#### The Tioga County Agitator: BY M. H. COBB.

Published every Wednesday morning and Dialled to subscribers at ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS subscribers at ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per year, always IN ADVANCE.

The paper is sent postage free to county subscribers, though they may receive their mail at post offices located in counties immediately adjoining, for convelocated in counties immediately adjoining, for conve-

nience.
THE AGITATOR is the Official paper of Tiog Co., The Author in every neighborhood therein. Subscriptions being on the advance pay system, it frenlates among a classi most to the interest of advertisers to reach. Terms to advertisers as liberal as the lo offered by any paper of equal circulation in Northern

pennsylvania.

A 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. LOWREY & S. F. WILSON. A TIORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, will attend the Courts of Tiogs, Potter and McKean counties. ... [Wallsbore, Jan. 1, 18 3.]

DICKLISON HOUSE, -Maj. A. FIELD, Proprietor.

GUESTS taken to and from the Depot free [Jan. 1. 1863.]

#### John J. MPTCHELL,

A TTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Prompt attention to Collections. March 1, 1865 .- ly.

#### JEROME B. NILES, 100 ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Wellsbore, Tioga County, Pa,

Having been specially licensed by the United States for the Presecution of Claims for Pensious, Back Pay and Bounties.

Particular attention will be given to that classiff business.

J. B. NILES. Weilsborg, Feb. 15, 1865-1y\*

#### PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE OURNER OF MAIN STREET AND THE AVENUE, Wellsboro, Pa.

J. W. BIGONY,......Proprietor. THIS popular Hotel, having been re-fitted and re-furnished throughout, is now open to the public as a first-class house. [Jan. 1, 1863.]."

#### D. HART'S ROTEL. WELLSBORO, TIOGA CO. PENNA.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his old friends and customers that he has re-uned the conduct of the old "Crystal Fountain Hotel," and will hereafter give it his entire attention. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a renewal of the Wellsboro, Nov. 4, 1863.-1y.

#### IZAAK WALTON HOUSE, Gaines, Tioga County, Pa.

THIS is a new hotel located within easy ac-Cess of the best fishing and hunting grounds in Northern Pennsylvania. No pains will be spured for the accommodation of pleasure seekers and the traveling public.

[Jan. 1, 1863.]

#### · A. FOLEY, Watches, Clocks, Jewelrv, &c., &c.,

REPAIRED AT OLD PRICES. POST OFFICE BUILDING, NO. 5, UNION BLOCK. Wellsboro, May 20; 1863.

#### H. W. WILLIAMS,

WILLIAMS & SMITH ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS IT LAW, BOUNTY & PENSION AGENCY. Main Street, Wellshore, Pa January 4, 1865-1y.

— Wu. H. Зигтв.

## S. F. SHAIBLIN,

BARBER & HAIR-DRESSER, SHOP OVER C. L. WILCOX'S STORE. Wellsboro, Dec 7, 1864.

#### WESTERN EXCHANGE HOTEL ENOXVILLE, BOROUGH, PA.

THE undersigned having leased the above Hotel for a term of years would respectfully inform the traveling public that he has put the Hotel in first class order for the reception of guests and to pains will be spared in the accommodation of travelers and will be spared in the accommodation of travelers and as far as the situation will allow, he will keep a first has Hotel, in all things, except prices, which will to moderate. Please try us and judge for your selves. Knexville, Oct. 19, 1864-tf. J. H. MARTIN.

## REVENUE STAMPS.

TOHN M. PHELPS, Deputy Collector of Mansfield, has just received a large lot of Revenue stams, of all denominations, from one cent up to \$5. any person wishing Stanps can get them at my office in Mansfield, or of M. BULLARD, Assistant Assessor, at Wellsboro, Pa. J. M. PHESPS. at Wellsboro, Pa. Mansfield, May 2, 1864.

## P. NEWELL, DENTIST,

MANSFIELD, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., Is prepared to operate in all the improvements in the various departments of filling, extracting, interting artificial dentures. &c. . Mansfield, August 10, 1864-19.

# COWANESQUE HOUSE.

THIS House which has been open for cor tenlence I of the traveling public for a number if years, as lately been newly furnished throughout ind fitted of in as good style as can be found in any country or my Hotel. The Proprieter does not hesita() in say-25 that there will be no pains spared to a id to the confort of his guests, and make it a home it them. Scale of this guests, and make it is nome to the control of the co

#### WELLSBORO HOTEL (Oorner Main Street and the Agentia)

#### WELLSBORO, PA. B. B. HOLIDAY, Proprieter.

One of the most popular Houses in the county. Inis Hotel is the principal Stage-house in Walkiboro. Stages leave daily as follows:

For Tioga, at 9 a. m.; For Troy, at 3 a. m.; For tess Shore every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p. m.; Perliculersport, every Tuesday and Priday at 2 p. m. Store Anarys.—From Tioga, at 12 1-2 o'clock p. m.: From Tersey Shore, Tuesday and Priday 11 a. m.: From Chiders. Port. Tareday and Priday II a. m.

X. D.—Imnov Cowden, the well-known Postler, will be found on hand. Tellsboro, Oct. 5, 1864-13.

## HUGH YOUNG

# BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

AND DEALER IN American Clocks, American, English, and Swiss Watches, Jewelry. Silver Plated Ware, Spectacles, Picture Frames, Photographic Albums, Stereoscopes,

Mirroscopes, Perfumery, Yankee Notions, Fishing Risale and Flies, and Fancy and Toilet Articles.

SCHOOL BOOKS of every kind used in the conty, constantly on hand and sent-by mail-or otherwise, to order. NO. 5, UNION BLOCK, WELLSBORO, PA.

## TO FISHERMEN. 30

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has a fine majortment of the celelyated ROCHESTER TROUT FLIE

York Trout Flies, Silk Braided Is are, Sen Grass and Hair Lines, Kinsey Hooks on Sne ls, Reels, esders, Gut, and a fine lot of

ROCHESTER FLY RODS Hooks, do. do. Shop in rear of Wm. Ro erts Tin and Store Store.

Wellsboro, April 19, 1865-3m.

Devoted to the Extension of the Area of Freedom and the Spread of Wealthy Reform.

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, MAY 31, 1865.

RICHMOND HAS FALLEN! 4 L ES 21 - 2

VOL. XI.

. .... And so has the price of

### DRY GOODS.

LEE HAS SURRENDERED, AND WE HAVE SURRENDERED THE EX-TEME HIGH PRICES OF GOODS.

## organistische Deutschaft der State d THE PEOPLE'S STORE,

is now receiving additions to their stock of GOODS, BOUGHT DURING THE LATE Table DEPRESSION IN PRICES IN IT

and they will be sold still to versen gatacont al

THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

We have made arrangements to get Goods every week, and as we keep posted in regard to : the New York Market, we shall at hand conform to

> new prices, REGARDLESS OF COST,

and we wish-it distinctly understood, that however much others may blow, 100 is a 1800

WE DO NOT INTEND TO BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY,

quality:of-goods considered. It shall the our aim & keep constantly on hand a good stock of such goods as the community require, and

SUCH ARTICLES AS WILL GIVE SATISFAC. TION TO THE CONSUMER.

THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM. under which our business has constantly increased for the last ten years will be adhered to,

READY PAY SYSTEM

more recently adopted. Don't buy until \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

GUYS BY AND GRUNDER, BANK AND A. Contract PRICES, and Contract to the property

STORE DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE DICKIN-SON HOUSE.

and first door east of Hungerford's Bank.

SMITH & WAITE,

THE BIG FIGHT having been closed up by Messrs. Grant, Sherman Sheridan, & Co.

## KELLY & PURVIS

e volunteered for a war of extermination high Prices, and will be found entrenched behind a

huge pile of

at the old OSGOOD STAND, where their communitions with New York cannot be interrupted.

They have just received a good stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

such as Prints, Delaines, Bareges, Muslins, Hosiery, Notions, Boots and Shoes, etc., in fact everything in the Dry Goods line may be found at our counters, and purchased at prices corresponding to the late

HEAVY FALL IN GOODS.

We also invite purchasers to examine our fine โรการ 43 สูงครับราการ สา<del>ร≡ยยมิน</del> มีเม

## GROCERIES.

Can't be beat this side of New York. Remember the place. Osgood's Corner."

KELLY & PURVIS.

Wellsboro, Apr. 22, 1865-19.

TAVERN LICENSES.—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their potitions to the Sourt of Quarter Sessions of Tioga County to grant to them Licenses for houses of

Court, on weared 2 o'clock P. M.

INNEEPERS. Liberty-H. H. Sheffer,\* Joseph Reed.

Blossburg—Rufus Farr,\* Jos. Yonkin, Jno. Shields. Delmar—James S. Joles. ... Elkland—Benj. Barse,\* Charles Ryon.\* Westfield-A. L. S. Leach.\* Ward-Myron Nichols.\* Ward—Myron Nichols.\*
Covington Boro—Anson L. Johnson.
Wellsboro—B. B. Holiday,\* Nelson Austin,\* J. W.

Bigoney.

Gaines—H. C. Vermilyea.\*

Liberty—Joel H. Woodruff.\*

Fall Brook—W. W. Goff.\*

Mansfeld—Albinus Hunt.\*

Knozville—G. W. Mattison.\*

EATING HOUSES. Blesburg-James Morgan,\* Horace W. Holden,\* Elijah Plummer, Joseph P. Monell, Blizabeth do so if it cost him his life. He necordingly Vellsboro-G. Hastings & Co., Wm. T. Mathers.

To Bett Bretter Quartell ored :V

counts in the Register's office of Tioga County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court of said county, on Monday, the 5th day of June 1865, for confirmation and allowance:

Account of Martin Reppard, Executor of the estateof Joseph Reppard, dec'd. delphia. After dark, in the foremr city, when Account of Charles Sherman, Adm'r of the estate it was presumed he had retired to his butel, he of James Dann, dec'd.

Account of O. Bullard, Adm'r of the estate of Mortimer Bullard, dec'd.

Wellsboro, May 10, '85. H. S. ARCHER, Reg'r.

## Original Poetry:

[For the Agitator.]

"GOOD-BY DARLING," "Good by darling," saddened atterance Of a sorrow just begun;
"I will sooh return to greet thee When the victory God hath won.

Can I leave thee? thou hast ever Think not in my country's service

Farewell dear one God hath given Many blessings all in thee,
Duty bids me now exchange them
For a nation's Liberty."

Veil the deep unspoken sorrow,-Hear you not the bugle call, With its deep and earnest import-"Thither patriots, one and all !"

" Good-by darling"-still is wafted From the march and tented field, Where the brave ones of our Union Crush the power Secessis wields. "Glood-by darling"—God is with me.

Hopeful words that Northward sped

From the lengthening cypress shadows
That essayed to shroud our dead.

Good-by darling! heavenly music Filling now my weary ear;
Ab! it hrings such unfold rapture— Victory gained, and Heaven so near."

There is deep, heart-thrilling pathos In thy tones, angelic one;
Death to thee hath no more terror.
Thou hast indeed a victory won.

J. M.

#### [From the rhiladelphia Gazette.] : . ; The First Plot to Assassinate President Lincoln.

The murder of Mr. Lingeln, more than four years after his induction into the office of President of the United States, is not the fulfilment of a recent intention, nor is the guilt of it confined to the actual murderer and present active accomplices. Soon after the first election of, Mr. Lincolo a plot was matured for his assassination which was vaguly rumored at the time of its intended execution, but which was never exposed in any formal manner, and hence never obtained general credence. As we are in poses sion of some of its outlines, and the moans by which it was defeated, the mention of the cir cumstances may now he received with a degree of interest which they could not heretofore have excited. It is proper to say that we atate them substantially as they were reported some time ago, by a gentleman who was chiefly instrumental in defeating the conspiracy. . His communication was made in the course of a private conversation, and, withough without any injumption to secresy, yet as he is not at present in this city, and his permission therefore cannot at once he obtained to use his own or other names in this publication, we make it in such guarded form as may involve no breach of

presumed confidence. In the month of January, 1861, a gentleman holding a position in this city, which made him a proper agent to act on the information, was waited upon by a lady, who stated to him her auspicions or knowledge-whence derived we are not able to say -of a plot to assassinate Mr. Lincoln when on his way fron his home in Illinois to Washington, to be inauguarated as in the business, were understood to be in Balt more, ... At all events, the gentleman considered NEW AND CHEAP GOODS . ... the intelligence had sufficient foundation to make it his duty to satisfy himself whether it might be correct. He accordingly employed a detective officer, a man who had in his profession become notable for his sugacity and success to go to Bultimore and adopt his own course to defeat the parties to and plan of the

conspiracy.

The officer went to Baltimore, and opened an office as some sort of a broker or agent, under an assumed name of course. Being supplied with needful funds, he made occasions to be come acquainted with certain classes of seces sionists, and by degrees was on free and easy terms with them. He took each man in his humor, dined and supped with some, gambled with others, "treated" and seconded dissipations in mor ways than may be expressly stated, until he had secured enough of their confidence to be familiar with the particulars of their schame. Mean hile it had been ascertained that on the line of the Baltimore Rail road that there were men engaged in military drilling. Several other detectives were emplayed by the chief to discover the purpose of those ofganizations; and, disguised as laborers

or farm hands, they got themselves mustered public entertainment, and for esting houses, and that in. One of the companies proved to be loyal a hearing upon the same will be had before that in. One of the companies proved to be loyal court, on Wednesday, the Sist day of May hear, and in its purpose; mother, under prefence of he One of the companies proved in be loyal ing prepared to guard one or more of the bridges north of Baltimore, was designed for distance from each other, diffusing their radiquite an opposite purpose. It will be remembered that some time before

Mr. Lincoln set out from his home for Washington, his intended route thither was published. A part of the programme was that he should visit Harri-burg and Philadelphia. We believe that Mr. Lincoln was not advised especially of any personal danger until he was about to go to Marrieburg, and then, at the instance of the gentlemao referred to, he was urged to proceed without delay to Washington. He replied, how ever, that he had promised the people of Harris-It was intended he should rest there that eve. Bloss A. L. Bodine: hing. But under the management of "the Ward Abel S. Manley. gentlemen," another arrangement was effected. Manley. Bon Abdson, Clerk gentlemm," another arrangement was effected. Clerk. The night train from Philadelphia to Balti-REGISTER'S NOTICE. Notice is hardly liven more and Washington departs at half past ten that the following persons have settled their act o'clock in the evening. It was deformed o'clock in the evening. It was determined that Mr. Lincoln should go secretly by that train on the evening of the 22d, and to enable

him to do so, a special train was provided to bring him secretly from Harrisburg to Philaaccordingly took this special train, and came to Philidelphia. Meanwhile, in anticipation of his coming, "the gentlemen" had ensured the

it, but which might not be ready until after the regular time of the starting of that train. By a similar representation, the connecting train from Baltimore to Washington was also detained. Owing to the late hour at which the special train left Harrisburg with Mr. Lincoln, it did not, as was anticipated, reach this city until after the usual Philadelphia and Balti more time. Mr. Lincoln was accompanied by the officer who had been employed in Baltimore. A formidable bundle of old railroad reports had been made up in the office of the Philadelphia and Baltimore company, which the officer, duly instructed, had charge of. On the arrival of the Harrisburg train, Mr. Lincoln took a carriage in waiting, and with his escort was driven to the deput at Broad and Prime streets. The officer made some ostentatious bustle, arriving with his parcel for which the train was detained, and passing through the depot, entered the care, Mr. Lincoln in his company. As Mr. Lincoln passed through the gate, the manattending it remarked-"Old fellow, it's well for you the train was detained to night, or you would not have gone in it." No one aboard the train but the agent of the company and the officer knew of Mr. Lincoln being in it. He

kept out of the way of observation. To guard against any possible communication by telegraph at this time, the circuit was broken, to be united when it would be safe to do so. The plan of the conspirators was to break or burn one of the bridges north of Baltimore at the time of Mr. Lincoln's anticipated approach on the following day; and in the confusion incident to the stoppage of the train, to assassinate him in the cars. Hence the extra precaution, above mentioned, regard-

was conducted to a sleeping car, and thus was

ing the telegraph. In due time the train with Mr. Lincoln reached. Washington, and he being safe there, the officer, as previously instructed sent a dispatch to "the gentleman" that "the parcel of documents had been delivered." The public, and, above all, the conspirators, awoke on the morning of the 24th to be astonished with the intelligence that Mr. Lincoln had arrived in Washington. It may be well to mention here that that the story of his disguise in a " Scotch cap" and cloak was untrue. He wore his or-dinary travelling cap, and was in no sense of the word disguised.

We have given this narrative as we received vary from the circumstantial account of "the gentleman" to whose precautions, we believe, may be properly attributed the frustration of the plot to assassinate Abraham Lincoln.

In confirmation of the view that this plot was within the knowledge of certain eminent secessionists in Washington, it may be stated that it gentleman, who was a member of the "Peace Convention," then in session, heard one of the southern members exclaim, when Mr. Lincoln's arrival in Washington was mentioned, "My God! how did he get here?" The surpris was too significant to be mistaken, when afterwards remembered and associated with other circumstances.

`. `\<u>.</u>...

THE TELESCOPE .- What a sublime idea! With the aid of a telescope is presented to the view such an object as the planet Jupiter, a globe fonvium hundred times larger than the world in which we dwell, and whose surface would contain a population one hundred times more numerous than all the inhabitants that have existed on our globe since the creation! And how is the sublimity of such an idea augmented. when we consider that this immense body is revolving round its axis at the rate of twentyeight thousand miles in an hour, and is flying at the same time, through the region: of space, twenty-nine thousand miles every hour carrying along with it four moons each of them larger than the earth during its whole course round the centre of its motion! And if; this planet, which appears only like a luminous speck on the nocturnal sky, presents such an august idea, when its magnitude and motions are investigated, what an astonishing idea is presented to the mind, when it contemplates the size and splendor of the sun-a body which would contain within its bowels nine hundred globes larger than Jupiter, and thirteen hundred thousand globes of the bulk of the earth; which darts its rays, in a few moments, to the romotest bounds of the planetary system, producing light and color, and life and vegetation, throughout the surrounding worlds! And how must our astonishment be still increased, when we consider the number of such glubes which exist throughout the universe withat within the range of our selescones more than a hundred millions of globes, similar, the the sun in size and splender, are stronged at immeasurable ance through the immensity of space, and enlivening surrounding worlds with their benign influence, besides the innumerable multitude, which our reason tells us, must exist beyond all that is invisible to the eyes of mortals!

THE MILLER'S PORTRAIN -A worthy miller, wishing for a portrait of himself, applied to a painter to have sit accomplished.

"But," said he, "I am sa very industrious man, I want to be painted as looking out of my mill window; but when any one looks at burg to answer their invitation and he would me, I wish to pop my head in, so as not be thought lazy or as spending too much time at from the train on the way from Richmond were

the windows? said the painter. "It shall "Very well," said the painter. be done so." He painted the mill and the mill window.

The miller looked at it.
"Very well," said he. "But where is myself looking out?" "Oh!" said the painter, "whenever any one looks at the mill, you know you pop your head in, of course, to preserve your credit for

industry." "That's right," said the miller. "I'm content-just so. I'm in the mill now, ain't I? Just so-that will do."

TOR THE LADIES.—BABSITTS CELEBRATED SOAP POWDER, or washing made easy, and stains removed from Table Linen, Napkins, &c.
and stains removed from Table Linen, Napkins, &c.
For sale at Roy's Drug Store.

detention of the Philidelphia and and Balti breeches pockets, a pipe in his mouth looking more train, under the pretence that a parcel of on to see how it will come. Good luck is a important deciments for one of the Depart man to meet difficulties, his sleeves rolled up, ments in Washington must be dispatched by and working to make it come right.

# Correspondence.

NO. 40.

[Written for The Agitator.] HOW I GOT INTO AND OUT OF A REBEL PRISON.

BY CAPTAIN H. B. S., OF TIOGA COUNTY.

#### (Concluded.)

Unsuccessful in the first, he repeated it, accompanied by the adjutant of the prison and a small negro. They went into the basement, and the appearance of the negro at the window ing an adjoining horseshed, announced to us that the tunnel had been discovered, and we had nothing more to hope for in the way of escapes, at least for a time. The guard was at once released, and strenuous efforts made to recapture the fugitives. Fifty-five of the hundrid and ten were recaptured, and subjected to the most brutal treatment which rebel malice could invent. Many of them were kept in cold. damp cells in the basement of the prison from ten to thirty days, fed on corn bread and water; and when they came out their shoes and closhing were o vered with a green mould. In one instance an officer was kept twenty-four hours in a cell where the water was a foot in depth.

We reached the basement from which the tunnel started by taking up the brick from a fireplace and going down the chimney. It was sixty feet long, running from the basement of the prison across one street, where the horse shed referred to made a good concealment for the terminus. Thence they passed through a gate into the street. One difficulty to be got over was a lamp in front of this gate. The third man out, a Lieut. Johnston, of Kentucky, climbed the post and extinguished it, greatly to the relief of his fellow fugitives. Every effort was then made by the rebels to prevent like escapades in the future. An order was issûed by the commandant of the prison, forbidding us to look out of the windows, and instructing the guard to fire upon any prisoner violating the order. After this order was issued, I saw the sentinel stand with his piece ready for some minutes, waiting his chance to shoot a Yankee. They finally killed Lieut. Forsythe, of Ohio, and wounded several others.

Things soon assumed their former quiet, and they were beginning to send some of the enlisted men to Georgia and other places South when Kilpatrick made his raid to Richmond. it assured that in no essential particular can it. He came within a few miles of the city, surprised and captured a portion of the garrison of one fort. This occasioned great alarm ;and fearing he might succeed in getting into the city and releasing the prisoners, they put a large quantity of powder under the prison, and told us that in case our forces came in and attempted to release us, they would blow us to h-ll!! Some have tried to dispute this; but I have seen a written statement of a rebel offici cer to the truthfulness of it, likewise a note, written to an officer by a citizen of Richmond. warning him to beware of the danger in case our forces occupied the city.

Nothing more of interest occurred, save a few special exchanges, until the 7th of May. At noon Inspector Turner appeared, and read an order to us to be ready to march to Petersburg in an hour, for exchange. We had hoped that the Government would release us before the campaigu opened; and some were jubilant over the prospect of so speedy a release. A few bours were sufficient to undeceive us. We were marched to the Danville depot, packed into freight cars (as filthy.as cattle could make them) at the rate of 50 or 60 to the car. They placed a guard at each door, with orders to allow no man to get out under any circumstances. The weather was very warm, and as many of us were suffering with diarrhoes, you

can form some idea of our condition. We remained thus for twenty-four hours, when we arrived at Danville, Vo., and halted four days.
Here we were placed in old buildings which had formerly been used as government store houses. On the 12th of May we were again packed into the cars as before, and ordered to Macon, Georgia. At the solicitation of many of us, they consented to allow two out of a car at a time when they halted. - We were five days on the trip, and greater suffering than

many of us endured can hardly be imagined. We arrived at Macon on the 17th. It is a town of considerable importance in the interior, the rebels having a large rolling mill and other public property there. Here, instead of being placed in prison buildings, as we had expected, we were turned into a lot containing about three acres, surrounded by a stockade fence twelve feet high. - On the outside of this fence, and near the top, was a sort of platform upon which the sentinel walked, and several pieces of artillery were planted. In the interior of this enclosure there was nothing, save a few small trees and an old building, which was reserved for hospital purposes. For a time even this was a sort of relief, as we could again breathe the pure air-a blessing of which we had been deprived for many months previous. But the scorching rays of the southern sun soon began to do its work upon us. Many officers fell victims to disease; and but for the fact that they came to our relief with a little lumber, of which we constructed sheds, many more of ne must have fallen. The rations were little or no better than they were at Libby; all

things considered we were not so comfortable. Quite a number of the officers who escaped now being brought in. Many of them had been hunted down by negro hounds, and in a number of cases they were badly bitten. In one instance the man died before he got to camp. Some may tell us that they would not have treated them so had they not escaped; but be it remembered that it is a right conceded to prisoners of war in civilized countries to escape if they can, and is not an offence.

On the 14th of July I had succeeded in getting a rebel uniform and awaited a favorable opportunity to escape. I went up to the gate and rapped. The sergeant came and opened it, saluted me, and I passed out. I went up to town, staid some time, got what information Bad luck is a man with his hands in his I could, and a map of the country, assumed detention of the Philidelphia and and Balti- breeches pockets, a pipe in his mouth looking the duties of a conscripting officer, and started more train, under the pretence that a parcel of on to see how it will come. Good luck is a for Atlanta. I had an order purporting to be from Gen. Johnston, ordering me to certain districts in Georgia on conscript duty.

# Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements will be charged \$1 per square of 10 lines, one insertion, and \$1.50 for three insertions. Advertisements of less than 10 lines considered as a square. The subjoined rates will be charged for Quarterly, Half-Yearly and Yearly advertisements:

3 MONTHS. 6 MONTHS. 12 MONTHS. .....\$4.00 \$5.75 do. 6.00
3 do. 8.75
4 Column, 10.00
4 do. 18.75
1 do. 30.00 10.00 13.50 15.75 31.50 60,00 12.00 Advertisements not naving the number of inser-ions desired marked upon them, will be published

tions desired marked upon them, will be published until ordered out and charged accordingly.

Posters, Handbills, Bill-Heads, Letter-Heads, and alk kinds of Jobbing done in country establishments. executed neatly and promptly. Justices', Constable's and other BLANKS, constantly on hand.

This was the first time I had breathed free for a year; and you can judge something of my feelings. I found the people generally willing to assist in arresting the conscripts, and one man carried me twelve miles, and regretted that he could not do more.

I offered him Confederate money for his trouble, but he refused to take it, saying he wished to do something for his country. He then gave me some papers and a letter to carry to his prother in Atlanta, and I left him. All things went on well, and I had already taken about a hundred names of conscripts and deserters, when I began to be very sick. I halted to rest in a piece of woods on a plantationremained there some hours and was finally discovered by a negro. He manifested some surprise at seeing a confederate officer in that condition, and wanted to help me to the house. I told him I had only stopped to rest and could go to the house alone. Here I made a mistake by not telling him who I was; but like some of the gentlemen who have such a great attachment for Queen Victoria and her dominions, I thought the "Nigger" was not to be trusted. I went to the house and asked a boy for a drink of water; he brought the water-remarked that I did not look well, asked me to walk in and take a seat. Unable to march farther I-complied with his request. Presently his father, a man about forty years of agecame in. Unfortunately for me, he was quite an intelligent man, and had been a Colonel in the rebel service. I told him I was there by request of his son; he said it was all right as he was happy to extend any hospitality to a soldier, and asked me to stay all night. Before retiring, I inferred from some remarks made by the old lady, that he suspected something wrong. I knew my only hope was in refusing to show him my papers should he demand them -as he wouldesee that they were not what they purported to be. Morning came, and as I had expected, he demanded the papers. I told him that as I was an officer, he had no right to demand papers of me as of citizens and soldiers, and I should not show him my papers, that I did not know but that he, himself, was a deserter.

He replied that if I refused to recognize his authority to arrest me he would not do so, but as he was willing to render me all the assistance he could, he would carry me twelve miles to a town, where a battalion of cavalry was stationed, I could hand in my list of deserters and they would assist me in arresting them. I knew to refuse to ride with him would be but to admit that there was something wrong, so I told him to bring round his carriage. As we were about to start, his wife came out and said: " Now Mr. Brown, you don't know who you've got there, if there is any killin' done, I want you to kill him, -I don't want him to kill you." He told her he had known women to do well attending to their own business, and drove off.

I knew that as soon as he turned me over to the battalion of cavalry mentioned, an investigation would be ordered, and the discovery of maps and spurious papers on my person might lead to serious difficulty. Watching an opportunity I threw my maps and papers away, told him I was a Federal officer-an escaped prisoner of war, that I did not consider it a crime to escape, and hoped he would not attempt to maltreat me. He said he suspected that anch was the case, and that I was from New York. from my accent, that he had formerly been in New York City in the law business-did not blame me for trying to escape-would do the same himself under similar circumstances .-He also told me he did not think it safe to turn me over to the Captain commanding the cavalrv. as he was a very severe fellow, and did not know what be might do. He accordingly turned me over to a Lieutenant who was home on a leave of absence. He treated me very wellcarried me back to Macon, and located me in the stockade. I was soon taken with a violent fever and at length placed in the hospital. We had very little surgical attendance, and improper diet, consisting of bacon and cornmeal.-For a long time I little expected to see New York again. Many died around me from sheer neglect, while one-a Captain from Wisconsin. was literally murdered by a surgeon in attempting to amputate his limb.

Another, a Lieutenant of the 45th New York was shot dead in the stockade while dipping some water from the spring to drink. In connection with this, I think of another instance of cruelty perpetrated upon Capt, Irsh of the same regiment, by a Capt. J. Kemp Tabb, the commandant of the prison. He had manifested a willingness to take watches or any valuables which we had to sell, and give us the money for them. Capt. Irsh gave him his watch and told him to sell it for \$200, or return it. After several days the Captain asked him for the money; he handed him fifty dollars, told him that was all he could get for it. He (Irsh) refused to take it, and was taken out bucked and gagged for two hours. This is but a single instance of the cruelty of this Tabb. I might tell how freely he used his revolvers-how he struck an officer with a musket for refusing to do some menial service, and how he forbade a chaplain to pray for the restoration of peace, the success of our arms or the President of the United States. But his deeds are recorded in the Great Book, which we are told shall be opened.

Late in August, we went to Charleston, S. C., and were placed in the jail yard, workhouse, and other places, within range of Gen. Foster's guns. The sound of Federal artillery was not unwelcome to many of us who had so long been inmates of rebel prisons, but it was not a very pleasing sensation to hear a 300 pound shell crashing through the building, while pieces of slate, brick, boards, and other things were flying in all directions. In one instance a piece of shell weighing from ten to twenty pounds struck the building in the third story, passed through three rooms where thirty or forty officers were quartered and lodged in the basement. We were kept there until about the middle of October, and during all this time, although a continual shelling of the city was kept day and night, strange as it may seem, but one officer was hurt, and his was but a slight

wound in the arm by a piece of shell. The yellow fever now began to rage fearfully,