

THE FREE SOUTH.



BEAUFORT, S. C., OCT. 15, 1864.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

The Free South
is for sale by the following Agents:

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Notice to Newsdealers and Agents.
Send in your orders as early as Monday night. Liberal terms to those ordering largely. Agents wanted in every Regiment. Address
WILKES & THOMPSON, Beaufort, S. C.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Perhaps the war has hardly afforded a more curious illustration of the changed posture of men and parties than is to be seen in the Democratic mottoes now everywhere displayed, "Free Speech! Free Press! A Free Ballot or a Free Fight!" From whose mouths issue these familiar battle cries? From those who scoffed at their legitimate authors as "freedom shriekers," scarce a decade since. FREE PRESS! out of the gloomy hollow of the past there comes an echo—"Lovejoy!" FREE SPEECH! Lo, Sumner scarred and gory! FREE BALLOT! What a wail from Kansas! And when she fought for suffrage and met fraud in arms with arms, how was the FREE FIGHT relished then by the warm defenders of a pure democracy now? What terms too strong to denounce a murderer, arson, rebellion? What haste to suppress it with all the strength of the government? "Strike a woman, will you?" said the Amazon who floored a policeman only to be herself laid prostrate immediately. Such is the picture of a party which a pitiless bully in the plenitude of its strength, whines like a cur in the impotence of its decay.

JEFF. DAVIS'S SPEECH.

Jeff recently made a speech at Macon very desperate in its tone. He says that two-thirds of the rebel soldiers are absent from the ranks, "some sick, some wounded, but most of them absent without leave." That tells the story. Of the speech the Charleston Mercury remarks: "We make no comments upon this speech; but we cannot refrain from expressing our profound regret that such a speech should have been said to have been delivered by the Chief Magistrate of the Confederate States, for we cannot make up our minds that he delivered it. We hope speedily to be able to deny its authenticity."

THE SCHOOLS.

The summer vacation having passed, and the Superintendent, Rev. George Newcomb, with many of the teachers having returned from their northern visits, we are informed that the schools in this town and several in the vicinity will be reopened on Monday, Oct. 17th. We are assured that under the direction of Mr. Newcomb, and his able corps of teachers, our school were very successfully prosecuted during the last term. We hope that a like success will attend them the coming season. The schools are free for all our children, without distinction of color.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

We have made minute enquiries as to the reported existence of yellow fever in the Department and are satisfied that no cases have occurred, either at Hilton Head or Beaufort. The quarantine regulations are very strict, and there is little

danger of an epidemic. Northern papers report that the fever had appeared in Jacksonville and St. Augustine, but we are informed that such is not the case.

It is said that the exchange of prisoners at Savannah will not take place until all danger of introducing the epidemic shall have passed.

RICHMOND.

The Richmond papers, which were suspended during the panic caused by the late movements of Grant, have resumed publication. In the New York papers of the 7th inst. we find extracts which show a greater degree of fear for the safety of the city than at any time during the war. The Examiner thus cries out and reiterates:

"Let troops be brought to Virginia from anywhere. The safety of our lines cannot be left to Lee's present army, which has too great a load on it already. An accession to our forces from some quarter is the sore need of the hour—the hour of final trial which is close at hand. That some divisions of good troops should instantly be brought to Richmond, and that its vast population of negro women and children who eat up everything should be sent forth with away, are the evident and pressing wants of the occasion.

The Examiner says they must be brought "from anywhere," but it don't state what portion of the Confederacy that is.

RISE IN GOLD.

Under the operation of the rebel movements in the West and the quietness in Grant's army, gold rose to 196. All kinds of stocks, merchandise, &c. were quoted at higher rates.

NAVAL.

Acting Master Kemball, commanding the *Nippon*, off New Inlet, N. C., reports that on the 25th ult. he discovered a long steamer painted white, with two smokestacks and two masts, coming out of Swash channel. He immediately gave chase and fired several broadsides at her, nearly every shot of which took effect. The *Nippon* then attempted to run her down, but failed owing to want of speed. Another gun-boat then joined in the chase and drove the blockade-runner aground off Half Moon Battery, where she was set on fire by her crew and destroyed. Her name was not learned.

The October Elections.

The elections held on Tuesday last in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa and Indiana have doubtless put the question of the Presidency at rest. Pennsylvania only voted for members of Congress, but the result in November will doubtless be clearly indicated. In Iowa, Ohio and Indiana State officers were elected, and the decision this month will, in all probability, be repeated in the vote for President. We will have full returns next week.

Iron-clads to visit Europe.

That noble vessel the *New Ironsides* has been overhauled and repainted, and is now in as good condition as when turned out of the hands of the builder. Her hull is now black, her rail lead color, and her masts, standing rigging and smoke-stack are white. She, together with the *Dictator*, will soon be sent to Europe. They will visit the principal ports of England, France, Holland, Denmark, and Spain. The *Ironsides* as no mere experiment in naval architecture, but a veteran, unscathed by the severest fire from the most approved artillery, will be an object of the greatest interest to the nations of Europe, and a powerful argument against any interference in American affairs.

Compensation.

President Lincoln thus wrote, April 13, 1863, to a Republican committee of Boston: "This is a world of compensation, and he who would be no slave must consent to have no slave. Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not themselves, and under a just God cannot long retain it."

FARRAGUT.

Rear Admiral Farragut arrived on the 4th inst. at Fortress Monroe, and started immediately up the James River. It is reported that he relieves Admiral Lee who is assigned to the command of the Gulf Squadron.

How New York Soldiers are to Vote.

1. Every soldier who has a right to vote if he were at home, is entitled to vote in the field. The law includes enlisted men, officers, surgeons, &c.; in a word, "every elector of the State of New York in the actual military service of the United States, in the army or navy thereof." But the elector, if not at home in his own town, must be absent from the State in order to vote under this law. He need not be with his regiment.

2. The voting law, and instructions, and printed blank forms, and envelopes, have been sent to every New York regiment in the field. Printed ballots, including the Presidential electors, and the State and Congressional tickets, have been or will be supplied in sufficient numbers.

3. We will suppose John Smith, of Co. A, 50th N. Y. Volunteers, a duly qualified voter of Goshen, Orange Co., has received his papers, and is a little puzzled how to get them properly filled up and sent home. Probably in every company there will be men to whom the matter looks a little mysterious, and who will need some advice, not about voting, but about preparing their papers. And as the papers are to be sworn to before a field officer, or captain, or adjutant, or commandant of any company on detached service, the men will in most cases be likely to go to such officer to see that the forms are correctly filled up.

4. The power of attorney should be executed by writing out the blanks as in the following specimen. We print *italics* what in the paper itself would be inserted in writing. The person to whom the power of attorney is given should be a legal voter in the same town, and the soldier will of course choose one whom he knows and can trust. Any person is competent to witness the signature.

SOLDIER'S POWER OF ATTORNEY.

In pursuance of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, entitled "An Act to enable the qualified electors of this State, absent therefrom in the military service of the United States, in the army or Navy thereof, to vote," passed April 21, 1864.

I, John Smith, a member of Company A, of the 50th Regiment, New York Volunteers, now at or near Petersburg, in the State of Virginia, (or Territory of —,) or attached to the United States vessel —,) and being a resident of the town of Goshen, (or of the city of —,) in the county of Orange, do hereby authorize and empower James Brown, of the town of Goshen (or of the city of —,) in the county of Orange, to cast for me and in my name and stead, in pursuance of Section 2, of said Act, my vote or ballot, the same as if I was personally present at the election to be held on the 8th day of November, 1864.

(Signed)

JOHN SMITH.

Witness, HENRY THOMPSON.

On this sixth day of October, 1864, before me personally came John Smith, to me known to be the same person described in the foregoing instrument, who being by me duly sworn deposes and says, that he executed the foregoing instrument for the uses and purposes therein mentioned. And at the same time appeared before me Henry Thompson, who being by me duly sworn deposes and says that he saw the said John Smith sign and execute said instrument in his presence, whereupon the said Henry Thompson became the subscribing witness thereto.

CHARLES PARKER,
Captain Co. A, 50th N. Y. Vols.

The alternative clauses, inclosed in parentheses in the printed forms, may be struck out with the pen where they do not apply.

The voter will sign his name in presence of the witness, who will then sign his. Both parties are then sworn by the officer, who after administering the oath will find out and sign the certificate appended to the power of attorney as above.

The voter will then fill out the affidavit on the back of the envelope, sign it, and swear to it, and the officer will attach his certificate as shown in the envelope, signing, as before, his official designation. When this has been done, the voter will fold and inclose his ballots in the envelope on which the affidavit has been made, and seal it securely. He will then put that envelope into the other which is marked "Soldier's Vote" on the outside, and seal that, and address it in a plain, clear hand, to the person to whom he has given the power of attorney; writing out the home, the town, and the county.

5. Officers of companies and regiments should take special pains to inform themselves thoroughly of the law and their duties under it. They should in every case see that the power of attorney and affidavit are correctly executed in all particulars. A lieutenant commanding a company not on detached duty cannot act under this law. His men must in such case go to the captain of another company, or to a field officer.

6. If a soldier supposes himself entitled to vote, but is not registered, let him send his ballot to a householder of the election district, who knows that the soldier is a resident of the district, and will make oath to the fact when he offers the vote.

7. Let every soldier bear in mind that he loses his vote by betting. He will see that in the affidavit on the back of the envelope he is required to swear he has not bet on the election in any way.

8. Be sure that your papers are all completed, and mailed in season for the election, which is on the 8th of November.

The War News by the Fulton.

The War Department has received an official dispatch from Gen. Sheridan, dated at Harrisonburg, Va., Sept. 23, 7:30 P. M., in which he gives full details of the pursuit of Early up to that time. He says that most trustworthy accounts show that Early's army was completely broken up and demoralized, and gives it as his impression that most of the troops Early had left, passed through the mountains and fell back upon Charlottesville. Sheridan kept up the pursuit to Port Republic, destroying seventy-five wagons and four caissons. He sent Gen. Torbert to Staunton, with Wilson's Division of cavalry and one brigade of Merritt's. Torbert entered Staunton on the 26th and destroyed a large quantity of Rebel Government property, harness, saddles, small arms, hard bread, flour, repair shops, &c. He then proceeded to Waynesboro, destroying the iron bridge over the south branch of the Shenandoah, seven miles of track, the depot buildings, a Government tannery, and a large amount of leather, flour, &c., at that place.

Everything seems to be quiet in Gen. Sherman's vicinity. The Rebels under Forrest are driven beyond hearing of; the main road from Nashville to Chattanooga is uninjured, and there is no apprehension that our communications can be seriously interrupted.

We learn from Mobile that Fort Morgan is being put in condition for strong defence. The enemy are trying to place torpedos in the channel above the Fort. The report that our gunboats are near the city of Mobile is incorrect.

The Magnolia Hotel.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Mr. Lilly has made some improvement in this popular house, by which he has obtained additional accommodations for guests. The scale of prices is very low, in view of the enhanced cost of all the necessaries of life.

The billiard saloon is destined to be the most attractive place of amusement in the Department.

Photographers.

Messrs. Blauvelt & Hubbard still continue to produce first class pictures in various styles of the photographic art. They are all ready for the winter campaign. Give them a call.