



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1861.

CARD.

The Rev. J. E. Miller will receive as scholars for the Fall and Winter terms, a limited number of young men or boys...

The Rev. S. S. Klein desires us to give notice that his address hereafter is New Tripoli, Lehigh Co. Pa.

The Progress of the Canvass.

Trials and tribulations have come upon our democratic leaders. But a few weeks ago they came out of our old Court House, flushed with the honors of victory...

A casual glance at our advertising columns will show something of the existence of this state of things. Even the persistent organ-grinder of the democracy—the veritable 'Squire himself'—the head and front of the attempted iniquity—hesitates, in his card, to trust his aspirations for the Judicial...

There is a moral in this state of things which it would be well for the honest men of all parties to draw for themselves.

In this emergency, it devolves upon me to call upon all commanders of companies to report immediately to the Headquarters of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg...

Religious Meetings.

A series of religious meetings are now being held in this borough, under the supervision of the Rev. E. M. Long, of Philadelphia.

The Charleston Advertiser says a lady called at an apothecary store a few days ago, and inquired if he had any tissue paper.

The sweetest flowers ever scattered in an old bachelor's pathway, are the two lips of a pretty girl.

Biot in Easton.

The Democratic County Meeting—Total Destruction of the Sentinel Office.—Part of the Argus Office Destroyed.—Peace and Compromise Rejected.

We learn, from the Northampton Journal, that immediately after the reading of the resolutions at the Democratic meeting, held at Easton, on Monday afternoon last, there was disapprobation manifested in the crowd...

Early in the evening several hundred persons assembled in front of Col. Johnson's residence in the Square and burnt his effigy.

The mob next proceeded to the Sentinel office which they gutted completely. All the printing materials and furniture were thrown into the street and burnt.

The next movement was for the Argus office, where after demolishing some furniture and pitching some type, the mob yielded to the importunities of a gentleman who, with the stars and stripes in hand, assured the crowd that Mr. Hutter would, within twenty-four hours, make a satisfactory declaration.

The Correspondent office was next in order. Here the crowd was very large. Mr. Cole, the editor, hung out the Union Banner, appeared at the window, and declared that he was for the Union and for the Federal Government 'right or wrong.'

Some one has said 'Never ask a favor of a man who does not smoke; that for softening the heart and bringing the springs of pity to the eye, nothing possesses more virtue than a fragrant Havana.' We would further say, never buy your clothing of any one but a practical tailor.

A Proclamation from Gov. Curtin.

Harrisburg, Aug. 20th.—Gov. Curtin has today issued the following proclamation: Pennsylvania ss. A. G. Curtin, Governor.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

Washington is again believed to be in danger. The President has made an earnest appeal for all the men that can be furnished to be sent forward without delay.

The three months volunteers, whose discharge has so weakened the army, are urged by every consideration of feeling, duty and patriotism to resume their arms at the call of their country, and aid the other men of Pennsylvania in quelling the traitors.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this 20th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-sixth (Signed) ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Pay of Volunteers.

The law of Congress increasing the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates, makes the salaries of the men, hereafter, as follows: Ordnance Sergeant. \$26 00 per mo. Sergeant Major. 26 00 "

The rations are computed at \$9 a month, and the clothing at about \$3, or \$36 a year. When in actual service the soldier does not require the whole of his rations or clothing, and all that he does not take he receives the cash value for.

The annual pay of a private is now about \$324 00, with the prospect of a suitable reward at the close of the war.—News.

The Tent Services.

After various delays and disappointments, occasioned chiefly, by the rains, the tent was at length erected in this place on Saturday last, and opened for religious services with a large attendance.

On Sabbath morning the people attended their usual places of worship, but in the afternoon and evening they all joined in Union services in the tent. The Rev. Mr. Wilson, the blind preacher, delivered two powerful discourses which were listened to with serious attention by the vast congregations which more than filled the tent.

In immediate connection with the preaching service every afternoon, the Rev. Mr. Long lectures to children from a series of drawings illustrating various incidents and important truths of scripture, with which the parents seem to be as much pleased and perhaps profited as the children. He has a very happy faculty for conducting such services.

Every morning from five to six o'clock there is a sunrise prayer meeting in the tent, which is attended with increasing numbers and interest. This together with preaching from three to four, and a children's meeting, from four to five o'clock in the afternoon, and preaching in the evening, constitute the daily, public services.

The meetings close on Friday evening, on Saturday the tent is to be removed, to Williamsburg. The Rev. Mr. Pierce, a returned missionary from Africa contributes much to the interest of the various services, which are very largely attended.

The Latest War News.

The response of the people to the recent call of the War Department for Volunteers to proceed to Washington is most cheering. From this city it is probable that eight regiments will move during the week, including the Anderson Zouaves, the Long Island Volunteers, N. Y. Chasseurs, Cameron Rifles, Ira Harris Guard, Lincoln Cavalry, Washington Grays, and the 55th Regiment—Garde Lafayette.—From Massachusetts, five regiments are to go this week. Ten companies went from Trenton, N. J., yesterday. A battery of artillery, consisting of six pieces and 156 men, from Hudson County, N. J., also went yesterday.

It is said that Johnston and Beauregard have been re-enforced since the battle of Bull Run by from 15,000 to 20,000 men, and that Yorktown, Norfolk, and Richmond have been stripped of troops to manœuvre the Capital and Maryland.

Our news from Missouri is important. It is said that Warsaw, Bolivar, and Oco, in the Southwestern portion of the State, have been occupied by Rebel troops belonging to the army of Gen. Price.

It is also said that others of the Rebels in that State have taken possession of four towns in Pettis County. Jefferson City was thought to be in danger of an attack. Gen. Price has issued a lying proclamation to the people of Missouri, declaring that the Rebel army under his command was raised only for the protection of their "homes and fire-ides; that this army has just routed and scattered far and wide the force which 'the usurper at Washington' has sent for their subjugation; that he will protect all good citizens in the exercise of their rights, provided they go quietly home; and that any one recognizing the provisional Government of the State will be treated as an enemy.

Guerrilla bands are scouring the Western part of Missouri. A railroad train going from Syracuse to Jefferson City, and having on board 250 United States regulars, was fired upon from behind a wood pile and a thicket of bushes; thirty shots were fired, killing one man and wounding several others. At Charleston, Mo., on Monday, a skirmish took place between 250 National troops and 600 Rebels, resulting in the rout of the latter with the loss of 40 killed and 17 prisoners. The loss on our side was one killed.—Tribune.

Finding Store.

A country chap in New York while strolling along in Gold street, read the sign of Mr. Curry, as follows: 'I Curry's Finding Store.' First he peeped in, then he went in and looked around. Finally, he exclaimed, 'I swear, you must be darned lucky chaps to find all these things! I s'pose you kaint found my umbrella, have you? It was a blue umbril, a bone handle, imitation of ivory, you know?' The clerk said, 'No, but we will look for it right off.' The chap was satisfied.

Judge Conyngham, of Luzerne, will have no opposition for re-election. Judge Maynard is talked of as the Union candidate for Lycoming, Moutour and Northumberland. Judge Jordan has been proposed by some of the Democrats for the Union, Snyder and Mifflin District.

A Rebel Nest-Egg Found.—Capture of a J. D. Agent, and \$40,000—Confederate Foreign Financiering.

The shifts to which the Southern Rebels are driven to procure funds for waging their unholy war are as various and desperate as can well be conceived. All that unscrupulous talent can do; all that lies, promises, protests, and appeals can accomplish; all that the thorough exercise of despotic power over their deluded subjects can compass, are unhesitatingly resorted to by the Rebel leaders to bolster up a bad cause, and secure its ultimate triumph.

The Rebel Government becoming sadly short of means, and unable to add even a feather to the tremendous load it had imposed on the banks, bankers, and voters within its jurisdiction, and having paved the way by the mission and machinations of the three rambling Commissioners, sent one Thomas S. Serrill, a wealthy cotton broker or factor of New-Orleans, to England by the steamer Persia on the 17th of July, either to negotiate a loan, or receive the proceeds of one already arranged by others—its matters not which.

On the voyage out, he confided the purport of his mission to the more useful, safe, and available of his fellow-passengers, and no doubt 'said pipe' paved the way for the little transactions he proposed to make over the water. Wonderful to relate, by some means or other he accomplished his purposes, and that so speedily that after the exchange of documents, hypothecation of securities, and arrangement of other preliminaries, he drew \$40,000 in Bank of England notes, and was ready to return by the Persia on her homeward voyage.

Poor Mr. Serrill, with his pocket full of sterling currency, lacked the ordinary discretion of half-witted boys; for, although he was going to an enemy's port, in company with many whom he could have hardly regarded as other than enemies, he made no secret of his mission and its results.

At length the steamer enters port, swings in the stream, fires off her guns and is boarded by the Custom-House officers. The indiscreet financial agent, perhaps remembering nothing of his discretion, waits his turn for the examination of his baggage, and got it at last with a vengeance. There is a whispered communication by the loyal passengers to officers James B. Archer, Alexander Isaacs and Thomas J. Brown, an eye-searching through the crowd, and presently—alas for J. D. and his money!—the removal of the body and baggage of Mr. Thomas S. Serrill to a private apartment, where, despite struts, and protests and threats, a strict search of person and property is made.

The United States Commissioner Henry committed Serrill to the Toombs, to await examination, which was set down for Monday morning. Clarkson C. Potter is his counsel.

Meantime, communication will be had with the Department at Washington, and it is not unlikely that Serrill may be ordered at once to Fort Lafayette, which will put a stop to further civil action as to his person though not as to the confiscation of the property found in his possession.

Proclamation by the President.

Washington, Friday, Aug. 16, 1861. By the President of the United States of America. A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, On the 15th day of April, the President of the United States, in view of an insurrection against the laws, Constitution, and the Government of the United States, which had broken out within the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, and in pursuance of the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for that purpose,' approved Feb. 28, 1795, did call forth the militia to suppress said insurrection and cause the laws of the Union to be duly executed, and the insurgents have failed to disperse by the time directed by the President; and whereas, such insurrection has since broken out and yet exists within the States of Virginia, North-Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas; and whereas, the insurgents all the said States claim to act under authority thereof, and such claim is not disclaimed or repudiated by the person exercising the functions of government in each State or States, or in the part or parts thereof in which combinations exist, nor has such insurrection been suppressed by said States.

The Imminent Peril.

At length the stereotyped assurance that 'The Capital is in no danger' is discarded, and the tocsin of alarm is sounded by the Government itself. Washington is in danger—imminent danger—as it was directly after the fall of Fort Sumter, and again the day after the fight at Bull Run.

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Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, in pursuance of an act of Congress, July 13, 1861, do hereby declare that the inhabitants of the said States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida (except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Allegheny Mountains, and of such other parts of that State, and the other States hereinbefore named, as may maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the Constitution, or may be from time to time occupied and controlled by the forces engaged in the dispersion of said insurgent), are in a state of insurrection against the United States, and that all commercial intercourse between the same and the inhabitants thereof, with the exceptions aforesaid, and the citizens of other States and other parts of the United States, is unlawful, and will remain unlawful until such insurrection shall cease or have been suppressed; that all goods and chattels, wares and merchandise, coming from any of said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, into other parts of the United States, without the special license and permission of the President, through the Secretary of the Treasury, or proceeding to any of said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, by land or water, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, or conveying persons to or from said States with said exceptions, will be forfeited to the United States, and that from and after fifteen days from the issuing of this proclamation, all ships and vessels belonging in whole or in part to any citizen or inhabitant of any of said States with said exceptions, found at sea or in any port of the United States, will be forfeited to the United States, and I hereby enjoin upon all District Attorneys, Marshals, and officers of the Revenue and of the Military and Naval forces of the United States, to be vigilant in the execution of said act, and in the enforcement of the penalties and forfeitures imposed or declared by it, leaving any party who may think himself aggrieved thereby to his application to the Secretary of the Treasury for the remission of any penalty or forfeiture, which the said Secretary is authorized by law to grant, if, in his judgment, the special circumstances of any case shall require such remission.

Arrest of Pierce Butler.

Philadelphia, Monday, Aug. 19, 1861. Pierce Butler was arrested this afternoon by the United States Marshal, by order of Secretary Cameron.

The arrest of Pierce Butler was followed by the arrests of Wm. B. Reed, late Minister to China; George M. Wharton, late United States District Attorney; Charles Crown, ex Collector of the port, and David Solomon.

It is stated that Butler's arrest was caused by intercepted letters, giving information to the enemy.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1861. Pierce Butler was the only one arrested in this city, the other arrests being only rumors.

The Battle near Springfield.

The additional particulars of the recent battle in Missouri—the battle of Wilson's Creek, as it is called—which have reached us, are very little to our knowledge of the affair gained from the previous full despatches. The enemy's camp extended along the creek some three miles, and was enclosed by high ground on each side, on which the fighting principally took place.

The Winchester (Ky) National Union, in an article rejoicing over the late Union triumph in that State, indicates what the Legislature which meets next month, will do. The following are three or four main points: 1. Gov. Magoffin will be impeached.

It is a little remarkable that the class of men who are finding fault with President Lincoln have so little fault to find with the traitor Jeff. Davis.