissions of agents, signed in blank, and some of the parties involved themselves hold commissions.

Baltimore, Oct. 27, 1864.

It is alleged that extensive frauds have been discovered in this city and Washington on the part of the Commissioners of New-York State to receive and forward the votes of soldiers. Two State Agents, M. J. Ferry of Canton, St. Lawrence County, and Edward Donohue of Albany, have been arrested, and were brought for trial this morning before the Military Commission, of which Maj.-Gen. Abner Doubleday is President, and Col. John A. Foster, of the 195th New-York, Judge Advocate. The following charge and specifications were read:

Charges and specifications preferred against Edward Donohue, jr., and M. J. Ferry.

Charge: Conduct prejudicial to the welfare of the service by falsely personating and representing officers and soldiers in the service of the United States, and in such assumed capacity falsely and fraudulently signing and forging names as and for the names of officers and soldiers in such service.

Specifications: In this that said Edward Donohue, jr., and J. M. Ferry, being ostensibly authorized as the agent for the State of New-York for the purpose of receiving the votes of the soldiers of the United States for Electors of the State of New-York at the general election to be held on the 8th day of November, 1864, did falsely and fraudulently personate officers and soldiers who have been or now are, or who purport to be in the military service of the United States, and did falsely and frequently sign and forge and also caused to be signed and forged to the blanks issued under and pursuant to chapter 253, of the Laws of the State of New-York, passed April 21st, 1864 entitled "An act to enable qualified electors of the State absent therefrom, and in the military service of the United States in the army and navy thereof, to vote," names purporting to be the names of officers and soldiers in the military service of the United States and qualified electors of the State of New-York and absent therefrom, said blanks being issued under said law, and intended to be used for the purpose of transmitting the vote of the soldiers, signed the same to his proper attorney, to be used at the general election to be held in said State on the 8th day of November, 1864; all this being done by said Donohue and Ferry with the intent and for the purpose of having such blanks so signed, used as and for the act and deed of the officers and soldiers whose names purported to be signed thereto, and in fraud of their rights as such electors; all this at the cities of Baltimore and Washington, during the month of October, 1864.

On the conclusion of the reading of the above Ferry plead guilty to a portion of the charges, and said he signed the names of some. In answer to Judge Advocate Foster, who stated that his pleading to the charge should be either general or special, he said he desired to have counsel. He was informed that he could send for any person he should choose as his counsel, and immediately sent for a lawyer of this city. Donohue plead a general denial of the whole affair and wanted to be represented by counsel from Albany or New-York. He said he thought the matter belonged to a civil tribunal instead of a military. He requested to know if Reverdy Johnson was to be had, as he was confident he would defend him. Gen. Doubleday and Judge Advocate Foster said they had no objection to postpone the case as the prisoners had no counsel, in order to allow them to obtain it, and accordingly adjourned till Friday at 10 o'clock.

Donohue then telegraphed to Peter Caggar and Sanford E. Church, notifying them of their arrest, and desiring them to obtain counsel for them immediately.

It is stated that seven dry goods boxes of votes for the Democratic National and State nominees have been forwarded from here by express. Several packages of the alleged forged tickets are in the hands of the Commission, with letters, &c., involving parties in New-York.

Important additional disclosures are expected to-morrow. Some letters and documents will be adduced of great importance. It is understood that the fraud was discovered by a Clinton County Agent of the Union Committee, who called upon Ferrey to make certain inquiries. Ferrey mistook his political character and discovered the matter to him, when after obtaining a full knowledge of the facts, he communicated the matter to Gen. Wallace, when the parties were arrested.

FERRY'S CONFESSION.

After the adjournment of the Court, Mr. Ferry made the following full confession:

I do not recollect the time when the first papers were forged, but it was in the presence of O. K. Wood, of Clinton County; it was done in my office, No. 85 Fayette-st., Baltimore; I am, and have been for the past two years, the Agent for the State of New-York, appointed by Gov. Seymour, to look after the sick and wounded soldiers of New-York; I first saw Wood on Wednesday of last week, at my office; he came and represented himself as an agent of the Central Committee of his country to look after its local ticket; he talked about the way in which votes could be taken; it was agreed that we should sign the names of soldiers and officers and then send them home to have the local tickets filled in; I made out small papers; I signed the names of soldiers on quite a number of them; I cannot tell what names we signed; the papers are now in the bundle on the table; I did not sign names of officers, but Donohue signed any quantity of them; there was a large package of these papers left with me which I destroyed; that package contained over 200; Donohue signed them all; the idea of forging these papers was first suggested by a man named Stephen Maxon; he is from the Western part of the State of New-York; I do not know how from what county; he

is not in the service; he is a State agent; I cannot say at what time it was first proposed to forge these papers; it was almost two weeks ago; I do not think there was anybody present but Donohue and myself when Mason first proposed to forge the papers; there was a man named Bandy in my office; he is now in New-York; also a man named H. Newcomb; I never saw him until he came there; he is a lawyer in Albany; part of the forged papers were made in my office, and part were brought there; they were usually brought in a bundle tied up; I do not know who brought them; I had no letters from Peter Caggar, except what were found in my desk; I never knew of any correspondence on this subject with Gen. Farrell, the Commissary of Subsistence, except the package which you have; the package contained a lot of blank envelopes and power of attorney, with a letter from Gen. Farrell, marked "confidential," which contained a list of the names of the residents of Columbia County; I did not let any one know I destroyed the forged papers left with me, but told my associates that I sent them to different parties in the State to be mailed; a young man came from Washington on Friday or Saturday last, saying if I had any spare blanks to send them on to Washington; I am not certain that he did or did not say anything about there being twenty men over there who could attend to these matters; I do not know how many forged papers were sent off; but I heard them say they sent them from Washington by the dry goods box full; I do not recollect hearing them talk disparagingly, but they talked quite jubilantly and confidently; I sent a package of forged papers to General Farrell with the following letter:

"Baltimore, Oct. 22, 1864.

"If you are energetic you will be able to get the within votes all arranged for the 8th of November. I should have done more to them, but I have not time; they are all on the square, the same as the Blacks got theirs. Neither would bear close scrutiny. Ed. Donohue said send this on to you, and I have done it."

"Yours truly, DEMOCRAT."

"P. S.—They are all soldiers; company and regiment. All O. K. The rest I have nothing to say. If you have no use for them send them back."

"M. J. FERRY,
No. 85 West Fayette-st., Baltimore."

Future Prospects for Mechanics.

When the war shall have ceased, this country will present a scene of industry unparalleled in history. War always devastates and destroys, and in the old countries of the world, where slower methods and no systems are employed, it takes generations to repair the damage of a great conflict. On some of the older battle-fields of the Revolution the marks of earthworks are still plainly visible.

But in the after time, when the present struggle is decided, our mechanics will have opportunities to display their energy and skill to the utmost. The States laid waste by the tramp of contending armies must blossom anew, and be plowed, not with the fire and sword, but by the sturdy teeth of some machine. The mills which are now silent and used only as refuges for sharpshooters, must grind or saw again in the future, and the steam engines, which are rusted and bent out of shape, be repaired. The water-wheels must be adjusted so that they whirl vigorously with their loads. There are factories razed to the ground which must be again raised, and the thousands and tens of thousands of spindles which now rest idly in their frames, must fly in a short time as swiftly as air. So of those steamers which once farrowed the sea, but are now wrecked or sunk, or otherwise lost to the commerce of the world—they must be replaced—Down the sloping way to the sea, the new keels shall glide, while the sun-burnt carpenters and the engineers watch their craft's baptism with pride. The railroads shall reach out their arms again; they shall lace the prairies, they shall stretch away to the illimitable West. From all corners of our favored land, the locomotive shall bear us plenty and prosperity. Many roads are now broken and so destroyed that they will have to be surveyed and here the professional man will claim his share with the artisan. The locomotives have been burnt and destroyed by hundreds, and they will require to be reproduced with all the celerity with which our shops are capable.

Substantial rewards seem, nay, are certain, in the future for those who are laboring to restore, not destroy, the government. Mechanics, more than any other class in the community, have a direct interest in its maintenance, and should be the last—as we believe they are—to encourage its enemies in any way. Self-interest, if not patriotism, should be an incentive to put forth every effort to restore tranquility and peace.—*Scientific American.*

A "Specimen Brick."

The U. S. Christian Commission have received from Nevada a silver and gold brick, worth \$2,000 in currency, as a contribution to the cause. It is as much as a man can conveniently lift and haul, and would carry such a brick in his hat without losing his balance or his hat.—We believe it is one of several bricks of the kind the Commission has or is to receive.—*Phil. Ledger.*

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

He Repudiates the Leaders of the Democratic Party.

New York takes Snuff—Pennsylvania Sneezes.

Like "Sherridan, Sherridan, Cavalry Sherridan," George Francis Train came dashing in on Saturday evening, the 22d instant, in a style that thrilled and amused a crowded mass of people in National Hall. We make the following choice extracts from his *ad captivandum* address. After a few remarks upon his adventures in England, and his appearance at the Chicago Convention as a delegate, he thus alluded to the present position of the organization known as the Democratic party:

I will tell you who were my candidates. My candidates were the Army and Navy. [Cheers.] My platform was to drive the French out of Mexico, and England off the sea. [Cheers.] I said that my candidate was the man who had, at the commencement of the war, telegraphed to New Orleans, "If any man hauls down the American flag, shoot him down." [Cheers.] My Vice-President was the Navy. I want no better man than that "Old Salamander" who chained himself to the masthead as he went into Mobile Bay. This, these Democrats said, we won't do. Then it was that I saw treason. George B. McClellan is the mere chattel of Sam Barlow, and Sam Barlow is the mere chattel of August Belmont, and Belmont is the agent of the Rothschilds, who are the agents of the Confederate Government in England. [Cheers.] They are going on sending money through these agencies to try to carry the State of Pennsylvania in November. [Cries of "They can't do it!"] When I saw this, I thought it was time for me to leave. They saw I was not for McClellan, and then it was they said, "You can't go with the Convention." I knew that the rules of Congress governed the Convention, and that a delegate for a territory could be admitted without the privilege of speaking. But it was quite nauseating to see the political maggots moving about in that Convention. [Laughter.] They didn't want a man there with an audience of 150,000 men back of him. Long went in, and he found there was no "freedom of speech" in that Convention. It was the rule of the New York rowdies. I said God bless Manhattan. I told them it was time to think of the Union and the country and that you couldn't do it upon that platform. I found the Regency and the Rothschilds ruled the entire destiny of that Convention. I know no more pitiful sight than to see the Pennsylvania delegation cringing before these New York men. When New York took snuff all Pennsylvania sneezed. [Laughter.] When New York laid an egg all Pennsylvania cackled.

I had one hundred delegates to go for Dix. In the morning, Padleton told me that "So help me God, I will do all I can to beat McClellan"—and I think he has. [Laughter.] At ten o'clock they offered him the Vice-Presidency, and he went over! I saw Vallandigham at the breakfast table, and I said to him, "You have sold out this concern, and if I can find it out I'll burst the whole thing." Vallandigham said, "Train you talk too loud!" The next morning it was all closed out. Under the idea of "pap," they supposed there was nothing but what they could carry. I saw their platform. It was the most singular amalgamation of men and things I ever saw. Soon after, I wrote my opinion of it. It was

Resolved, In order to please the Trimmer War candidate, we have war.

Resolved, In order to please the Trimmer Peace candidate, we have Peace.

Resolved, In order to please all, that the war go on until we get in. [Laughter.]

At the same time it reminded me of a little story, wherein it is related that it was

Resolved That we have a new jail.

Resolved, That the new Jail stands where the old jail stood.

Resolved, That the old be not removed until the new one be built. [Laughter.]

They nominated McClellan. They then came to me and said, "You'll join us?" I told them not much. They had got them all. It was a big cheese and had been four years toasting, and it is seldom you get so many wharf rats in one box as they did at this Convention. [Laughter.] I came back to New York, and the only noise along the route I heard was the rattle of the cars, which seemed to say "McClellan! McClellan!" and they tortured that into cheers for their candidate. [Laughter.]

I came to New York and the Regency offered me a seat in the Cabinet. I told them I knew of forty-one appointments already. I told them that I recollected that upon another occasion an individual offered vast possessions, when the devil did not own a potato patch. And when they gave cheers for McClellan, it reminded me of whistling at a funeral. When Mr. Hall, the chairman of the Philadelphia committee to write to Mr. Train to stump the State, wrote to me, I replied:

Chicago Nomination—Positive, Boil.

October Elections—Comparative Boil-er.

November Elections—Superlative Burst. I also said:

DIED,

November 8th, 1864,

The Democratic Party.

Disease.—Party on the Brain.

On the State Rights subject the distinguished speaker desired to say a few words. Of all things this doctrine, as laid down by the leaders of what has assumed the name of Democratic party, is the most absurd. Individuals make families, families make up the towns, towns make up the counties, counties make States, States make up the Union, and the Union has a flag, and a contract called a Constitution, which delegated their State sovereignty and rights to that Constitution and that flag. No State has a right to coin money; no State has a right to pass laws, to levy taxes on imports; no State has a right to do anything that is not consistent with the great Constitution of the country; that document is the supreme law of the land. [Great applause.] No State has under that Constitution any right to alter that Constitution except by a convention of two-thirds of the people; and yet the South, when Fort Sumpter was fired upon, dispensed with that letter formally. Yet there are men in the North who are blind enough to follow the lead of August Belmont, the agent of Rothschild, and say they were right.

The speaker now alluded to the doctrine of free trade as formerly advocated by the people of the South, and by them fastened on to the Democratic party—England is for free trade only when it suits her own interest.

The Democrats have been fooled, most essentially fooled, in the present contest; they are now the mere shadow of England. Who are the leaders of the Democratic party? They would sell the nation to get the public offices. [Applause.]

Now let us look at this Democratic party in another aspect. There are but two parties in this country. [Applause.]—One cheers loudly when Sherridan gains a victory. [Great cheering.] The other party does not cheer, but every victory gained by our gallant soldiers or sailors sends a pang through their bosoms. Now he did not believe in that party. [Cheers.] There are two parties—one that rejoices when our army captures forty-three pieces of artillery [cheers], the other droop their heads in despondency or swear it is a lie. [Laughter and applause.]—There are two parties—one puts up gold, when up goes the price of everything else; and the other is a party that believe success in our army will bring down the price of gold. [Applause.] There are men constantly hoping for reverses to our armies, that they may put up the price of gold in order to elect McClellan. Yet these men ask the poor man to vote for them! He would not say that the Democratic party was composed of traitors, but he well knew the leaders of that party were traitors to it, and are selling it out as sheep are sold in the shambles. [Applause.] He stood here as the representative of the people, not of a party or a part of a party, and we say down with the politicians and up with the people.— [Tremendous applause from all parts of the room.] We will never save the country by letting such politicians rule as Belmont, the agent of the Rothschilds of England. [Applause.] He had said that in the case of the riot in New York, the voice of the people there was the voice of the voice of the devil. [Laughter and applause.]

He, the speaker, did not know what to make of such men. He told Barlow that if the nomination of McClellan was not withdrawn, he would stump the State against him. [Applause.] He did not belong to any party; he was an independent man, above all party; he was for the Union, and it is well that in times such as these we have a few independent men in favor of the Union. [Tremulous applause.] He had telegraphed to-night to Governor Morton, who has just been re-elected Governor of Indiana, that in Pennsylvania we will swamp the gunboat by 50,000 majority. [Great applause.] That the crew might be saved but the leaders would be drowned, for none of them knew how to swim.

What he desired to say, and what he wished to impress upon the minds of all is this fact, that the present organization of the Democratic party was perfected in England, and thus the country is to be sold out to the Rothschilds if this party successful. He had said at Chicago that the money that was used in building the wigwam at that place was paid for by the agents of the Rothschilds. Every paper in England, except the *Star* and *Daily News*, is in favor of McClellan.

The speaker now related one or two anecdotes, and said that he never understood, until the present time, what the Apostle Paul meant when he said "the Jew first and then the Gentile." [Great laughter.] We have seen Protestant England shake hands with Catholic France to war with Russia in order to start Mahomedanism in opposition to the Greek Catholic Church! But it is strange to see four millions of Catholics being led in this country to the slaughter by their old friends the Jews. [Laughter.] He did not know what to make of it. It was a thing he could not now understand.

On one occasion, while in England, he was asked why the rebellion was not put down at once. He replied because the South was filled with Americans; if they were English they would have been wiped out long ago. [Thunders of applause.] But we should not live without learning something. This rebellion has been continued long enough for us to get some idea of English neutrality; we have become pretty well acquainted with the

nice law of nations; we can tell England that we are apt scholars, and that when Ireland fires a gun we will know how to practice the law of nations; we will then show them their own idea of neutrality, with interest added. We can then, in Baltimore, this city, New York, Boston, and hundreds of other places, fit out Tallahassee, Alabama, Florida, and send them to Cork and Belfast,—we can ship rifles and munitions of war by the hundreds of tons and still be neutral—strictly neutral. [Thunders of applause and laughter.] We Americans can show our neutrality in the shape of heavy guns and rifles as well as England, and ask no favor.

The Democratic party must be taken from the hands of Belmont and the Rothschilds. General Dix will speak; he is in favor of the movement; he will place the party on its base, and thus we can all work together like a strong band of patriots ought—arrest and maintain our power against the world, and make the enemies to America stand aghast and tremble. The speaker concluded by requesting three cheers for General Dix, the Constitution and the laws. This was responded to with deafening shouts.

The Army on Peace and the Chicago Platform.

McClellan and the Chicago platform do not get much encouragement from the Union troops. Listen to a few of the gallant leaders of our army:

Lieutenant General Grant says:

"The end is not far distant, if we will only be true to ourselves. All we want now to insure an early restoration of the Union is a determined unity of sentiment north."

Major General Dix says:

"I can have no part in any political movement of which the Chicago platform is a basis."

Major General Hooker says:

"This Union must be preserved, and there is no way of preserving it but by the power of our arms, by fighting the conspiracy to its death. This rebellion is tottering while I speak; it is going down, and will soon tumble into ruin."

Major General Logan says:

"The greatest victory of the rebels, greater than fifty Manassas, and the only one that can give them a particle of hope, will be to defeat the war party at the incoming campaign."

Major Gen. Wool says:

"Nothing for aught I can discover, will save the Union and its government but the successes of Grant, Sherman, Farragut and Sheridan."

Major Gen. Sherman says:

"I want peace, and believe it can only be reached through Union and war, and I will ever conduct war purely with a view to perfect an early success. But you cannot have peace and a division of our country. If the United States submits to a division now, it will not stop, but will go on till we reap the fate of Mexico, which is eternal war."

Major Gen. Meade says:

"Dismissing, as now useless to discuss all questions as to the origin of this war, we have daily and hourly evidences that it exists, and it can only be terminated by hard fighting, and by determined efforts to overcome the armed enemies of the government."

Major Gen. Burnside says:

"Would it not be cowardly for us to say that this rebellion cannot be crushed, and the authority of the government sustained? There can be no such thing as laying down of arms, or cessation of hostilities, until the entire authority of the government is acknowledged by every citizen of our country."

Major Gen. A. J. Smith says:

"I want to see us united from Maine to Texas—one united and happy people. There is but one way of doing this.—Rebels commence the war; now let them ask for peace! How are we to have peace? I say, when the south shall ask for peace, then it will be time to get it. Never let the north say peace; but when the south ask for it let us be merciful.—I would rather see that old flag under which I have been fighting sunk fathoms deep in the Mississippi than we should give up and sue for peace."

Gen. Truman Seymour says:

"No Democrat can be elected on a peace platform. Certain it is that the remaining hope of the south lies in Lincoln's defeat."

General George A. McCall, an old Democrat, says:

"I now believe, as I ever have believed, that if the Union is worth preserving it is worth the prosecution of the war to successful conclusion. With regard to the conduct of this war, I cannot indorse all the measures of the present administration, but I regard any administration that will energetically prosecute that will energetically prosecute the war as preferable to one that is in favor of an armistice and a convocation of the States, until the States in rebellion have laid down their arms."

Cure for a Felon.

As soon as the part begins to swell, get the tincture of lobelia and wrap the part affected with cloth saturated thoroughly with the tincture, and the felon is dead. An old physician says he has known this to cure in scores of cases, and it never fails, if applied in season.