

pulsive deformity and pitilessness goes on--and the picture of horrors is painted for us daily in glowing colors.

And when shall the olive branch take the place of the sword? It will not be until you, reader, be you officer or private soldier, and I, and all of us, put our shoulders to the wheel in earnest, until we feel that there is a responsibility resting on us as individuals, which cannot be cast lightly aside--to act as levers to lift this great burden from our nation's lap--until we feel that each of us has a duty to perform religiously and faithfully in behalf of a nation's life--and that if we neglect to perform that duty it is another stab at her existence. It will be like the inhuman parricide who deliberately pinioned his mother's arms and plunging the stiletto in the breast which nourished him, gloated over the trickling crimson flow which followed it!

If we fail to do our duty as individuals--(disintegrated we are worthless--united we are invincible)--we fail in a sacred trust that He who ruleth and reigneth has committed to our care.

When you and I feel that we, as individuals, must depend on our own exertions, as if no other beings but ourselves were in existence, to restore our bleeding, broken country to its former unity and greatness, then, and not until then will we overwhelm and crush our treacherous foe, and with baffled and broken columns he shall sink at our feet in humiliation and despair!

Singly, must we bear ourselves like the gallant Roman Three, who kept the bridge so bravely and so well--for I think Horatius, with his single arm, defending that narrow pass, offers an example of heroic bravery, which, if followed by Northern men, will soon turn the scale in the old flag's favor.

Our aim must be, not to do as little, but as much as we can for the sake of right, justice, and the brave old flag--the flag a traitorous foe has trampled under foot, but which, like Truth crushed to earth will rise again--that flag the heroes of the Revolution fought for so long and so well--which sprang from patriot tears as beauty from the sea-foam, which fluttered at the front over the christian soldier who held in his hands a nation's life--who dared the iron hail of Princeton, and who by the aid of the answered prayer that went up from the stillness of Valley Forge made his little patriot army a terror to his foes and the admiration of nations--that flag which draped not till the banded States were free--and which--reverently be it written--when his work on earth was done, was forever made sacred and holy then by shrouding the dust of the dead Washington!

When we arrive from our lethargy and free ourselves from the harness sloth has buckled on, realizing our situation, what we can and ought to do, when we rob the rattlesnake of his fangs, by the aid of the power still undeveloped, then and not until then, can we delight our eyes with a glimpse of the Picture of Peace! Then shall the scattered fragments of our shattered Union be bound together by His hand in the silken bonds of Peace and Love--and knowing but one ruler, one constitution, one country, one flag--the North and the South, the East and the West shall mingle their tears together for the lives which have perished, and their prayers for the common weal! When father shall be reconciled to son, and brother join hands with brother--when common cause shall be made between us for the defence of a nation's honor, and a nation's life--and one grand, exultant shout shall go up from the millions still left--from the hut of the slave, the peasant's cottage home, and the rich man's palace--from the coast of Maine to the shores of the Mexican Gulf, "We are one country, now and forever, united and indivisible!" until high Heaven shall catch the strain, and the anthem be chorussed by the angels of God!

The change America will undergo will be like that of some being we have loved, when Death is passed, and from a mortal it becomes an angel!

And, as the bravest Roman of them all, with his harness on his back leaped from the shattered timbers of the bridge and plunged into the angry waters of the yellow Tiber sooner than yield, so should you and I, reader, in order to bring peace to our homes and turn sadness to gladness, never yielding, never despairing, sinking or swimming, living or dying, give our hearts and our hands to the cause of the Union, which is the cause of Freedom--which is the cause of God!

A. A. G.

THE FREE SOUTH.



BEAUFORT, S. C., NOV. 19, 1864.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Electoral and Popular Vote Compared

Table with columns for Union States and Democratic States, listing electoral and popular votes for 1860 and 1864. Includes states like Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, etc.

By these figures it appears that in all the States (except possibly Tennessee and Louisiana) now voting for President, Mr. Lincoln has a majority of nearly 400,000 on the popular vote, and 213 Electoral votes to 21 for McClellan. The same States, in 1860, gave 138,704 majority against Lincoln, although he had 168 electoral votes to 49 for all others. The entire vote in 1860 was: Union, 1,864,523; Democratic, 1,723,099; total popular vote 3,587,622. We include in our estimated majorities this year, says the New York Tribune, the votes of soldiers wherever they are allowed to vote. It will be observed that while of all the above States the Democrats carried eight in 1860, they now have but three; and their column of majorities shrinks from nearly half a million to the paltry handful of thirty thousand. The Union party carry twenty-two States; the Democracy carry three. Enough said.

Gold Speculating.

The question of using the power of the Government to give stability and security to commercial transactions by keeping gold down to a uniform low premium, has been under serious discussion at the Treasury Department at Washington, but announcements of action on the subject are premature. The Department, however, expects soon to announce its readiness to anticipate the payment of the January interest on its gold bearing bonds. The money is lying idle in its vaults and may as well be used.

The Public Debt.

The official statement of the public debt for the month of October shows the amount outstanding to be \$2,017,099,515 75; or an increase since the last monthly statement of over \$61,000,000. The debt bearing interest in coin is about \$961,000,000; debt bearing no interest,

\$471,532,000. The interest has increased to \$26,646,000 in coin, and to \$28,657,000 in lawful money, or \$2,000,000 of the former, and \$1,500,000 of the latter; the entire amount of interest being \$85,313,606 63. The unpaid requisitions are \$37,500,000, and the amount in the Treasury nearly \$27,000,000. The amount of six per cent bonds exchanged for seven-thirties, under the act of July and August, 1862, is nearly \$126,000,000, an increase since the former monthly statement of \$11,000,000. The amount of five-twenty six per cent bonds under the act of June, 1864, is \$37,781,000. The seven-thirty three years' notes authorized by the Act of July 17, 1861, have been reduced from \$25,000,000 to \$14,000,000. The amount of Certificates of Indebtedness has been increased \$6,333,000. The two years' five per cent notes have been reduced \$4,676,000 since the September statement, and the three years' Treasury notes under the Act of June 30, 1864, have been increased nearly \$21,000,000. The fractional currency has been reduced from \$24,500,000 to \$20,726,000.

Nevada, the Thirty-Sixth Star.

The President by his proclamation declares Nevada a State of the Union. The flag must now carry thirty-six stars. Nevada was organized as a territory on the 2d of March, 1861, receiving 10,000 square miles from California and 71,000 from Utah. The discovery of the Washoe silver mines turned emigration thither, and its progress has been more rapid than that of any of the other territories. It has agricultural as well as mineral resources. Its population in 1860 was only 26,000 and two-thirds of those were Indians. But the white population has increased prodigiously since then, and is probably 50,000. For at the election last year, 10,934 votes were cast; of these 7,425 were Republican. There can be no doubt how the three electoral votes of the new State will be cast. The President in his proclamation has simply conformed to the requirements of the act of the last Congress, which provided for the admission of the State.

For Sale.

The wreck of the gunboat McClellan, sunk in Salt River, by the explosion of a Union torpedo, on the 8th of November. She is sunk in very deep water, and the most liberal terms will be allowed any adventurous speculator who will undertake to raise her.

N. B.--Confederate scrip will be received in payment. Apply to Jeff. Davis & Co., Richmond.

On Monday morning last, says the New South, eight Union officers arrived at Port Royal, having made their escape from the rebel prisons, in Columbia, on the night of the 1st and 3d of this month. Their journey was extremely perilous, and occupied eight days, having in the meantime travelled a distance of over two hundred miles, both by land and water. They made their way to a certain point, and reached one of our blockading fleet, when they were well supplied with clothing. The following are the names of the officers:

- Capt. T. F. Burke, 16th Conn.
Capt. T. B. Robinson, 16th Conn.
Lt. A. A. Dickerson, 16th Conn.
Capt. J. H. Smith, 16th Iowa Vols.
Capt. J. L. Elder, 11th Iowa Vols.
Capt. T. W. Rathbone, 153d Ohio.
Capt. J. L. Paston, 13th Tenn. Cav.
Capt. W. J. Rannels, 75th Ohio.

THE INDIA COTTON FIELDS.--Statistics published in the latest Liverpool papers show that forty-seven vessels are now on the way to England from the East Indies with cargoes of cotton ranging from eighteen hundred to seven thousand bales each. The aggregate amount is no less than 221,864 bales. All these vessels are at sea, and their arrival at Liverpool at different periods will keep the cotton

mills in operation for a considerable part of the coming winter. The new fields seem to be doing well.

CAPTURE OF THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

New York papers of the 9th bring the important and gratifying intelligence of the capture of the Rebel pirate steamer Florida:

She was taken by the United States steamer Wachusett, Commander Collins, in the harbor of Bahia, Bay of San Salvador, Brazil, on the morning of the 7th of October, and the first news of the satisfactory affair was brought to Boston by the noble Kearsarge, Commander Winslow, who sunk the Alabama. There was no contest of consequence between the Wachusett and the Florida, the Union vessel taking the privateer by surprise, early in the morning, when a number of her officers and crew were on shore, running into her and demanding her surrender, which was immediately acceded to, when a hawser was made fast to her and she was towed out to sea. No lives were lost on either side, and the Wachusett received no injury; but the privateer was somewhat damaged. Twelve officers and fifty-eight of her crew were captured. Her commander, Captain Morris, some of her other officers and half her crew were on shore at the time she was seized, and of course escaped. The Kearsarge, which brought to Boston some of the prisoners captured on board the Florida, left the Wachusett, with her prize in charge, at St. Thomas, in the West Indies, where they arrived on the 31st of October, and whence they were to sail for this port on the 2d inst. By the capture of the Florida the bonds for their release given by the ship Southern Rights and other vessels overhauled by the pirate, with several chronometers, a large amount of other valuable property, and important papers and correspondence, were recovered.

From Gen. Sherman, WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1864.

The story published to-day that Atlanta had been burned and that Sherman was marching directly for Charleston, S. C., is not believed in military circles. The official information received yesterday from Gen. Sherman cannot, for prudential reasons, be now made public. But it may be said that the prospect of success in his present movements is highly encouraging, and that his supplies are ample and in no danger of interruption.

McCLELLAN TO BE A SENATOR.--Friends of McClellan declare that the New Jersey Legislature will now elect him to the Senate. One of them, however, says he knows a reason why Little Mac will not accept, to wit: that he would then have to loosen the death-grip with which he holds on to his Major General's commission.

COL. HIGGINSON.--We learn from the Massachusetts Spy that T. W. Higginson, senior Colonel of colored troops in our army, has been honorably discharged for physical disability, originating in a wound received a year ago. He has taken up his residence in Newport, R. I., and will resume his connection with the Atlantic Monthly.

The last Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that the income of the Government from internal taxes is about \$16,000,000 a month, or nearly \$200,000,000 a year.

It is re-stated that Gen. McClellan has resigned, and his resignation has been received at the War Department. Gen. Fremont resigned as soon as he was nominated; Gen. McClellan as soon as he was defeated.

Gov. Seymour's defeat is a fixed fact--thank Heaven! Reuben E. Fenton is elected Governor of New York by about nine thousand majority.