



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1861.

TEACHERS OF MONROE COUNTY.
You are hereby requested to meet in the Academy at Stroudsburg, on Saturday, Dec. 14, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to hold teachers Institutes in every district in this County.
CHAS. DETRICK,
County Superintendent.

A DUN.—Intended for All Who Owe Us.

Our readers will agree with us, that we are not much given to dunning. Indeed we dislike the practice, and approach it with as much hesitation as a sick child approaches an anxious "parent," who is about administering a nauseous drug. But necessity knows no compunction; and as our books are too much crowded with notes to render even a bird's-eye view of their pages pleasant, we are impelled to forgo our dislikes. Delinquent patron, you are the very person we are after. You owe us, and we want you to pay us. We want Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Beef, Pork, Chickens, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks and many other necessaries and conveniences of life—we want to live, and in order to live well we must have something besides the wind which God scatters freely and gratuitously for all. If you have none of these things on hand, we have a notion that we would not get mad if you were to tempt us with money. We have a notion that we would not refuse even the "filthy lucre"—though it is so long since we have handled any that we can form no idea how it would affect us to do so. We have a curiosity to gratify in this respect! Who will be first to tempt us to accept money on account of subscription, advertising and jobwork! You can come with a rush if you please, for we are fully prepared with beautifully printed receipts for any crowd that may happen to come. No one, therefore, need stay back for fear of intruding upon our time. In the language of the poet we would say: "Come one, come all, these bricks shall fly from these stout walls so soon as we."

The President's Message.

To the exclusion of our usual variety, we give our readers the whole of President Lincoln's Annual Message. This document possesses the great merit of brevity, and the still greater merit of faithfully portraying the state of the country, and the views of the President relative to the measures necessary to prosecute the war against rebellion to a successful issue. As our readers will doubtless read the message we forbear further comment, satisfied that each one who reads it will agree with us, that as a plain and truthful State Paper it has never been excelled by any which have preceded it.

☞ We made a hearty breakfast, on Sunday morning last, of a most magnificent string of suckers, presented to us by our esteemed friend Reuben Cross. They were large, fat and delicious, and if the generous donor could have witnessed the manner in which we hid them under our "vests," we have not the least doubt but that he would be induced to give us repeated evidences of his generosity.

☞ Some of our Breckinridge democrats are very fearful that our military men will do a great wrong if they shall employ slaves to aid in defending the Union against armed treason. But the Rebels do not seem to have any such scruples. Negroes, savages, and jail birds are all pressed by them into their unholy service. Witness the following paragraph from that sterling Union paper the Frankfort (Kentucky) Commonwealth.

"The Rebels have two full regiments of negroes in Louisiana. They have three or four regiments of Indians in the field, armed with tomahawks and scalping knives, in addition to the ordinary weapons of warfare. They have a battalion of Nashville State prison convicts in the field, (the Bull Pups) commanded by a bear that served ten years in our Penitentiary (Red Bill). What do these professed Union men, who are so shocked about the contumacious hints at by John Cochrane, say to these facts! They approve them of course. The Confederates can do nothing wrong. If they violate the Constitution, the rules of decency, and the laws of civilized warfare, it is all right, because they have no Constitution, no decency, and no civilization. But the Government must adhere strictly to the Constitution, and throw its protecting arm around the traitors who are trying to destroy it."

A Terrible Battle.

The war between the Russians and Circassians was thought to have been terminated two or three years ago when Selauyl, the interdict chief of the mountaineers was taken prisoner. But spirit of hostility manifested by the Circassians for more than thirty years, was merely deadened and not extinguished by that unfortunate event. Late foreign papers bring us accounts of a recent sanguinary conflict between these hereditary enemies, in which 15,000 Russian troops attacked 10,000 mountaineers in Circassia. After a six hours' fight the former were put to rout with the loss of 6,000.

☞ Pyle's establishment is opposite the Old Easton Bank, where can be found a large and fashionable assortment of Fall and Winter Clothing to select from.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

On Monday, off Matawanan Creek, at FreeStone Point, on the Potomac, the gunboats Jacob Bell and Anaosta shelled a number of buildings, which sheltered a force of Rebels, driving the latter out. A Union force then landed and burned the buildings. The enemy fired but a few un-ket shots. Large quantities of supplies were destroyed.

It is believed in Washington, or said to be believed, that the Rebel Army on the Potomac numbers 100,000. This, however, is mere conjecture.

By way of Fortress Monroe we hear from Norfolk, that a battle is almost daily looked for on the Potomac, and that the sutlers are removing their stores—Much excitement prevailed, and the war fever ran high.

Gen. Butler's expedition arrived at Port Royal on the 7th inst, according to a dispatch from Savannah to Norfolk.

We hear that great numbers of Union men are flying from West Tennessee, especially from Weakley, Carroll, and Henderson Counties, into Kentucky. They have escaped from conscription in the rebel service, and are desirous of taking up arms for the defense of the Union. These refugees represent the Union feeling in the portion of West Tennessee referred to as strong and growing; the people are said to be anxious for the arrival of the National troops, and it was thought that a quite general uprising would take place when aid should reach that section. The Hon. Emerson Etheridge goes thither from Washington at once, and will probably bear assurances of coming assistance.

It is said that assurances have been given to the President that the Legislature of Kentucky will shortly pass a law emancipating all slaves in that State, and reimbursing loyal men for their pecuniary loss.

Though nothing has been heard from Parson Brownlow in addition to the capital news we had last week, there have yet been received private letters from people who fully confirm the statement that he is at the head of 3,000 men.

The notorious Missouri Jasperado, Sweney, with his band, 35 in number, was, on Saturday captured near Glasgow in the State named, by a body of Union cavalry under Capt. Merritt. They have long oppressed that section of the country.

Zollieoffler has not advanced north of the Cumberland. Gen Schooff has with drawn to Somerset, where he waits for reinforcements.

Latest advices from South Carolina represent the Palmetto State as far from being a unit for secession.

A Daring Exploit.

Among the many instances where the bravery of our officers and men has been conspicuous, the one we copy from the Boston Gazette is almost unequalled. Captain Spencer, aid to General Wool, received information from two ladies, who went from Norfolk to Fortress Monroe with a flag of truce, that near midnight a six-oared boat was to leave Norfolk for Richmond with money for the payment of the rebel soldiers. He requested permission of Major General Wool to attempt their capture, and was told not to place too much confidence in the information received. Nevertheless, permission was given, and selecting two good oarsmen on whom he could rely, with their oars muffled, he started at dark and awaited the coming of the enemy's boat.

He had previously given directions to his men to pull directly for the boat, and on the moment of striking to "back water" instantly. About midnight the boat was heard approaching, and taking his station in the bows, with a nine inch shell in his hands, he gave the order to "give way." The moment his bows struck the rebel boat, he threw the shell into the middle of it, and was himself drawn back luckily receiving no injury from the explosion. Not so the boat and occupants, however, the former, of which was broken in two, and the latter were scattered in all directions in the water, not, however, before discharging their pistols at him two balls going through his cap and three perforating his coat. The men were told if they submitted quietly they would be saved, otherwise he would leave them to their fate. They preferred the former, and arming himself with his pistol in one hand, dirk (taken by him at the battle of Bull Run from a "secesh") in the other, he took them in his boat one by one, handcuffing them as they were pulled in. In addition to which from the stern of the enemy's boat, which floated, he took \$1,100 in gold and \$5,000 in their worthless paper money. It was with some difficulty he reached the fort, the gunwale of the boat being almost level with the water with its increased weight.

A correspondent at Hilton Head says that "cotton is beginning to drop in, and the drops being large, we may shortly expect a heavy fall. The Pawnee returned from St Helena Sound, bringing with her twenty-seven bales of sea island variety, ginned and packed ready for market. With the forty bales brought here a few days ago from up the river, this arrival makes the neat amount of sixty-seven bales."

A singular case is noted in the Cairo Hospital, among the wounded at Belmont. One man was shot in the right leg, and had to have it amputated. Sympathetic action at once took place in the other limb, and precisely the same spot where the knife had severed its fellow a similar pain was felt. So severe did this become that the leg is bandaged and treated as if itself had been wounded.

☞ The Secession of the southern states is improving the finances of the Post Office Department. The deficit the current year will be less by two and a half millions than last year. Its an ill wind that blows nobody any good.

☞ W. N. Jenks of Pennsylvania has been appointed Land Agent at Brownsville, Nebraska.

Sutlers in the Army.

These licensed plunderers of the soldiers have carried their extortions to such an extent, that Senator Wilson of Massachusetts has determined to bring in a bill to abolish the office of Sutler in the Army. There seems to be no end to the rascality of these fellows. In spite of the legal restriction against selling to soldiers to an amount exceeding one-third of their pay, it often occurs that the Sutler presents an order on the Paymaster for three-quarters of the amount due the soldier, while one-half thus taken is too common to excite remark. The prices, too, are exorbitant, the profits often being from 2 to 300 per cent, and the quality of the articles furnished as bad as will be tolerated. Liquor, too, is often clandestinely furnished. The pastry and other articles of food furnished have been found to cause sickness. It is known that in very many cases the Colonels of regiments are partners of the sutlers, the profits being so large that men are often unable to get the appointment upon any other terms. The profits of a sutler for a full regiment are from \$6,000 to \$12,000 a year, four-fifths of which are just as conclusively filched from the soldiers as if the sutler were to put his hands in the pockets of his victims and take his plunder in hard cash.

Unpaid Letters.

The following has been issued from the Post Office Department:
Post Office Department, Nov. 26.

In view of the increased number of letters held for postage and returned to the Dead-Letter Office, it is ordered that the order of this Department, dated Oct. 8, 1860, be rescinded, and the prior practice be restored. Postmasters will, therefore, notify the person addressed that such letter is held for postage, and that upon his writing therefor, prepaying the postage on his letter, held for postage, the same will be forwarded to his address.

By order of the Postmaster-General.
JOHN A. KASSON,
First Assistant P. M. G.

☞ Congress assembled, Dec. 24, at noon, with a quorum in both Houses, and immediately proceeded to business. The customary joint committee was appointed to wait on the President, and notify him that they were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make and he signified his intention to send in his message next day. Previous to the adjournment of the Senate, Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, gave notice that he will introduce a bill to confiscate the property of rebels, and give freedom to persons in Slave States, and Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, a similar notice of a bill to abolish the distinction between regulars and volunteers. In the House a number of new members were sworn in, among them Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee. There was some question as to his right to a seat, but it was explained that he was elected before the secession of Tennessee, and there was no further objection. The case of Mr. Foster, represented to have been elected from the Hatteras District of North Carolina, was referred to the Committee on Elections, as was that of Mr. Segar, holding a certificate of election from Eastern Virginia. A joint resolution of thanks to Capt. Wilkes, for his arrest of Mason and Slidell, was passed. A resolution was passed expelling John Reid, member of the House from the Fifth District of Missouri, he having taken up arms against the Government. Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, offered a preamble and resolution which were unanimously adopted, requesting the President to direct the confinement of the Rebel Envoy Mason in the cell of a convicted felon, until Colonel Greear shall be treated by the rebels as the United States have treated all prisoners taken by them on the battlefield. It was subsequently decided to advise the same treatment of Slidell, in reference to the imprisonment of Col. Wood. Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, then offered a series of resolutions, solemnly declaring that the war now pending is simply waged by the Government for the suppression of the rebellion and the re-establishment of the Union, but insisting upon the right of the President to emancipate all persons held as slaves in any military district in a state of insurrection against the Government, and advising such a course. The House refused to table the resolution, 70 against 56, but its consideration was postponed for a week. Various other resolutions on the same subject were offered for future consideration. On motion of Roscoe A. Conkling, of New York, the Secretary of War was requested to inform the House whether any steps had been taken to ascertain who was responsible for the disaster at Ball's Bluff.

☞ In a paper entitled *Feuille de Bout le Monde*, an explanation is given of a fact which has puzzled sporting men—namely, why the left barrel of a gun bursts so much more frequently than the right? The explanation is this:—The sportsman on going out loads both barrels, and on seeing a bird rise fires naturally the right one; he re-loads that barrel, and when he again sees a bird or a hare, he fires again and so he does perhaps twenty times in succession. Each firing gives a shock to the charge in the left barrel, and at last the succession of shots separates the wadding from the powder and shot—the consequence is that a vacuum ensues between them and when the second barrel is discharged it frequently bursts. To prevent this danger the recommendation is made that whenever the right hand barrel is loaded, the charge in the left hand one should also be rammed down. This looks reasonable, at all events.

☞ The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company closed its fiscal year, on the 30th ult. 743,701 tons of coal passed over their road for the fiscal year, which is an increase of 14,070 tons over last year.—During the same period they also transported 74,000 tons of pig iron.

For the Jeffersonian The Heart's Regret.

One year this aching heart of mine hath bled,
Hoping, longing for something to it lost—
One year on slow and noiseless wings hath sped
And I upon life's waves am rudely tossed.
The world seems dull and cheerless; and my heart
May never more be stirred with joys it's known—
Ah could I have foretold how hard to part,
How sad the thought, to feel alone—alone!
Vain is the struggle to forget an hour
The heart, the voice, I once thought all mine own—
Too late I feel the magic of thy power
And that through life I must plod on alone.
I would that memory could forget its part,
Or time might prove a Lethe to my soul,
But thoughts may not be stilled, so o'er my heart
They still like waves will ever onward roll.
December 10, 1861.

A BATTLE IN EAST TENNESSEE. Parson Brownlow in the Field.—His Forces Defeat the Rebels.—A Total Rout Confessed.

Cairo, Thursday, Dec. 5, 1861.
A special dispatch in the Memphis papers of the 2d, gives an account of a great battle at Morristown, East Tennessee, between the Union forces under Parson Brownlow, and the Rebels, which was fought December 1, in which the Parson's forces were victorious. The Rebel dispatch calls it the "first Union victory of the war." Brownlow had 3,000 men.—The Rebel force is not ascertained. The rout of the Rebels was total.

The *Memphis Avalanche*, of the 2d, contains the following:
"A large body of Unionists attacked the Confederate forces at Morristown, East Tennessee, yesterday, killing a large number, and completely routing them."
"Major General Geo. Crittenden has arrived at Knoxville, to take command of the Confederate forces."

Zouave Privations.

Du're-devil and bare-devil are two things! Intrepidity suffers from humidity and frigidity. The funny "Doesticks," who belongs to the "Ellsworth Zouaves," thus describes military duty with discouraging privation:
"No man has had a whole suit of clothes for two months. We've gone on guard dressed only in overcoat and mackintosh, and we have done scout duty in the easy and elegant attire of a revolver and one pair of shoes for three men. When we've wanted to dress extra fine for Sunday services, we'd polish our muskets and tie a red rag on each leg. The chaplain, for decency's sake—when he preaches—stands in an empty pork barrel to hide his legs. I called on the colonel yesterday, dressed only in a bayonet, and that considerate officer admired my airy costume much, but said I'd better kill a few secesh-ers, and when I bagged one of my own size, I might help self to his breeches. When our whole company lately applied to him for clothes he hadn't got any for us, but he serried out fifteen rounds of ball cartridges to each, and gave us leave of absence for two days, and told us to bury all the seceshers we killed so as not to lumber up the country. Most of the fellows got good suits, of clothes, and Bob Brown was so uncommonly particular that he didn't suit himself till he had killed five fellows. With my usual luck, I couldn't find a fellow my size—they were all short or too long—when at last I did find a fellow five feet nine, and had just got a good aim on him, he raised his head and disclosed the unwelcome fact that it was one of our own sergeants. Just my luck—he had on a lovely suit of gray which would have fitted me to a hair, and if I'd been half a second quicker on the trigger, I could have had it, but I couldn't decently shoot after I'd seen his face."

☞ A rebel farmer, living about one mile from Guyandot, Virginia, a certain that a federal soldier had escaped from the recent massacre, took his gun and went out and shot him. The body was found by Zeigler's avengers, and on learning all the circumstances, they proceeded to the secesher's house, surrounded it, and took him out and shot him. Then ordering his family away, they fired the building, and stayed long enough to see it completely destroyed.

☞ Dr. D. Lewis recommends that the backs of all chairs and other seats be one or two inches lower than their fronts, and that all be lower than the average generally is. He argues, truly, that that mode of sitting is more easy, and better for the spine. The principal fatigue, in sitting, comes from bending, settling, or sliding forward, and thus straining the ligaments and muscles in the small of the back.—Be sure your seat is low enough not to make the legs weary. Grace, comfort, and health would be all promoted by these two reforms in our seats.

☞ The Philadelphia Ledger says that the Egg Harbor City Bank, New Jersey, is unworthy of credit, that its bills ought to be refused by every body, and that some of the persons who have been instrumental there in giving their circulation stand a very fair chance of getting within the pale of the criminal law. Its bills are refused by banks, brokers and business men generally.

Election of a U. S. Senator.
Frankfort, Ky., Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861.
Garrett Davis was elected U. S. Senator for the remainder of John C. Breckinridge's term to-day, by a vote of 84 to 12.