

The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1862.

IT Our Carrier desires us to return his sincere thanks to the patrons of the Jeffersonian, for the liberality with which they responded to his call upon them yesterday.

The Rendition of Mason and Slidell. The Government at Washington has seen

proper to surrender to the protection of England, on England's demand, Mason and Slidell and their Secretaries, McFarland and Eustis. The reader will remember that these were the persons sent by the authorities of Jeff. Davis-dom on a mission to England and France respectively, for the purpose of advancing in those countries the interests of the so-called Southern confederacy. As it is known, by this time in every nook and corner of the country, they were taken at sea, from off the British Mail Steamer Trent, by Capt. Wilkes, commanding the U. S. Wat Steamer San Jacinto, and imprisoned in Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, by direction of the Government. The country rejoiced in the capture; and every man who heard of it uttered an involuntary huzza over the intrepid- thralled" from the ennui which a close spity of the hero who readcred so signal a ser- plication to business will fasten on the vice to the Union. But there were doubts as best of men. May we all live to see and to the legality of the act; and heroes, statesmen, lawyers and even politicians, though lent cheer of many a Christmas and New they knew the arrest was right, hesitated to give an opinion as to whether the manner of making it was not technically so far in the wrong, as to destroy the benefit which might otherwise accrue from it.

We all knew that our common every-day law, between man and man, has its formulas Secession yet holds up its hideous heed, which must be adhered to. We know too and large armies, with the paraphernalia Monday, Dec. 23d, all the Judges pres-If these formulas are violated, or if they are allowed to pass without respect, in the evidence of a rich harvest to come. Associate Judges of Monroe County, elec. late Brother, signed by the proper offi- with whom Mr. Ely was acquainted, waitthe transaction of business, even though the cause which treats them thus caviliarly, may have rights on its side, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it will prove the losing side. This we venture to say, is the experience of many who have courted pure justice through the law : their case was just-their evidence the world a happy, free and contented an able and impressive charge to their technicality had been violated. Their case spite of, and not because of the action of appeared wrong, and in the eyes of the law it was wrong. The result was they were the victims, when, if they had managed the case rightly from the beginning, they would have been the victors. And this is right, It is necessary to prevent endless litigation.

If this is so, (and who can doubt it who has ever witnessed a trial in our country,) who can blame the Administration for its course in the case of Mason and Slidell, and their Secretaries. An innocent violation of technical ity on the part of Capt. Wilkes deprived us of the pleasure of holding these secession emmissaries in durance vile, ad libitem. It is on this ground that Secretary Seward sets their rendition. Capt. Wilkes innocently failed to meet the technicalities of the case, and, in the eyes of the world, we are consequently guilty of a violation of the rights o England, and of English neutrality. Yet no one can blame Capt. Wilkes. He acted in accordance with his light and knowledge on the subject, and adopted the plan he thought least calculated to wound the over sensitive to worship God according to the dietates with. honor of Great Britain. He is a good sailor ; and in active service, in defence of his country's flag & honor, would doubtless prove that the race of his country's heroes had not yet from interfering with the rights of our run out. For what he has done he deserves our thanks. That he was not equally as good an international lawyer as naval commander is both his and our misfortune.

The laws of nations allow search in time of war, to prevent the transmission of articles contraband of war. Among these arti cles are included dispatches from a belliger ent to operate against the interests of a cobelligerent, Ambassadors and the agents of belligerents. The Trent was without doubt guilty of the crimes against our rights here enumerated, and her detention was perfectly if they ever possessed principle lost all in justifiable. But the letting her pass on her their ambitions desires to rule their fel voyage, after securing the persons of the parties sought was the weakness which destroyed our rights, and this the Secretary of the Navy, in his report, condemned. These same laws of Nations require that such vesel should be seized and carried to the nearest port friendly to the vessel seizing her, and dropping closk after closk, until now, in and tempting rates. that a judicial tribunal there decide whether openness of evil, they demand the disrapshe be guilty of the crime alleged against tion of the Union, the destruction of the her, to wit: of carrying articles or persons contraband of war. If guilty she is con- and the demoralization of our people .demned, and the whole world says amen to Demagogues at all times, they never The Grand Inquest of the Commonthe decission. If not guilty then neither are those on whose account she has been seized vanishing far from their sight—as a vain | -That they have visited the various contraband, or subject to arrest by the gov- bope they demand the dismemberment of county buildings and find them generally Port Royal. He was a physician, and task, and with much trapidation, for he two seamen. Tillman and Stedding ernment pursuing them, and they are let run the States, and the establishment of a in good order. They would bowever, sugfree. Here was the want of observance of seperate government, in which they may gest that there is required in the county technicality on the part of Capt. Wilkes .- revel amidst crowns, and thrones, and Jail one stove and bed, which should be He held the men, but allowed the vesse!, septres, and hold in obeyonce those whose immediately furnished by the Commission. which was the only guilty party in the eyes estate they have changed from masters ers. The Grand Jury would also suggest of Nations to run free.

We admit that the yielding to this argument is a cause of humiliation, but such is the whole thing resolves itself into the ques- side of Northern Justice; and if we are tion, whether we would better disarm seces- but true to ourselves, Northern might, assion by yielding to those principles which go- sisted by the God of battles, will go on convern the world, or strengthen it by opposing quering and to conquer until not a vestige them. We are strong: there is no reason to of the vandali-m which now overspreads doubt that. But with our country disrupted, the south, will remain to mar the loveli. out of the shooting of a dog, with the at gauntlet of war to England, France and, perhaps, the whole of Europe, for the mere possession of four men who are of no account, ei- Not, as some would have us do, by patch.

because the success of the South depends up- tubercle upon the lungs of the Union .on our embroiling ourselves in a war with a If we would bring harmony out of disthe efforts of their Commissioners directed .- thrash the rescale until they cry aloud, will say nay; and, in the end, the act of the ving the only just cause of war between us and England, and the United States grants it, because not to do so would be to condemn a principle which we have ever contended should rule as a right between nations. We may lose by it in the way of bluster, but the Southern rebels will lose far more, in the aid which they hoped to gain from our collision rest of Mason and Slidel-they will mourn just as sincerely over their rendition.

The Holidays Have gone by. We are rested, and we resume our duties to the numerous rea ders of the Jeffersonian, refreshed and the short respite from headwork and hand enjoy the merry greetings and the excel-

The holidays bave gone by, but they

have not carried with them, as things of the past, the troubles, trials, and tribulations which beset our once happy country that these are deemed, aye have proved, ne- and all the inconveniences of war, occupy ent. cessary, to secure the chief end of Law-Jus- the places where now should stand cultismiling countenances, ruby lips, rosy Court. cheeks and sparkling eyes, and thriving The Grand Jury organized by the ap was all that could be required; but some people. Cur present status exists in several duties. free government. Where every voter is a sovereign, and every office holder a servant, and where education, and every oteer means for the promotion of intelligence, is open to the masses such things should not be. On the contrary, every overflowing happiness which should apfor his boundless mercy, and for his unconviction that we are a favored people. We have lands almost boundless in length | lered gemmen) Indicted for disturbing by no country on the face of the earth, ercises. Verdict of the Jury Guilty. This and equalled by but few; we have enter- proved to be a dark trial for Jacob; and tound the rest of mankind; we have in the County Jail, pay a fine of \$10, and wealth beyond the demands of our most extravagant wants; and we have freedom -that pearl of matchless price-freedom of our own consciences, freedom to think and do, so long as we keep within the bounds of our own rights, and refrain neighbors. Why then, with these bleswar's tyrannic chains hang about our necks! Not that our status may become better, but that it may become worse.

Ambition, by which sin fell the angels -a brilliant invention of Satan to destroy souls and encompass the happiness of na tions -- is the root of all the evil by which we are now surrounded and threatened, Men without knowledge of principle, or lows-determined if they could not rule they would rain the splendid structure which our patriot fathers of the revolution erected on our happy land; and they have gone on, from pretence of good in Constitution, the subversion of our laws. had any other object in view but self- wealth of Pennsylvania, inquiring for the and now that the advancement of self is county aforesaid respectfully represent : Davis's of Secessiondom -this the aim out and furnishing the room in the upper for the accomplishment of which all their part of the Court House for the use of strength is employed. But, thank God, witnesses attending court. the power of technicality. And after all, the signs of the times are plainly on the

But how is this to be accomplished !ther in themselves or in their capacity for e. ing up such a peace as would strengthen cordingly.

powerful foreign power, and to this end are cord, and order out of chaor, we must ed on payment of the costs. But the sober, second thought of the North and spare not. We must think neither of E-q., appointed Sheriff of Monroe county. rest nor peace, until from the torture of vice Durling deceased, was read in open government, in giving up these insignificant their stripes, inflicted by the patriotism court, as well also of assistant to aid said individuals, involving as it does neither prin- of the North-and the pascity of their ciple, honor nor manhood, will be applauded means squandered in a futile attempt to as a righteous one, because it will prove a secure their hell-engendered aim, they tower of strength to our cause. England de- yield themselves willing victims to the and Battery. District Attorney permitted remain here for several days. mands it as a right, France asks it as remo- mejesty of those laws which they have Nolle Prosequi to be entered on payment subverted, and to the demands of that of all the costs. constitution which they have so grossly and only then should we think of peace We have the power in our own hands, done, and to pay a fine of five dollars and ever, marched on to Manassas, seven "Bite, and be damned!" with England. They rejoiced over our ar- and we need but united action smong all the costs of prosecution, and to stand comthe people of the North to secure a state of things at the Hollidays, one year from now, as happy as the condition of our country is now deplorable. If to accom plish this, so desirable, an end, we must eut off the nigger and slavery from our text books, in God's name let them gowe would be far better without themstrengthened for the labors of the year if subjugation present itself as the only before us. We enjoyed ourself conside- means of saving the Union intact, let subrably during our play time, and we can jugation be the word. But peri-h city. assure all that we made such good use of perish village, perish hamlet, perish everything rather than patch up such a peace. as would, from its weakness prove diswork, that we stand, as the politicians bonorable to us and disgraceful to the say, "redeemed, regenerated and disen. memory of the sages and heroes who fought, bled, and died that we might have a name and country among the nations of the earth.

Let the North unite and do its duty. and January 1863 will find us to have resumed our world-wide reputation as the model government. So may we all live

PROCEEDINGS OF COURT.

The December Sessions of the several Courts of Monroe County commenced on

The Commissions of Hon. Abraham pleasant cottages containing within them | ted in October last, were read in open

villages exhibiting to all beholders those pointment of E. H. Gunsaules Foreman, evidences of prosperity, which publish to when his Honor Judge Barret, delivered

> On motion of Wm. Davis, E-q., Valen tine Hilburne, Esq , of Northampton county, was admitted to practice in the sever al Courts of Monroe county.

The first case tried, was

Washington Overfield vs. John Place Benjamin Place, Benjamin Mosier and thing should portend the existence of that John Place, jr. This was an action of Trespass to decide the ownership of two pear as a perpetual thank-giving to God | calves in dispute between the parties. Af ter a trial, which lasted three days, the measurable kindness to us. Every thing Jury found in favor of Plaintiff in the by which we are surrounded tends to the sum of twenty-two dollars and forty cents.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob Quacko, (coland breadth, and of a quality surpassed | the sable bretheren in their religious ex prize which accomplishes ends which as the Court sentenced him to three months the costs of prosecution, and stand committed until the sentence was complied

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Henry and Susan Henry. This was a prosecution brought to secure redress for an assault and battery said to have been committed sings and priviliges showered upon us by the defendants-a colored gemmen should war disturb our equinimity, and and lady upon the person of John Widmore apple dealer,-the prosecutor in the case, with sticks, stones clubs, &c .-The Grand Jury after investigating the case came to the conclusion that Johny was more the sinner than the sinned against, ignored the bill and directed him to pay the costs. Sentence of the Court, that said John Widmore to pay the costs or give security to the Sheriff to pay the same within ten days, and stand committed until the sentence is complied with, John got rather obstruperous when the Court committed bim instanter. After spending a night in jail, John repented, the Commissioners paid the debt, and he the beginning, through regular gradation, is now peddling apples at his usual low

presentment:

Monroe County ss.

to serfs. This is the aim of the Jeff, the propriety and necessity of cleaning ring the progress of Gen. Dix's expedit fer and Rockwood, who are in close con-All of which is respectively submitted. E H. GUNSAULES, Foreman.

> Commonwealth vs. Reuben Messinger and Peter Arker-Indicted for malicious mischief. This was an action growing

vil? The rebellious South would say aye, the demagones while it would prove a Commonwealth vs. William Christman. from one hundred and fifty miles.

Indicted for assault and battery. Diefrict Attorney permitted Nolle Prosequienter-

The Commission of Henry C. Wolfe.

Commonwealth vs. John Moshier-In ery, to restore the goods if not already.

A number of cases both in the Common Please and the Quarter Sessions were laid over until the February term of court .--A good deal of other business, though none of it possessing public interest was transacted.

At a stated meeting of Barger Lodge, No. 325, Ancient York Masons, resolutions were unanimously adopted,

proper to take from among us our late Durling, Therefore

that by this dispensation we have been less shed, he slept soundly. deprived of a faithful friend, a useful citigen and a worthy man.

family of the deceased in this sad be reavement, whereby they have lost at one

vated fields, bearing upon their surfaces Levering and the Hon. Jeremy Mackey, tions be presented to the widow of our cers, and attested by the seal of the Lodge |ed upon him with Col. Bate and the Rev A. REEVES JACKSON, Sec'y.

> AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1862 is now ready for delivery gratis, at Hollinshead & Deitrick's, who are happy to supply all that call for them. Every family should have and keep this book. It is worth having. Comprising much gen- and ham. It was 4 o'clock before the eral information of great value; it gives train started. the best instruction for the cure of prevaleut complaints that we can get anywhere Its aneodotes alone are worth a bushel of train, and with the wounded of both ar wheat, and its medical advice is sometimes mies, brought the number of passengerworth to the sick the Wheat's weight in up to 1,500. So heavy was the train and He had several invitations to dinner, and gold. Many of the medical almanacs are trash, but this is solid metal. Its calculations are made purposely for this a part of the day, when he was sent forlatitude and are therefore correct. Call ward by express. At all the stations the and get an Ayer's almanae and when got people turned out in great numbers to see

> > Masonic.

Lodge for the ensuing year.

William K. Haviland, W. M. James A. Pauli, S. W. Jesse R. Smith, J. W. Samuel Melick, Treasurer. A, Reeves Jackson, Secretary.

ANOTHER FIGHT IN MISSOURI. Union Men Whip Double their Number. 150 Rebels Killed and wounded-Our Loss Three Killed and Eleven Wounded

PALMYRA, Mo., Dec. 29, 1861. Yesterday General Prentiss with 450 men encountered and dispersed 900 Reband 105 guns. Our loss was only three a prisoner who chanced to look out killed, and eleven wounded.

they say that they intend to destroy all sequently stopped. the cars on the road, so as to prevent its being used.

with the brokers who fail to appreciate sents, one of which-a writing desk from Tillman and others has just been adjusted the par value of Confederate funds. The a young lady-he brings with him - in New York. Wm. Tillman is the col-Provisional Government of Kentucky has Scarcely a day passed that bequets were ored man who in July last, in connection made a law that all brokers who take not sent him. One day he was given with a German of the name of Stedding, Tennessee or Confederate scrip for less three good dinners. The books given rescued the schooner S J Waring from than par, shall pay a tax of \$25 per week bim from time to time, but which he was the clutches of the prize crew which had The Grand Jury made the following for the support of the rebel cause. It is a obliged to leave behind, would make a been put on board by the privateer Jeff hard dilemma for the fellows.

> bospitals with the top of his head cut off that. by a cannon ball.

tion is, that the renels are badly in want finement in the common jail. of ammunition. In lieu of cannon balls, chunks of bar iron were put in bags for bont 12 feet square without furniture that they had used uncalled for violence, canister. At one pattery a mixed collec- saving one or two benches and a small tious was found, including cobble-stones, table. Cots are brought in at night and ship but to keep out of slavery, and that iron candlesticks, broken bits of machine all sleep in the small apartment. The the vessel was put in more peril by their ry, and a general museum of varieties, walls are dilapidated and the floor is rich unskillful navigation than it was before. sewed up in canvas.

Arrival of Mr. Ely in Washington .--- Interesting Statement of His Captivity .-Prisoners Pass Their Time.

Washington, Friday, Dec. 27, 1861. The Hon. Alfred Ely arrived here this evening, and took rooms at Willard's Hoof a great number of political friends .-Commonwealth vs Joel Berlin-Assault He is in good health and spirits, and will most disheartening circumstances.

mitted until the sentence is complied with. through a road dark with dust. He suf ly furnished to the prisoners, but Northfered greatly for water, of which he ob- ern journals very seldom. He thinks howat 9 p. m.

There he was placed in a large field with hundreds of prisoners, many of whom were wounded and dying. He describes the sceno as sickening in the extreme .-When about to lie down on the grass (which was wet, for it was raining heavi ly), he was summoned to Gen. Beaure gard's headquarters. There he found beld at their Hall in Stroudsburg, on Mon- that officer in company with Jefferson day evening, Dec. 16, 1861, the following Davis, W. Porcher Miles, Extra Billy Smith, and some twenty officers of the this evening, and the meeting was highly Confederate army.

Miles spoke to him in a cool manner WHEREAS, The Great Architect of the He said he was sorry to find a member Universe, has, in his Divine wisdom, seen of the Federal Congress urging on the soldiers in their efforts to subdue the Brother, and Fellow-Member, James N. South, and directed him to quarters in an that his health is fully recovered. old barn, where he found so many of the Resolved, That we deeply feel the loss Union officers that it was difficult to sewe have sustained in the desth of our cure a place to lie down. Fresh water late brother, and that we realize the fact | was given him, and despite the comfort

The rain poured in torrents all night and the camps about Manassas were al Recolved, That we sympathize with the most inundated. In the mording the prisoners were entertained, by Besuregard's negro servant, who had much to blow, their father, husband, protector and say of the bravery of his master and the incidents of the battle.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolu- At 7 o'clock Mr. McClusky, formerly Post master of the House of Representatives Joseph Cross, of the Confederate army, who subsequently wrote a ridiculous socount of the interview for a Tennessee pa per, which was reprinted in New York. At 9 o'clock, with the other prisoners,

Mr. Ely was marched from the barn to the cars for Richmond. At noon, while in the cars, they were supplied with bread

All day the ambulances had been bringing in wounded Robel and Union soldiers. Some 650 pri-oners were on the bim, and had a very agreeable intercourse. so frequent the delays that 22 days were occupied in reaching Richmond.

Jefferson Davis accompanied the train the Yankee prisoners, and were often in solent, and only kept from violence by the officers in charge.

The prisoners were in great apprehen At a meeting of Barger Lodge, No. sion of rough handling at Richmond, but 325, A. Y. M., beld on the evening of by good management the citizens of that St John's day, the following named breth. place were misled as to the bour of the ren were duly installed officers of the arrival of the train, which was at 91 in to be ready at once to convey him to the evening.

The privates were sent on in advance Monroe. to the tobacco factory, 12 miles distant Forty-four officers and Mr. Ely followed, and were thrown into the same room, al huddled together in confusion, and slept upon the floor. No beds or bedding were Stars and Stripes floating from the Union provided. All the furniture now in that prison has been purchased by the prison

For some days the food was served in cauldrons placed in the center of the room, and dishes, knives, and forks were not to be had.

The first day one of the sentinels out els under Colonel Dorsey at Mount Sion, side the building sent a ball from hi Boone County, killing and wounding 150, musket through a window and into a rafand capturing 36 prisoners, 95 horses, ter of the main room. It was aimed at Seven were at various times shot for tak The Rebels burned another train on the ing such liberty. This cruel practice was North Missouri Railroad vesterday, and objected to by leading citizens, and sub-

Mr. Ely speaks in terms of high praise of the treatment extended him by the The claim for Salvage of the Negro Tillpeople of Riehmond. Thousands flocked The rebels have a novel way of dealing to see him, and he received many pre very respectable library

One thing that has been learned du Major Revere and Capts. Boosmany, Kei

He found them crowded into a room ain rat boles.

The Boston Journal says that, if the was a question with him as to who had could we have afforded to throw down the ness, which to the oppressed of all the tendant circumstances of which we are army of the Potomac was in line, moving possession of the room, as the rats claimed from the grasp of southern pirates, and not acquainted. Verdiet not guilty but on a narrow country road, with cavalry many privileges and had on one occathat Reuben Hartsell the prosecutor, and four abreast, and men in file of four, ac- sion, carried his pantaloons out of the frivilous grounds as these. The court Peter Arker, one of the defendants each companied by all the wagons and ambu- door. Various kinds of vermin revel in very properly disregarded them and apay half of all the costs. Sentenced so lances and ammunition trains, it would the miserable cell, which is lighted by warded \$17,000 to the rescuers, the larreach from Boston to Hartford-not far two small windows heavily barred with ger proportion going to the negro and

Col. Wood has quite recovered from his severe wound, and the other officers Severe Treatment of Union Prisoners. are quite well. Mr. Ely is of opinion Barbarities of the Rebels .-- How the that they will certainly be hung as well as Col. Coreoran, who is in close confinement at Charleston, if the pirates in our possession are put to death. Of Col. Corcoran's demeanor while in Richmond. tel, where he received the congratulations Mr. Ely speaks in terms of hearty praise. That brave officer never cowed under the

The association organized by the pris-When the retreat of troops began at oners in the tobacco factory at Richmond Bull Run he was going forward toward is still kept up. No President has been the Stone Bridge to learn the particulars chosen to succeed Mr. Ely. The Vice outraged. Then, when the ringleaders dicted for Laroeny. John plead guilty, of the fight, when he was surrounded by President, J W. Hart of Ohio, will offishould have expatiated their crimes upon and produced as set off to the crime, his a company of rebel infantry under Capt. ciate for the present. The seal of the the gallows, and their poor, miserable former good character. Sentenced by Mullins. That officer treated him with Association, suggested by the condition dupes have given unmistakable evidence court to twenty months solitary confine. much respect, and conveyed him at once of the factory when our prisoners first of their most sincere repentance, then, ment at hard labor in Eastern Penitenti to Col. Cash, who was much excited, and went there, consists of a circle, inclosing threatened to shoot him. He was, how a wreath of lice, and the emphatic legend.

tained none until he reached Manassas, ever, that they have more comforts than the prisoners at Charleston.

Mr. Ely was on one occasion visited in prison by Breckinridge, Humphrey Marshall, and Preston of Kentucky, who were in excellent humor and cracked many jokes. Breekinridge said that the reason why Senator Foster of Connecticut, who accompanied Mr. Ely to Bull Run was not made a prisoner, was simply because he was more nimble of foot. Mr. Foster was one of the first to wait on Mr. Ely

Jeff. Davis never visited the Richmond prison to Mr. Ely's knowledge, but he saw him on several occasions, and states

The citizens of Richmond are still enthusiastic in the rebel cause. Little business is done, except in connection with the army movements. Many thousands of sick and wounded soldiers are in the hospitals and private houses.

Mr. Faulkner arrived at Richmond at 7 o'clock on Thursday evening of last week. He was met at the depot by Gov. Letcher, Mayor Mayo, and thousands of the people, and carried to the city ball in a carriage drawn by four gray horses. The streets were bung with flags, and the rocession cheered throughout the line. In his reception and speech, Gov. Letcher said the Confederate States could well afford to exchange Mr. Ely for Mr. Faulkuer, and that the latter was worth a regiment of Elys.

When Mr. Ely saw the Governor next day, he jokingly remarked that he should a.k for 999 men to accompany him home. The Governor replied that his remark was good enough for a speech.

The first definite information Mr. Ely received of his release was by Mr. Faulkner, who called upon him on Friday afternoon. Subsequently Mr Ely dined with

Mr. Ely was released on Saturday, and permitted to go anywhere in the city .was generally well treated. He left Richmond at 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and was taken to Petersburg, a great crowd had assembled to see him. He was accompanied by a rebel officer who was very attentive and permitted no intrusion upon him. They breakfasted at Petersburg, and then went directly to

A crowd had gathered at the Atlantic Hotel, but they escaped it by going to the office of Gen. Huger, where Mr Ely was courteously received, and a boat ordered meet the Union steamer from Fortress

On the pier Mr. Ely's baggage was carefully examined, and he was introduced to Captain Preston in command of the flag of truce. When Mr. Ely saw the -teamer, which they met near Sawall's Point, he clapped his hands for joy, and Capt Preston said he did not blame him.

Just before his departure from Riebmond, Gen. Winder sent for Mr. Ely and asked him to designate several officers to be released in exchange for those lately discharged from Fort Warren. He undertook the delicate office with a view to bumanity, choosing those most likely to suffer from long confiement, and the fortunate selections, including Lieuts. Dickinson of New London, Conn., Ferrish of Providence, Grover of Bath, with 250 privates, probably arrived at Fortress Mon-

man and Others.

The remarkable claim for salvage of Davis. The capture by the privateer was Of the drawing ballots for hostages to made on the 4th of July, and the crew The traitor who was detected, some offset the pirates in Philadelphia and taken off, with the exception of Tillman, months ago, filling shells with sand in the New-York, Mr. Ely states that it was Stedding, McLead and a passenger of the Washington Navy Yard, and was allow only by consent of his fellow prisoners name of Mackinnon. The prize crew ed to escape and go South was killed at that he agreed to perform that painful consisted of the master, two mates, and was found in one of the deserted rebel thought it likely that his name was in the planned the rescue and executed it on the night of the 16th. They killed the prize The day before he left Richmond he master first, then the second mate and visited Cols. Wood, Cogswell, and Lee, first mate, and put the seamen in irons, their only arms being a hatchet, pistol and knife. They managed to get the Warping safe in barbor, but their elsim for salvage was resisted on the ground that Tillman's motive was not to save the Never let meanness be at a loss for an ex-One of the Captains remarked that it case after this Here were four men who rescued a vessel and cargo worth \$55,000 their claim to salvage is resisted on such