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Pablished arecy. Wednesday merning and mailed so wed Bersas ENNID ODLAH AND FIFTH CHNES per year, always IN ADVANCE. The saper is well portiging into to doubly subscribers, though they may redelive their mail at post-offices lo-

cated in counties immediately adjoining, for conven-ients, in counties immediately adjoining, for conven-ients, the state of the field paper of Tioga Co.,

and circulates in every neighborhood therein. Sub-scriptions being of the ad shibborhood therein. Sub-lates among a class most to the interest of advertisers to reach. Terms to advertisers as liberal as these of-fered by any paper, of equal cheulation in Northern Danney main a state of the interest of the state of the state and the state of the state Pannsvlvania.

Pennsylvania. PA cross on the margin of a paper, denotes that the subscription is about to expire. Papers will be stopped when the subscription time expires unless the agent orders their continu-

JAS. LOWMER & S. F. WILSON. A TTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Mill attend the Conts of Tioga, Potter and McKean counties. [Wellsboro, Jan. 1, 1863.]

JOHN S. MANN,

TTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, A. Coudersport, Re., will attend the soveral Courts in Fotter fand McKan counties. All business en-crusted to his care will receive prompt attention. He has the agency of large tracks of good settling land and will attend to the payment of taxas on any lands in said counties. Jon. 28, 1863.

DICKINSON HOUSE,

GUESTS taken to and from the Depot free [Jan 4. 1866;]

PENNSELVANIA HOUSE,

IZAAK WALTON HOUSE, Gaines, Tioga County, Pa.

Cess of the best flashing and hunting grounds in Northern Pennsylvania. No pains will be spared for the accommodation of pleasure seekers and the trav-elling public. [Jan. 1, 1863.]

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND Ô JEWELRY:

Repaired at BULLARD'S & CO'S. STORE, by the subscriber, in the bestmannor, and at as low prices as the same work can be done for, by mby first rate practical workman in the State. Wellsbore, July 15, 1863. A. R. HASCY.

WELLSBORD HOTEL.

B. B. HOLIDAY,....Proprietor. THE Proprietor having tgain taken possession of the shore Hotel, will spare no pains to insure the comfort of guests and the traveling public. At-tentire waiters always ready. Terms reasonable. Wellsboro, Jan. 21, 1863.-tf.

À. FOLEY,

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., &c., BEPAIRED AT OLD PRICES. POST OFFICE BUILDING, NO. 5, UNION BLOCK. Wellsbord, May 28, 1869.

E. R. BLACK,

BARBER & HAIR-DRESSER, SHOP OVER C. L. WILCOX'S STORE, NO. 4, UNION BLOCK. Wellsboro, June 24, 1863,

FLOUR AND REED STORE. WRIGHT & BAILEY

HAVE had their mill flotoughly repaired and are receiving fresh ground flour, feed, meal, &c., every day at their store in town. Cash paid for all kinds of grain. WRIGHT & BAILEY.

Wellsboro, April 29, 1863

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing. THE subscriber informs his old customers THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generality that he is prepared to card wool and dress cloth is the old stand, the coming senson, having secured this services of Mr. J. PEET, a competent and experied fed workman, and also in-tending to give his person stattantion to the business, he will warrant all work itoms at his shop. Wool carded at five daits per pound, and Cloth dressed at from ten to twenty conts per yard as per color and finish. Wellsbore, May 6, 1863-16.

MARBLE SHOP.

Bevoted to the Briension of the Area of Freedom and the Spread of Bealthy Reform.

TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR

WHILE THERE SHALL BE A WRONG UNRIGHTED, AND UNTIL "MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN" SHALL CEASE. AGITATION MUST CONTINUE.

WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1863. NO. 10.

Original Boetry.

VOL. X.

For the Agitator. A DREAM.

BY MEETA MELGROVE.

I dreamed in the dusky twilight, A strainge and charging dream ; Metheught I stood on a mountain's brow, O'erhanging a glorious stream; Where the waters danced and eddled, And the white strge waves grew high; And I knew by the eagle's fitful scream, That a night of storm was nigh.

Yet the valleys were green and peaceful, The owners happy and proud; But I listened with care to the valed sound, That came from a gathered crowd; For methought that amid the clamor, Rang a wal note loud and clear ; And the gleaming folds of a banner bright, Waved free in the morning air.

I gazed with a speechless wonder,

"Till the swelling crowd came nigh, And then I read on their banner broad, We conquer or, -- the dia! And the martial tread grew londer,

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And the starry flags waved high ; And I clasped my hands in a speechless prayer, As the kingly host swept by.

Then a rustling sound came near me, Like the whispering of a breeze; And a voice fell on my listening ear, In words like unto these. "Ho! now the conflict rages, The battle cry is long; And the hoarse death-shriek of thousands

Comes from the warring throng."

A soft voice said in answer, Oh brother must this be Can blood alone bring buds of hope, To Liberty's proud tree!" And then I haw that the swelling stream

Was red with buman gore; And a death dirge mingled in the breeze, With the booming cannon's roar.

And the war-steed neighed in terror, By his hapless owner's side : By his hapters owner's side; And mourning friends with white lins breathed. In freedom's cause they died. And mercy shricked, as her eyes she hid, While the broad swords fisshed on high;

"Oh Freedom ! when shall this strife be stayed, How nigh the time,---how nigh !" "Not yet!" was sternly answered, ? "For the banner of the free;

Must wave o'er all my rebel sons, From sea to distant sea. All ages, sex, and color, Upon my broad domain Must be free from the tyrant's haughty grasp, From the scourge and the clanking chain."

Then the bugles blew still louder,

- And the broad stream redder grew; And I wept in grief over the millions slain— I wept for the *loving four*. But now, a clarion soit and clear,
- Rang plaintive down the vale; And I caught the tone of Freedom's voice . On the breath of the flying gale : "Ho! noble sons of Freedom.
- Peace now your your guide shall be; Your 'sacred Union' stands secure,
- And man is proudly free. Hail noble sons of valiant sires, Oppression's reign is o'er; Kneei thee and bless the God of all, That Slavery rules no more. Texas, 1863....

Select Story.

WILD FIRE.

BY S. COMPTON SMITH. M. D.

It is now almost twenty years since occurred the terrible event I am about to narrate ; yet every circumstance connected with it, stands out as vividly in memory, as if it happened only yesterday. I was then journeying with two companions, over a portion of that vas: plain, that like a scene. ses, stretches from the marshy shores of the Mexican Gulf, westward to the sterile mountains of New Mexico. We had crossed the Colorado, and were journeying at easy stages toward the Guadalupe, which was our destination. Upon the eastern bank of that stream, the little town of Victoria was then attracting some attention, as a favorable point for new settlers. While encamped on the Nevadad, where we had halted for a few days to recruit our mustangs, and hunt wild turkies, we were joined by a caravan of four wagons, containing as many families, all bound to the same point as ourselves. This party composed of eighteen persons, made their camp in our vicinity; and as the grass and water were excellent, they also concluded to halt and wait for our company, as it was the season of the year when the Indians were liable to be abroad upon their autumnal hunt, and the stronger the party, the less the danger to be apprehended from an attack by them. The men of this party soon made our ac-08. quaintance. They were from the Sabine country, having their wives and children along, each with a negro man to drive their mule teams. Early in the previous spring they had removed their stock and servants to the Guadalupe, and were now prepared to make their graham : permanent settlement there. On the third day our trail led through a long stretch of prairie, beyond which no belt of timber could be discerned ; only a clear line of horizon opened before us, where the blue of the cloudless southern sky, melted softly into the green tint of the swelling plain ; while the fine, waving grass had been exchanged for a tangled growth of coarse reeds and sedges, almost impenetrable to our animals. The trail, and old Indian war path, which had been passed over perhaps for ages, ran straight through this heavy growth, while, in that luxuriant soil, the stiff, wire like reeds almost met over our heads. We know that across this dry "weed prairie" stretched a long and tedious trail upon which would be encountered neither grass nor water. We therefore left camp carly,---my two companious and myself, while the wagons and families were to follow soon after. We had proposed to reach a small arroyo (the bed of a dried up stream) in the bottom of which we hoped to find water, and pitch camp, to await | toss our blankets after them, when we again | the coming of our friends. This water course was a western branch of Garcita's creek ; an Ingraham, one of our company, promised to treat the ladies to a supper of fish, which he said might be found in abundance in the deep water holes that remained at the western bank of the creek where it was Others appeared to have fallen while still estayintervals along the bed of the arroyo."

when on ascending a gradual rise of the prairie, and looking behind we caught a glimpse of the white wagon tops, as they showed above the reeds; but soon after, from the nature of the ground, we lost sight of them. But knowing all was right, we continued to push slong till the middle of the afternoon. By this time we had artived at the spot where we had de-

the creek. Here, as Ingraham had intimated, we found the water standing in deep holes, which were licerally alive with fish. During the dry season, the creek, which at other times is a running stream, had partially dried up leaving the water only in pools, in which had congregated vast numbers of their finny inhabitants, and the green sward encroaching upon the bed of the brook. furnished a rank and welcome pas-

turage to our animals. Selecting a spot upon the edge of one of these deep pools, where the low creek bank partially broke off the strong westerly breeze, we kindled a small fire, and prepared for the arrival of the wagons.

In a few moments our camp arrangements were completed and each of us furnished with book und line attached to a stem of the elastic helianthus, and a few grasshoppers, busied ourselves in the exciting sport of drawing the scaly game from their element, and depositing them struggling and gasping, upon the grassy sward. They were a species of carp or cyprinues.

at them, endeavored to escape, at the same time giving utterance to a peculiar cry, which I instantly recognized as the signal of approaching danger. "It's Indians, or wild mustangs," exclaimed Pearson, as he threw his line from him, and ran to the top of the bank.

higher ground first, and shouted : 'My God ! the prairie's on fire !"

powder magazine, and seen the igniting brand descending, which was instantly to hurl us into annihilation, we could not have been more horror-struck, than at that appalling cry, the prairie's on fire! And in the direction the wind was blowing there was no possible escape for us, out of that wilderness of combustibles !

"The prairie's on fire !" I repeated, scarcely knowing what I said.

It was so ! The sun was near its setting in a dull, blood red sky; and between its rayless disc and the horizon, there rose up a heavy black mass of vapory smoke, that extended in a vast curve north and south, as far as the eye could reach, while along the distant line, waves of white flame rolled down toward us, like the breaking of the billows of the sea upon a rocky shore. Here and there along the ad-

We had been in the saddle sboat two hours, hands, assisted by the broad blade of his knife | teet the children from the effects of the scorchwas engaged in excavating an opening into the yielding spil. Instantly divining his object, Pearson and

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myself each selected a favorable spot, one above Ingraham, and the other below, and worked away as men have seldom worked before. It was as the Texan had said " for dear life," and in almost as brief a time as it takes to relate could return from the arroyo with water, they, we had dug away so much of the light and too, had ceased to live. andy soil, as to make openings sufficiently large to receive our bodies, in a cramped post-

These thus hastily completed, Ingraham led and having completely saturated it, started it, till too late to escape the conflagration. back to his artificial cayern. We repeated his motions and in another moment the dripping blankets were suspended as screens in front of

By this time the fire had approached to within a few hundred feet of his ; and the orackling of the dry stems as they exploded from the expansion of the steam within their burning joints, created a confusion of sounds like the continuous rattle of musketry, that inade our voices unheard by each other; and the bested wind, loaded with corrosive smoke and gases, threatened instant suffocation. This was the moment for us to take the shelter of our excavations; and throwing ourselves into them, we drew the dripping blankets over their mouths, and waited the passage of this fearful flood of fire.

ing billows over ns. We could hear the fierce sounds, and the lapping of flery tongues over our heads, and felt the earth heating and nately there was no moisture in the porous soil, or we might have been suffocated with the kept the heat from penetrating in front, but cooled and fitted the air within for our lungs. I know not how long we were thus obliged to remain in our little ovens, it could not have been many minutes, however, for, long as it seemed, the wild fire ran swiftly over the plain. The dry and conbustible materials that fed the mained but the black soot and ashes that now

its mad waves with resistless fury. During all these featful moments, when actstinct, self preservation,-none of had for a moburning prairie long before we had observed familiar to every Texan.

As we emerged from our sheltering caverns, and by degrees accustomed our lungs to flery atmosphere, we watched the fire as it swept eastward, each offering up an unspoken prayer for the safety of those with the wagons. Had

ing heat. But they had evidently-died of suffocation from the smoke and vapors, before the fire had reached them.

It was a sight which neither of us will be likely to forget, to our dying hour. The four negro men and two of the white men were still alive, but unconscious; and before one of us . They were now, all dead; of that party of

twenty souls, not one survived that fatal hour. The mules were missing; and the secret of These thus hastily completed, Ingraham led the detention of the party was now apparent, the way to where we had thrown our blankets The leading wagon in passing a gully had brocatched up' one and dipped it into the water, iken down; and the men had remained to repair

We returned to the arroyo, where after spending a melancholy and sleepless night, we nce more sought the scene of fearful but brief suffering, and collecting the remains of our late friends, deposited them as best we could in one grave; their last home being the spot where they had fallen.

LETTER FROM RENTUCEY.

BOWLING GREEN, Kr., Oct. 10, 1863. FAIEND COBB: I firmly believe that the masses of Kentucky as a State are inclined to be loyal. Evidently, much depends upon the success of the Federal arms. A defeat has a very perceivably unhealthy effect upon the loyalty of the people as we hear it expressed in this section of the State. Should the present

expedition of Rosecrans result disastrously to Soon that sea of flame was dashing its sing- the Federals, and other events transpire at all favorable to the success of the rebellion ; this part of the State I am confident would make their election with the South. Let things wear baking above us, and around us. But fortu- their present aspect however, and Kentucky is safe for the Union. Owing to this unstable position of public opinion-this "halting between two opinions," it is difficult to deguerreotype its true "status." Ever since the last Presidential compaign, opinion has been flapping like a fish out of water, changing sides and turning "summersaults" and, it seems, has not yet found its element.

I was here in the breaking out of the rebellion. When it was announced that South Carflames were, soon consumed; and nanght re olina had seceded, the universal and only desire was that with the lash of the Government she covered the land as far as the vision could might be whipped back into the harness. But stretch to the westward; while still to the time passed, secession was discussed, secession eastward that sea of fire was rolling and tossing documents fresh from the presses of Charleston, circulated freely. The people hesitated ; soon the Message of President Buchanan was sent ng under the impulse of that wonderful in- forth, dictated no doubt by arch traitors, or by Buchanan under duress, declaring the inament forgotten our poor fellow travellers with bility and illegality of the Government to inthe wagons. But among the misgivings that terfore. The Government isself thus they had discovered the smoke of the the people would? Emboldened by this last guarantee, by the President, of their proceedit, and had time to fly on the back track, be inge the enemics of the Government seizing yond the extreme edge of the weeds, where in the favorable opportunity, when the public the grassy plain, they could have recourse to mind was undecided, thrust with fearful rathe ordinary modes of escaping from the fire, pidity secession upon the people. Conventions, sometimes small and meager, but numerous, were held. Secession flags hoisted and in

many instances defended by armed men, resolutions loud and bold were passed, and ere the people recovered, Tennessee had seceded and Southern Kentucky was clamorous to do so .--they kept along the trail after we had lost sight | But a counter excitement came from the North of them in the morning, they should have ar- and rolled back the wave of secession ere Kenvancing line, some great tongue of flame would | rived at the creek by the time we first perceived | tucky was quite inundated. The call to arms leap upward in jets of fire, as it fed upon some the smoke of the burning prairie. But their after the attack on Fort Sumter staggered these clump of matted vines and flower stocks, more non arrival led us to hope that they had ere ind cups as little, for they had been led to be-luxuriant than the surrounding herbage. These this escaped beyond the reach of danger.

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements will be charged \$1 per square of 10 lines, one pr three insertions and Ab come for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements of less than 18 lines considered as a square. The subjoined rates will be charged for Quarterly, Half. Yearly and Yearly advertisements:

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until ordered out and charged accordingly. Postors, Handbills, Bill-Heads, Letter Heads, and all kinds of Jobbing done in country establishments, executed neatly and promptly. Justices', Constants and other BLANKS, constantly on hand.

foreshadow in the result of this war I Ought not every true loyal heart to beat with joy, when the arch-traitors to our Government, the instigators of this bloody and unnatural war, begin to return, subjugated, repentant and on their knees, throwing themselves upon the mercy of the glorious Government they have injured, and seeking the earliest opportunity to become reconciled before the day of fearful reckoning, which they begin to feel is near, at hand ?

He does not demand a repeal of the Configcation and Emancipation policies before he can come into the Union again. He does not demand that negro property be guaranteed him before he can cume under the old flag. No, his language is, or the language of his actions is take my property, take the accursed negro, the cause of all our trouble and grant me the privilege of living out my days under the old Government and in the Union. And this is the language of all Tennesseeans recently disenthralled by the glorious march of Rosecrans. I have talked with many. The contest with them has risen to a magnitude far beyond property or negro considerations and they consider it puerile and weak in any one to interpose those considerations now. They are for no "armistice" either. Their only fear is that Rosecrans will be obliged to retreat, leaving them again out of the Union. What an argument against the sympathisers of Kentucky, and the Peace Party of the North, who insist on favors for returning rebels which they de not ask or do not want.

But subjugated as the rebels are evidently becoming, there is palpable danger yet to the Republic. Not so much from enemies in the front, nor from Foreign Intervention, but from enemies in the rear. The sympathizers in Kentucky are dangerous. They are numerous too. Let the vicissitudes of war bear any considerable success to the Rebellion ; let a party in the North show by action any sympathy with the country's enemies, and depend upon it, these sympathizers then will be active enemies. They are now on the qui vive for an opportunity to show their attachment to the South. Nor are the country's rear enemies confined to Kentucky. They are found in every State in the Union. That old party which had so many years served the Slave Power in these States. has not yet left its service. Their hearts yet yearn in tender sympathy for their old masters now pushed hard by the Federal armies. You, in Tioga know, if a rebel to the Government is placed in custody, his property confiscated, his negro armed against him, or his feelings hart by harsh words; the insult is echoed in hearts all over Kentucky, the plains of Ohio and Indiana, and resented even in Pennsylvania." A sympathetic nerve is touched that ramifies not only States in rebellion but every State in the Union. Why is it that they are so hurt when a rebel, who by the law of nations has no rights, save those of common humanity, meets his deserts? The answer is obvious. There can be but one reason. They sympathize with the rebel cause. The rebels' interest is theirs. The robels' cause is theirs. And consequently the rebels' enemies are their enemies. Both are enemies to the Government, and both would enlist against it were there any possible chance of success.

It is a fact, Mr. Editor, that can no longer be denied, a faot that, for myself I have been slow to believe, but am now forced to know; that there are combinations throughout the loyal States traitorous to the Government.-Combinations whose ultimate object is the resoration of the South and the Democratic party (for they are wedded) to the helm of State: Every no-more-men and no-more-money citizen of Kentucky; every Vallandighammer of Ohio; every Peace Democrat of the North; everywhere, is an enemy and a traitor to his Government. This war is not altogether a "Slave-holder's Rebellion" and impartial history will not so record it; but a war of the Democratic party for position. Always accustomed to rule, it claims the right, as it were a "Divine Right." The people pursuant to their constitutional right said is shall rule no longer. The party appealed to arms, relying on the puiseant arm of the Slave Power, to succor and reinstate it. That arm and powerful ally of the Party is now in the last agonies, reduced by Federal soldiers. It remains for the patriot soldiers at home to conquer the last enemy, the Democratic party. That party is unmistakably in the interest of the rebellion. Listen to the conversation of this group of sympathizers, or who are known as "Secesh." How anxiously and minutely they discuss the campaigns in Ohio and Pennsylvania, as though they had an interest there and hoped much. How ardentiv they hope for Bragg to succeed in driving Rosecrans back upon Nashville, when they assert they could easily carry Ohio and Pennsylvania. Yes, friends in Tioga, these professed sympathizers of the Rebellion when speaking of that emergency say "me can carry Pennsylvania," thus classing you Peace Democrats with themselves. In view of these numerous and masked and mies of the Government, I say there is yet im-minent danger to the Republic. It is high time that, throughout the whole country, the position of every man was placed beyond a loubt. As Cicero said on a similar occasion, " Let every man be branded in the forehead, whether he is a friend or an enemy to the Ronublic."

termined to encamp; and dismounting we staked the borses out in the grassy bottom of

So absorbingly interested were we in this employment that we had not noted the flight of time, till suddenly aroused by the excited conduct of our mustangs. They had ceased to crop the grass, and with heads stretched into the air, and dilated 'nostrils, stood snuffing in the breezs, while their eyes were glaring with steam, while the moistened blankets, not only an expression of excessive alarm. Suddenly they sprang upon their lariats, and straining

I followed him as quickly as I could ; but In graham, who was nearer to it, reached the

Had we been fast bound in the interior of a

tion,

the excavations.

AM now receiving. STOCK of ITALIAN and RUTLAND MARBLE, (bought with cash) and am propared to manufacture all kinds of TOMB-STONES

and MONUMENTS at the lowest prices. HARVEY ADAMS is my authorized agent and will soll Stone at the same prices as at the shop. Tidgs, May 20, 1863-1y. A. D. C A. D. COLE.

JOHN A. ROY.

DEALER IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES, DEALER IN DRUGS AND REDICINES, Chemicals, Varnish, Paints, Dyes, Sosps, Pér-fumery, Brushes, Glass, Putty, Toys, Fancy Goods, Pure, Wince, Brandjes, Gins, and other Liquors for medical use. Agent for the sale of all the best Pat-ent Medicines of the day, 'Medicines warranted gen-vince of the nine and of the

BEST QUALITY.

Physician's Prescriptions accurately compounded. The best Petroleum Oil which is superior to any other for burning in Kerosine Lamps. Also, all other kinds of Oils usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

TO FANCY DYE COLOBS in packages all ready compaunded, for the use of private families. Also, Pure Losf Sugar for medical compounds. Wellsboro, June 24, 1963-19.

Q. W. WELLINGTON & CO'S. BANK, CORNING, N. Y.,

(LOCATED IN THE DICKINSON HOUSE.) American Gold and Streer Coin bought and sold. New York Exchange, do.

Uncurrent Money, do. United States Demand Notes "old issue" bought. Collections made in all parts of the Union at Cur-rent rates of Exchange, Particular pairs will be taken to accommodate our Particular pairs will be taken to accommodate our

Particular pains will be taken to accommodate our patrons from the Tioga Valley. Our Office will be open at 7 A. M., and close at 7 P. M., giving parties passing over the Tioga. Rail Road ample time to transact their business before the departure of the strain in the morning, and after its srival in the evening. Q. W. WELLINGTON, President. "Carning, N. T., Nov. 12, 1862.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

[For the 5th District, Pa.] AND

Mansfield Classical Seminary.

Rev. W. D. TAYLOR; A. MPrincipal.

The Fall Term of this Institution will open Sept. 28. The Winter Tarm, Ded. 24. The Spring Term, March 16th, 1864... Each term 40 continue thirteen

A Normal School Course of study for graduation, A tormation to use of study for graduation, i subracing two years, is adopted. Students for the Normal Course, and for the Classi-cal Department, are solidingd. For particulars, address Rev. W. D. TAYLOR, Mans-field. They Course, and For Startor, Mans-

For particulars, addreas Rev. W. D. TAYLOR, Man. field, Tiogs County Fonnai: Send for a Circular. W. GOOHRAN, President of the Board of Trastees. WM. HOLLAND, Scorptory. Mancheld, Appung 5, 1883.

STOP that cough by using Cline's Vegetable D Embroadion. Sens forerinement in spother col-Dma. Sold by Druggisti, [Feb. 18, 1863.]

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stood out in sharp relief against the dark background, and gave a more terrific aspect to the

While for an instant, we stood spellbound by the sublime, but frightful spectacle, the westerly breeze brought down upon us the strong pyreumatic odor of the burning annuals, and as the surrounding plain. the air became dry and heated like the sufficeting breath of the African sirocco. At the same moment, a roaring sound. like that of the ocean lashed by a tropical tornado/ renched our ears, and vibrated upon the heated air like the waves of distant thunder.

At this time the line of the advancing fire, must have been seven miles, if not leagues, off; but the strong westerly wind, which was momentarily receiving fresh impetus from the expansion of the heated air, brought its sound ful scene. with startling distinctness to our ears; and the increasing obscurity of the sun now law

though still distant, was travelling toward us in a few moments, at the latest, would be poon

"God have mercy upon our poor friends with the wagons," we involuntarily exclaimed, as in over. a group we stood gazing for an instant at this terrible vision. But there was not a moment to lose. Pearson and myself were aroused to our own immediate danger, by the voice of In-

"Cut loose your horses," he should, as he leaped down the bank, and drawing his knife severed the strained lariat, where it was tied about the neck of his own mustang,-" out panions. But it was a moment, too, that called loose your horses, hove -- they're of no use to us now, and may be the poor brutes, may yet could not consolt our own safety, with that save themselves in some of the water holes along the creek bottom.

lips,

Scarcely were the words out of his mouth when our three mustange; snorting and fairly ed over the still smouldering plain, in the dishricking with affright, were flying headlong rection of the sound. down the hed of the arroyo. We could hear them dashing and plunging through the water poole, in their mad race to escape the terrible element threatening to devour them.

" Now into the water with your saddles and traps!" again shouted Ingraham, who was the most collected individual among us, as , he gathered up the first of those articles he could lay his hands op, and pitched them into the nearest water hole.

We followed his example, and were about to heard his voice-

"No, no, not them. Now boys, do as I do, and with your knives work for dear life,"

While giving vent to these words, the brave

In the rear of us, the fire subsided almost as At this time time there was no stability in the rapidly as it kindled; but for a long time the people. A man would be found one day in pir remained almost suffocating; while the favor of sustaining the Union, and the next breeze kept the light cinders and ashes in continual motion ; and in a few minutes our despatches in the meantime received. Everyclothes and faces were as sooty and begrimmed body knows how unstable, as a State, Kentucky has been ever since. Now seeking safety in Still eastward rushed that roaring ses of fire, "armed neutrality," now courting the favor of

impelled by the wind storm its own heat had the new Government, and now clamorous and created ; onward still that bread extended line, | eloquent for the Union. The success or failure as when it had swept down upon us. The ho- of the Upion arms all the while being the index rizon on three sides bounded a black and berb- to their notions. In three State elections, how less waste, on which no living being or plant ever, Kentucky has given promising Union existed, while upon the fourth the vision was majorities. But we must remember that there obstructed by the blinding flames, and the as- has been all the customary engineering, assistcending smoke and vapors, mingling with' the ed by the patronage of the Government to seshadows of night now ereeping over the fright cure them. As an instance, from Bowling Green have been commissioned eight Colonels.

While we thus stood gazing upon this sub- six Captains, several Lieutenants, and one Forlime yet terrible sight, there suddenly broke eign Minister has been chosen; to say nothing toward the horizon, made the billows of fire upon our ears, above the roaring of the wind of the numberless and important contracts let. glow with a brilliant light. The configgration, and fire, above the crackling and explosions of But " nary a private" has Bowling Green furthe bursting reeds, a wild and prolonged seream nished ; showing that the Union can have with the speed of a runaway locomotive, and of agonized terror, a fearful sound, the like of friends in Kentucky, so far as it can bestow which I pray God I may never hear again, that shoulder-straps and official position ; also showseemed to come right out from the midst of the ing the way in a great measure Keatucky has been kept for the Union. flame and smoke of the burning weeds and in

been kept for the Union. Before the defeat of Rosecrans an observer the direction of the trail we had recently come would have pronounced Kentucky for the "It is the wagons !" we simultaneously ex- Union, unmistakably. Since the defeat, this claimed, "God of Heaven, have mercy on those section seems more like the heart of Secessia. Sympathizers are on every corner with joyful defenceless ones, those women and little ones !" faces; the whole population seems to catch was the next emotion that found vent from our their spirits. Grapevine rules triumphant, and

This was the most intensely painful moment news that Rosecraus's army is totally lost, that of my life, as I know it was with my com-France has intervened, and other stories as absurd find rapid circulation, and even "bets" for action, all hopeless though it was; we are offered that Tennessee will be reclaimed to the South in three weeks. The intelligent men agonized cry ringing in our ears; and once are not expected to believe all the floating more saturating our blankets with water, and Grapevine, yet it shows the sentiment of those hastily enveloping ourselves in them, we start who circulate this kind of news.

The return to Bowling Green last week of one of the members of the Rebel Provisional

Government of Kentucky, is a deadener to The old hard besten trail laid before us unsympathizers. Judge Burnum, Treasurer of the new Government and former citizen of scorched, but the surrounding atmosphere was still heated to such a degree as almost to stop Bowling Green, destitute, care worn, and subour breathing. But with our blankets pressed closely ever our mouths, we sped along: It jugated, has returned, and thrown himself upon the clemency of the despised Lincoln Governwas a race for life, the lives of some of those ment. He ranks in the Laws, both State and belpless greatures in whose company we were Government, as a traitor of the deepest dye .-Intelligent men say, clemency in the authorities alone, will, or can save him. He has reburning wagons and their freight; and among turned among his former friends who have their ruins, and scattered along the ground, the suffered much through him, been jeopardized in "life and limb" many of them; among such injured friends and with such chances for "swinging" he has chosen, cast his lot, rather than with his friends. What a conclusive refu-Texan had thrown himself on the ground under were found locked in the embrace of each other. tation of the assertions daily heard here, that the Lincoln Government is imbecile, despotic. somewhat shelving; and working with his ing their escape, or in vain attempting to pro tyrannical, and what glorious things does it ing of candles."

A DUTCHNAN bid an extraordinary price for an alarm clock, and gave as his reason, " Dat as he loff'd to rise early, he had now nodding to do but to pull a sphring and he could vake himself."

ANERICAN GENTLEVEN to his Hibernian servant : "Pat, here comes a funeral ; do you know who is dead ?" "Faith, I guers sir," was the reply, "it must be the gentleman in the coffin.'

CHARLES LANB'S opinion of water cure-"It is neither new nor wonderful, for it is as old as the deluge, when, in my opinion it killed more than it cured ?"

"WHERE there is enough for siz, there is enough for eight," said a gentleman. " Yes," rreplied Alexander Dumas, " if you ars speck-

happy and thoughtless of danger, but a few brief hours before. Ah! what an swful sight met our eyes! There lay the charred and still bodies of men, women and children were lying. parched and baked and blackened by the pass; ing billows of flame they could not escape. The corpses were, of course, entire. Some

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