



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1861.

At the recent election held in Philadelphia on the 8th of October last, the joint vote cast in the city for the two candidates for Sheriff was 60,538. In New York, at the election held on the 5th inst., the joint vote cast for two candidates for Sheriff was 60,015. Philadelphia vote over New York, 823.

Congress.

Congress will assemble in regular session on Monday next. As the business of the session will be almost exclusively of that character having a bearing on the war, it is not expected that the session will be a long one. It is rumored that the Secretaries will all have their reports, with bills to correspond with their recommendations, ready to place in the hands of the respective committees, as soon as both houses are organized, and as their measures have been generally anticipated there will be no need of delay in the transaction of business. The President's message will be looked for with interest, and will probably be sent to Congress on Tuesday.

The Biggest Beet Yet.

The capthead was put on all the big beets by one which our friend Fred. Phillips left on our table since our last issue. This monster, which is also of the radish species, weighed nine pounds plump. It was raised in Mr. Phillips garden, in the lower end of the borough, and we think will stand at the head of the heap. However, if any of our readers think they can beat it, they can just send the monster along. A little emulative spirit in the matter of big turnips, big cabbages, big turkeys, big chickens, and big everything else edible, would furnish a pleasant variety to our stock of good things. Who will start first on the new track.

Well done for the Boys.

We are glad to find that our boys, attached to Capt. Keller's Company, 4th Reg. P. R. V., are not unmindful of those they left behind. Last week they sent by express, to their relatives and friends, \$656 25. We know that, in addition to this, quite a large sum, in the aggregate, reached here through the mails. The sum of \$41, to defray the expense of transportation of their deceased fellow soldier, Britten Miller, was also most cheerfully contributed by them. Great credit is due to the brave boys, that amid the labors, the cares, the excitements, and the temptations of camp life, they still remember home and home associations, and that they still feel themselves to be fathers, husbands, sons and brothers. God bless them; and may every man of them come home, honored with the faithful performance of his duty to himself and country.

DIED.

In Hospital, near Camp Pierpont, Va., on the 30th inst., of Typhoid Fever, Britten Miller, a member of Co. F, 4th Reg., P. R. V., Capt. G. B. Keller commanding, aged 19 years and 15 days.

The deceased, a native of Stroudsburg, was the son of Mark Miller, and the grandson of Petit B. Primrose, Esq., of Stroud township. On the breaking out of the war, he was among the first of those who volunteered from this section of country to march in defense of the Union and the Government. Though young in years he had, by his uniform goodness of heart, and exemplary conduct, won many friends of all ages; and on the receipt of the news of his death gray hairs and those of a hue which betokened earlier years, bowed together in sadness and mourning. That he was so soon cut off—just as he was about stepping on the stage of usefulness—will be sincerely regretted by all who knew him. His memory will be cherished so long as childhood's memories remain to those who were his associates. It is a cause of consolation to the living to know that he died in the service of his country, surrounded by friends who ministered to his comfort, and that his last moments were moments of peace. In the language of an esteemed correspondent, who was with him in his last moments—"he died happy." His remains, which were sent home by his fellow-soldiers, were received here on Monday last, and were attended to the last sad resting place of mortals by a large concourse of mourning relatives and friends.

There were 216 deaths in Philadelphia, in the week ending on Saturday last, of which 119 were adults, and 99 were children. There were 40 deaths from consumption of the lungs; 8 from debility; 7 from disease of the heart; 3 from dropsy; 11 from scarlet fever; 3 from typhoid fever; 14 from inflammation of the lungs; 5 from marasmus, and 8 from small-pox.

Silver is being discovered in large quantities in the gold mines of California, much of it being heretofore overlooked in the rush after gold. The success attending the mining is creating quite an excitement. It is estimated that six millions a year will be mined.

Since last "pay day," the soldiers in Capt. Knipe's Regiment—46th P. R. C.—have sent home to their families the sum of eighteen thousand seven hundred dollars.—Such action as this speaks volumes for the honor and nobleness of our gallant volunteers.

The Commissioner of Patents has decided not to extend the McCormick Reaper Patents.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Present Condition—What is to Come. Cor. to the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, 1861.

The week has been one of unusual interest in Washington, and though no forward step, that can be measured with a rule, has been taken by the legions on this line, every one can feel that a sensible progress has been made. But the consciousness of this has been conveyed rather through the majestic pageant of the late review than by any show of accelerated preparation. The confidence since that display is universal that we have an army; and we hear no more of the petulant impatience which has been clamoring so long for an onward, aggressive march. The masterly manner in which the young commander in chief gathered up the fragments of the July battle, and made them the nucleus of the present splendid host, has captured the last mind to the conviction that he is a master of his business, and that the military fortunes of the country may be safely intrusted to his care. The inquiry, therefore, of "when he intends to move" is much less frequently heard than it was two months ago, and the expression which in the new state of public satisfaction, seems most largely to have supplanted its place is, that "when he does move he will sweep everything before him."

Though nobody pretends to know McClellan's plans, the impression is very general that he intends to drive forward at Manassas, and having thrown out powerful corps d'armee on either flank, to move upon the centre, or very apex of the frowning triangle, with compact mobile columns. These are to succeed one another with rapidity and freshness, each in turn falling off and giving place to its successor as soon as the tempests of its energies begins to flag. Blow after blow of this character, each smiting with the quick hardness of refined steel, and all delivered, and incessantly kept upon the same shuddering point, must necessarily penetrate its object; and the triangle once entered by our bayonets, the fracture will be sure to extend to the base of the position. This accomplished the remainder of the picture can be seen. The "short and bitter" phrase of the situation will be verified, and the rebellion perhaps be virtually over before the next year is six weeks old. It is always the policy of a general, who has superior forces, to find his enemy where he is in greatest number, so that his blow may be wholesale and utterly destructive; and McClellan is statesman enough to know the importance to a nation's pride and prestige, of wiping out the recollection of a loss on the very spot where it was endured. Moral effects are as valuable to a people as physical successes, and the boastful rebels, who are to depend again upon the favorable positions of the 18th and 21st of July must be made to hate the very sound of Ball Run and Manassas. There are many timid patriots, however, who look with doubt and uncertainty in that direction, and who, mindful of the vast resources of that terrible triangle, fear that we cannot force it, and that all the power which we can deliver there will come back broken and shattered like the first. But they do not sufficiently deliberate the contrast.—The army of McDowell, though composed of gallant men, was in reality but little better than a military mob. They were not skillfully marshalled to the fight, and through lack of concert, had to depend upon mere desultory valor. On the other hand, the columns of McClellan are not only skilled in discipline and thoroughly instructed, but they are reliant on their chief, and they know, too, when they strike Manassas, exactly the nature of the job. If their commander, following the tactics of Nelson and Napoleon, directs them to pierce the center, the attacking column will not be kept for hours tugging, exhausted at a single point, but, having discharged its rage and energy, it will pass aside, and be humored with repose ere it be employed again.

There is no description of resistance, material or physical, the main question to be considered is the willingness for sacrifice; and if the cause which inspired the French and British in the Crimea to find a lodgment on the parapet of the Redan, or to make a lane of bodies through the "hell fire" of the Malakoff, was good enough for such sublimely heroic efforts, ours should be strong enough to carry us through the Rebel fastnesses that bar us from the road to Richmond. "Any place can be taken with plenty of men and cannon," was the favorite saying of a celebrated European General; and I am reminded by the maxim, that there is a predatory art in Africa, which, at times, turns out so potentially, that its billions overflow whole belts of country, in a straight march, for miles and miles, enveloping and devouring everything, whether it be man or beast, within its track.—Even the behemoth, the elephant, and the otherwise unconquerable lion, take to the water, to avoid the stifling and impalpable attacks of the resistless, creeping swarm. Let there be no fear, therefore, that Manassas is impregnable to our arms. Nothing is invulnerable to due application of strength and courage. We saw the other day at Port Royal, and if Manassas be the object of our young chief's eye, it will be carried, and presented to the country, perhaps, as a Christmas present by his devoted troops.

As to the time when, it is almost as hard to fix the date of movement as it was a month ago. There certainly is much that is yet to be done before McClellan will be satisfied to move. The review which took place on Wednesday last, though it numbered seventy thousand men, exercised but a third of our entire force in that necessary style of massive evolution; and it would seem, by the patient manner in which the General has conducted these field examinations, even from the day he began the organization of brigades, that he intends to be thorough with them all. That, in short, he designs, most likely, to give every corps d'armee its lesson, and the practice of his eye, before making the final step of the general task.

William H. Winder. This miserably wretch still remains in Fort Warren. He was arrested some time since in Philadelphia, and a very large amount of rank treasonable correspondence was captured with him. More than one of these letters implicated Old Buck to such an extent, that the people of Lancaster would take summary vengeance on the tottering pillar of Wheat land (so we are informed by a person who read the letters officially) if the contents were published. We understand that all these letters were forwarded to Washington a few days after they were taken by the police detectives. Mr. H. Winder, was one of the editors of the New York Daily News. He wrote all, or nearly all the leaders, published in that paper denouncing the National Government.

His brother has command of a part of the rebel forces. He is the same one who selected Col. Coreoran and other distinguished patriotic, law abiding citizen soldiers, and ordered them to be placed in felons' cells, to be treated as felons, and to be hung as felons if the United States Government permitted the piratical thieves and murderers, now in custody of the law, to be hung. W. H. Winder was a member of a company of Home Guards of Philadelphia, at the time he was giving aid and comfort to the rebel traitors. If his traitor brother should put his cowardly and murderous order into execution, above noticed, it would probably result in winding up the earthly career of the inmate of Fort Warren. He has the word traitor, in big letters, branded on his brow.

Col. Coreoran is one of those true-hearted, patriotic sons of the Emerald Isle, whom the civilized world will admire, whose memory they will ever cherish, fresh and green, as long as the hills and valleys of his native island retain their verdure; while the name of Winder will be associated only with that fungi from which the genius of law, virtue, morality, and liberty, will instinctively recoil with horror and indignant contempt. We understand that the attempt being made to liberate the traitor from Fort Warren. We hope that Uncle Sam will not permit himself to have the wool drawn over his eyes in regard to the traitor whom we have alluded to.—Philadelphia News.

The Bitter Fruits. Many of the rebel leaders are already reaping the bitter fruits of their insane attempt to destroy the best government the world ever saw. For example:—Gen. Lee's princely estate at Arlington, is in all probability lost to him forever. John Tyler's summer residence near Fortress Monroe, has been turned into barracks for our soldiers, and his winter quarters in Williamsburg will no doubt share the same fate. Gov. Wise has been driven from his home in Accomac in disgrace. The elegant mansion of R. Barnwell Rhett, Gen. Dayton and others, in Beaufort, South Carolina, have been completely despoiled by their own slaves.—John A. Washington, shot down as a traitor dog. Mason and Slidell, those magnificent rebel "Ambassadors," and Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and Gov. Jackson and his vagrant rebel Legation of Missouri, and other shining lights of secession—some as vagabond guerrilla chiefs, expelled from among their own people—how instructive the lessons which may be derived from the consequences of their reckless treason, ambition and folly, and the end is not yet!

The New Court House at Easton. The edifice recently erected in Easton for the accommodation of the Courts of Northampton county was formally inaugurated on Monday last, when the November term of the Courts of that county commenced. The new building is large and commodious, and arranged with a view to the comfort and convenience of all who have business with the courts.—It is situated on the hill in the western part of the borough, in a commanding position, and is quite an ornament to the place. A large number of people from the country were present upon the occasion, and all appeared much gratified with the handsome improvement. Easton, as our readers are aware, is one of the most thriving towns of the State, and its topography gives it a very picturesque appearance.

Cost of the Late Battle.

The Wabash fired, during the entire action, 900 shots, being all 8, 9, 10 and 11 inch shells, with the exception of a few rifled cannon projectiles of a new pattern, and which were used simply as a matter of experiment. The Susquehanna fired 500 shots, the Beville 125, and the average of the gunboats and the other smaller ships may probably be set down at 150 each. There were, in all, 16 vessels engaged on our side, and probably from all of them were fired not far from 3,500 shot and shell at the two forts—Walker and Beauregard—the four gun battery, and the three steamers.

The average cost of each shot, reckoning shell, round shot, and rifled cannon projectiles of peculiar make, and taking into account the value of the powder used to fire them, may be set down at about \$8. Thus the burned powder, broken shell, and iron of the battle of Port Royal may be set down as having cost the country not less than \$28,000. Reckoning, then, says the New York Tribune, a few items of this battle, beginning with the immense cost of this fleet, which has been preparing since August last, the pay of the soldiers, the value of their food, and the expense of the two lost vessels on a very moderate scale, the entire cost is about as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Total, \$4,903,000.

"A Caution to Privateers."

In the Liverpool Daily Post, of October 31st, is a paragraph, as follows, under the above head:—"We have reason to believe that ships belonging to the United States, now leaving this port, are all being put in a condition to repel any attack that may be made upon them while on the voyage to New York or other Northern ports, by the Southern privateers. The merchant vessels here are strengthened in the upper decks and bulwarks, and are pierced in order to carry guns, all of which are of the most improved construction. Experienced gunners have been engaged to work the cannon on board, and initiate the crew of each vessel into the art of gunnery, so that, should the vessels be attacked by privateers they would not be surrendered without a struggle. The equipments of the vessels, many of which are now on their way across the Atlantic, while others are ready to sail, are such that privateers will catch tarts should they come near any of these quiet-looking merchantmen, the cargoes of which (so we are told) replenish many exhausted war depots. One ship now on her way is said to carry 18 32's, which, if well used, would settle the account of any Southern privateer sloop."

Effect of a bite of a Dog. On Tuesday morning last, John Earnest, of Norristown, died from hydrophobia. Some eight weeks ago, we understand, in tying up a stray dog in his stable, he was bitten. The dog broke the rope, and Mr. E. secured him with a chain, when he was again bitten. The same day the dog jumped over the manger, and the chain being too short for him to reach the ground, strangled him. On the Saturday before his death Mr. Earnest was exposed to the greater part of the Sunday to the severe storm then raging, and on Sunday morning the first symptoms of the disease manifested themselves. Medical assistance was called, but without affording relief. About 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning he had a severe spasm, and after it subsided he began to sink rapidly, and died about eight o'clock.—Herald and Free Press.

Counterfeits.

The following new Counterfeits are out, and our friends will do well to be on the look out for them:—The 5 and 10 dollar Treasury Notes have been counterfeited, and the imitation is said to be so good as to almost defy detection. Altered bills of the denomination of 5's, 10's and 20's on the Allentown Bank are in circulation. Vig Three females globe. 10's altered; vig. Three females ship & road scene on the right; females writing on the left. The \$100 and \$50 bills on the Shee and Leather Bank, of New York. Said to be dangerous.

Accident.

A number of young men, in Wilkes barre, were rehearsing one of Shakespeare's plays, on Friday morning last, in the store of Col. Hillman, of that place. Coming to a soldier scene, one of them seized a gun, which he supposed to be empty, and leveled it at John H. Dusk, when it went off; lodging its contents in the neck of the unfortunate young man, and killing him instantly. When will people learn to be more careful in playing with fire arms! Such accidents are entirely too common.

The Stars and Stripes now wave in six of the seceded States, to wit:—In North Carolina, over Fort Hatteras; in South Carolina at Beaufort; in Florida, at Key West and Fort Pickens; in Mississippi, at Ship Island; in eastern Tennessee and in the northern and western sections of Virginia.

On the person of James Brown, arrested as a Secessionist on Friday, at Boston, was found a letter from William L. Yancey, in England, to his son in Alabama, in which he speaks discouragingly of the prospects for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the European powers.

To telegraph to California, for ten words or under, \$6.35 is charged, and 53 cents for each additional word.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

Capt. Bell, with a detachment of infantry and cavalry, was yesterday making a reconnaissance between Vienna and Hunter's Hill; he was attacked by the enemy in ambuscade on both sides of the road. A sharp skirmish ensued, and our troops were forced to retire. Word of this affair reaching Gen. Porter, he sent large reinforcements to Capt. Bell; but before these could reach him the enemy had attacked him again. Shots were exchanged and the Rebel commander fell from his horse, which came within our lines and was taken. Our loss in killed and missing is considerable, but the full particulars of the affair have not reached us.

A report, comes from Beaufort to the effect that three companies of the Union troops had met a force of the Rebels, and had been forced to retire after some sharp fighting. We do not believe the rumor; it probably rests on no foundation. The Wheeling Intelligencer states that Gen. Reynolds's command is divided for service in other quarters of the country. Several Ohio regiments are on their way from Cheat Mountain to Kentucky. Others are expected soon to march for Gen. Kelly's headquarters at Romney, in connection with the force there to commence a forward movement in concert with an expected advance of the army of the Potomac.

Rumor says that Gen. John C. Breckinridge, with a large force, is advancing from Green River, Kentucky, in the direction of Owensboro or Henderson between 150 and 200 miles down the Ohio River from Louisville. The rumor is not believed at the latter place. Advice from Key West state that the United States sloop-of-war Anderson entered that harbor on the 10th inst., with the pirate schooner Beauregard, Captain Edward Hay, captured on the 12th, 100 miles E. N. E. of Abaco, one of the Bahama Islands. The pirate made no resistance, but when the sloop was approaching her all hands were engaged in throwing ammunition and muskets overboard. The crew numbered twenty-seven. The vessel had been a bad bargain for those who fitted her out. She had not captured a prize, had not fired a gun; her outfit cost \$15,000, and she may safely be called a dead loss to the owners.

A review of regular troops took place at Washington on Tuesday with great success. 1,900 infantry, 2,200 cavalry, and nine batteries were reviewed. Carrying the War into the South. The War Department is besieged by the colonels of the one hundred and fifty regiments located in and about the capital for permission to take their commands to South Carolina. The stories of the Italian climate and delicious fruits of Beaufort, narrated by those who have described the region now in possession of the forces of the United States, have greatly sharpened the appetites of our soldiers, and they are anxious, if there are to be in winter quarters anywhere, that they should spend December and January in the State of Coluhou, Rhett, Keitt, Orr, and Aiken.—Press.

To Prevent Tools from Rusting. Thousands of dollars are lost each year by the rusting of plows, hoes, shovels, etc. Some of this might be prevented by the application of lard and rosin to all steel or iron implements. Take three times as much weight of lard as rosin, and melt them together. This can be applied with a brush or cloth to all surfaces in danger of rusting, and they can be easily kept bright. If tools are to be laid away for the winter, give them a coating of this, and you will be well repaid. It can be kept for a long time, and should always be on hand and ready for use.

Disease among Hogs. A fatal disease has been raging among swine in the townships below, on both sides of the river. One after another whole pens are affected and no remedy has yet been found. Some farmers are reported as killing their hogs as soon as they suspect the disease among them as the only means of saving,—not their lives—but their fat carcasses which they carry to market.

It is not a pleasant idea to lovers of sausages and fresh pork.—Record of the Times.

Pork. According to all accounts we receive from the West, the hog crop this fall will be very large. Corn has been unusually plenty, and hence the price is low. The consequence is, that much is fed to raise pork. Besides this one large market is closed, namely, the South, and hence the price is rising low. It is stated that it will be sold as low as two dollars and a half. These prices must affect the price also in this region.

Sugar a Remedy for Drunkenness. Dr. Lecœur, of Caen, says that he has found in white sugar an efficacious remedy for drunkenness as ammonia. No rationale has as yet been adduced for the action of so simple a substance as sugar, except that it serves to bring on a different fermentation than the existing one in the stomach, and to neutralize, by the formation of new compounds, the action of the liquors.

REMOVING SUNBURN.—If your young lady friends would like to know what will take off tan and sunburn, tell them to take a handful of bran, pour a quart of boiling water upon it let it stand one hour and then strain. When cold put to it a pint of bay rum. Bottle and use when needed.

Marriage of Dan Rice. The Cleveland Plain Dealer has an account of the wedding of Dan Rice which took place at his farm, near Girard, Pa., on the 5th inst., Miss Charlotte Rebecca McConnell, of Girard, being the bride.

For the Jeffersonian

SERENADING SONG.

BY PHOENIX.

Wake, lady, wake, for brightly is beaming  
Yon orb of the night, and tiny stars gleaming.  
The night winds are sighing o'er earth and o'er sea—  
Bearing gladness and joy in their melody,  
I'll sing thee of rivers that dance 'neath the sun—  
I'll sing thee of flowers, thou loveliest one—  
I'll sing thee of birds warbling gaily and free,  
As blithely their sweet notes float over the lea.

Nature with moonlight and music is teeming,  
The breeze lightly stirring seems joyous and clear;  
And happy art thou in thy glad some dreaming,  
I would that thy waking as bright may appear.  
In joy may thy hours glide on happy maiden  
And thy bark smoothly sail o'er life's troubled wave—  
With joy and with hope, forever be laden,  
Bearing thee gladly on, o'er to the dark grave.  
Awake from thy dreaming—awake and behold,  
The bright moon, and stars in numbers untold;  
The night winds are sighing their sweet songs for thee,  
And bear them along as the waves of the sea.

ANOTHER BLOW STRUCK.

Pensacola Bombarded.

Our Ships Engage Fort McRea.

Fort Pickens Firing on Fort Barrancas and the Navy Yard. Baltimore, Nov. 26.

Old Point boat arrived. Passengers say the Norfolk Day Book has dispatched from Richmond that an engagement was going on at Pensacola. The Niagara and Colorado engaged Fort McRea, and the fire was briskly returned. Vessels were damaged and had to haul off. Fort Pickens was firing on the Navy Yard and Barrancas. The report comes through Secesh channels, and must be read with due allowance.

Four Useful Maxims.

- 1. Never regret what is irretrievably lost.
- 2. Never expose your disappointments to the world.
- 3. Never complain of being ill used.
- 4. Always speak well of your friends, but of your enemies speak neither good nor evil.

Removal of the Rebel Capital to Nashville. BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 25, 1861. The Richmond Enquirer says that the Confederate Congress have passed a bill for the removal of the capital from Richmond to Nashville, and that the Congress will soon assemble there.

A pretty and talented German artist has put herself up to lottery. There are to be 305 tickets, at 50 thalers each, and the drawer of the winning number is to have during twelve months the exclusive right to her professional services.

A Singular Tree.

C. C. Grove, of Nashua, N. H., has a pear tree which blossomed three times last year—the last time on the Fourth of July; also an apple tree which postponed blossoming until last week.

Hospital for Teamsters.

The government teamsters at Washington contribute one per cent. of their monthly wages to support a hospital for themselves. The sum thus contributed is \$1,500 per month.

Jeff. Davis has sent a message to his Congress in which he says that reconstruction "becomes daily more and more palpably impossible," and that "for the independence we have asserted we will accept no alternative."

Gen. Houston not Dead.

The reported death of Gen. Sam Houston, of Texas, is untrue. By the last accounts of him, in the Galveston Civilian, he had recovered so far as to be out of danger.

Tioga County.

The Tioga, Pa., Agitator says, "Tioga has sent about 1400 men to the field, and yet not one of her sons fills a regimental office."

An Old One.

A raccoon was recently killed in Maine that weighed thirty-one pounds when dressed!

GUNSMITH.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Stroudsburg and vicinity, that he has commenced

the GUNSMITHING BUSINESS, near Kautz's Blacksmith shop, on William st., and is fully prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, with neatness and despatch. Having had twenty years experience in this business, he hopes will be an inducement for the people to give him a trial.

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to. Rifles made to order. LEWIS KEINEST.