THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, - NOVEMBER 21, 1863.

EASTON, MD.

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Marriages and Deaths inserted at 50 cents each. Obituary notices charged for according to advertising rates, (8¢ for 6 lines close matter.)

NEWS SUMMARY.

General Banks' Texan expedition has landed safely on the Texas shore of the Rio Grande, after experiencing some severe weather at sea, and much difficulty in putting the men ashore through the surf. The Government works at Fort Brown were destroyed by the Rebels, upon seeing our troops landing, and the town of Brownsville was set on fire by the enemy's cavalry. The Union men in the town resisted them, and a bloody street fight ensued between the two factions, while the houses were burning around them. The 15th Maine Regiment was ordered up to Brownsville to support the Unionists.

The following is the result in the State for Comptroller. All the returns are official, we believe, except from Montgomery, Charles and Somerset:

	Goldsborough.	Maffit.
Carroll,	1,617	1,912
Anne Arundel,	461	1,141
Allegany,	3,162	1,013
St. Mary's,	270	737
Charles,	41	479
Kent,	286	785
Talbot	662	39
Cecil,	2,231	1,556
Caroline	868	469
Frederick,	3,985	751
Baltimore city,	10,942	368
Howard,	472	443
Washington,	3,362	65
Harford,	1,173	326
Baltimore county,	2,785	474
Dorchester,	783	864
Montgomery,	769	950
Prince George's	140	1,089
Calvert,	86	692
Worcester,	1,267	528
Somerset,		300 maj
Queen Anne's,	328	549
Total	35,790	15,531

Goldsborough's majority, 20,259

FIRST CNGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Cresswell.	Crisfield
Kent,	282	779
Caroline,	841	489
Cecil,	2,293	1,514
Talbot,	565	165
Somerset,	348	691
Queen Anne's	286	551
Dorchester,	781	837
Worcester,	1,347	464

Creswell's majority, 1,251.

The authorization which was granted by the French Governmet to Mr. Anderson for building and arming ships of war at Nantz and Bordeaux was obtained by him on the false pretences that they were to be sold to the Chinese Government, and to be used in the waters of China.

It was not known nor suspected that these vessels were designed for the Rebels of the United States. Information of that design was obtained by this Government only a short time ago, and the French Government promptly revoked the authorization when that information was laid before the Empeior.

Justice to France requires that this statement should be made to correct misapprehension on a subject in regard to which France has acted with good faith toward the United States.

Under the new arrangement for recruiting for the armies in the field, which the increased bounties and the assurance of prompt payment volunteers are offering in increased numbers.—The 12th Illinois Cavalry have re-enlisted as a veteran regiment, and the advance pay and bounty has been paid. The 19th Pennsylvania Cavalry has also received its advance bounty and has been paid up to the 31st of October, and has taken the field.

Report from the Army of the Potomac says that the barberous habit of picket shooting has been revived by the Rebels, and our men find it necessary to keep well under cover unless they are anxious to be made targets of. The enemy still present a strong front on the south bank of Rapidan, and the river being very low makes guarding it a task of trying difficulty.

A fight occurred on the Little Tennessee river on Monday last, in which a Rebel regiment was repulsed, with the loss of fifty killed and forty captured. General Chalmers, it is stated is about to make another attack on Colliersville, Tennessee.

By telegraph and mail we have intelligence from the Rebel States to Monday, the 16th inst. Despatches from Charleston says that on Saturday our batteris were steadily firing on Sumter, James Island, and Fort Moultrie, and Fort Lamar and Battery Simkins were replying. On Sunday evening the firing had somewhat abated the Rebels firing slowly on Fort Gregg. On Sunday last a fire occurred in Wilmington, N. C., in a warehouse adjoining the Custom House involving a he avy loss to the State of North Carolina of cotton, clothing, etc. At the recent election in North Carolina the Petersburg *Express* says the Conservative or Peace men elected four delegates to the State Legislature.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac state that two divisions of General Hill's Corps of the Rebel army have left the Rappahannock and gone Southward; but, whether to Tennessee or to demonstrate on the left flank of our army is not known. A cavalry reconnoisance had been made by General Custer to Raccoon Ford on the Rappahannock, and the Rebels were found there in force. The report that a Rebel force had crossed the Rappahannock and attacked General Kipatrick is untrue.

The Richmond *Despatch* thinks that a collision between the armies in Virginia is imminent. It says that on the 11th instant the advance of General Mead's Army was several miles south of Culpeper Court House, moveing in the direction of the several fords of the Rapidan.

A large body of Unionists from North Carolica and Georgia have recently escaped from these States into Tennessee. At Warren Springs near Asheville, North Carolina, on the 29th they were attacked by a portion of the 25th North Carolina Regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Samuel O. Bryson, who were badly whipped and forced to beat a hasty retreat to Asheville. The Rebels lost six men killed and thirty wounded. After the fight the Unionists advanced and took Asheville as a feint, and came near taking General Vance (son of the Governor) and his Staff prisoners. After this the patriot band fell back to the mountains, and a letter from Governor Vance, dated Madison county, North Carolina, November 3, states that "the enemy have withdrawn from West and North Carolina to East Tennessee. They carried off several prominent citizens in chains."

We learn from authentic correspondence that Jeff. Davis has signed a large number of blank commissioners, and the Rebel Secretary of War has caused them to be boxed up, and commissioned a Colonel to visit Missouri to fill up the blanks with the names of such desperadoes as will engage to raise guerilla companies to murder the Union men of that State. The agent and messenger, with these documents, passed through Little Rock, on his way to Missouri, a few days before that city fell into the hands of Gen. Steele.

A reconnoisance recently made to the Rapidan river, disclosed the important fact that the main body of the Rebel army has made a retreat in some unknown direction. It is suggested that large forces may have been sent to the Southwest. Trains move from Washington to Culpepper now without interruption. The Rebel journals think Meade contimplates another advance on Richmond by way of Fredericksburg.

A careful collection of reports from different well-informed quarters shows the entire strength of the Rebel army, on this side of the Mississippi (that is of all that is of any use), to be, in round numbers, as follows: Bragg's army; 75,000; Lee's army, 40,000; Beauregard's army, 20,000; Johnston's army (in rear of Vicksburg and Memphis), 18,000; at Willmington, 10,000; at Mobile, 6,000; scattering (1,000 at Savannah, small forces at Lynchburg, Gordonsville, and at different arsenals and other points in the interior), in all not over 20,000. Practically, then, we are confronted to-day by not over one hundred and ninety thousand men. We can meet them with an effective *mobile* force of, at the very least, three hundred and fifty thousand.

The campaign of the Army of the Cumberland will not be closed without a decisive and bloody struggle for the possession of Chattanooga and East Tennessee. It is said that the Western and Atlantic Railroad is being worked to its full capacity in bringing reinforcements to General Bragg, and that the road from Chickamauga Station for eight miles south is lined with Rebel camps. On Monday the enemie's batteries on Lookout Mountain played vigorously on Hooker's camp, Moccasin Point and Chattanooga, but the fire was neither accurate nor effective, no damage being done. The strength of General Hooker's position, and the ease with which other troops could co-operate with him, have probably led the enemy to abandon their expected attack. Our batteries on Moccasin Point are said to have the Rebel camp in the Chattanooga Valley, on the east side of Lookout Mountain, in complete range.

The War Department has ordered that printed lists of persons enrolled in each Congressional District shall be made and posted where the people can see them, for the purpose of insuring an accurate register. Exempts, who find their names in the list, may apply at once for relief.

Hon. Joshu R. Giddings has been arrested in Montreal, and held for bail in the sum of thirty thousand dollars, charged with kidnapping.

The Thirty-eight Congress assembles on the 7th December.

☞ MUCH has been said of late and the people have had many evidences of the barbarous manner which the federal prisoners at Richmond are treated. The Rebel papers of that den of murder, robbery and iniquity of every description, even speak in an exultant manner over the prospect of thinning out our prisoners by starvation and exposure, while theirs in the hands of the federals are cared for beyond their own expectations. Such a course on the part of the rebels is nothing more than might have been expected, for it has been a prominent feature in the creed of those who are not in arms, to proscribe and to leave Union men without the means of support, so far as they are capable and by falsehood and persuasion. Of course there are a few honorble exceptions to this rule, but it has been the principle adopted by a large majority of that class of persons. It commenced with Secession and was publicly advocated by a journal then published in this town, and the leaders of this "nigger"-forsaken party still persist in carrying out this, their much cherished principle. A few days ago we heard of an instance which should be conclusive proof to every laboring man that it is the laboring class which those that support the rebellion desire to keep under their feet and to prevent them from elevating themselves above the class which they prefer to their country.—An overseer living near town—honest, industrious and an excellent farmer—came to the polls and voted for Col. Creswell and when he returned he was interrogated by his employer as to his business to town, who he voted for, &c., when on finding that he had cast his ballot for Col. Creswell, the overseer was informed that his services were not desired for the next year. Have laboring men eyes and cannot see the drift of the slave aristocracy? Another instance has come to our notice where a man from an adjoining county applied to one in this county, who has been very prominent among the rebels of this section, for a situation as laborer, but he would not employ him until his subject (blind to his own interests) satisfied him that he was as great a disgrace to his country as he himself is. By the most of these men this principle is carried to the farthest extent. The devlish and wicked spirit is even infused into the pure minds of their little children, which takes away all social feeling, implants therein hatred and contempt and makes them become the very type of the parent. Many of the most prominent of these men, on certain occasions profess great loyalty and love for the government, but we all know that it is a false pretense. They made no such profession in 1861, but were howling from the stump, in the shops and upon every street corner for the coming of Jeff. Davis and the destruction of the Union, as a gang of hungry wolves scent out their prey. They leaped beyond their depth and have ever since been trying to extricate themselves, by pretending to respect the government. The stain is upon them and will dishonor them until death. They assisted in every manner possible to pave the way for bringing the rebellion to our doors, and yet they profess loyalty. What more did the brutes do who are now starving our men at Richmond, when the war first commenced?—What more are they doing there now than many we have in our midst would do, had they the power? It is the spirit of the devil and it causes evil wherever it reigns supreme.

AN APPEAL FOR THE STARVING PATRIOTS AT RICHMOND.—We have not before called upon our loyal citizens to assist in releaving our poor starving soldiers at Richmond, from the fact that it had not been ascertained until recently, that provisions would be safely delivered to them. We have evidences now that clothing, food, &c., have reached them, as the following extract from the Cecil *Whig* of Saturday, as well as others in our paper this morning, will show:

"A letter, dated the 30th of October, from Lieutenant Purnell, now confined in the loathsome Libby Prison, at Richmond, to his wife, was received in Elkton on Tuesday last, stating that the boxes of clothing and provisions forwarded to the prisoners had reached them in safety, and that their only hope to escape starvation was through their friends at home sending supplies."

Any contributions that our citizens may see fit to make can be left at the Gazette office or at Dawsons' Drug Store, and they will be forwarded on to the American office in Baltimore. On Tuesday last a gentleman, a good Union man, and whom we believe to be a christian, voluntarely deposited with us ten dollars for this charitable purpose. If there are many more in the county that have the good of their fellow beings, so much at heart, Talbot will ably sustain her character for liberality and chairity. We hope such articles as persons can spare will speedily be forwarded—either of clothing or food.

GOV. CANNON A TRUMP.—Maj. Gen. Schenck issued precisely the same military order to govern the election which took place in Delaware on Thursday last, requiring Provost Marshals and other military officers to prevent disloyal persons from voting, and to require all parties whose loyalty was challenged to take the same oath of allegiance directed to be administered by the Judges of Election at our recent election. There is a slight alteration in the first paragraph only, which does not change the intention or purport of the order. Governor Cannon issued this order in a circular, with the following endorsement of it:

STATE OF DELAWARE, EXECUTIVE DEP'T,
DOVER, November 13, 1863.

All civil officers and good citizens of this State are enjoined to obey the above military order, issued by the Commanding General of the Middle Department, and to give needful aid for the proper enforcement of the same.

WILLIAM CANNON,
Governor of Delaware.

MARYLAND STATE LIBRARY.—We find the following complimentary notice of the worthy and efficient State Librarian, Rev. H. P. Jordan, in the Baltimore Clipper of the 11th inst.

"Col. J. Somerville Berry, Speaker of the House of Delegates, on a recent official visit to the State Library, after examining the Library carefully, declares—"*It to be in better condition than he had ever before known it,*" and highly commends the efficiency, faithfulness acceptability of the present Librarian."

☞ Mr. John Nicols, formerly of Caroline county, who we noticed some weeks ago, as being nominated for State Senator in the 21st district of Minnesota, has been elected over Brisbin, his competitor, by a large majority. Of the election of Mr. Nicols, the St. Paul Pioneer, says:

"The result for Senator in the Twenty-First District is a triumph not only for sound politics but for sound morals."

☞ THE opening of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, for the burial of the brave soldiers who lost their lives in the battles near that place took place on Thursday last, the 19th inst. Invitations to participate in the exercises were extended to the loyal citizens generally of all the States and the various charitable and benevolent associations, and Hon. Edward Everett delievered an oration.

FIRE.—We learn that the barn of Wm. R. Hughlett, Esq., in the Trappe district, was consumed by fire on Thursday last, about 12 o'clock M., with about 110 barrels of corn and a large quantity of fodder.

Proceedings of Talbot County Circuit Court.

Monday, Nov. 16.—Present Hon, R. B. Carmichael, Judge. Wm. L. Wrightson, Sheriff. I. C. W. Powell, States Attorney. Saml. T. Hopkins, Clerk.

GRAND JURY.

A. H. Seth,
Edw. Covey,
John Smith,
Thos. Aarringdale, Jr.,
James Redman,
Montgemery Lloyd,
Chas. Stewart,
Joseph V. B. Wright,
Wm. C. Callahan,
Nathaniel Leonard,
Matthias Merrick,
Wm. R. Leonard,
John Wyatt,
Jos. B. Harrington.
Robt. T. Larrimore,
Edw. S. Harrison,
Chas. H. Bowdle,
Joseph S. Robson,
Andrew O. Oxenham.
Saml. Chamberlaihe,
Jas. A. Roe,
Wm. T. Kemp,
John Mason.

PETIT JURY.

Jno. F. Mullikin,
Robt. D. Johnson,
Nathan Harrington,
A. H. Mackey,
John. R. Skinner,
Mordecai M. Dawson,
Geo. R. Goldsborough,
Thos. J. Chaplain,
Robt. H. Jump,
Henry M. Nicols,
John T. Stevenson,
A. W. Fountain,
A. H. Wittman,
Saml. H. Benney,
Joseph Horney,
Thos. I. Sherwood,
John Bagge,
E. L. F. Hardcastle,
Nathaniel Hopkins,
Wm. H. Bruff,
H. P. Hopkins,
Joseph H. Harrison,
Danl. Hope,
R. H. Adams,
Alex. Dodd.

ASSAULT AND BATTERIES.—Jas. Plummer, for assault and battery on Thos. Lambdin, Jr.,—fined 12½ cts. Chas. Arringdale, for same on Wm. Warner—fined 25 cents and cost. John Smith, for same on Chas. Roberts—fined 25 cents and cost. Chas. Corkran, for same on Wm. Reed—fined $5 and cost. R. E. Ford, for same on Wm. T. Wharton with a gun—acquitted.

TUESDAY.—Chas. W. Benney, for assault and battery on Jas. Hopkins—fined $10 and cost.—Wm. Jason, for same on Josiah Dobson—fined 25 cents and cost. Lemuel Johnson, for same on Joshua Hebbs—fined 12½ cents. Thos. Edgar, for same on Joseph Newman—suspended to obtain witnesses. Robinson Corkran, for same on Henry Fisher—acquitted. Julies Smith, for same on Wm. Warner—fined 12½ cents.—Joseph Holland, (f. n.) for same on Haddaway Cummings—fined $1.00 and cost and sentenced to three months imprisonment in the county jail.

WEDNESDAY.—Edw. Somers, for stealing three shoats—acquitted.

THURSDAY.—State vs. Saml. Baker, presentment for assault and battery on Thos. J. Griffin—fined $1.00 and costs and sentenced to the county jail for six months.

Same vs. Jno. T. Gibson for assault and battery on —— Sparks—fined 25 cents and costs.

Same vs. Danl. C. Barnett, for selling goods without license—acquitted.

Same vs. John Jenkins, for assault with a knife on John Brooks—found guilty.

Same vs. Julius Smith, for same on Bennett W. Kirby—fined 12½ cents.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1863.

Among the numerous marks of progress, which greet the eye at the National Capital, and which may be set down among the incidental improvements this city has experienced since the war, is the Union League Head Quarters on 9th street, between D and E. The Star Spangled Banner hangs out at all times and the latch string is never in. All are welcome, and it is a place of frequent resort of patriots, whether residents or strangers. All the leading journals of the country are furnished for the benefit of those who wish to read the news of the day, while ample opportunity is offered the interchange of sentiments upon the questions agitating the public mind. Many a seed is thus sown which produces good fruit, and this city, rotten with treason as it was, and corrupt as it now is, feels the influence of this institution. Treason no longer flaunts itself offensively in broad day and is evidently expiring in the hearts of those, who are compelled by public opinion to smother it there.

Every Tuesday evening public speakers are provided, in the spacious hall, who are welcomed by large and enthusiastic audiences. Rarely do we fail of having a good speech from some distinguished stranger who happens to be in town.

Last evening we were favored by an address from Major Gibbs of Tennessee, so characteristic of his locality and withal so able and effective, that perhaps a brief notice of it will not prove unacceptable to your readers.

He commenced by saying that he belonged to that class of persons who, down South, are termed greasy mechanics, and with such a stigma upon himself, he felt considerable diffidence in addressing an audience at the Capital of the country. He was a wool carder by trade and was pursuing his vocation in Tennessee at the commencement of the rebellion. He was a native of New York and emigrated to Tennessee twenty years ago.

He vividly recapitulated the methods pursued to fire the Southern heart, and especially in his adopted State. Tennessee was not for disunion. Three times she recorded her verdict against it to the amount of sixty thousand majority, but at last she was taken out bodily through the devices of the Golden Circle, a chief leader in which was Isham Harris, the Governor. The newspapers were overflowing with balderdash about Southern prowess, Yankee cowardice, the sympathy of foreign nations with the rebels and the glorious destiny of their Confederacy. The rebels were reported to be successful in every engagement. All these falsehoods were believed by those who did not reflect upon their absurdity. But there was one thing which he could not understand. That was, if the rebels were as constantly victorious as reported, how the Yankees were steadily advancing, and narrowing the limits of Rebeldom. The first information of Union successes received there was the death of Zollicoffer and the defeat of his force at Mill Spring, and next the capture of Ft. Henry and the passage of the U. S. gun boats up the river.

By these lying reports, the Unionists were disheartened and many gave in their adhesion to the rebel government. None of the Democratic party, at least of its prominent members, except Andrew Johnson and Wm. H. Polk, remained true to the Union. There was no alternative between the oath of allegiance to the conspirators or relentless prosecution.

The arrival of the gun boats was to him a source of ardent but secret satisfaction. He did not dare to open his mouth in public, but when he entered his own house he locked the door and sung a song of glory, not loud but deep. His conduct was so strange that his little boy asked him where he got his whisky The gun boats caused a general stampede. All the inhabitants except himself and two or three others, fled precipitately. One man from the country mounted a mule and cut for dear life.—The people, whom he passed inquired of him the matter. "They are coming," gasped he. "What are coming?" "The gun boats, right up the pike!" He did not stop until he had gone seventy miles from the river.

The Methodist Church South had been trying for ten years to get up a revival but without success. They had been for a few days previous to this event engaged in a camp meeting, but gained no converts. When the cry of "Gun Boats" was heard, they rushed pell mell to the anxious seats.

The speaker referred to the lamentable ignorance of the "poor white trash." They thought the tariff was as bad as the beast in Apocalypse and the first locomotive they saw, they imagined was the tariff. The aristocracy had inflamed their minds and drawn them into secession by telling them that the Yankees were going to place the "nigger" on an equality with them.—But there was a limit even to the bounds of such capacious credulity.

Major Gibbs detailed his own and the sufferings of others through the cruelty of the rebels. Some of their dealings with old men, and helpless women and children were more fiendish, than the most malignant barbarity of savages. I have not space to give the heart sicking details. He was outrageously maltreated and compelled to hide to keep from the fiends. His house, occupied by two daughters whose husbands were in the rebel army, was burnt, they being hardly allowed to escape the flames. Such atrocities had led him to the conclussion that it was a part of religion to hate rebels, and the man who hated them the most intensely was the best christian and the purest patriot. All leniency towards them was misplaced. They did not hesitate to kill and rob, and do all sorts of treason with the oath of allegiance and a pass through our lines in their pockets.

He thought the Copperheads were deserving of more approbrium than rebels in arms. Valandigham was a better man than Seymour, and Jeff. Davis, though worse than satan, was better than Valandigham. Seymour's speech reminded him of the man, who built a cabin out on a sandy plain in Tennessee. In his efforts to make it perfectly tight he "daubed" every chink.—Presently a stranger going by found him digging a hole out through the side. "You are letting in the light," remarked the stranger. "No," replied the other, "I am letting the dark out."—So Seymour, the more he tries to conceal his co-operation with the rebels, the more he exposes his perfidy.

Major Gibbs was a candidate for Congress against John F. Bright and will appeal to his fellow citizens for the same office, when his State holds another election. We hope he may be elected. He is a plain, blunt man, full of good sense and ready wit. Since the days of David Crockett, Tennessee has not sent an honester or more sensible man to Congress. It will be a novelty to have a mechanic in Congress from the South. But hereafter such an occurrence will not excite our wonder. The days of the dominant aristocracy in that section are numbered.

UNION.

The Montreal *Commercial Advertiser*, in an article attempts to justify the proposed insurrection among the Rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island by their cruel treatment. Nobody who knows anything of the condition of Rebel prisoners of war in Southern prisons will for a moment believe that there is any truth in these charges of cruelty. But we happen, says the New York *Tribune*, to have before us some evidence on this point which will be accepted as conclusive. It is a letter from one of the prisoners on Johnson's Island, late an officer on the Staff of a Rebel Major General, to a gentleman of this city.—He says:

"Our prison life here is far pleasanter than we anticipated. I cannot speak in too high terms of the care, attention and good management displayed in the conduct of this prison by those who have it in charge. Every indulgence, compatible with our position as prisoners is allowed us, and if, in the future of the war, changing fortunes should throw Federal prisoners in my charge, I shall certainly endeavor to show that I am not insensible to the magnanimous treatment I have experienced at their hands."

LATEST FROM LIBBY PRISON.—Numerous letters from the Libby Prison have been received in Baltimore recently. The writers are all very reserved as to their condition, the letters having to pass through the hands of the Rebel authorities. They are all, however, conclusive as to the fact that supplies sent to them are faithfully delivered by the rebel authorities. A letter from Lieutenant John D. Babb, dated Libby Prison, November 1, says:

"The past week has been a lively one with the inhabitants of Libby. Some two hundred officers received boxes from their friends, while the Christian Commissions of the North sent a number of boxes of clothing to be distributed among us."

Another letter from the same officer, dated November 6, acknowledges the receipt of a box from his mother and says: "I cannot express on paper, my thanks, or tell you our condition," and adds:

"I regret to say we have lost another of our officers, Dr. Piene, of our regiment. Since we have been confined here there has been four deaths, and two out of the four belonged to our regiment. The Doctor had been complaining for some time, but had only been in the hospital a few days. His death was very unexpected, indeed."

As to the condition of our prisoners at Richmond, we have the following additional facts from Chaplain Trumbull, who left Libby Prison on Friday of last week, furnished to the N. York *Journal of Commerce:*

"The prisoners at Richmond are divided, the officers being in Libby Prison, and the soldiers in buildings near the prison and on Belle Island. There are nearly a thousand Union officers in the Libby Prison. On Belle Island there are several thousand soldiers. The fact that the utmost suffering and absolute starvation prevails among them is beyond dispute. A Confederate officer remarked to Mr. Trumbull on the cars coming north to Richmond, "It is hard to say it, to you, but your soldiers are dying of starvation in Richmond." "Belle Island," said another, Confederate officer, "is a perfect slaughter pen for your men." A large part of the men on the island are without any shelter, sleeping uncovered on the sand in all weathers. The exposure, with the want of food, is killing them by hundreds. An officer who had seen them frequently, describes them as generally emaciated and perishing from exhaustion. The difficulty of procuring food in Richmond seems to proceed from the imperfect facilities for transportation thither. It is comparatively plenty in other parts of the country, sweet potatoes, for instance being plenty in Columbia at one dollar (United States currency) per bushel. It is suggested as possible that the commissary who has charge of the prisoners in Richmond, may not have sufficient facilities afforded him by the Rebel authorities to collect food. The army officers seize it everywhere for their men, but he possibly has no force to do this.

Whether this be the correct explanation or not, the result is the most horrible state of affairs among the soldiers. No words are sufficient to describe the terrible suffering they are enduring. On Wednesday last the rations which were served out to the officers in the Libby prison consisted of one piece of bread made of unsifted corn meal, with a little flour in it, to each person. The piece measured five inches by two and a-half, by three. This was the entire food of the day, the only drink being water. No coffee or tea, or anything of the sort is ever given to them. The ration of meat for a long time had been only a quarter of a pound per day, on Wednesday the meat was cut off. Great difficulty proceeds from the scarcity of fuel for cooking. Even when wood is procured it has often been impossible to cook it. A few sticks of green wood are a treasure in the hands of one who can get it. There is one small stove to about each hundred prisoners. These are in use all day, and each man eats his food when he gets a chance to cook it.

The prisoners employ their time in talking, playing games, carving meat bones into little ornaments, singing, &c. But nothing serves to remove the sense of suffering. One of our officers who had been in the hospital informed Mr. Trumbull that the average of deaths resulting from exposure and starvation was about ten a day in that hospital. Fourteen were brought in one night on the verge of starvation, nine of whom were carried out dead the next morning. Only within the last few weeks has the receipt of packages from our lines been allowed. But now the officers are getting packages, and such as receive them are having more comforts.

Packages sent to persons in prison at Richmond are faithfully delivered, and if any one wishes to send such packages of clothing or food they should be directed to the care of General Meredith, Commissioner of Exchange, Fortress Monroe, by Express, pre-paid. The recent supply of blankets from the Sanitary Commission was most generous and timely. They had been received at Richmond, and were being distributed under the direction of a committee of our own officers, designed by the Confederate authorities. The most intense anxiety prevails in the prisons in reference to the prospect of exchange, and every rumor that such an event is likely to be arranged is hailed with the utmost delight. The authorities will probably move the prisoners from Richmond soon, if rumors are correct.

Brutal Treatment of Prisoners.

It is well known to everybody that the last arrival of prisoners from Richmond at this point exhibited the most cruel and barbarous conduct on the part of the Richmond authorities, exceeding, perhaps, that of other arrivals. Their clothing was stripped from their backs and their shoes from their feet. Not a face in about one hundred and eighty but too plainly told that they had not only been thus robbed, but that the strongest and most vigorous frames had wasted away to mere skeletons, not by disease, but actual *starvation.* Those of them suffering from wounds were alive with *maggots* crawling in their flesh.

We are assured that about twelve thousand prisoners on Belle Island and in Richmond are now suffering all the horrors from which those poor fellows have just escaped. The great majority of them are, on the island without tents that will protect them from the inclemency of the weather, with all the clothing and blankets they possessed capable of adding to their comfort taken from them. To look at these unfortunate prisoners and hear them tell their sufferings and wrongs, one is almost inclined to the belief that the whole batch of brutes in authority around Richmond, from Jeff. Davis down to the lowest scullion that does his master's bidding is either a devil in human shape or a heartless thief, who, if he cannot steal five dollars will take a five cent shin plaster.

An *officer* was expressly sent among the men to search them and take from them their money, watches, rings and everything that could possibly be of service to the Richmond *treasury* or please the fancy of their regularly appointed robbers. If any complaint was uttered at this unjust and barbarous treatment the complainant was knocked down and cruelly maltreated.—They were even told by their oppressors that "*if we can't kill you in battle,* —— —— *you, we'll starve you to death.*" Yet we have men and women in our midst who are continually harping about Southern hospitality, Southern generosity, Southern liberality.

We hope the Government will speedily adopt some remedy to alleviate the horrible sufferings of our unfortunate soldiers who have thus been thrown into the hands of these Southern *civilized* savages. If it cannot—though none would regret more than ourselves to see the Confederate prisoner made to live on barely enough of food to keep him alive, and obliged to rest his limbs at night on the ground, without clothing or covering; yet, if the cursed Rebels will not abate their barsh and inhuman treatment of Federal prisoners—we see no alternative but retaliation.—Not only a duty the Government owes to the soldier calls for it, but it is a duty she owes to herself. The Confederate prisoners at Fort Lookout, Camp Douglas, Camp Chase, Fort Delaware, and indeed every where they have been collected together, have been treated with a humanity and kindness that could not be surpassed, according to their own statements, and the acknowledgment of the Rebel newspapers.

Consequently, when they are exchanged they are fat and sleek, and like a well led game-cock ready to *pitch in*, whilst our prisoners are returned to us so emaciated and crippled up from starvation and privations as to render them unable to take the field for a long time, if ever.—The United States Government, though lenient to a fault, surely will not suffer this state of things to exist much longer. The press and the people are beginning to move in the matter, and we predict that our soldiers will soon be better treated at Richmond, or the Confederate prisoners will have a hard road to travel.—*Annapolis (Md.) Gazette.*

Democrats Who Support the War.

"As a matter of future reference, when the history of these times is written, we mean to publish the names of the pretended War Democrats who, in this crisis, threw their influence in favor of the Administration."—*Cincinnati Inquirer.*

And what a noble list it will be! It will comprise nearly all the men who have given tone and character to the Democratic party in days that are past. Let us enumerate a few of the more destinguished of those who are placed under the ban of the Enquirer for "throwing their influence in favor of the Administration," and insisting that there shall be no compromise with traitors.

Senator Douglas, who rendered the errors of a lifetime by sacrificing party to country in his last days.

Lewis Cass Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1848.

General Logan, the friend and confident of Douglas, and the "war horse of the Illinois Democracy."

General Grant, the most successful officer of the war.

General Rosecrans, the favorite of the central army and conqueror of Tennessee.

General McClernand, the most talented and influential Democratice leader in Central Illinois

Judge Catron, the ablest jurist on the Supreme Bench of Illinois.

Senator Rice, the acknowledged leader of the Democracy in Minnesota.

Ex-Governor Wright, Buchanan's Minister to Berline.

John Brough, the "old Brains" of the Ohio Democracy.

Governor Todd, the eldest and strongest Democrat of Northern Ohio.

General Butler, the recognized chief of the Democratic party in Massachusetts.

Governor Cannon, of Delaware, a Democrat "dyed in the wool."

James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury under the Democratic Pierce.

Joseph Holt, Postmaster General and afterwards Secretary of War under President Buchanan.

Andy Johnston, Democratic United States Senator from and Governor of Tennessee.

Robert Dale Owen, United States Minister to Naples under Buchanan.

Samuel Coney, Governor-elect of Maine.

Henry A Foster, ex-Democratic United States Senator.

Daniel S. Dickson, the "old war horse of the New York Democracy."

John A. Dix.
James T. Brady.
Horatio Ballard.
Lyman Tremain.
Daniel E. Sickles.
John Cochrane.
Thomas Francis Meagher.

What a contrast to this noble array of names is presented by the shabby crew whom *now* "run" the Democratic party! Vallandigham and Pugh, in Ohio; Jesse D. Bright, in Indiana; George W. Jones and the "Martyr" Mahoney, in Iowa; in Dick Merrick and W. F. Storey, in Illinois; Stuart, in Michigan; Woodward and Ingersoll, in Pennsylvania; Tom Seymour and Isaac Touch, in Connecticut; Fog Smith, in Maine; and Frank Pierce, in New Hamphire. In Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Vermont, the party has so completely "run to seed," that no names of a national reputation—or even national disrepute—occurs to us as being connected with it. In this State it is a little better off; but even here, among its most active managers are Ben. and Fernado, Wood Jim Brooks, of the New York *Express*; E.O. Perrin, Fort Lafayette Flanders, O. Chauncey Burrand Issac Rynders.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

A Constitutional Union Man.

[From the New Orleans Times.]

We give place to the following, as conveying as good idea of a Constitutional Union man in some localities more than a thousand miles from New Orleans. A countryman was recently brought before Captain ——, in one of the rural districts of Missouri, when the following dialogue took place.

Captain—What were you arrested for?

Countryman—I don't know, sir.

Captain—Are you a loyal man?

Countryman—I am, sir, a Constitutional Union man.

Captain—Constitutional Union man; what do you mean by that?

Countryman—I mean that I am in favor of the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was and that I never enlisted in the Southern army.

Captain—Never enlisted in the Southern army? I should have expected a loyal man, living in your neighborhood, to enlist in the United States army.

Countryman—I could't think of it, sir. The fact is, I have religious *scrutinies* against fighting.

Captain—But I am told that you furnished horses to two neighbors to go South. Is that true?

Countryman—John —— and Bill —— borrowed two horses of me and never brought them back.

Captain—You knew they were going South?

Countryman—I thought maybe they were; but I would have given horses to Union soldiers too. I treat both just alike. I would not take up arms, though, on either side.

Captain—But I'm told that you were in Price's army at Lexington. Is that so?

Countryman—I was there a few days, but I was *pursuaded* out. I didn't enlist.

Captain—And you were with Porter last summer at Kirksville?

Countryman—Yes; but I did not fight any; I was with the baggage.

HORSESTEALING.—We learn that a number of persons dressed in Federal uniform have been taking horses from some of our citizens in the upper part of the county in the name of the government. These fellows are evidently imposters and swindlers. The Government has not authorized the impressment of horses. The scoundrels take them and sell them for their own profit. And we advise our citizens not to give up their property to such irresponsible persons. Resist them, and, if they resist, shoot them upon the spot. The probability is, that they don't even belong to the army, but are using the federal uniform to cover their rascality.—*Cambridge Intelligencer.*