

THE JEFFERSONIAN

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Science, Morality, and General Intelligence.

VOL. 20.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA. JULY, 11 1861.

NO. 25

Published by Theodore Schoch.

TERMS.—Two dollars per annum in advance.—Two dollars and a quarter, half yearly—and if not paid before the end of the year, Two dollars and a half. No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.
Advertisements of one square (ten lines) or less, one or three insertions, \$1.00. Each additional insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in proportion.

JOB PRINTING.

Having a general assortment of large, plain and ornamental type, we are prepared to execute every description of

RANGE PRINTING.

Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Notes, Blank Receipts, Justices, Legal and other Blanks, Pamphlets, &c., printed with neatness and dispatch, on reasonable terms at this office.

Our Merchant Marine.

At the close of our war with France, and on the advent of Mr. Jefferson to power in 1801, Congress authorized him to sell the entire Navy, except thirteen frigates named in the act. This apparently unwise measure of reduction was greatly exaggerated by the partisan tendencies of the day; but its advocates justified it on the ground that as all the cruising vessels had been brought into the Navy, and were no longer needed, they should be disposed of, and should be again broken out, others could be readily purchased from the merchant service. Many ships were accordingly sold, and numerous officers dismissed from the service.—This fact shows that in the very first war after the Revolution, the Government resorted to the mercantile marine for the prompt creation of a navy. The first ship-of-war that ever got to sea since the present organization of the Navy, was an Indianman, bought for the purpose, and armed with twenty-four guns. Numerous other vessels, many of very small size, were purchased and armed, as the war with France was confined principally to clashes and conflicts with the enemy's privateers, who swarmed upon our coast, especially around the West Indies for which these light vessels were very efficient.—Some of these vessels played havoc with the pirates of that day, bringing into and sending them to the bottom without waiting for the slow formality of trial.

Between this reduction in 1801 and the beginning of the war with England in 1812, not a single frigate had been added to the Navy. Of the thirteen retained in 1801, only nine were fit for sea in 1812; yet in that interval of eleven years, scarce a day passed without some violation of our neutral rights by France or England. War with the latter found us wholly unprepared for it. Our merchant vessels whitened every sea with their canvass, yet while England, with a navy of a thousand and sixty ships, stood ready to sweep them from the ocean, we possessed but seventeen cruising vessels, of which nine were of a class less than that of frigates. This criminal exposure of our commerce is accounted for by the then prevalent belief that England was invincible on the ocean. Madison and his Cabinet were satisfied of it. They resolved to embargo the entire Navy; not a ship should be allowed to sail for fear of capture. Captain Charles Steward, who had been trained in the merchant service, and who yet survives at more than eighty, gallant and patriotic as ever, in company with Capt Bainbridge, protested to Madison against this scandalous cowardice, and demanded that the Navy should be sent to sea. The Cabinet listened to them, but were inflexible. Madison they continued, for he remembered Paul Jones and his gallant comrades of the Revolution; our frigates sailed, and England ceased to be invincible.

In the three years' contest which succeeded, the merchant service acted as conspicuous a part as the Navy itself. It is a popular belief that all fighting must be done by frigates in the regular way, and that no conquests are worth noticing unless achieved by a national ship. Hence the brilliant victories won by our merchant marine during that war have been overlooked, and the capabilities of that now idle power appear to be unknown to the present Government. But the superior activity of private enterprise is not to be wondered at. While the Government, in 1812, bought merchant ships as they had done twelve years previously, and thus created a navy almost immediately, privateers were fitted out with astonishing rapidity. In three weeks after the declaration of war, every New-England seaport was active with activity in getting them ready for sea. This city was equally active.—Smart schooners were armed, manned, and off in a single week. Two or three guns were all they wanted, while in numberless cases a single long tom was all they asked for. The next week brought them back with from one to half a dozen prizes. The dash and daring of these vessels was incredible, and showed that in the merchant service lay the great national reliance. They scoured every sea, haunted every coast of both England and Ireland. Some of their exploits have never been exceeded by any performed in the Navy of any country. The privateer Paul Jones, of three guns, captured the ship Hassan of fourteen. The Teazer, a mere cockboat with two guns, gallantly took the ship Osborne of ten guns, and 500 tons burden. She afterward captured the Clark, a much larger vessel, with sixteen guns, having carried her in few minutes by boarding. The Franklin, of this port, captured seven British ships in a cruise of two weeks, all of which were armed. The John of Salem, took eleven in three weeks. On one occasion an armed whale-boat captured an English brig, on whose deck the boat was

afterward hoisted and carried by the brig into Portland. Vessels belonging to the British Navy were repeatedly captured by our privateers. The defense of the General Armstrong, in the harbor of Fayal, has never been surpassed in gallantry. All these vessels were commanded by merchant captains whom the war had made idle, not one of whom had served an hour in the Navy. Paul Jones, and in fact all the other commanders of national ships in the Revolution, were taken from the decks of merchantmen to the command of frigates. Our early history is crowded with the record of their brilliant achievements.

It appears to us that the Government is overlooking the immense power of this now half idle interest. The merchant service contains a thousand vessels which could be manned by men as daring as any that swept British commerce from the ocean fifty years ago, and which could be most advantageously employed to close up every little coastwise inlet of the Rebel States, dogging and capturing their inland shallops, and sending their pirates to the bottom. These craft need but a day or two's preparation to sail—a gun or two slung aboard, lockers filled, sails set, and they are off. A small fleet of them would corks up New-Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, and relieve a ponderous fleet drawing so much water as to keep it miles away from the port intended to be closed. On the Mississippi this class of men would be of especial value. In all previous straits the Government has fallen back upon it as a sort of last resort—in this it would be wise to look to it as the first.—*Tribune.*

Seizure of \$27,000 Virginia State Funds by Gov. Piermont.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, July 3. Captain John List returned to this city last evening, having in charge twenty-seven thousand dollars in gold, taken from the bank at Weston, Va., where it had been placed to the credit of the Western Lunatic Asylum, by the State authorities. Captain List was commissioned by Gov. Piermont to go and take charge of this money, the work on the Asylum having been stopped, and there being reasonable apprehension that the gold might fall into the hands of Letcher's government. The captain proceeded to Grafton, and upon making known his object to General McClellan, in less than twenty-four hours a regiment of men, under Col. Tyler, were on the march.

The expedition left Clarksburg on Sunday evening, and marching all night, reached Weston on Monday morning, about five o'clock. The people were all asleep, but the fine band which accompanied the expedition aroused the drowsy population by playing the Star-Spangled Banner. Colonel Tyler took possession of the place, and Captain List went down and demanded the money in the name of the State of Virginia. No resistance was made, and the money was soon forked over. Some of the Bank men thought the amount ought to have been taken in currency, but Captain List said he did not think so, and that was all of it.

The troops captured some twenty odd prisoners, all of who were released upon examination, except the following who were brought up to Grafton and placed under guard: James T. Jackson; George J. Butcher, W. E. Lively, John Kearns, Jr., and J. Shumat. Against these there are special charges. A guard of six men accompanied the money to this city, and last night it was safely deposited in the Northwestern Bank, and will be used by those to whom it truly belongs—the true State Government.

How a Zouave Feels in Battle.

One of the Zouaves, belonging to Col. Duryea's Regiment, wrote a letter home just after the battle at Great Bethel, in which he describes pretty clearly how one feels in battle. He writes as follows: "Before long we had all we had bargained for, for not half a mile in advance the enemy, strongly fortified, with a masked battery of twenty-five heavy guns, six rifled cannon, and plenty of other guns; besides a large rifle company in front ready to and willing to pop off us 'red devils' as soon as we made our appearance. We soon formed a line of battle, and threw out two companies, J and K, (company K is the one Harry and I belong to) and we hadn't traveled far before bang went an old 24 pounder. I trembled in my boots. After the first shot was fired, and we found that no one was hurt, it gave the men confidence in themselves, and all thoughts of being hit had vanished, and we were now ready for a fight. We now left the woods, charged up the road with the idea of carrying the place at the point of the bayonet.

"As soon as we reached the road a big rifled cannon was sighted at us and blazed away; fortunately only company K happened to be in the road, and we saw the ball coming, and, quick as a flash every man went flat on his face at the same time the ball passed over our heads, filling our mouths and eyes with sand and dust.—You can imagine we didn't move a hair—no, not us; we lay as flat as pan-cakes. After that they lost the range and the balls passed high over us. I did not believe cannon balls could be dodged before.

"We marched that day thirty-five miles, besides the fight. It's fun if you don't get hit."

Report of a Refugee from the South.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

An old gentleman, named John E. Farrier, just one week from his residence, thirty miles from Mobile, Alabama, on the Bigbee River, called upon us, yesterday, for the purpose of relating some facts in regard to the present condition of affairs in that State. Mr. Farrier is a member of the Baptist Church, and has been a professing Christian for over twenty years. Aside from this, his gray hairs, honest face and earnest manner are sufficient guarantee of the truth of his statements, in presenting which we desire to state that we attach perhaps less importance to anonymous statements than is generally done, but those falling from this old man's lips carried with them the irresistible weight of truth itself.

Mr. Farrier was raised near Big Eagle Bridge, Scott county, Ky., and emigrated to Alabama over thirty-six years ago, where he has raised a family, whom he left on his farm upon coming thither.—He is in independent circumstances, yet his crops of corn, cotton, tobacco, &c., have always been raised by white labor, he holding slavery to be a curse. For this belief, and his practical adherence to it, he has been persecuted in divers ways for a length of time, but with a determined will and steadiness of purpose, he has succeeded, even in his unpopular course, to place himself beyond pecuniary want of any kind.

The old gentleman states that in Mobile, which is swarming with soldiers, the greatest excitement prevails, and the very air is tinged with profanity. The extreme hate rankles in every breast toward the North, which, with a braggart air, the chivalry feel confident they can easily whip. As Mr. Farrier left Mobile the soldiers had received orders from Jeff. Davis to be in readiness for an attack on Fort Pickens on the Fourth of July, after which, in the event of success, it is their avowed intention to push for Washington. This, of course, is given as the belief entertained in Mobile. Disorder and noise are the chief characteristics of the Confederate forces so far as seen by our informant.

He says that the condition of the poor whites, and a great majority of the blacks, is terrible. Both are starving. The soldiers, notwithstanding their hatred of the North, begin to chafe under the Southern rule, and in many instances they have demanded their pay at the muzzle of the revolvers. As a general thing they are poorly provisioned and very badly cared for, but extravagantly "promise crammed."

A Confederate officer told Mr. F., on the cars at Mobile, that fully six hundred soldiers are now on the list in Fort Morgan, at Mobile Point, and he believed that unless something was done to improve its hygienic condition, fully a thousand would be taken down during the week. The whole country is in arms up to the Kentucky line, and Jeff. Davis' spies, at \$40 per month, are liberally distributed all over. One was on his way to Louisville with Mr. F., and it was his intention to visit Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and other eastern points to New York, and to return home through Virginia.

As Mr. Farrier passed through Mississippi, the utmost consternation and terror prevailed among the Union people.—If a man dared to declare a Union opinion or sentiment, it was the signal for his summary death. Numerous instances of this kind occur daily, as we have heard from other sources. It is a common practice to hunt down Union men with dogs, and kill them as such, at present in lower Mississippi.

Rev. Mr. Mobler, a Baptist Minister, was driven out of his parish there, a few days before our informant left, and pursued by dogs, and only escaped being torn to pieces by flying to the swamps.—This barbarity, unprecedented in Christian annals, is popularity regarded in Secession as capital sport.

Thousands of slaveholders, to say nothing of the thousands of poor whites, are thirsting for the glad hour when the mighty arm of this glorious Government shall be stretched out to their aid.—Their constant hope and prayer is that the time of their deliverance may speedily come.

The Charleston Mercury Surprised Again.

The Charleston Mercury cannot believe that England and France have prohibited the bringing of Confederate privateer prizes into their ports, for by that act it thinks they declare that they are not neutral or friendly, but hostile nations toward the Confederate States.—But if the transatlantic advices are true, Mercury thinks the Confederate Commissioners ought immediately to drop all intercourse with the Governments of France and England, and that the Confederate States should carry out this policy in their commercial relations. In other words, they should prohibit the exportation of cotton or tobacco to either of those nations.

Henry M. Herman has been promoted to a first lieutenancy in the United States army, as a reward for valuable services rendered to the government.—Furnished with an organ and a monkey, he visited the prominent points of Virginia and took notes, which he reported to the War Department.

Patriotism and Poetry.

Poets go hand in hand with Mars and Bellona. The smell of gun-powder must inspire the "divine afflatus." We scarcely take up a country newspaper that does not contain "stanza's" to this or that regiment, gone or going to Dixie's Land.—Take the following, for example, written home by one of the boys descriptive of some of the peculiar hardships of camp life:—

They gave us hog and biscuit,
And coffee made of peas,
But upon the last named,
There's nary bit of grease;
At night the creeping insect
Insinuates its bill,
And keeps our arms a-moving,
Like Heenan's in a mill.

A Virginian's Character.

The regular correspondent of the Boston Journal, in a letter from Fortress Monroe, dated the 7th inst., says:—"My mind perpetually recurs, as to a subject of constantly augmenting interest, to the everlasting Ethiopian. From the veteran of eighty-five—the oldest of the crops—to the ebony youth who minds the horses at the door, every member of the Virginia Brigade is a study. 'What sort of a man is your master?' asked an officer of the negro on board the little sloop, brought in from James River by the Harriet Lane yesterday. 'Ver bad men, sah,' was the reply; 'dreff' eseeh—better hang him, sah, fore he do mischief.' One who has thus far proved himself singularly useful in every service in which he has been employed is most decidedly a character. Four years he has been a 'wood nigger,' that is to say, having been soundly beaten by his master once, he declared that he would endure that sort of thing but once more; being badly beaten again, and pickled moreover, he dissolved his connection with his master, and took to the woods. Since that time he has defied all the white men in the Elizabeth City Country to catch him. Once he was caught and jailed, but not fancying jail life, he vanished one day. Two of the fellows came to his cell; one he knocked senseless, and while the other carried the wounded away, he escaped. He is now making himself generally useful. He can brush a coat, black boots, take charge of a wardrobe, drive hard bargains with the sutler, explain the geography of the country for fifty miles around, tell at any time just where the enemy is posted, and in what force, and withal—as I am informed by his present possessor—can concoct every sort of beverage known in the Virginia vernacular, with consummate skill. If such a piece of property isn't contraband, what is it?"

What he Would Do.

The man that will take a newspaper for a length of time, and send it back refused and unpaid for would swallow a blind dog's dinner, and then stone the dog for being blind.—*Exchange.*

He would do worse than that. He would marry a girl on trial, and send her back at the end of the honeymoon, with the words "don't suit," chalked on her back.—*Iron City.*

He would do worse than that. He would steal the chalk to write it with, and afterward he would use it on his shirt to save the expense of washing, and then sue his wife's father for her mouth's boarding.—*Advertiser.*

Worse yet. He'd chase a sick rat ten miles over a corduroy road, and institute a post-mortem examination after he had caught him in order to recover a stolen grain of corn.—*Morgantown Star.*

We endorse every word of the above: He would also steal rotten acorns from a blind pig, and steal all the winter meat of an editor.—*Somerset Herald.*

Some time ago we had an individual of the above stripe in the oil region on the Slippery rock, in this county. He went by the name of a j bird, and flew off with \$12.50, of our funds. A writ was issued to the Printer's Devil for his arrest, who made returns as follows: In swampus—et non com-at-a-bus—sive vitia erat catibum—intromsum turpem—speciosum pelle decord—gone off.—*Lawrence Journal.*

Proportion of Horses to Population.

The general estimate for the horse census has been eight to ten horses in Europe for every hundred inhabitants; Denmark has forty-five horses to every hundred inhabitants, which is more than any other European country; Great Britain and Ireland have 2,500,000 horses; France, 3,000,000; the United States have 5,000,000 which is more than any European country, and the horses of the whole world are estimated at 57,420,000.

Under the Heading, "the enemy at our doors," the New Orleans Picayune says: "While we are remaining in fancied security, and boasting of the impossibility of the invasion of our shores by the enemy, a fleet takes possession of Shio Island and the sound, and cuts off our communication with Mobile, while another of the enemies ships blockades the mouth of the Atchafalaya. Where is our fleet of gunboats, and why are they permitted to lie idle when there is plenty of opportunity for them to exercise their skill and bravery by having a small tarty with the light craft of the enemy?"

President's Message.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Having been convened on an extraordinary occasion, as authorized by the Constitution, your attention is not called to any ordinary subject of legislation. At the beginning of the present Presidential term, four months ago the functions of the Federal Government were found to be generally suspended within the several States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida, excepting only of the Post-Office Department.

Within these States, all the forts, arsenals, dockyards, custom-houses and the like, including the movable and stationary property in and about them, had been seized, and were held in open hostility to this Government, excepting only Forts Pickens, Taylor, and Jefferson, on and near the Florida coast, and Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, South Carolina.—The forts thus seized had been put in improved condition, new ones had been built and armed forces had been organized, and were organizing, all avowedly with the same hostile purpose.

The forts remaining in the possession of the Federal Government in and near these States were either besieged or menaced by warlike preparations, and especially Fort Sumter was nearly surrounded by well protected hostile batteries with guns equal in quality to the best of its own, and outnumbering the latter as perhaps ten to one. A disproportionate share of the Federal muskets and rifles had somehow found their way into these States, and had been seized to be used against the Government.

Accumulations of the public revenue, lying within them, had been seized for the same object. The Navy was scattered in distant seas, leaving but a very small part of it within the immediate reach of the Government.

Officers of the Federal army had resigned in great numbers, and of those remaining a large proportion had taken up arms against the Government. Simultaneously and in common with all this, the purpose to sever the Federal Union was openly avowed.

In accordance with this purpose, an ordinance had been adopted in each of these States, declaring the States respectively to be separated from the National Union. A formation for instituting a combined Government of those States had been promulgated, and in this illegal organization, in the "Confederate States," was already invoking recognition, aid, and intervention from foreign Powers.

Finding this condition of things, and believing it to be an imperative duty upon the incoming Executive to prevent, if possible, the consummation of such attempt to destroy the Federal Union, a choice of means to that end became indispensable. This choice was made, and declared in the inaugural address. The policy chosen looked to the exhaustion of all peaceful measures before a resort to any stronger ones. It sought only to hold the public places and property not already wrested from the Government, and to collect the revenue, relying for the rest on time, discussion, and the ballot box; it promised a continuance of the mails, at Government expense, to the very people who were resisting the Government, and it gave repeated pledges against any disturbances to any of the people or any of their rights, of all that which a president might constitutionally and justifiably do in such a case; everything was forborne, without which it was believed possible to keep the Government on foot.

On the 5th of March, the present incumbent's first full day in office, a letter from Major Anderson, commanding at Fort Sumter, written on the 28th of Feb., and received at the War Department on the 4th of March, was by that Department placed in his hands.

This letter expresses the professional opinion of the writer, that re-enforcements could not be thrown into that fort within the time for his relief, rendered necessary by the limited supply of provisions, and with a view of holding possession of the same, with a force less than 20,000 good and well disciplined men.

This opinion was concurred in by all the officers of his command, and their memoranda on the subject were made inclosures of Major Anderson's letter. The whole was immediately laid before Lieutenant-General Scott, who at once concurred with Major Anderson in his opinion.

On reflection, however, he took full time, consulting with other officers, both of the Army and the Navy, and at the end of four days came reluctantly but decidedly to the same conclusion as before. He also stated, at the same time, that no such sufficient force was then at the control of the Government or could be raised and brought to the ground within the time when provisions in the fort would be exhausted. In a purely military point of view this reduced the duty of the Administration in the case to the mere matter of getting the garrison safely out of the fort.

It was believed, however, that to so abandon that position, under the circumstances, would be utterly ruinous; that the necessity under which it was to be done would not be fully understood; that by many it would be construed as a part of a voluntary policy; that at home it would discourage the friends of the Union, embolden its adversaries, and go far to insure the latter a recognition abroad; that

in fact, it would be our national destruction consummated.

This could not be allowed. Starvation was not yet upon the garrison, and ere it would be reached, fort Pickens might be re-enforced. This last would be a clear indication of policy, and would enable the country to accept the evacuation of Fort Sumter as a military necessity. An order was at once directed to be sent for the landing of the troops from the steamship Brooklyn into Fort Pickens. This order could not go by land, but must take the longer and surer route by sea.

The first return news from the order was received just one week before the fall of Sumter. The news itself was that the officer commanding the Sabine, to which vessel the troops had been transferred from the Brooklyn, acting upon some quasi armistice of the late Administration, and of the existence of which the present Administration up to the time the order was dispatched, had only too vague and uncertain rumors to fix attention, had refused to land the troops. To now re-enforce Fort Pickens, before a crisis would be reached at Fort Sumter, was impossible, rendered so by the near exhaustion of provisions in the latter-named Fort.

In precaution against such a conjuncture the Government had a few days before commenced preparing an expedition, as well adapted as might be, to relieve Fort Sumter, which expedition was intended to be ultimately used or not, according to current circumstances. The strongest anticipated case for using it was now presented, and it was resolved to send it forward, as had been intended.

In this contingency it was also resolved to notify the Governor of South Carolina that he might expect an attempt would be made to provision the fort, and that if the attempt should not be resisted, there would be no attempt to throw in men, arms, or ammunition, without further notice, or in case of an attack upon the fort. This notice was accordingly given, whereupon the fort was attacked and bombarded to its fall, without even awaiting the arrival of the provisioning expedition.

It is thus seen that the assault upon, and reduction of Fort Sumter, was in no sense a matter of self defense on the part of the assailants. They well knew that the garrison in the fort could, by no possibility, commit aggression upon them; they knew they were expressly notified that the giving of bread to the few brave and hungry men of the garrison was all which would on that occasion be attempted, unless themselves, by resisting so much, should provoke more.

They knew that this Government desired to keep the garrison in the fort, not to assail them, but merely to maintain visible possession, and thus to preserve the Union from actual and immediate dissolution, trusting as herein before stated, to time, discussion and the ballot-box for final adjustment, and they assailed and reduced the fort, for precisely the reverse object, to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union and thus force it to immediate dissolution; that this was their object, the Executive well understood, and having said to them in the Inaugural Address: "You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors."

He took pains not only to keep this declaration good, but also to keep the case so far from ingenious sophistry as that the world should not misunderstand it. By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and thereby the assailants of the Government began the conflict of arms without a gun in sight or in expectancy to return their fire, save only the few in the fort sent to that harbor years before, for their own protection, and still ready to give that protection in whatever was lawful. In this act, discarding all else, they have forced upon the country the distinct issue—immediate dissolution or blood. And this issue embraces more than the fate of these United States. It presents to the whole family of man the question whether a constitutional republic or democracy, a government of the people, by the same people can or cannot maintain its territorial integrity against its own domestic foes. It presents the question whether discontented individuals too few in numbers to control the administration according to the organic law in any case, can always, upon the pretenses made in this case or any other pretenses, or arbitrarily without any pretense, break up their government, and thus practically put an end to free government upon the earth. It forces us to ask, "Is there in all republics this inherent and fatal weakness?" Must a government of necessity be too strong for the liberties of its own people, or too weak to maintain its own existence?

So viewing the issue, no choice was left but to call out the war power of the Government, and so to risk the force employed for its destruction by force for its preservation. The call was made and the response of the country was most gratifying, surpassing in unanimity and spirit the most sanguine expectations.—Yet none of the States commonly called Slave States, except Delaware, gave a regiment through the regular State organization. A few regiments have been organized within some others of those States by individual enterprise and received into the Government service.

Of course the seceded States, so called, and to which Texas had been joined a