



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1862.

Our Carrier desires us to return his sincere thanks to the patrons of the Jeffersonian...

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...

We all knew that our common every-day law, between man and man, has its formulas which must be adhered to. We know too that these are deemed, eye have proved...

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...

The laws of nations allow search in time of war, to prevent the transmission of articles contraband of war. Among these articles are included dispatches from a belligerent...

We admit that the yielding to this argument is a cause of humiliation, but such is the power of technicality. And after all, the whole thing resolves itself into the question...

because the success of the South depends upon our embroiling ourselves in a war with a powerful foreign power...

The Holidays

Have gone by. We are rested, and we resume our duties to the numerous readers of the Jeffersonian...

The holidays have 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...

Indicted upon the lungs of the Union.

If we would bring harmony out of discord, and order out of chaos, we must thrash the rascals until they cry aloud...

PROCEEDINGS OF COURT.

The December Sessions of the several Courts of Monroe County commenced on Monday, Dec. 23d, all the Judges present.

The Commissions of Hon. Abraham Levering and the Hon. Jeremy Mackey, Associate Judges of Monroe County...

The Grand Jury organized by the appointment of E. H. Gunsaules Foreman, when his Honor Judge Barret, delivered an able and impressive charge to their several duties.

On motion of Wm. Davis, Esq., Valentine Hillburne, Esq., of Northampton county, was admitted to practice in the several Courts of Monroe County.

The first case tried, was Washington Overfield vs. John Place, Benjamin Place, Benjamin Mosier and John Place, jr. This was an action of Trespass to decide the ownership of two calves in dispute between the parties.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob Quacke, (colored gemmen) Indicted for disturbing the sable brethren in their religious exercises. Verdict of the Jury Guilty.

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 by the defendants.

The Grand Jury, after investigating the case came to the conclusion that Jobny was more the sinner than the signed against, ignored the bill and directed him to pay the costs.

The Grand Jury made the following presentation: Monroe County ss.

The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, inquiring for the county aforesaid respectfully represent: That they have visited the various county buildings and find them generally in good order.

Commonwealth vs. Reuben Messinger and Peter Arker—Indicted for malicious mischief. This was an action growing out of the shooting of a dog, with the attendant circumstances of which we are not acquainted.

Commonwealth vs. William Christman.

Indicted for assault and battery. District Attorney permitted Nolle Prosequi entered on payment of the costs.

The Commission of Henry C. Wolfe, Esq., appointed Sheriff of Monroe county, vice Durling deceased, was read in open court...

Commonwealths Joel Berlin—Assault and Battery. District Attorney permitted Nolle Prosequi to be entered on payment of all the costs.

Commonwealth vs. John Mosher—Indicted for Larceny. John pleaded guilty, and produced as set off to the crime, his former good character.

A number of cases both in the Common Pleas and the Quarter Sessions were laid over until the February term of court.

At a stated meeting of Barger Lodge, No. 325, Ancient York Masons, held at their Hall in Stroudsburg, on Monday evening, Dec. 16, 1861, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted...

WHEREAS, The Great Architect of the Universe, has, in his Divine wisdom, seen proper to take from among us our late Brother, and Fellow-Member, James N. Durling, Therefore

Resolved, That we deeply feel the loss we have sustained in the death of our late Brother, and that we realize the fact that by this dispensation we have been deprived of a faithful friend, a useful citizen and a worthy man.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the family of the deceased in this sad bereavement, whereby they have lost at one blow, their father, husband, protector and friend.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow of our late Brother, signed by the proper officers, and attested by the seal of the Lodge A. REEVES JACKSON, Sec'y.

AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1862 is now ready for delivery gratis, at Hollishead & Deitrick's, who are happy to supply all that call for them.

All day the ambulances had been bringing in wounded Rebel and Union soldiers. Some 650 prisoners were on the train, and with the wounded of both armies, brought the number of passengers up to 1,500.

At a meeting of Barger Lodge, No. 325, A. Y. M., held on the evening of St. John's day, the following named brethren were duly installed officers of the 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.

Yesterday General Prentiss with 450 men encountered and dispersed 900 Rebels under Colonel Dorsey at Mount Zion, Boone County, killing and wounding 150, and capturing 36 prisoners, 95 horses, and 105 guns.

The Rebels burned another train on the North Missouri Railroad yesterday, and they say that they intend to destroy all the cars on the road, so as to prevent its being used.

The rebels have a novel way of dealing with the brokers who fail to appreciate the par value of Confederate funds. The Provisional Government of Kentucky has made a law that all brokers who take Tennessee or Confederate scrip for less than par, shall pay a tax of \$25 per week for the support of the rebel cause.

The traitor who was detected, some months ago, filling shells with sand in the Washington Navy Yard, and was allowed to escape and go South was killed at Port Royal. He was a physician, and was found in one of the deserted rebel hospitals with the top of his head cut off by a cannon ball.

One thing that has been learned during the progress of Gen. Dix's expedition is, that the rebels are badly in want of ammunition. In lieu of cannon balls, chunks of bar iron were put in bags for canister.

The Boston Journal says that, if the army of the Potomac was in line, moving on a narrow country road, with cavalry four abreast, and men in file of four, accompanied by all the wagons and ambulances and ammunition trains, it would reach from Boston to Hartford—not far from one hundred and fifty miles.

Arrival of Mr. Ely in Washington.—Interesting Statement of His Captivity.—Severe Treatment of Union Prisoners.—Barbarities of the Rebels.—How the Prisoners Pass Their Time.

Washington, Friday, Dec. 27, 1861.

The Hon. Alfred Ely arrived here this evening, and took rooms at Willard's Hotel, where he received the congratulations of a great number of political friends.

When the retreat of troops began at Ball Run he was going forward toward the Stone Bridge to learn the particulars of the fight, when he was surrounded by a company of rebel infantry under Capt. Mullins.

When about to lie down on the grass (which was wet, for it was raining heavily), he was summoned to Gen. Beauregard's headquarters. There he found that officer in company with Jefferson Davis, W. Porcher Miles, Extra Billy Smith, and some twenty officers of the Confederate army.

Miles spoke to him in a cool manner. He said he was sorry to find a member of the Federal Congress urging on the soldiers in their efforts to subdue the South, and directed him to quarters in an old barn, where he found so many of the Union officers that it was difficult to secure a place to lie down.

The rain poured in torrents all night, and the camps about Manassas were almost inundated. In the morning the prisoners were entertained, by Beauregard's negro servant, who had much to say of the bravery of his master and the incidents of the battle.

At 7 o'clock Mr. McClusky, formerly Postmaster of the House of Representatives, with whom Mr. Ely was acquainted, waited upon him with Col. Bate and the Rev. Joseph Cross, of the Confederate army, who subsequently wrote a ridiculous account of the interview for a Tennessee paper, 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 and ham. It was 4 o'clock before the train started.

All day the ambulances had been bringing in wounded Rebel and Union soldiers. Some 650 prisoners were on the train, and with the wounded of both armies, brought the number of passengers up to 1,500.

Jefferson Davis accompanied the train a part of the day, when he was sent forward by express. At all the stations the people turned out in great numbers to see the Yankee prisoners, and were often in solent, and only kept from violence by the officers in charge.

The prisoners were in great apprehension of rough handling at Richmond, but by good management the citizens of that place were misled as to the hour of the arrival of the train, which was at 9 1/2 in the evening.

The privates were sent on in advance to the tobacco factory, 1 1/2 miles distant. Forty-four officers and Mr. Ely followed, and were thrown into the same room, all huddled together in confusion, and slept upon the floor.

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 outside the building sent a ball from his musket through a window and into a rafter of the main room. It was aimed at a prisoner who chanced to look out.

Mr. Ely speaks in terms of high praise of the treatment extended him by the people of Richmond. Thousands flocked to see him, and to receive many presents, one of which—a writing-desk from a young lady—he brings with him.

Of the drawing ballots for hostages to offset the pirates in Philadelphia and New-York, Mr. Ely states that it was only by consent of his fellow prisoners that he agreed to perform that painful task, and with much trepidation, for he thought it likely that his name was in the list.

The day before he left Richmond he visited Col. Wood, Cogswell, and Lee, Major Revere and Capts. Boosmany, Keifer and Rookwood, who are in close confinement in the common jail.

One of the Captains remarked that it was a question with him as to who had possession of the room, as the rats claimed many privileges and had on one occasion, carried his pantaloons out of the door.

Col. Wood has quite recovered from his severe wound, and the other officers are quite well. Mr. Ely is of opinion 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.

The association organized by the prisoners in the tobacco factory at Richmond is still kept up. No President has been chosen to succeed Mr. Ely. The Vice President, J. W. Hart of Ohio, will officiate for the present.

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. Breckinridge 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.

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

The citizens of Richmond are still enthusiastic in the rebel cause. Little business is done, except in connection with the army movements.

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 hall in a carriage drawn by four gray horses.

The streets were hung with flags, and the procession cheered throughout the line. In his reception and speech, Gov. Letcher said the Confederate States could well afford to exchange Mr. Ely for Mr. Faulkner, and that the latter was worth a regiment of Elys.

When Mr. Ely saw the Governor next day, he jokingly remarked that he should ask 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 him, and had a very agreeable intercourse.

Mr. Ely was released on Saturday, and permitted to go anywhere in the city.—He had several invitations to dinner, and 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.

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 to be ready at once to convey him to meet the Union steamer from Fortress Monroe.

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 Stars and Stripes floating from the Union steamer, which they met near Swallow's Point, he clasped his hands for joy, and Capt. Preston said he did not blame him.

Just before his departure from Richmond, 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 humanity, choosing those most likely to suffer from long confinement, and the fortunate selections, including Lieuts. Dickinson of New London, Conn., Ferrish of Providence, Grover of Bath, with 250 privates, probably arrived at Fortress Monroe to-day.

The claim for Salvage of the Negro Tillman and Others.

The remarkable claim for salvage of Tillman and others has just been adjusted in New York. Wm. Tillman is the colored man who in July last, in connection with a German of the name of Steding, rescued the schooner S. J. Waring from the clutches of the prize crew which had been put on board by the privateer Jeff Davis. The capture by the privateer was made on the 4th of July, and the crew taken off, with the exception of Tillman, Steding, McLead and a passenger of the name of Mackinnon.