

Hancock Jeffersonian.

D. R. LOCKE, Proprietor.

FINDLAY, OHIO, DECEMBER 19, 1862.

Volume 9—No 25

ELI BEACH
CALLS the attention of the people of Hancock and adjoining counties to his fine stock of
Buggies, Carriages, Sulkies, &c.
 Of every style and variety; and particularly to his make of
LUMBER WAGONS!
 He employs none but the very best workmen, uses nothing but the very best Lumber and Iron, and can safely assure those who need anything in his line that they will be satisfied with it after giving it the severest tests. For style, price and durability, he

DEFIE OMPETITIO N
 In North-Western Ohio; particularly does he claim superiority over the Eastern work, that many are in the habit of buying.
 Good Horses taken in exchange for work.
 FINDLAY, April 4, 1862. ELI BEACH.

BROWN & DUNN
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
 Will attend to Legal Business in Hancock and adjoining Counties.
 Office in Head Quarters Buildings, over Taylor & Croswell's store.
 November 29, 1862.

F. W. FENTLEMAN
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
 Residence—Main street, one square south of Presbyterian Church, east side.
 Office—Four doors South of Wheeler Bro's.
 When professionally absent, orders may be left at his residence—all such orders will receive prompt attention.
 Special attention given to operations upon and treatment of Diseases of the Eye and Ear.
 January 25th, 1861.

H. D. BELLAIR
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
 Having permanently located in Findlay, Ohio, will attend promptly to all professional calls.
 Office and residence Main street, Hyatt's Block.
 April 25, 1863.

BROWN, ROYCE & BURKETT
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
 FINDLAY, OHIO.
 Will practice in Hancock and adjoining Counties.
OFFICE:
 Over Green's Drug Store, opposite Court House.
 J. A. Brown, formerly resided in Lancaster, Ohio, will attend to any business in Fairchild county.
 [Sept. 9, 1862.]

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned respectfully informs their friends and the public generally that they have entered into a partnership for the purpose of practicing law in the different Courts of this and adjoining Counties.
 Particular attention will be paid to all legal business growing out of Soldiers' Claims and sales of real estate.
GOIT & PARKER,
 Attorneys at Law.
 FINDLAY, May 10, 1862.

D. R. LOCKE
 has permanently located in Findlay where he will attend to all calls in his profession. Office and residence on east side of Main st. in the building formerly occupied by a Younger nearly opposite the new Presbyterian Church.
ROBERT H. HEAD
 CHIEF CLERK
H. D. BELLAIR
 GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT
 Will promptly attend to the collection of claims of all kinds, in Hancock and adjoining Counties.
 References—Judge Whiteley; C. W. O'Neal, Esq.; Wheeler & Reynolds.
 Office—Second floor Dixon House block corner court.
 [Aug. 8, 1858—1y]

J. H. BURKETT
 Attorney at Law and General Collecting Agent.
 Special attention given to Guardian and Administrative matters.
 Office in the Court House, up stairs, in the Probate Judge's office, Findlay, Ohio.
 April 18, 1862.

DANIEL H. BE RUDLEY
 Attorney at Law, will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
 Will attend to the Writing and acknowledging of deeds and mortgages and to the taking of positions.
 Office—Melodion Building, in the room formerly occupied by J. F. Caples, Esq.
 Findlay, Ohio, April 23, 1858.

DENTAL.
PATENT VULCANITE DENTAL AGENCY.
 No. 73 BROOKER STREET, NEW YORK.
 THIS certifies that Dr. J. A. COCHRAN is authorized by us to manufacture the Patent Vulcanite or Corallite Gums And Plates for Artificial Teeth, under the GOODYEAR PATENT.
 The public are cautioned against employing Dentists who have no right to manufacture such Plates and Gums, as patients using such Dentures, made by infringers, are equally liable for damages with the maker or vendor.
AMERICAN HARD RUBBER COMPANY.
 B. W. FRANKLIN, General Agent,
 May 7, 1862.

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AMERICAN HARD RUBBER COMPANY.
 B. W. FRANKLIN, General Agent,
 July 1, 1862.

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN Patent Agency.
 We are prepared to transact business of every description, relating to Inventive Drawings, Specifications, Patents, Infringements and the Patent Laws.
WILKINSON & BURRIDGE
 Bank street, opposite Westcott House, Cleveland, Ohio.
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL to them, at HUBBARD'S Drug Store.
 Jan. 24, 1862.

TAKE NOTICE!
 WHAT I will sell as low as the Lowest, at
THE OLD STAND
 One door North of Head Quarters.
 The largest and best lot of
STOVES,
 Cooking and Heating,
 in this market, and among them several
New Styles,
 With all the late improvements. Call and see
TINWARE!
 Of all descriptions from a penny whistle up to a boiler, and at the lowest prices.

Bushon's Old Stove Store
 Will be found to be the best place in the county to purchase Stoves and Tinware.
 Persons wishing anything in my line are invited to call, as I will sell as low as any establishment in the county.

EAVE TROUGHS
 Put up with or without Woodruff's Patent Fastener, as the customer may direct.

For Sale,
 The Best and Cheapest Cook, Box, Heating and Parlor Stoves, with all the late improvements.
 Price, \$47, July 30, 1862. A. BUSHON.

NOTION STORE
J. S. BALLENTINE
 HAS RECEIVED HIS FALL STOCK OF NOTIONS, AND FANCY GOODS.
 Venetian Red and Yellow Ochre 1 Ground in Oil—put up in 20 and 50 lb kegs—the cheapest and best Paint for barns and not-houses; for sale at S. D. FREY'S.

Barren Victories.
 Gen. Halleck, in his official report to the Secretary of War, has made one admission or confession, which shows not only that some of our claimed victories were really no victories at all, and that the popular judgement in regard to them was after all, the really correct one.— Says the Commander-in-Chief:

It is seen from this brief summary of army operations during the last three or four months, that while our soldiers have generally fought with bravery, and gained many important battles, these victories have not produced the usual results. In many instances the defeated foe was not followed from the battle field, and even where pursuit was attempted it almost invariably failed to effect the capture or destruction of any part of the retreating army. This is a matter which requires serious and careful consideration. A victorious army is supposed to be in a condition to pursue its defeated foe with advantage, and, during such pursuit, to do him serious if not fatal injury. This result has usually been attained in other countries. Is there any reason why it should not be expected in this?

It is easily understood that in a country like that between Yorktown and Richmond, or the thickly wooded swamps of Mississippi and Louisiana, that a retreating force by felling trees across the roads and destroying bridges over deep and marshy streams, can effectually prevent any rapid pursuit. The one in a few minutes, blocks up or destroys roads, which the other cannot clear or repair for hours, or even days. The pursuer has very little hope of overtaking his flying foe.— But this reasoning is not applicable to Maryland, and the greater part of Virginia, Kentucky and Middle Tennessee. It must be admitted that in these theaters of war the rebel armies have exhibited much more nobility and activity than our own. Not only do they out march us, both in advance and retreat, but on two memorable occasions their cavalry have made with impunity the entire circuit of the army of the P. O. If it be true that his success of an army depends upon its "arms and its legs," ours has shown itself deficient in the latter of these essential requisites.

Coming from the hero of Corinth the compulsory evacuation of which if it was such, by the rebels, constituted his most important achievement in the field, this is really a most significant and important statement. Ours correctness and truthfulness there can be no question, whatever in any honest and candid mind: A victory to be such in fact must result in the more or less complete demoralization and dispersion of the defeated army. Anything short of this is a failure according to the circumstances, more or less complete.

Yet the evacuation of Manassas was heralded by innumerable tongues through the country as a most brilliant success. So also the evacuation of Corinth. Yet in neither case was there any pursuit, that amounted to anything, of the evacuating foe. So in the battle of Fair Oaks, Antietam, and numerous others of lesser note, there was no following up of successes. In each case there was a "brilliant victory," but it was entirely barren of any immediate and direct result.

True, Gen. Halleck endeavors to break the force of his own statements by alleging the quantity of baggage transported for the army as preventing successful pursuit. This does very well in general, but not in any particular case. The General in command, could most certainly on the eve of victory and for the purpose of pursuing the beaten enemy, at once dismiss his soldiers of all unnecessary impediments. Why was not this done in the cases referred to? Really the partial plea of Gen. Halleck does not cover the confessed nature and only leaves that failure where it properly belongs—on the General in command of the army gaining a victory. True, in cases not a few, as at Pea Ridge, pursuit was not possible, and no blame attaches. But in very many other cases, where the circumstances were altogether different, there was aid and could be no excuse.

In the light of Gen. Halleck's well considered and truthful utterance, we shall have to write down a number of our victories which were pronounced "complete," all that could be desired, as in fact not victories at all, but only repulses of the enemy. Had we had decisive victories, such as are embraced in the idea of Gen. Halleck, our military affairs would have been in a very different posture from what they have been for months past. The results which the Commander-in-Chief names, are the proper and natural results of real victories—and that they have not followed, only indicates that many of our victories, crushing, decisive, annihilating victories over the rebels, and when we have them, the restoration of the Union will not be far off. That we may beat them we most ardently hope and pray.

Arbitrary Arrests.
 Very much has been said, and not without a show of reason, against the summary arrests and imprisonment of persons residing or being in the loyal states who evince too openly and actively, their sympathy with the Slaveholders' Rebellion. We have hitherto pointedly condemned those arrests, on the assumption that it cannot be difficult in loyal communities to indict, try and convict overt traitors in the ordinary legal tribunals. We confess that some recent occurrences have rudely shaken our faith in the soundness of this assumption. From among these we will only adduce the trial of Andrew J. Houston before the United States District Court lately sitting at Indianapolis. Houston was clearly proved to have last Summer piloted a small party of rebel guerrillas over from the Kentucky side of Ohio to Newberg Indiana, where he resided, and where they proceeded forthwith to plunder the U. S. Hospital at that place—be knowing that there was no Federal force there but a few score of sick in the hospital, whom they paroled. Of course, the rebels would not have ventured over but for the information and guidance thus traitorously afforded them by this Houston; and yet four of the jury refused in defiance of the clearest proof, to convict him! We should like to know what our "conservative" contemporaries would have the government do in such cases.— Our course would be to proclaim martial law in every infected locality, and send all such Copperheads as this Houston at once before a drumhead court martial composed of thoroughly loyal military men, try them in short metre, and shoot them directly after their conviction, giving each a full hour to make his will and say his prayers. Such a policy, firmly pursued, would save the lives of ten loyal men for every traitor thus summarily prevented from doing further mischief.

Let us further illustrate by the case of Geo. P. Kane, ex-Marshal of Baltimore. This man cannot deny that he—the evening after the massacre of the Massachusetts volunteers in the streets of Baltimore, and when all connection between the Free North and the Federal Metropolis had just been traitorously broken at that place—telegraphed to a leading Secessionist at Frederick (who soon after led a band of Maryland traitors to join the rebel forces in Virginia) as follows: "Thank you for your offer. Bring your men by first train, and we will arrange with the railroad afterward. Streets led with Maryland blood."

Send expresses over the mountains and valleys of Maryland and Virginia for the rifles to come without fail. I wish horses of Union Volunteers will be down upon us tomorrow (the 20th) We will fight them and whip them or die.

Geo. P. KANE.

This was but one of a series of demonstrations by this Marshal of Baltimore, each of them proving him a malignant traitor in full communion with Jeff Davis and Beauregard. On the strength of these, he was arrested and incarcerated for months, but finally set free without trial or indictment. Hereupon he writes and publishes a letter boiling over with abuse of "Mr. Secretary Seward and his hired minions"—said Secretary, having according to Kane, made him a "special victim," as heaped upon him all manner of aspersions which he knew to be false, and thereby merited the contempt of every honest man and woman in the land, &c., &c.

We do not like the Bastille mode of government. We think that a better can very generally be relied on. Yet, if we were asked to say whether it would be of any use to try Kane before a fairly selected Baltimore jury, we would have to answer in the negative. There would probably be a majority for convicting him; but it would be hard to keep the panel entirely clear of "Democrats"—that is secessionists—and one of those would suffice to save him from conviction. But if Gov. Seward can fully vindicate himself from all complicity in letting this traitor loose to serve his two masters, Jeff Davis and Satan, we think it will not be difficult to justify whatever part the Secretary may have had in his arrest and incarceration.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

SEVEN MONTHS IN DIXIE.
 The Key West *New Era* of November 15th, contains a long and highly interesting account of seven months experience in rebellion by two Ohio soldiers, who formed part of an expedition sent out by the late Gen. Mitchell in April last, on a hazardous mission, which unfortunately failed. The men arrived at Key West from Apalachicola bay in the steamer Stars and Stripes, and gave their names as Mark Wood and Alfred Wilson, of company C, 21st Ohio Regiment, commanded by Col. Norton. They state that in April last their regiment formed a part of Maj. Gen. O. M. Mitchell's division, Gen. Gill's brigade then stationed at Shelbyville,

Tennessee. While there a secret expedition for dangerous service was organized and placed under the orders of a man supposed to be a spy of the commander of the division. Twenty two men, whose names are given, were detailed for the service. The whole party was disguised in citizen's dress, and left Shelbyville on the 7th of April.— They proceeded to Manchester, Tennessee, where they represented themselves as Kentuckians on their way to Chattanooga, to join the rebel army. In this manner they made their way across the Cumberland mountains to Chattanooga, obtaining subsistence from secessionists. From that point they went to Marietta, Georgia, in the cars. The next morning they returned on the same road to a place called Big Shanty, where were encamped 20,000 rebel troops. At this point their real service began, and we quote from the narrative:

"The train contained a number of soldiers as well as citizens, together with a quantity of provisions, and an iron safe containing a large amount of Confederate scrip to pay the troops at Corinth, Mississippi; and here it was that we knew the duty we were expected to do, viz:— To destroy the track and bridges on the line of the road, and thus prevent reinforcements and commissaries from reaching Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia. General Mitchell had already cut off communications from Corinth by holding Huntsville Alabama, and our duty was to destroy the track and bridges from Big Shanty to and beyond Chattanooga, or as far as Bridgeport, Tennessee. It must be recollected that this portion of the road is built over innumerable creeks and rivers, and crosses the Tennessee river at Bridgeport, where a fine bridge is erected.

"As before stated, our whole party, consisting of twenty, left the cars and divided into squads of three and four, taking stations on each side of the train. Andrews stationed himself at the coupling pin of the third car (it must here be stated that a number of our party were engineers, and thoroughly understood the business we had on hand.) One of our engineers was at his post, and found everything all right. All hands now mounted the cars, although the guard was within three feet of them, the word was given, Andrews drew the coupling pin, and cried, "all right." The train, now consisting of three cars and the engine, was started off with as little noise as possible.

"We soon lost sight of the lights at Big Shanty, and at the first curve the train was stopped, and one of the party, (John Scott,) climbed the telegraph pole and cut the wires; we then started, and, at the next point, at a town, name unknown, we tore up the track and took a rail with us on the car, and thus we continued tearing up the track and cutting the wires on the other side, after passing a town. Unfortunately, however, for us, the train was running in a very slow schedule and we were compelled to switch off and let the down train pass us.

"At the first station this occurred, the engineer of the road made his appearance, and was about to step on the engine, when Andrews told him he could not come on board, as this was an extra train to run through to Corinth, and the present party were engaged to carry it there, and in support of the assertion the iron safe was shown. This apparently satisfied the engineer, and we took in wood and water, and again started.

"A second time we were compelled to switch off, and in order to get the switch keys, Andrews, who knew the road well, went into the station and took them from the office. This caused considerable excitement, but we quieted it in a measure by stating that our train contained gunpowder for Beauregard at Corinth, and soon a ter we again started. About twenty miles South of Dalton, Georgia, we came to a bridge, and here we set fire to one of our cars, piled on wood and let it on the bridge, designing to set it on fire also.

"At this time the engineer at the Rome Branch, suspecting that all was not right, started up the track, and, we suppose, found the rails torn up, and immediately returned to the Junction and took on board a quantity of loose rails, and followed after us. Where we had torn up the rails he immediately laid one, and without stopping to fasten it started over slowly and gave chase. Soon he came to the bridge with the burning car which had not yet caught the bridge. In the meantime he had switched off to let an express pass, which train was duly informed of our character by discovering the track torn up, and stopped, and was soon joined by the Rome engineer, who had succeeded in turning the burning car off the bridge; they then both started for us, laying the track as they went along, which they could do in a

much shorter time than we could tear it up.

"Thus it was they overtook us at work, and as soon as we found ourselves discovered, speed was our hope, and at it we went, but unfortunately for us our fuel was nearly out, and it was then determined to leave the engine and take to the woods. Accordingly we stopped and reversed her, intending she should run back upon our pursuers, but in this we failed, as she had not sufficient steam to run her over, and our object had failed from a combination of unfortunate circumstances. Ten minutes more would have set the bridges on fire, and the Rome engineer with his rails could have followed us, and the down express was entirely useless; it was our intention to have destroyed all the bridges, run into Chattanooga, wait until the evening train passed, and then go on to Bridgeport, destroyed the bridges over the Tennessee river, and then away for Huntsville and join General Mitchell.

"Our troubles now commenced, and the greatest of all our disasters was the division of our party; 'twas now every man for himself. We started for the Tennessee river, but being entirely unacquainted with the country, mistook our way, and after being hunted through the woods and twice fired at, made our escape. Our travels from this time were a succession of hardships and difficulties. We crossed the mountains, made for the Tennessee river, where we found a small boat, with which we made our way down the river to Stephenson, Alabama.— Here we found the entire rebel force in a complete state of confusion, occasioned, as we learned, by a visit from our cavalry, which had made a dash into the town, captured a few prisoners, and left that morning.

"We had succeeded in passing through the town safely, when we suddenly came upon a force of rebel cavalry, commanded by Col. Stephenson, who took us prisoners for fourteen days after leaving the balance of our party. We were immediately recognized as belonging to Andrews' party, and after being confined one night in Stephenson's quarters and confined in jail, where we found the whole party. It was endeavored to make us give the name of the engineer, as they had a terrible fate in wait for him, but no one of the party would divulge his name.

"A court marshal was ordered for the trial of Andrews, and Pittinger of the 21 Ohio was taken out as a witness, and by alternate offers of pardon and persecution they endeavored to make him testify against Andrews, but he was true to his word and companions; and the court could gain nothing from him. Andrews and Pittinger were then sent back to us in jail, and we expected nothing less than the whole party would be hung. At this time, about May 10th, Chattanooga was threatened by our forces, and for safe keeping we were run off to Madison, Georgia.

"At Marietta, the cars were stopped by a mob who threatened to drag us from the cars and hang us to a tree, but the officer in charge of the train prevented them from carrying it into execution, by placing a strong guard around the car, and the mob, after a great effort, was dispersed.

"We arrived in safety at Madison, where, after being kept in confinement three days we were informed we were to be taken to Chattanooga again, as the Yankees did not intend to try and take that place. Accordingly we were again taken back to that place, where the whole party, twenty-two in number, were chained with heavy irons and confined in a dark dungeon thirteen feet square, and for six weeks were fed on half fare of the most miserable quality. We were stripped of all in our pockets and left without a cent. Again the court martial was ordered, but this time at Knoxville, and twelve of our party were taken there and confined in large iron cages.— The court found seven of them guilty of being spies and lurers around the camps.

and seven days elapsed before poor Whollam was found. He had traveled eighty miles down the river, and was twice within hail of the Union gunboats, but was afraid to make himself known. As soon as these two had been brought back, Andrews was chained hands and feet, and the irons riveted on the shackles being of immense weight and sufficient to have held an ox.— The whole party were then run off to Atlanta, Georgia. On the 7th of June Andrews was taken from the jail and hung, or rather strangled to death, for the tree on which they hung him was so low that when his head touched the limb his toes touched the ground, and it was necessary to dig the soil away in order that he could be choked.— His irons and shackles were still on him.

"After remaining in jail about seven days, the Provost Marshal came to our cell and took out the seven that were tried at Knoxville, viz: Wilson, Ross and P. G. Shan-drick of the 21 Ohio, Slaven and Robison, 33 Ohio, John Scott, 21st Ohio, and William Campbell, citizen of Louisville, Kentucky. These were taken from the cell into an adjoining room, and their sentence of death was read to them, and permission refused them to return to their comrades before execution, which took place in half an hour after leaving us. They were hung with cotton ropes, and two of the party broke down, and were allowed to live about an hour, and see them put their comrades in coffins, after which they were again hung, and their lifeless bodies passed our jail window in about half an hour.

The balance of the party expected from day to day to be taken out and hung, but were not disturbed in their miserable existence for four months. In October last, being informed that they were to be tried by court martial, and expecting no mercy, they, on the evening of the 15th, rushed upon the jailer when he brought up their supper, deprived him of his keys, released four other prisoners, and in a body fell upon the guard and disarmed them.— They then scaled the fence and made for the woods, about a mile distant. The guard pursued, firing, and the party scattered, every man for himself, except Wood and Wilson, who kept together and made their escape. How many were shot or retaken they do not know. Capt Fry, one of the party staggered and fell, after being repeatedly shot at, and was probably killed.— After being twenty two days in the woods, Wilson and his comrade reached the Chattahoochee river, and there found a boat, in which they got to Columbus, Georgia, subsisting on raw catfish and berries on the way.

They did not venture into the city, but started for the Gulf coast, and after eleven days of suffering and hardships, reached Apalachicola, and there for the first time in seven months beheld the flag of the free floating from the United States steamer Somerset, on board which they were taken, and treated with the utmost kindness. From that vessel they were transferred to the Stars and Stripes, and taken to Key West, whence they propose to start for Washington, en route to join their regiment.

This narrative is a romantic one, and rests mainly upon the statements of the two men, but is corroborated in a measure by General Pentecost, who in a recent speech at Washington, alluded to the hanging, at Atlanta, Georgia, of eight privates of an Ohio regiment, who had been sent by General Mitchell to destroy a railroad, but unfortunately neglected to cut the wires, and were intercepted by a rebel force from Chattanooga.

The Words of an Unconditional Union Tennessean.
 The Hon. Mr. Maynard of Tennessee, made a speech a few days since at Nashville, and from the Union of that city of the 26th inst., we make an extract or two:

You merchants who have given thousands to destroy the Government. You women who have made flags for the rebel regiments, and helped to equip their armies—the have conspired and acted with traitors over the South, with desperate villains, with savages, educated it may be, but still with barbarians in instincts and purposes tell me, what did these fellow traitors of yours do in East Tennessee? While I was counseling moderation in Nashville, my wife and children were at home in Knoxville. I was charged with nothing save loyalty; and as for my wife and children nothing was alleged against them, except that she was my wife, and I was their father. But you rebel authorities issued an edict for them to leave in thirty-six hours. Scarcely was time allowed for them to gather up their little household goods. My wife had two favorite house servants. She took them with her to the cars, and paid their fare, when the military authority

ities ordered them to be dragged away. Men who complain of Lincoln's proclamation will be very angry at this, and say that a Lincoln, it has no business to own negroes. You would judge that I owe the rebels little thanks. Not one week ago I saw the children of my friend, Mr. Brownlow, longing and weeping to return home. Hundreds of like barbarities have been perpetrated in East Tennessee by these rebel sin-cereants. Men have been shot in many instances, in their own houses, have been tied up to trees and inhumanly whipped, while their wives and daughters were outraged in their presence.

"I hear it said that some Federal soldiers have committed excesses in foraging. Well remember that you invited war—you invoked it, you defied it—you laughed it to scorn when he came with infant tread, last March. You were not satisfied with that, and wanted more, and to bring it on yourselves again, you stirred up mischief. There is a worse which says:

"The mills of the Gods grind slowly,
 But they grind exceedingly small."

And you rebels will be the grist. Unless this war be stopped, and these armies be impotent to leave, you may as well depart the country, and leave it as unoccupied land, to be re-peopled by other inhabitants. You have acted the part not only of knaves but of fools, for you are the dupes of men more cunning than yourselves. Why did you not keep this war away from your soil?— Why did you not force it to be confined to the place where it originated—in the cotton States? Oh, no, you wanted to crush out Union men in Tennessee, and so you started an avalanche which will grind you to powder.

These are awful times. It is as though the wrath of God was let loose upon our nation. You madly unbolted the caverns of his thunder and be not astonished that you are the first victims of its power. I intend that you shall look the consequences full in the face. You shall not be weeping over a plundered corn field, or lamenting a slaughtered deer, while the State groans with your own villainies. There is no hope for you—your fate is sealed—hide yourself; fly from the country. You who have brought these curses upon the country have no hope for pardon. Your deluded followers, impulsive youths and giddy girls, will be forgiven and received back into society; but as for you—conspirators in the rebellion, take your flight—make it long—and make it precipitate. There is no use in mincing words at an hour like the present. One side or the other has to go under—the Nation must survive or perish.

Late and Interesting from Galveston and the Gulf.

By a late arrival from the Gulf we are favored with the following interesting glance at the progress of affairs near Galveston:

It was well understood, from trustworthy authority, on the 13th, that the rebels were preparing to make an attack on the Union gunboats in Galveston harbor with an armed flotilla of light draft steamers—thirty five of these vessels were being fitted up for action by removing the upper or hurricane decks, and fortifying their sides by a double layer of cotton bales.

All the heavy guns from the battery at Virginia Point have been removed to arm the steamers, and were to be immediately placed on board. It is known that the battery consisted of two 64 pounder rifled cannon, two ten inch columbiads, and the remaining nine guns of 24 and twelve-pounder pieces. The rebels have also a light field battery of four or six pieces on Galveston Island. Two of the boats thus being fitted up were the Bayou City and Dina, which formerly plied between Galveston and Houston, and are capable of carrying from three hundred to four hundred bales of cotton. They draw about three and a half feet of water, and will be able to choose their own position at long range. Our gunboats are compelled to keep the channel, which is narrow.

Another report is that the rebels intend to come down, under cover of the night, and board the gunboats with a large force. The number of Confederate troops under arms in the vicinity of Virginia Point is estimated at from 3,000 to 5,000.— They have become quite bold lately; enter the city at night and seize and press into their service any one they may find capable of bearing arms, making no discrimination between natives and foreigners.

At the end of one of the piers, under cover of the United States steamer Westfield, are gathered a little band of 50 or 100 Unionists.— They are said to be in a most wretched plight—almost starving—and are day after day eagerly expecting the United States troops to come to their relief. If caught by the rebels, they will be immediately put to death.

General Magruder has recently arrived and assumed command of the rebel troops. His headquarters are at Harrisburg, on Buffalo Bayou.

Commodore Kershaw, in command of the United States fleet has everything in readiness for action at a moment's notice.
 On the morning of the 14th inst., a boat's crew of five men and a master's mate, belonging to the gunboat Oweco, landed on Bulver Peninsula, and were suddenly fired upon by a body of thirty or forty