

THE VOTE OF NORTHERLAND COUNTY.—The editor of the Breckinridge Democrat of this place, who had hardly warmed himself into office, attempts to account for the small majority of his party, by a statement of facts that are neither creditable to his intellect or credible to his party.

1.—Announces the remarkable fact that the Copperheads carried all of Nebraska, Missouri and New Jersey, and charges fraud on the Union party.

2.—Announces that Secretary Wells pays twenty-five cents per day for dressing his beard, or "more than his head is worth."

3.—Is complimentary to Vallandigham. 4.—States that some rebels are still shelling Kilpatrick, and are not all driven over the Rapidan.

5.—Is complimentary to New Jersey Copperheads. 6.—Compliments Webster and the Union. Nothing is said about General Jackson and the disunionists.

7.—Reiterates a rebel slander against Gen. Butler. 8.—Slanders General Hamilton, of Texas, a loyal Union man.

9.—Is a vulgar imitation of Jack Downing's letters—abusive of the Cabinet, and complimentary to the South—the substance of which is, that the South can't be subdued and ought to be "let alone." Jeff. Davis' doctrine, exactly.

10.—Complains that the military prevented disloyal persons from voting in Maryland. 11.—Is headed "A Political Vision," a treasonable article intended to ridicule the war, in which General Butler is called a "beast." (Don't deny it again, neighbor.)

12.—Is another article in opposition to the war. How long is it since our neighbor pretended to be a War Democrat? 13.—Is a defence of the Maryland secessionists.

14.—Abuses the Union men of Missouri and Tennessee. 15.—Is an attack on the war and Secretary Chase.

16.—Is a silly article entitled the "Honey Moon Season." 17.—Is an approval of the rebel doctrine of State rights.

18.—Is a poetical quotation from that renowned libertine, Rochester, abusive of the President. 19.—Is a ridiculous perversion of some remarks by Mr. Seward.

20.—Is another lamentation that the Secessionists did not succeed in Maryland. 21.—An attack on the Government and its currency.

22.—Opposition to soldiers voting. The above is an epitome of the first page, excepting the last column, designated as his column of nonsense, which is certainly less objectionable than any of the other six.

The second page is made up of twenty-four similar articles of abuse, treason, slander and misrepresentation, with only about two-thirds of a column of news, and scarcely a paragraph of useful or interesting information.

On the third page there is one and a half columns, made up of thirty-one small paragraphs. Twenty-three of these are of the same slanderous and malignant character above referred to. Three and a half lines only are devoted to the news in reference to our starving prisoners in Richmond. In fact, the entire paper contains less than two columns of news, foreign or domestic, or matter of useful or general information, unconnected with personalities or political slang and hypocritical cant. Such is a true analysis of a Copperhead Journal. And this is called a news paper. Of what interest can such a paper be to a man who desires full and correct information, especially in these momentous times? or what profit can such a sheet be to his family or the rising generation? Such is the character of modern Copperhead journals.

General Burnside is now a private citizen. He retires with near a million in Bank to his credit.—Economic.

Big thing to be Commanding General, if they retire on service like Burnside. Further comment is unnecessary!

The above is from the Bloomsburg Democrat, one of the miserable copperhead journals, whose principal occupation is to slander all good men opposed to the rebellion. The slander is credited to "Exchange," which means nobody. This is the usual habit of these miserable sneaking assassins of character, who strike at the best and purest men in the country. Of course, there is not a word of truth in the statement. General Burnside, a few years ago, had heavily in manufacturing goods of his own invention, in Rhode Island. He gave up all to pay his liabilities, and was employed at New York, on a salary, when called upon by Governor Sprague to command a Rhode Island regiment. He left everything, and in 24 hours was at the head of the first regiment raised. This, of course, would be no commendation in the eyes of a copperhead editor.—General Burnside has a reputation for honesty and integrity that none of his reviewers dare aspire to.

GEN. BRAGG'S ARMY REPELLED.—FROM 6,000 TO 10,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED.—The particulars of the defeat of Gen. Bragg at Lookout Mountain, are not full, but it is certain that the rebels are badly whipped and have retreated to Atlanta, with a heavy loss of from 6,000 to 10,000. Hooker captured 8,000, and drove them down the mountain.

The main force was driven northward toward Sherman, who opened on them, and they were forced to break and seek safety in a disorderly flight down the western slope of the Chickamauga. We have taken not less than 3,000 prisoners, and perhaps 10,000. General Hooker will probably intercept the flying enemy, in the vicinity of Knoxville, and the region of it.

It is reported in Chicago that an offer of two thousand five hundred pounds sterling has been received from the agent of the British Museum, in New York, for the manuscript copy of the President's Proclamation.

The rebel editor of the Selma Grove Times, referring to the decision of the Supreme Court, in regard to the unconstitutionality of the Conscription act, advises all conscripts not to report themselves, or pay the commutation money. As might be expected, the rebels North and South are jubilant over this decision. But their exultation will be of short duration.

THE UNION PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

A Narrative of their Privations and Sufferings—Statement of Rev. John Hussey, LL. D., a Released Prisoner.

Rev. John Hussey, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Lockland, Howell county, Ohio, and a member of the Christian Commission, was captured by the rebels on the field of Chickamauga, on the day succeeding the battle, and conveyed through a tedious route to Richmond, where he remained in duress until the 9th of the present month, less than a fortnight since, when he was fortunate enough to be released.

The reverend gentleman has very kindly furnished us with a statement of what he was compelled to witness, and to endure, while in captivity, and although it does not materially differ from the experience of others, who were equally unfortunate, it yet embraces many particulars of interest. At the present time, indeed, when the whole North is raised to sympathy and indignation at the recital of the sufferings of the Union prisoners in the Richmond jails, any intelligence throwing light upon their actual condition must awaken a feeling of painful interest in the community. The following is Rev. Dr. Hussey's story as furnished to one of our reporters:

Accompanied by a detail of about a dozen men, I proceeded to the field of Chickamauga, on the 21st of September last, for the purpose of assisting the wounded, interring the dead, and discharging such other duties as the occasion might suggest. I had prepared a number of head-boards for the graves, and was making one, when I was myself accosted by a rebel officer, who I subsequently learned was medical director on General Wheeler's staff. His name I have forgotten. I said to him: "Doctor, I am a minister of the Gospel and a delegate of the Christian Commission, and have remained here to do what I can for the wounded, adding that I would care for the rebel wounded as well as our own. He immediately responded:

"You are a d—d Abolitionist! Come, sir, I will ask Judge Terry what I shall do with you."

We entered the hospital together where Judge Terry was discovered suffering from a wound in the left arm which he wore in a sling.

"Judge Terry, here is a d—d Abolitionist preacher!" That was all the ceremony of introduction which I found necessary. Judge, or rather General Terry—for he was both, and expects soon to be made a major general—asked me whether I was a chaplain, to which a negative response was of course given. The General walked up and down the room for many minutes in a perfect fury of passion, which formed a partial vent in the most fearful oaths and most terrible invective aimed at myself.

"If you were a chaplain," he said, "I should know what to do with you, and if I could have my own way, I know exactly what I should do with you—I would hang every d—d one of you!" Look at the condition of the country! Look at our widows and our orphans, and our desolated homes! Just think of the blood we have shed, and the treasure we have spent, and the bitter sorrows we have been compelled to suffer, and all for such infamous scoundrels as you! It is such men as you who are waging this war upon our liberties. It is you who have done all this, and are responsible for it. Now, what ought to be done with you?—What ought I to do with such a villain as you?"

From his pointed manner, he seemed to be of opinion that, having put an unanswerable question to me, I would not, as a reasoning creature, endeavor to evade it; but, villain as I was, would frankly admit that I had brought on the war, and was willing to suffer the consequences as you! But, as I was contemplating with surprise and bewilderment an exhibition of rage that seemed so totally uncalculated, I did not reply immediately to his question; and when I would have spoken, he gave way to such another outburst of noisy vindictiveness that my words would have passed unheeded, and, therefore, I was silent. When the storm of his fury had exhausted itself in denunciation and profanity, not often heard from the lips of judge or general, he calmed to a more rational frame of mind. At length, in the loss of one who was uncalculated, he had the opportunity of avenging private wrongs for the nobler opportunity of treating his enemy with magnanimity, he remarked, loftily with a wave of his right arm:

"I am a military man, and have nothing to do with you. I will hand you over to the civil authorities for endeavoring to incite negro insurrections, contrary to the laws of the State!"

I remarked in a tone of self-deprecation that I had not done any such thing, nor thought of it.

"Well," said General Terry, "You were caught in our lines; that is enough," and left the room.

A gaunt and filthy Texas ranger then seized me insolently by the shoulders, and pulled me out of the hospital building. A horse without saddle or bridle, and with only a halter, was furnished me with the information that I must mount and follow closely in the rear of the general, who was already in the saddle. In compliance with the injunction, I rode that day sixteen miles on my sharp-trotting Confederate horse. In this way we proceeded to Tunnel Hill, and thence to Atlanta, where, along with some other prisoners I was thrown into the barracks and kept two days and two nights. Here we were officially, systematically, and completely robbed, of everything of value we possessed; only two of us being passed out through the door at a time, so that those within, ignorant of what was going on, could not conceive or destroy any valuable upon their persons. These articles were removed to Augusta, Georgia, and Raleigh, North Carolina. In the barracks at the former place we saw Judge Gant, of the most prominent and widely esteemed citizens of East Tennessee, a prisoner, handcuffed, in tattered rags, in a wretched, squalid and miserable condition. One of his fellow-prisoners, a major in an East Tennessee regiment, with whom I stole an opportunity to converse, informed me that the rebels invariably hanged every Kansas soldier who fell into their hands; and that he himself had seen sixteen Kansas soldiers hung by the necks before his own quarters.

At the village of Thompson, Georgia, we met General Duff Green, who had been detained in consequence of the train running off the track. Carpet-bag in hand, and accompanied by two young ladies, his niece, perhaps, he mingled freely among our men, to ascertain our views upon the war question.

"Why did you come here to fight us?" he asked. "Why don't you go to your own country, and let us alone?"

One of our party, a Kentuckian, said: "This is our country—that's why we come here."

"But," said General Green, "we do not try to invade the North."

"Well," answered the Kentuckian, "what about Gettysburg?"

The General felt this to be rather a poser, and did not attempt to reply, but parried it as best he could with other questions.

After a little while he grew excited, and exclaimed with vehemence:

"The time will come when we will cut the throat of every one of you!"

"He will not do it, will he?" said the young ladies, in a tone of horror.

"Yes, will," answered Gen. Green, sharply. "We will cut the throat of every Yankee prisoner." Just then our train moved

off, but we could see the General gesticulating violently, and growing redder in the face.

In the southern part of North Carolina, the cars stopped before a handsome private residence. Upon the porch stood two young girls, fashionably dressed, and, so far as outward appearance went, apparently ladies of refinement. No sooner, however, had we ascertained our character than they betrayed, in their demeanor, that they were unworthy of this title. One of them took out her handkerchief, made a loop of it, passed it around her neck—indicating, in a paroxysmic way, that we were either worthy of hanging or deserved to be hanged; perhaps both ideas were intended to be conveyed.—The other young lady contented herself with simply clutching her throat in both hands, and mimicking the contortions of a strangling person. When the train moved on, both of them shook their little fists at us with terrible energy, and we felt much safer when they passed from view.

At length we reached Richmond, and were placed in Castle Thunder, where the civilian prisoners, whether Northern or Southern loyalists, are placed. There were about six hundred of the former and eight hundred of the latter incarcerated when we arrived. The Southern Unionists are mostly from East Tennessee, North Carolina, and Western and Northern Virginia. Included, however, among them, are citizens from all parts of the South. Very many of them were formerly possessed of vast wealth and influence, and one of the prisoners was but a short time since one of the largest planters in the State. Another, who had been in Jackson, Miss., thirty-five years, was brought to Castle Thunder, with linen pants worn out at the knees, and with no other covering but an old striped shawl thrown over his shoulders.

The prisoners on Belle Isle had received no meat for twelve days, and are compelled to kill dogs and eat them to avoid starvation, is possibly true; but in the Richmond prisons affairs, though bad enough, have not yet reached this desperate pass. The prisoners receive one meal a day, consisting of bread and butter, and a few ounces of meat. In all the prisons of the city the same quantity of provisions is furnished to the unfortunate inmates. In every other respect they are treated almost like dogs. They are unprovided with any clothing except what they may have had upon their backs, and are compelled to lie upon the bare and filthy floors. The inmates of Castle Thunder, of whom there are 240 on the upper floor, are crowded into apartments so small that they are compelled to sleep in parallel rows, to economize space. Once every three weeks the floor is scrubbed, when they are allowed to proceed to the prison yard for a breath of fresh air and exercise. At no other time are they allowed to leave their rooms, upon any pretence whatever.

The prisoners never have a chance to wash themselves, as neither soap nor water is provided for them. Partly from this circumstance, partly from the insufficient supply of food, and partly from the fetid atmosphere they are compelled to breathe, diseases of the bowels and liver are very prevalent. Once every three weeks the floor is scrubbed, when they are allowed to proceed to the prison yard for a breath of fresh air and exercise. At no other time are they allowed to leave their rooms, upon any pretence whatever.

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Little by little the balloon ceased to rise and the car fell upon its side. Then began a furious disorderly race; all disappeared before us—trees, thickets, walls, all broken or burst through by the shock; it was frightful. Sometimes it was a lake, in which we plunged; a bog, the thick mud of which entered our mouths and our eyes.

It was maddening. Still I stop! I shouted, enraged at the monster who was dragging us along. A railway was before us—a train passing; it stopped at our cries but we carried away the telegraph wire and posts. An instant afterwards we perceived at the distance a red house; it was now; the wind bore us straight for this house. It was death for all, for we should be dashed to pieces. No one spoke. Strange to say of those nine persons, one of whom was a lady, who were clinging to a slender screen of osier, were ever seen again.

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