



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1861.

Fort Sumter.

The Monroe Democrat of last week, seems to exult over the probability that Fort Sumter will be handed over to the tory traitors, and further says this amiable Democrat, who loves the traitors so well that he wishes to see them in possession of the Government...

We would inform our neighbor that Mr. Lincoln is a true patriot, a sincere lover of the Constitution and Union, and will do whatever may seem proper to maintain them, and therefore he will not approach any "Democratic policy," the tendency of which is to give the tory traitors the control of the Government...

Such, in brief, was the condition of the Government and Fort Sumter, when handed over to Mr. Lincoln; and therefore time is necessarily required to get the Government even in a defensive attitude. To reinforce the Fort now would cost many lives, and inasmuch as it is of no consequence to the Government in a commercial point of view...

According to the rebel logic, that is "peaceful secession" when one's pocket-book is adroitly abstracted "on the sly," and that it is improper "coercion" when the owner knocks the thief down to recover it.

Mr. Charles S. Trause, a resident of Smithfield township, residing near Buttermilk Falls, left home on the morning of the 26th inst., and not returning during the day, his friends became alarmed and went in search of him. He was found in a Swamp in the neighborhood, with his throat cut and lifeless.

Tonnage Tax.

We will next week commence publishing speeches delivered by the Hon. A. K. McClure in vindication of the policy of the State in refusing to tax the products of farmers and manufacturers of the State...

"\$30,000 for Bleeding Kansas." "Another Draft upon the Treasury."

Such are the titles of an article that appeared in the Monroe Democrat of March 14th inst. It is a fact well established and understood by every intelligent person, that there are, or were, in Kansas upwards of 40,000 persons in a destitute or starving condition.

But strange as it may seem, we find the Monroe Democrat endeavoring to ridicule, and striving with all his might to make political capital out of it, by telling the tax payers that the black Republicans are "robbing them of their bread to scatter it among the strangers—the Abolitionists—to help along freedom in Kansas."

The Navy of the Southern Confederacy consists of the following revenue cutters, seized from the United States Government: McClelland, 4 side guns and one pivot, crew 35 men; Lewis, Cas, one 68 pounder, crew 45 men; Aiken, one 42 pounder, crew 35 men; Washington, one 42 pounder, and the Dodge, one pivot gun.

The Peach Buds.

The editor of the "Rural New Yorker" says he has continued his observations in regard to the condition of the peach buds, and finds them injured in Western New York more than at first disposed to believe.

MONROE DEMOCRAT'S "True Colors Displayed."

The Monroe Democrat of last week demonstrates the fact very conclusively that he is about "played out" on the "True Colors" question. He yields the whole question in our favor, because he fails to offer a single argument to rebut our position.

We have taken the pains to analyze these raving incoherencies, and find that both mean to charge the present state of the country to the account of the Republicans. To this charge we have a word to say: When the Colonies were united under the articles of Confederation, it was provided that slavery should never go into any of the territory then belonging to the Colonies.

Subsequently, in 1803, the United States purchased of France the Louisiana Territory. In 1819 that part of this Territory which is now included in the State of Missouri, had taken the necessary steps towards its formation into a State, and a sueh it asked for admission into the Union;

In 1836 Texas seceded and achieved her independence from Mexico, and thus became an independent republic, and asked for admission into the Union as a State; and in 1846 she became a member of this Confederacy. Texas was admitted for the purpose of strengthening the interest of slavery, and it was further agreed that on her attaining a certain number of inhabitants, her territory should be divided up into five new slave States; and because Mexico complained of the United States for thus robbing her of her territory, the Federal Government flogged her and annexed thousands of square miles more.

When it became apparent that at the conclusion of the war we would acquire additional territory of Mexico, Mr. Wilmot of this State, then a member of Congress, moved that the act drafted by Thomas Jefferson and approved by George Washington, be applied to the territory which we should acquire of Mexico at the conclusion of the war.

Thus it will be seen that the party opposed to the extension of slavery is not guilty of stirring up that question, but the party in favor of its extension has, in every instance by violating the common law, or otherwise, been guilty of forcing the agitation of the question on the country.

the name of Democrat, turns out to be a Tory rebel party, determined to rule or ruin. And these falsely named Democratic papers that represent more cotton than brains, and more torism than patriotism, say to the Republicans, "Look around and see what you have done."

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA. Disaffection toward the South.

The more I pursue my voyages of discovery along the highways and byways of this swampy city, the more am I certain that the evacuation of Fort Sumter is no military necessity, and ought not to be ordered until the Government have taken every means in their power to obtain trustworthy information of the strength and weakness of the rebels here on the spot.

Side this, I am in possession of information, which is entirely satisfactory to me, that there are now upon the islands German companies of volunteers whose aggregate number is 660 men, 600 of whom have not the slightest sympathy with Secession, but, on the contrary, have a warm and enthusiastic love of the Union.

Passing from the Germans to the Irish. I am compelled to admit that many of them are as false to their oath as Archbishop Hughes could desire them to be, but there are, to speak within bounds, hundreds who will not be induced by even the Archbishop's logic and loose morality to violate the sanctity of their vows.

Having mentioned one Irish renegade, I will take this opportunity of immortalizing another—the famous, gouty, corpulent Captain of the steamship Columbia, the bosom friend of Parson Yates, who, some time since, in presenting a testimonial to the Captain, made that famous Bible and Revolver speech which earned for him the title of Fighting Parson.

Small Notes.

A bill will shortly be introduced into our Legislature authorizing the banks of this State to issue notes of a less denomination than five dollars, and there is a prospect that it will pass.

Eleven cars of cattle passed over the Lehigh Valley and N. J. Central Roads, on the way to New York last week, making one hundred and twenty-two cars this month.

From The N. Y. Tribune, 26th inst.

Bold Attempt at Bank Robbery—A New-York Gold Mine.

A bold and daring attempt to rob the New York Exchange Bank came to light yesterday morning. The bank was about to be opened for the usual business of the day, when the cashier tried to enter the apartment at the rear of the counting room, where the vault and safe are located. His efforts to do so, however, proved unavailing, and a blacksmith was sent for, who, after removing a portion of the stone-work around the lock, succeeded in opening the door.

Inquiries by the police developed the fact that the robbers had been engaged for nearly six weeks in their underground labors. It appears that about six weeks ago a man, giving his name as Thomas Burke, purchased the basement occupied as a carpet-store from its former proprietor, John Alcock, paying the latter the sum of \$1,100 for stock and good will.

The following is a list of the burglars and other implements found in the vault, the passage way and the carpet basement: 1 large jack-screw; 1 small do; 1 large crossbar; 1 small do; 1 compound driver; 2 jimmies; 1 iron bar; 1 large sledge hammer; 3 braces; 1 hatchet; 1 fore plane; 1 mallet; 1 hand-vise; 3 files; 1 claw hammer; 1 screw-driver; 1 chisel; 3 saws; 1 pivot; 56 drills; 2 cold chisels; 2 oil cans; 1 large iron poker; 2 spades; 2 shovels; 1 carpenter's square; 1 demijohn of whiskey.

The estimated value of the above implements is given as \$600 or \$800. They are said, by mechanics, to be the finest and best finished articles of the kind.

The burglars' outlay, it will be seen, has been about \$2,000, not estimating the time and labor employed in the excavation of the underground passage.

Mr. Peck puts in a claim to the above inventory and to the stock of the carpet basement to remunerate himself for the loss of his money, and thinks that he will be amply repaid if his claim is allowed.

The safe, which the burglars were so unsuccessful in opening, contained property valued at \$300,000, \$50,000 of which was in money, and \$20,000 in negotiable bonds. The remainder, however, would have proved useless in the hands of the robbers.

The vessels now constituting the Home Squadron of the United States, most of which are ready for instant service, and all but three or four are now in the port of New York, comprises 26 vessels, carrying 199 guns and 2,757 men.

Mr. Henry Minton has been so successful in raising short staple cotton, near Camden, N. J., that he has determined to plant three acres with seed during the spring.

An exchange says that the Indian Chief, Billy Bowlegs, is called by fashionable ladies, William Cruikshanks.

Taxation of Charleston.

The city councils of Charleston have passed to the point of ratification, a bill taxing persons and property to a frightful amount—\$1 30 on every hundred dollars of real and leased property—the same on all goods and merchandise—\$2 50 on every \$100 of interest on any obligation—the same on every \$100 of dividends on stock—\$3 a head on slaves—\$30 dollars on every four wheel coach, for two horses \$20 and \$15 on other vehicles—\$2 50 on every \$100 of income of profits on the last year—the same amount on all commissioners—50 cents on gas stock—75 cents on every \$100 invested in shipping—\$1 for every horse or mule—\$2 on each dog—\$2 50 on receipt of all agencies—\$1 poll tax—\$5 for every slave brought in for sale—every free negro \$10, within certain ages, or \$6, if females. Pedlars are to give penal bonds in \$1000 to make true returns, &c. The whole shows a sad condition of things, and no community could stand the load, except they were slaves.

Wonderful Instance of Suffering and Endurance.

The Monticello Watchman is furnished with the particulars of a remarkable case of suffering. On the 6th of February, Clark Brown, between fifty and sixty years old, and his daughter, aged about fifteen, started to go through the woods of Sullivan county, a distance of seven miles. As there was no track through the snow, they lost their way, and were obliged to sleep in the snow for three nights. On the 9th they succeeded in finding a bark road, Brown dragging himself along by his arms, his legs being frozen stiff. The daughter followed the road, and obtained assistance for her father, who was so badly frozen that he died in about twelve days. The fact of the girl were so badly frozen that amputation was necessary. Considering the circumstances, this is a remarkable case of suffering on the part of both, and of heroic fortitude on the part of the girl.

Railroad Accident.

On Monday last, a man named John Heller, while walking on the Lehigh Valley Railroad track near the Lehigh Gap, was overtaken by a train and run over, cutting off both his legs at the ankle joint. He was taken to Allentown and sent to the Lehigh County Poor House, where Dr. E. G. Martin, assisted by Dr. William Herbert, on Tuesday amputated both legs below the knee joints. He is in a very critical condition, and not expected to survive his injuries. He came from Stroudsburg.

Changes in the Post Office Laws.

An addition to the post office laws made at the late session of Congress, comprises several provisions of general interest. The Postmaster General is authorized to furnish letter sheets with postage stamps impressed thereon, combining in one the sheet and the envelope. The unclaimed money from the dead letter office, by providing for a more careful examination of letters and for the return of a large number to the writers, provided a detailed report of these proceedings be made to Congress during the next session. Letters from the dead letter office are to be charged the usual rates of postage, to be collected on delivery. Advertised letters are to be returned to the dead letter office, if unclaimed two months after the date of the advertisement, excepting letters at sea-ports intended for persons on board certain designated vessels expected to arrive, and also excepting letters specially marked to be retained a longer period.

He'd Die First.

One terrible stormy night in bleak December, a United States vessel was wrecked off the coast of Jersey, and every soul, save one, went down with the doomed craft. This one survivor—a Western gunneman—seized a floating spar and was washed towards the shore, innumerable kind hearted tools of the Camden and Amboy railroad clustered on the beach with ropes and boats. Slowly but surely the unhappy mariner drifted to land, and as he exhaustedly caught at the rope thrown to him, the kindly natives uttered an encouraging cheer.

"You are saved," they shouted, "you are saved—and must show the Conductor your ticket." With the sea still boiling over him, and a straw tickling his nose, the drowning stranger suddenly resisted the efforts to haul him ashore.

Five Deaths at a Time.

A Frenchman, resolved to be rid of a life, went a little before high tide, to a post set up by the sea side. He had provided himself with a ladder, a rope, a pistol, a bundle of matches, and a vial of poison. Ascending the ladder, he tied one end of the rope to the post, and the other end round his neck: then he took the poison, set his clothes on fire, put the muzzle of the pistol to his head and kicked away the ladder. In kicking down the ladder, he eloped the pistol so that the ball missed his head and cut the rope by which he was suspended; he fell into the sea thus extinguishing the flames of his clothes, and the sea water, which he involuntarily swallowed, counteracted the poison, and thus in spite of his precautions, he remained unharmed, unshot, unpoisoned, unturned, and undrowned.