



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1861.

It is with no small pleasure that we announce the appointment of our young friend, Charles A. Wilcox, to a First Lieutenant in the 15th Regiment, regular army.

On a recent visit to Camp Washington, we were pleased to find "our boys" in the enjoyment of excellent health, and to all appearance, as well contented with their lot as mortal men could be.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. David Dildine, a young man in the employ of the railroad Company, met with a serious accident near Slatford, on Friday evening last.

Congressman Elected.

At a special election held in Luzerne County, on Saturday last to supply the vacancy, in the present Congress, occasioned by the death of the Hon. George Seranston, the Hon. Hendrick B. Wright was elected by an overwhelming majority.

Aiding the Traitors.

The Wayne County Herald, a few weeks since, published an article which, beyond all question, proves that sheet to be heart and hand with the rebels, but being too cowardly and mean to openly advocate their traitorous cause, it comes out in a sneaking and insidious manner, and endeavors to prove that this is "a political war."

But our surprise and indignation were intensified to find this vile article published in full, without note or comment, in the Monroe Democrat of last week. The natural inference, from this circumstance, ordinarily would be, that our cotemporary fully indorses the traitorous sentiments contained in the article in question.

The Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, well known to many of our citizens, has been appointed Chaplain to the 8th Regiment of Volunteers from Luzerne County. It will be remembered that he is far advanced in years, and crippled by a spinal disease, though otherwise sound, and zealous with the most eloquent of our Divines.

A few days since Lieut. Col. Bowman and Orderly Chase of the 8th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers crossed into Virginia near Harper's Ferry to reconnoitre on their own account, and were captured by the rebel scouts in that vicinity.

THE WAR.

The war, as all wars generally do when viewed from a civil standpoint, is progressing slowly, though, we think, very surely. Anxiously waiting for the announcement of stirring events, persons outside of the ring, are very apt to consider everything at a stand still, unless the booming of cannon, the rattling of musketry and the clashing of swords and bayonets follow each other in quick succession.

In the Eastern department nothing of importance has occurred since our last issue. At Cairo every arrangement is completed on our part to give the enemy a hot reception in case he ventures to attack the troops there.

In Missouri, Gen. Lyon, the account of whose victory at Booneville, published last week, is confirmed, is enjoying a hot race after Claib Jackson, the Secession Governor of that State. Evidence enough has been secured to hang the Governor for treason; but from the speed with which he moves away from his relentless pursuer, we judge that "Flora Temple's" best time would not suffice to overtake him.

Senators Andrew Johnson and Emerson Ethridge of Tennessee, are in Washington, and have received positive assurances from the war department that the Union men in East Tennessee, and wherever else in the State they may require assistance, shall be sustained by the strong arm of the Government.

No State Fair.

The officers of the State Agricultural Society have determined not to hold a fair this season. In many counties the usual local exhibitions will also be dispensed with. Owing to the war excitement, and tight times in monetary affairs, the people have not the inclination or the means to patronize agricultural shows, which, in too many instances, benefit only the managers and speculators in new-fangled farming implements.

A Connecticut Captain Bagged. A Captain of the 2nd Connecticut Regiment has been added to the ensnared by the enemy. It appears he was wiled away from his post by two women of the Scott family, troublesome disunionists in Falls Church, who requested an escort beyond the lines, and seized when unarmed. This is the third officer lost from this Regiment.

The "Observer" Again.

Mr. Editor:—I cannot think of triding with the patience of your readers, by further indulging in a perille contest with the implacable "Observer." He is plainly struggling for the last word. The epithets "traitor," "rebel," "captain," "tribe," &c., I hand back to him, as I have no use for them, and have no fear that they will be regarded as justly applicable to those at whom they are aimed.

I do not attempt to examine the tenableness of "Observer's" position; nor do I have the faintest gleam of hope of ever being able to confute his late elaborate and masterly production. What a grand collection of ideas and lofty thoughts, he has crowded into little more than one column of your paper! I was much amused, and highly edified, as I read the article; but yet, that old fable of the mountains and the mouse (provoking thing!) would keep flitting over my mind, now and then ruffling the waters of that pure literary fountain, from which I was eagerly striving to imbibe the wholesome truths, so calmly, yet forcibly set forth by a mild, unpassioned reasoner.

As a respect due to our superior, (natu.) I most submissively yield to him the laureate palm. I am aware, moreover, that he is thoroughly aroused by the stimulus of a vast accumulation of surrounding circumstances, and that then he soars aloft into the mid-heaven of the intellectual world, the peerless conqueror of all competitors, the wonder and gaze of an admiring people, and, in a word, the compass of all that is grand and sublime.

FAIR PLAY.

Marshall's Creek, June 21, 1861. P. S. In bidding you good-by, friend "Observer," allow me to express the hope that you may always be a keen observer of passing events, and remain true and faithful to the high cause you have so nobly espoused.

SHAWNEE, June 25, 1861.

Mr. Editor:—For some time past we have noticed a controversy in the Jeffersonian, respecting a trivial affair, said to have occurred in one of our neighboring churches. Judging from the articles written and the reliable information received, I am led to believe that the controversy should not have been brought before the public. I trust there will be no more of it, and if there is any personal difficulty between "Observer" and "Fair Play" they will settle it in some other way.

We think it would be better for them to cease the contest, and joining hands approach the Throne of Grace, and there, in humble supplication, pour forth the burning desires of true and patriotic hearts, for the timely removal of the dark and ominous clouds that are now overhanging our country—that we may always, firmly united in brotherly love, enjoy those blessings which have ever made us a happy and prosperous people.

PEACE.

Raising of another Flag.

Hamilton Square is bound not to be behind the age. On the evening of June the 14th, 1861, there was a meeting of Loyal citizens to raise a Flag in honor of our glorious Union. The flag raised is a beautiful one, and now proudly waving, and showing by its bright Stars and Stripes to every one that passes under it, the evidence of our love, to our blood-bought Liberty and Union.

The words of a Patriot. The Hon. Andrew Johnson, who left Tennessee with a price set upon his head by the minions of Secessionism who now infect that State, arrived in Washington City on Saturday evening last, and being called upon, addressed a large concourse of citizens. Mr. Johnson is one of the Senators from Tennessee, and during the last Congress, most heroically battled the Traitors in that body, who left no stone unturned to destroy our glorious Union.

Mr. Johnson said that Mr. Lincoln had done no more than his duty, and that if he had done less, he would have deserved the halter himself. He said he stood by the President in all his acts, and called upon all good citizens everywhere to do the same. Let millions of money be expended, let our most precious blood be poured out; but above and before all things, let the Union and Constitution be preserved.

The N. Y. World pays the following just and discriminating tribute to the qualities which characterize the veteran General-in-Chief of the United States forces, who, it will be remembered, has never lost a battle: "Our actual Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant General of our army, though as brave as Achilles, is as serene as Agamemnon, and as prudent as Ulysses."

The liberality of Pennsylvania, and the promptness with which our citizens have taken the different loans to assist in carrying on the war, has elicited alike the envy of the traitors and the applause of the loyal citizens of the country. Some of the southern journals declare that the people of Pennsylvania are traitors to their old political alliances—that their democracy was a sham, and that now, in the hour of Southern trial and danger, those upon whom the south depended, the democracy of such States as Pennsylvania, turn a deaf ear to their sorrow, and pour out their money to strengthen the sinews of war against their old friends in the south.

There is one good reason why so many printers shoulder their shooting sticks and volunteer for the war. It is in their line of business. They want to distribute leaded matter into the enemy's columns. In case an opportunity occurs, our patriotic brethren of the stick and rule will press into the thickest of the fight, batter the forms of the rebels effectually, and come out of the contest with colors flying.

Gen. Scott has received an ear of green corn with the compliments of Jeff. Davis's private secretary. It is a gentle hint that the south have still some means of support. About the time Gen. Scott received this, an elegant bouquet was presented to him, with the compliments of Mrs. Lincoln. The General, with great promptness, requested his military secretary, Col. Hamilton, to bear his kindest regards to Mrs. Lincoln for her beautiful gift, and at the same time to present her the ear of corn, as the latest curiosity surrendered by the enemy, and to add, that from appearance of the ear, if it was a fair specimen of the whole southern crop, our army would be down there soon enough to gather it for them.

The following is a correct list of the American ministers at foreign courts. It will be seen that Pennsylvania has three.

- Charles F. Adams, Mass. England.
War L. Dayton, N. J. France.
Cassius M. Clay, Ky. Russia.
Carl Shurz, Wis. Spain.
James E. Harvey, Pa. Portugal.
H. S. Sanford, Conn. Belgium.
James S. Pike, Me. Netherlands.
Bradford R. Wood, N.Y. Denmark.
J. S. Haldeman, Pa. Sweden & Norway.
Norman B. Judd, Ill. Prussia.
Anson Burlingame, Mass. Austria.
George G. Fogg, N. H. Switzerland.
Rufus P. Marsh, Vt. Sardinia.
George King, Wis. Rome.
Thomas Corwin, Ohio. Mexico.
A. B. Dickinson, N. Y. Nicaragua.
Elisha Crosby, Cal. Guatemala.
Allen A. Burton, Ky. New Grenada.
Jas. Watson Webb, N. Y. Brazil.
Robert M. Palmer, Pa. Argentine Confederation.
Thomas H. Nelson, Ohio, Chili.
D. K. Carter, Ohio, Bolivia.

The Military Character of Gen. Scott.

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It is his avowed belief that an officer who exposes his troops to needless peril is guilty of a degree of manslaughter. And he not only regards himself as responsible for the lives of the men under his command, but he looks after their health and comfort. He will not accept regiments unless he can see clearly the means to feed, clothe, and shelter them. The consequence of this prudence on his part (joined, as it is known to be, with the most daring spirit and great military sagacity) is that, after a little experience, men fight under him with entire confidence. They come to believe that if he gives an order it is not one which will expose them to needless risk, or to chances of defeat, if in battle they justify his confidence in their bravery.

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Pleasant Summer Beverage.

Here is a recipe for making ginger beer, a very wholesome and refreshing summer beverage: Put two gallons of cold water into a pot upon the fire, add to it two ounces of good ginger bruised, and two pounds of white or brown sugar. Let all this come to boil, and continue boiling for about half an hour. Then skim the liquor and pour it into a jar or tub, along with one sliced lemon and half an ounce of cream of tartar. When nearly cold, put in a teaspoonful of yeast, to cause the liquor to work. The beer is now made; and after it has worked for two days, strain it and bottle it for use. Tie down the cork firmly.

Shary Dodge by one of the McMullen Rangers.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., June 22.

A man was observed fording the river yesterday, dressed in a peculiar style, and upon reaching the Maryland side, one of Capt. McMullen's rangers arrested him. He was searched at once when it was discovered that he had very important letters for a lawyer of this place named Alvey. The prisoner was quietly conducted to a place of safe keeping and divested of his clothing. One of Capt. McMullen's men disguised himself in the same, and represented himself as the genuine bearer of dispatches to Mr. Alvey, who fell into the trap, and divulged important matters to his supposed Virginia friend. After every thing had been surely accomplished, Mr. Alvey was arrested and subsequently sent to Washington city. His arrest created quite a sensation in this town, as he was never suspected of treason, and stood high in the estimation of citizens here. A traitors doom awaits him.

Large Amount of Gold in San Francisco.

The San Francisco newspapers speak of the immense sums of treasure which are being accumulated in that city. During the month of May the amount was larger than it had been at any time in the history of the State. Shipments to the East were not large, in consequence of the apprehension which existed that Southern privateers might capture the steamers from Astoria to New York. If the present low rate of shipment continues, it is estimated that there will be by the first of July, over and above the ordinary accumulation of gold, treasure to the amount of three millions of dollars. One of the journals, in commenting upon this state of things, says: "If it continues for three months we can rejoice in an era of low rates of interest, manufacturers will spring up, and public improvements be pushed forward with an energy unparalleled."

Slaves in War.

Mr. Giddings, in a recently published letter, records the following among other instances of the treatment of slaves in war by American Generals:

"In 1838 Gen. Taylor captured a number of negroes and took them to his camp, intending to secure the slaves who had escaped from them. Gen. Taylor told them that he had no prisoners but 'prisoners of war.' The slaves then desired to look at them in order to determine whether he was holding their slaves as prisoners. The veteran warrior replied that no man should examine his prisoners for such a purpose; and he ordered them to depart. This action being reported to the War Department was approved by the Executive. The slaves, however, were sent west and set free."

"In 1838, Gen. Jessup wanted guides and men to act as spies. He therefore engaged several fugitive slaves to act as such, agreeing to secure the freedom of themselves and families if they served the government faithfully. They agreed to do so, fulfilled their agreement, were sent west and set free. Mr. Van Buren's administration approved the contract and Mr. Tyler's administration approved the manner in which Gen. Jessup fulfilled it, by setting the slaves free."

One of the Michigan boys got very sick in this city and was unable to accompany his regiment to Washington. He was ordered home when convalescent, and furnished a pass to go, but that did not suit him at all. The other day, very unexpectedly to his comrades, he made his appearance in the camp at Washington. The Surgeon seized him in the ranks, and as he was really unable to withstand the hardships of the service, ordered him out. It was just as the troops were in column to march to Virginia, an alarm having been given. He left the column crying, and said, sobbing loudly: "Newer mind, boys, you'll find me on the other side of the bridge. 'I'll be d—d if I don't be there.' And if there had been a fight no doubt he would have kept his word. The brave fellow started for a fight and there's a chance he is going to have it. That Michigan boy, if he lives, will return home covered with laurels!"

Spilling for a Fight.

Count Cavour, the ablest statesman on the other side of the Atlantic, is dead. He died in the city of Turin on the 7th inst., from cerebral and gastric fever, in the 52d year of his age. The liberal party in Italy, and in fact the liberals, of Europe, have lost their leader, and it will be quite impossible to find another to fill his place. It was through his eminent abilities and diplomatic skill, that the Emperor of France was induced to favor an United Italy.