

## The Alexandria Gazette

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 27.

The Washington Star of yesterday says:—"The Military Commission of which Major General Doubleday is president, now in session in Washington, has tried Phillip Trammel, a citizen of Fairfax county, Va., upon the charge of violating the laws of war, in carrying on a guerrilla warfare, and sentenced him to death. Jack Barnes, a native of Virginia, was also tried for breaking his oath of allegiance to the United States, for violating his parole, and for carrying on a guerrilla warfare. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to be hung; but the sentences of both Trammel and Barnes have been commuted to imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary for a term of ten years. George Barret, a citizen of Prince George's county, Md., was tried by the commission for aiding soldiers to desert, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$250, and be imprisoned for the term of one year in the Albany penitentiary. All three of the prisoners are now confined in the Old Capitol."

The "Virginia State Journal" urges the banishment or exile from their homes here, of all persons who refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the U. S., saying the measure "would be supported by the Union men here," and adding; "We have all become sick of being encumbered with a class of people who add nothing to the industry of the place, take up a good deal of house-room, disturb even the Sabbath worship by bolting out of door churches whenever the President is prayed for," &c., &c.

The coal tonnage from the Schuylkill region is steadily increasing from its depression by the recent strike. The prices of coal continue firm, notwithstanding the increased production. The increase the present year is not over a season of small production last year, for last year's tonnage, it will be remembered, was greatly in excess of that of the year 1862. The high price of coal in the face of the facts of increased production, gives rise to much complaint on the part of consumers.

Ex-Judge Thompson, who was banished from western Virginia, some months ago, on account of his attitude to the Federal government, has been permitted to return upon the condition that he takes the oath of allegiance to the U. S. and discontinues his suit entered by him against F. H. Pierpoint, these being the terms mentioned in his application to the U. S. War Department.

The appeal of Mr. Fessenden for a "popular loan" states the requirements of the Federal government, financially, to the end of the successful prosecution of the war, and tells the people that "it is their affair," that "the war is their war," and that to stand by the Government and sustain the national credit "is not only a matter of patriotism but of interest; of self preservation."

Efforts so far for the renewal of the exchange of prisoners have not been successful, and there is no immediate prospect of a general exchange.

The storm of Sunday night last, on the Chesapeake bay, is said to have been a very severe one.

The Richmond Sentinel thus comments upon the superseding of Johnston by Hood:—"The people have seen enough of Johnston's retreats to satisfy them that, if let alone by the Government, he had no idea of making a stand this side the Gulf of Mexico. The people do not generally know that all the while that Johnston has been retreating before Sherman, he has had an army approaching nearer in numbers to that of his adversary than Lee ever had when he has won his great victories. Indeed, at Dalton, and ever since he left there, his army has been large enough to justify and render it his duty to deliver battle. The President, after anxious consultation with the best military authorities, concluded to appoint Hood. No man in the Confederacy was so much interested in retaining Johnston in command, if he were likely to win a victory, as the President. No man had so good an opportunity to form a correct opinion of his merits.—He came, under these circumstances, to the deliberate conclusion that Johnston was unfit to command, and removed him. If there be an error in the case it is that the removal was not made long ago."

The Baltimore City Council has before it an ordinance appropriating one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for bounties to fill the September draft. It is proposed to give to volunteers for one year \$150 bounty, for two years \$225, and for three years \$300. The ordinance also provides for the expenses of agents sent into Southern States to obtain recruits to fill the quota of Baltimore.

The extensive flour mill of Warwick Miller, near Uniontown, Pa., was wholly burned and destroyed last Monday, with one thousand bushels of wheat and forty barrels of flour. The extensive flour mill, known as Davis' Mill, near Baltimore was consumed by fire on Monday last.

Bishop Whittingham has transmitted to the clergy of the Episcopal Church in the diocese of Maryland, a form of prayer to be used on the 4th of August, the day of humiliation and prayer appointed to be observed by the President and Congress of the U. S.

In the Maryland State Constitutional Convention on Monday evening, the section prohibiting the Legislature from making any appropriation to compensate owners for slaves emancipated under the new Constitution was adopted—yeas 38, nays 13.

The biggest crop of peaches that New Jersey has produced will come from that State this year. One farmer will send a quarter of a million of baskets-full to market. He owns 180,000 trees.

An insurance company of a novel character has recently been started in Connecticut, under the name of the Travelers' Insurance Company, the object of which is to insure against accidents of every description.

General Sherman protests against the entrance of recruiting agents into his department, claiming that they will swell the number of idle non combatants without rendering any commensurate service.

It is not thought that the recent letter of Secretary Fessenden will inspire confidence in the position of the finances of the United States.

## Prison-Camp at Point Lookout.

The Baltimore American's correspondent gives the following details of the life of the Confederate prisoners of war at Point Lookout:

"The prisoners at the camp have established a school for their mutual benefit. The school was started and is under the charge of Prof. Morgan, who was for a long time one of the Professors at the William and Mary's College, Virginia.

"The prisoners have also established among themselves a Christian Association, for the purpose of rendering the needy assistance, and endeavor at the same time to encourage a Christian spirit among the prisoners, besides supplying them with books, clothing and the sick with delicacies. The following is the preamble and designation of this association: The name of this society is the Christian Association of the Prisoners of War Camp, and was organized at Point Lookout, Maryland, July 10th, 1864. The Prisoner's-of-war Christian Association is designed to bring the followers of Christ nearer together in the bonds of Christian faith and union, with a view to strengthen each other's hands in building up each other in the religion of Christ. Religious services are held in every street of the encampment morning and evening, and at the school room, once every day, about half-past six. The camp appears like one grand church, service in which over seven thousand voices join. The government of the association comprises the following officers:

H. J. Carter, Alabama, President; E. Davis, Virginia, Vice President; R. J. Gwaltney, Virginia, Recording Secretary; Auther H. Edey, Texas, Corresponding Secretary; Wm. F. Gill, Virginia, Treasurer; N. W. Holt, Virginia, Librarian. The above being assisted by an executive committee of one member to each division in the camp, this committee appoints a sub-committee made up of one member from each company in each division. This sub-committee find out all the distressed cases, and give such assistance as is possible. The effectual working of this Association brings the prisoner to learn to shun vice, hence disturbances are not so frequent as formerly, less gambling and consequently less crime and suffering. Books, clothing, &c. will be very acceptable, and can be sent together with all communications for the Association, direct to Arthur H. Edey, Prisoners of War Camp Hospital, in the care of Major Brady, Provost Marshal, Point Lookout, Md.—Prisoners of War Camp Hospital is in a most flourishing condition, and the patients are snugly fixed in some two hundred tents with pleasant walks between. Included in these tents are some eighty large hospital tents, nicely floored and furnished with tables and chairs to make the patients comfortable.—These tents will be occupied until the large and commodious hospitals now being erected in the camp are finished.

This work, it is hoped, will soon be accomplished, as the hot weather, with the close confinement of the prisoners, has tended to increase the sickness, and more room will soon be wanted. During the month of June there were treated at this hospital and in quarters at camp 4,975 cases, resulting in 105 deaths.—The following were the most prominent diseases:—Diarrhoea 2,671, 387 cases of dysentery, intermittent fever 591, remittent fever 69, typhoid fever 30, measles 55, small-pox 1, pneumonia 38, inflammation of bowels 10, wounded 107, scurvy 10. The deaths have been as follows: Pneumonia 10, remittent fever 13, dysentery 28, diarrhoea 26, scurvy 1, measles 5, consumption 1, congestive intermittent fever 8, inflammation of bowels 7, of gunshot wounds 3—total 105."