



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1861.

Read the Rev. Thomas P. Hunt's letter, published on the outside of to-day's paper. Mr. Hunt was celebrated some years ago as a lecturer on Temperance, and as such will be remembered by many of our citizens. His letter is characteristic of the man; and as he was born, reared and educated in the South, though for many years a resident of the Wyoming Valley in this State, what he writes on the subject of our country's troubles, cannot but prove interesting to our readers. Mr. Hunt is Chaplain to the 8th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, now stationed at Chambersburg.

Among the number of persons of distinction entered for the war, we notice the name of our old friend and fellow-apprentice Wm. F. Rogers, Col. of the Buffalo Regiment. The Col. is a son of the late Thomas J. Rogers, who formerly represented the "old Tenth Legion" of Pennsylvania in Congress, is a native of Easton, and having graduated as a master of the "art preservative of all arts" from the office of the Northampton Waig, is a whole souled fellow. Having changed his "bod kin" into a sword, we shall doubtless hear a good account of him in the service of the country. Our best wishes are that a merry and successful campaign, and a speedy return to his friends, may prove the Colonel's lot.

Our young men emulous of military distinction should note the respective cards of John Nye and E. S. C. Horn, Esqs., in this weeks paper. It is too bad that Monroe County has not yet offered a single Company for the service of the Country. We hope the opportunity now offered will be taken advantage of, and that we shall be enabled in our next, to announce that the reproach which our supineness has heaped upon us, has been removed, by the prompt filling up of the ranks of the companies now forming.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

We notice in the last Monroe Democrat, that the time fixed for holding the second Annual Fair, of the Monroe County Agricultural Society is Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th of October, 1861. We also notice that the Premium List is published in that paper. It was not ordered in the Jeffersonian; we know not why, unless it be that the officers thought it of but little consequence whether our patrons took part in the approaching exhibition or not.

Pennsylvania's Devotion.

The best evidence of the devotion of Pennsylvania to the Union, is furnished by the report of the Adjutant General, which reports too lengthily for full publication in our columns. The report gives a list of the companies that have been sworn into the United States service, and also a list of the companies that have offered their services and not been accepted. Of the latter there are two hundred and eighty-three, making in all 22,074 volunteers. When it is remembered that it is but four weeks since the President's proclamation was made, and that the full complement of twenty-six regiments has been made up and accepted, and that there are over twenty-two thousand men ready to take up arms, some idea of the devotion of Pennsylvania to the Union which our fathers made, can be formed.

Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Honesdale, Monday, May 20, 1861. Two companies of three-year volunteers left here this morning to rendezvous at Harrisburg. The Southern Mail. The Post-Office Department has suspended the carrying of the mails by river or sea South, but will dispatch them to all points by land. What arrangement will be made when the Jeff. Davis Post Office system shall go into effect is uncertain. The Route Agent to Richmond having been stopped on the line, was sent back, but was forbidden to take the mail matter with him, which was sent forward. How it will be managed about the return mails is uncertain.

A private letter, dated on board the Minnesota, Hampton Roads, Friday, says: We arrived from Boston on the 13th, and have commenced our assaults on the enemy. We have seized about \$300,000 worth of ship and tobacco. We are anticipating an attempt on the part of the enemy to fortify Sewall's Point. If they do we shall attack them.

The Hon. Thomas A. R. Nelson, of Tennessee, made a speech at Knoxville, the other day, in which he declared his unalterable attachment to the Union; denied the right of secession; exposed the whole plot of secessionists, on the part of the cotton States; repudiated the slavery agitation of the North; and boldly asserted, that while he regretted the war now raging, he maintained that Lincoln's call for volunteers was lawful and constitutional, and that, under the circumstances, with his oath of office resting upon him, the Governor could not have done less than call out the militia.

Ex-Gov. A. H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, well known in connection with the early history of Kansas, was on the 17th inst., appointed Brigadier General by the President.

OF THE JEFFERSONIAN.

Mr. Editor:—The Monroe Democrat of Thursday last, contains a communication in which the author evidently "labors to produce a mouse." Over the signature of "Polk," he attempts to convince the Democracy of Monroe that its interests lie in the selection of county officers by Convention instead of allowing the good old and well tried rule of volunteering to prevail as heretofore. So silly a proposition as that of submitting our county offices to the corrupt machinations of a political delegate convention, should be spurned by every true democrat; and particularly should this be the case when the proposition is backed by such arguments as "Polk" brings to its support. Why should we banish the volunteer system—the only system which gives the people an opportunity of choosing from the many the man best qualified for the office to which he aspires—and which enables us to fill the county offices with men void of political prejudices?—"Polk" answers—1st, "Under the present system the offices are held by the rich only," and that "the one who can spend the most money is generally the successful party." Now, I doubt whether any one but "Polk" would like to found a claim of wealth upon the sparse possessions of the present incumbents of our County House; and I most sincerely protest against the base insinuation that the Democracy of the county are so easily purchased to do violence to their inclinations. But allowing that it costs something to get an office by the volunteer system, how much less would it cost to secure the nomination from a Convention of selected professional delegates? How much less to trim the wires, lay the ropes and get the whole paraphernalia of political trickery in proper trim to secure success? And after being the successful nominee, how much less to print the tickets, visit the voters treat that patriotic portion with whom whiskey is a conclusive argument, and secure the other little et ceteras necessary to an election. Foot these items up, Mr. Polk, and my word for it you will satisfy even yourself, that if it is hard for a poor man to secure an office under the volunteer system, it will be a perfect impossibility to do so under the reign of a Convention. It will be altogether too expensive for a poor man even to think of it. This is the experience in all Counties in which Conventions rule the offices. 2nd Polk answers, that "fishy Democrats mostly try to secure first the republican votes, afterward preach loud democracy," and assures us that "the entire support they give the opposition press when in office proves the correctness of my (his) statement." The practice of bestowing patronage upon the opposition press prevailed some five years ago when "Polk's" mouthpiece, the "Monroe Democrat" was under the control of other parties. Then the practice was a most righteous one in the eyes of the Editor of that paper, and, as a matter of course, of "Polk." But it is not true that even now these gifts of patronage to the Republican Journal are chargeable as a result of the volunteer system. The system of control and coercion which the Democrat makes so sorry an attempt to set up over the members of the party has had more to do with driving away its means of support than anything else; and I much doubt whether all the Conventions in the world possess the power to restore it without amendment on the part of its Editor. Treat men as men should be treated, and, as a general thing, they will prove tractable—but county Treasurers, Prothonotaries and county officers generally as well as Democrats in the ranks will spurn an overlord of impudence, let it come from what quarter it may. Democrats hold to a party of majorities, and heed but little and care less for the orders issued, from a self-constituted dictatorship.

In these troublesome times, Mr. Editor, would it not be well for "Polk," est idiomnes gemas, to turn their attention to the consolidation of the masses in favor of the support of the Constitution and Laws, instead of attempting to separate them still more on mere political abstractions. Just now our whole care should be our government. After peace is restored there will be plenty of time for political squabbling. Union at this time is of more account than the loss of patronage to the Monroe Democrat, which judging from "Polk's" communication, is the only motive for its Editors zeal in favor of a convention. This is the opinion of an old line DEMOCRAT.

THE TROOPS AT ELMIRA.

ELMIRA, Thursday, May 16, 1861. There are now at this rendezvous ninety companies of volunteers, seventy of which have been formed into regiments, and officers elected, viz: Buffalo Regiment, Col. W. F. Rogers; Syracuse Regiment, Col. E. L. Walrath; Rochester Regiment, Col. J. Quimby; Utica Regiment, Col. J. S. Clarke; Oswego Regiment, Col. T. Sullivan; and Southern Tier Regiment, Col. H. C. Hoffman. Other regiments will be formed as fast as possible. All the soldiers are in good spirits.

Early vegetables and strawberries are now plenty in Norfolk, Va. The gardeners in that vicinity have been in the habit of receiving from three to four hundred thousand dollars annually from New-York in return for their early vegetables—the whole of which is a loss this season, in consequence of the reckless hostility manifested by the ruling powers of Virginia towards the National Government.

BUSHKILL, May 20th, 1861.

Mr. Editor:—Our usually quiet village became the scene of a little excitement, a few weeks ago, on the appearance of a notice in the columns of your patriotic sheet, announcing the existence of a few scattering Traitors, Rebels, Secessionists, modern Arnolds, and Shays, in this neighborhood. It became a topic of conversation and inquiry as to who and where they were. But according to an old maxim, (if the shoe fits put it on), they became visible, and defined their position as Union men. To disguise traitor hearts they contributed toward raising to the breeze an emblem of their pretended loyalty, the National flag. But since their conversion, I should judge they had backslidden in the old ranks of Toryism, as they have baulded down the Stars and Stripes which they so lately aided in unfurling to the breeze.

Under the pretence of saving it, With a rebels care, Against the will of patriots, Who paid a good price for it.

They sing our national songs, such as Red, White and Blue, America &c., and in the same breath advocate the cause of the Southern rebels, and denounce the course of the Administration, and do not hesitate to express a desire to see that small but bold band of patriots who defended Fort Sumpter so nobly against the rebels (to use their own language,) sunk deeper than hell.

If such is the course, and sentiment of Union men, deliver me from being one. I hope they may experience another sudden change of opinion, one which may prove permanent and satisfactory to themselves and a PATRIOT.

M. SMITHFIELD, May 20, 1861.

Mr. Editor:—What is treason? My reasons for asking this question, is, that last Sabbath morning at the Methodist church, of this place, while the minister was praying for the Union, and that the President and other government officers might be guided by Divine wisdom, in controlling the affairs of our country, several of the congregation took offense at this prayer and left the house. The minister continued praying, and said if there were any other traitors in the house, he hoped they would leave also, upon which a few more made their exit with great indignation. And now Mr. Editor, is not this an acknowledgement of treason? If it is not, I should like to know what treason is?

The Way the Government Punishes its Deserters.

At the St. Louis arsenal, says a St. Louis paper, the deserters from the service are punished by mounting them on a tall hobby horse, nine or ten feet high, coming to a point at the top about four inches wide. The men sit on these and ride there from daylight till night, saving and excepting an hour for dinner, and half an hour for supper. The exercise, as may be judged, is not pleasant. The "horses" are not provided with saddles, and the seats are not as "soft as downy pillows are." Some of the sinning equestrians manage to tuck their coat tails under them for relief, but others, alas! wear roundabouts. A sentinel is stationed to prevent the riders from dismounting, and to hand them up water whenever they get thirsty.

Gen. Scott's Mode of Life.

A Washington correspondent gives the following sketch of Gen. Scott's mode of life, and his untiring industry and vigilance:—"General Scott has left his house, and taken up day and night quarters at his office. He is feeble in body, but very clear, comprehensive and active in mind. Visiting him at near midnight, he was sitting up in a plain hard bed, in a very plain room, with but two candles on a centre table near, and two of his aids near him in waiting. Despatches arrive almost every hour, night and day, born by videttes from every quarter of the district, and by officers beyond the lines.—He demands the fullest information of everybody, and before the New York troops arrived, declared that he was prepared for an attack from 10,000 men by Virginia or Maryland, if they invaded the capital: His great anxiety, grief and doubt have been the disaffected citizens in the District of Columbia, scores of whom have left, but many of whom, even now, remain; but all are known and watched with a lynx-eyed vigilance. Indeed there has been an extensive secession feeling here, and there are troops of the personal friends of Jefferson Davis and A. H. Stephens, who, as Southern men, have been much respected. No secession flag, however, floats here, and from the heights of Georgetown to the capital nothing is seen but the stars and stripes, with loyalty increasing every hour.

The Blockade.

The blockade of Southern ports by the United States squadron appears to be carried out with vigor and promptitude. At Charleston the entrance of three British vessels have been prevented by the frigate Niagara; and another, after being boarded, was allowed to pass up. One ship, however, carrying the British flag, succeeded in running the blockade, although she was pursued. She eventually got into shoal water and was towed up to the city.

General Mansfield has issued an order prohibiting Adams' Express Company from carrying any express matter, including letters, further South than Washington.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The news from Washington and Virginia this morning is not of a startling character. It is clearly the intention of Gen. Scott to proceed with sure steps, avoiding the risk of being compelled to retrace his way. Aggressive measures will not be taken till they can be so taken that there shall be no necessity of going twice over the same ground.—Meanwhile the North is gaining strength and the South increasing in weakness, pinched in basket and store. If Jeff. Davis becomes impatient of a delay on our part which injures him more than several pitched battles he may push on and make an attack. If this is done, the responsibility will be on his own head. Such seems to be the tenor and tone of the word from Washington this morning.

Those who have within a day or two visited Alexandria say that the town seems like a deserted village. Four or five thousand people have left Alexandria since the commencement of the present troubles. There were perhaps six companies of soldiers there, numbering at the outside 500 men. The Pawnee is lying close at hand, in an attitude quite discouraging to traitors. A Virginian, lately arrived in Washington, says that there are in the State from 50,000 to 85,000 armed men. He thinks Jeff. Davis intends to push on to Pennsylvania. Gov. Letcher is calling on the soldiers to vote for the Ordinance of Secession at the approaching election, and it is said the voters in some districts will be forced to declare their votes openly, so that the Union men can be compelled to leave the State.

Persons who have recently passed through the South northward, say that they received some annoyance, though none of a very serious kind. Soldiers were everywhere in motion toward Virginia, all eager for fight.

It is said that 1,000 men left Harper's Ferry on Monday for Grafton, Va., to resist passage of Federal troops to Wheeling.

The New-York 2d Regiment passed through Baltimore yesterday, receiving many attentions, and being cheered at various points of the route.

The ship Gen. Parkhill of Liverpool, on the way to Charleston, S. C., was captured on the 13th by the Niagara. She was supposed to have arms and ammunition concealed beneath a load of salt, though her captain declared that he was innocent of any evil intent.

The valuable services of Floyd have been secured by the Rebels, who have made him a General. They must look sharply after their arms, unless the Secretary has tamed his propensities since he ran away from the United States Government.

It is stated that the rebels have established a blockade at Memphis, prohibiting the passage of all upward bound boats.

A reconnoitering party from Chambersburg yesterday visited the rebel camp. They saw 300 troops ten miles from Harper's Ferry, and 700 at Williamsport. It is believed that they intend a forward movement soon.

Gov. Ellis of North Carolina has telegraphed to Jeff. Davis that his State has passed an act of Secession by a unanimous vote.

One hundred and twenty soldiers from the Philadelphia camp went to Baltimore yesterday and seized a large quantity of arms, stored in an unoccupied house.—There were taken 1,500 muskets and 4,000 pikes. The arms had been in the care of the city authorities.—Tribune.

A Patriotic Regulation.

Hon. David Todd, President of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad, announces that no "secessionist," or secession apologist, sympathizer or abettor will be permitted to ride in the cars of that road. Passengers expressing disunion sentiments on the trains, will have their money returned, and themselves deposited on terra firma at the nearest station.

The fishermen and pilots of Maine and Massachusetts are organizing a government boat brigade, for the protection of the coast, seizure of pirates, cutting out vessels, and co-operating with the army on land. One thousand similar men were offered to the Navy Department from New York for similar, but more hazardous service. The work goes bravely on.

For a generous contributions of funds in behalf of its volunteers, the small village of Flemington, in Hunterdon County, N. J., has outdone all other places in the State. Nearly \$7,000 was raised there in a day. Among the contributions there were two of \$500 each, two of \$300, seven of \$200, two of \$150, twenty-two of \$100 each, and enough of \$50, \$25, &c., to make up the balance.

A New York paper says:—A tall man called to see Gov. Morgan at Albany, the other day, and desired to volunteer. He thought he should like to meet Jeff. Davis. The Governor asked: "Do you know anything of tactics?" "Well, a little; think I could lead a company—just as lieg foot in the ranks." "And what is your name?" "May—Col. May—You may remember me." If Col. May, late of the U. S. Dragoons, who made the dashing & successful charge on the Mexican battery—the man of long hair, who resigned because he was maltreated by Jeff. Davis when the latter was Secretary of War—gets at the head of a regiment, we may see the tremendous feats of Palo Alto and Resaca re-enacted.

The names of the Massachusetts soldiers slain at Baltimore, are Addison O. Whitney and Luther C. Ladd of Lowell, and Sumner H. Needham of Lawrence. The first two were young men, machinists by trade, and both were killed by gun-shots.

"I see through it now," as the maid-servant said when she knocked the bottom out of the pail.

AN AGGRESSIVE EXPEDITION.

Two Virginia Batteries Destroyed.—A Summary Check to the Rebels.—They are Scattered in All Directions.—Capture of two Schooners.—Thirty Rebels Taken Prisoners.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune. Washington, May 20, 1861.

On Saturday afternoon, the Steamboat Star, formerly the Monticello, discovered a partially-formed battery at Sewall's Point. Two guns from the Norfolk Navy Yard had been mounted, and embrasures had been prepared for about a dozen others. The Star opened fire and had dismounted one gun, when the Thomas Freeborn, Capt. Cash, attracted by the firing, ran down from Fort Washington, and getting nearer shore than the Star's draught permitted, speedily overtook the second. The Freeborn then sent a shot toward a body of 20 or 30 Secessionists, who stood near the ruined battery, which cut clean through them, and scattered them in all directions, and then steamed away.

Last night, the Freeborn, while cruising in the Potomac below Fort Washington, overhauled and captured a couple of suspicious schooners. The first was the Virginia from Alexandria. The second was the Isabel, which, on being hailed, declared herself to be laden with fish for Alexandria. Until threatened with a shot, she refused to stop, but on being boarded, was found to contain thirty of the oldest kind of Secession fish, all well armed. There was no pargo as had been declared. The Isabel was towed up to the Navy-Yard, where she now lies under board guard, with her thirty prisoners on board.

Nothing is more interesting and instructive than to observe which were the firm and loyal States in the dark days of our history. During the thirteen years prior to the adoption of the Constitution, in 1787, the General Government had no power of taxation. Even when, in March, 1781, the whole of the States assented to the "Articles of Confederation," Congress had only the power of indicating what sums it stood in need of, and of requesting each State to contribute the fair proportion which it was its duty to pay.—The adoption of the articles of Confederation rendered this an honorable obligation, which each State, though it could not be compelled, was bound to meet.—It is most interesting to observe how it was met during the five years which elapsed between 1782 and 1787:

State which paid more than its quota—NEW YORK.

State which paid nearly the whole—PENNSYLVANIA.

State which paid three fifths—VIRGINIA.

State which paid one half—MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, MARYLAND.

State which paid about one third—CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE.

State which paid nothing—GEORGIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, NORTH CAROLINA, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The above facts are derived from Judge Story's Commentaries on the Constitution. The extent to which the several States fulfilled their honorable obligations may be taken as an index of their respective loyalty and good faith. It is interesting to observe that those States which now repudiate their obligations to the Central Government, then also showed the same disposition to let others pay the price of the benefits which they received.

Something Curious.

The contemplated extension of the North Penn. R. R., from beyond Freemansburg to Exton, cuts off part of the cemetery at Freemansburg. While some workmen were engaged in removing bodies from the ground over which the road is to run, they were astonished by the great weight of a coffin containing the corpse of an infant. To lift it required the strength of four men. The coffin appeared to be perfectly sound. The mother of the child was sent for, who refused her permission to open the box.—It was reinterred, according to her desire, without further disturbance, in another part of the cemetery. In the same grounds a coffin was opened that had been buried for eight or nine years.—The corpse was in a remarkable state of preservation, the features of the deceased being plainly distinguishable. We learned the above information from one who received it from a citizen of Freemansburg.—Ez.

Seizure of a Military Map of Virginia.

Washington, May 20, 1861.

A valuable parcel was seized here this morning in transit to Gov. Letcher.—Months ago Gov. Letcher caused surveys to be carefully made for a military map of Virginia. The memoranda and detached plans were sent to a German employed in the Coast Survey office, to be engraved. He recommended forwarding them to New-York, which was done. A few maps were engraved and sent with the plate and original materials toward Richmond, necessarily through Washington, where the Government took charge of them. They are very accurate, and will be of great use in the coming campaign.

CONSTITUTIONAL FLOGGING.

A union man flogged a Secessionist in Wyoming County, Penn., recently, for expressing treasonable and riotous sentiments. The Secessionist brought the case before a Justice of the Peace, who decided that the flogging was a constitutional act under the circumstances.

One hundred and five Cincinnati printers have enlisted. The Boston Atlas has sent four editors and eight printers to the wars.

DROWNED.—Clinton Robeson, son of son of Wm. Robeson, of Belvidere, was drowned in the race on the 3d inst. He was playing along the bank, and it is supposed was taken with a fit and fell in.

A Bold Stroke by Government.

Tremendous haul of Telegrams.—A Mountain of Evidence against Traitors.

At precisely 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by order of the Government, a descent was made by the United States Marshals upon every considerable telegraph office throughout the Free States, and the accumulated dispatches of the twelvemonth past were seized. The object was to obtain evidence of the operations of the Southern rebels with their Northern accomplices, which the confidential telegrams passing between them could most certainly furnish. The seizures in all the principal cities were made at precisely the same time so as to prevent the destruction of evidence which might have followed the receipt of a warning from any particular point. The whole matter was managed with the greatest secrecy, and so well planned that the project was a complete success. By this bold maneuver the Government has obtained possession of a mass of evidence of the greatest importance. The secret operations of Northern traitors are laid bare, and those who have aided and abetted the rebellion are now completely at the mercy of the officers of the law.

In this city alone the dispatches in the hands of the Federal officers amount to many thousands, and include, of course, information in regard to the purchase of arms, ammunition and equipments, purchase and outfit of vessels, diplomatic and financial arrangements, the negotiation of rebel loans, the purchase and treachery of army and navy officers, the secret plans for dividing the people of the North, the progressive operations of Government toward suppressing the rebellion, and every other imaginable species of testimony which the "Pirates of the Gulf" would wish kept secret. To overhaul such a mountain of papers as this will require some time and much trouble, but the work, in the hands of an efficient Marshal or Superintendent of Police, will be promptly, fearlessly, and thoroughly prosecuted.—Tribune.

Small Notes.

We understand that the Directors of the Stroudsburg Bank, have resolved to issue small bills of the denomination of \$1, 2, and \$3, in accordance with the provisions of the banking law enacted by our late legislature.

Washington, May 19, 1861.

Last night, three Zouaves strayed out from camp. When arraigned before Col. El-worth this morning, one of them unwound from his body a Secession flag, 17 feet long, which they hauled down from a pole at Alexandria. The Colonel excused them, and much excitement was caused by the exhibition of the flag.

The Connecticut troops are supplied by the State with regular army wagons, large and strong, horses and harness, fifteen to each regiment, with ambulances also. This looks like work, as without these our army cannot move one foot into Virginia or elsewhere. Our Administration at Washington is so overwhelmed with affairs that they will welcome troops so supplied, and it would be timely for every State to see that its regiments are furnished with these, and at once.

A Curiosity.

The Reading Gazette says that Henry Reppert, of Hereford township, Berks County, has a rosebush in his possession now blooming with red, white and blue roses—emblematic of the flag of our country. This, in olden times would be considered a favorable augury for the cause of the Union.

Lewis Sater, of Lancaster, a proprietor of several stage lines, was tried in Lancaster, last week, on the charge of poisoning five horses of Emanuel Shober, on the 17th September last. He was found guilty, and sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of two years and six months.

Last week the ladies of Boston were informed that five thousand shirts, for soldiers, were required within twenty-four hours. They joined with them some of the ladies of Roxbury, secured the assistance of sewing machines, went to work in "Liberty Hall," their headquarters, and had the whole number completed within the allotted time.

The formation of still another new Military Department has been rendered necessary by the exigencies of the times—that of Ohio; to consist of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and to be subdivided into various smaller departments—the whole under the command of Gen. McClellan, of the Ohio Volunteers, with the headquarters at Cincinnati.

GOOD FARMING.—A capital definition was given by a Mr. Kane, at an agricultural discussion in England. He said he fed his land before it was hungry; rested it before it was weary; and weeded it before it was foul.

An editor acknowledges the receipt of a bottle of brandy forty-eight years old, and says:—"This brandy is so old that very much fear it cannot live much longer."

There is a firm in Elgin, Illinois, known as "Gray and Lant." Half their letters come directed to "Lay and Grant." Natural but not complimentary.

A Farmer in Montgomery county, Pa., has offered to give all the grain he has on hand and one hundred head of cattle to feed the Keystone State troops.

The family of General Scott are in Elizabeth, and are about occupying the family mansion known as Gen. Scott's House.

The war demand for cloth is so great that the Lowell mills are running night and day, Sundays included.

The wheat and corn crops of Tennessee, it is stated, promise to be very abundant. Many persons are plowing up cotton and planting corn.