

What is Said of our Purpose.

Our thanks are due to our brethren of the press for the many kind notices they have given of our contemplated publication.

[From the Raleigh News.]

It is with great pleasure we chronicle the above announcement, because we believe Col. Pool is competent for the task, which is a delicate one, and requires judgment, tact and impartiality.

Col. Pool was himself a prominent actor in many of the scenes he proposes to describe. He was the commander of the Tenth North Carolina Regiment of State Troops, our Artillery Regiment, and some of his companies participated in every battle fought on North Carolina soil.

A brave and distinguished officer himself, he shared with our troops the dangers and privations, as well as the honors and victories of the four years heroic struggle for independence.

Col. Pool is a graceful, vigorous and polished writer, and we trust he may receive sufficient encouragement in this labor of love and patriotism to enable him to extend the sphere of his operations and follow the fortunes of the North Carolina soldiers in the armies of Northern Virginia and of the West.

We believe that Col. Pool's sketches will be the most valuable acquisition to the war history of the State which has been written or is now contemplated, and we appeal to all North Carolinians to aid him in the praiseworthy and important enterprise.

A record of the deeds, valor and heroism of the North Carolina soldiers must be written by a North Carolinian. This is evident from the so-called histories that have thus far appeared—in which there seems to be a studied effort to conceal the exploits of the officers and privates from this State.

Certainly no one would imagine from a perusal of the works thus far published that in some of Lee's most splendid victories North Carolina soldiers enacted a noble and conspicuous part.

[From the Wilmington Journal.]

We welcome every effort made to perpetuate the deeds done by North Carolina soldiers. It will never be an easier matter to put in shape the recollections of the participants in those glorious achievements that challenge the admiration of the world, than it is to-day.

We congratulate North Carolinians everywhere that a gentleman so competent to perform the task has taken upon himself this labor of love. Himself no mean actor in the deeds or careless spectator of the events he seeks to place upon imperishable record, Colonel Pool is well qualified by his habits of life, and by mental culture, and by literary attainments to do full justice to the great subject to which he has so patriotically devoted his declining years.

As we said at the outset, we are very much gratified, not only to see so much interest manifested in our war record, but also to see the shape and direction it is taking.

[From the Raleigh Sentinel.]

The Editors take pleasure in making this announcement as requested, and wish him most sincerely a hearty God-speed in his efforts to do something towards rescuing the deeds of our North Carolina soldiers from undeserved oblivion. None were braver, none were more submissive to authority, none were more consecrated to the great work of defending what they held to be sacred and just, and none performed a more glorious part in the four years of trial, suffering and death. Their memories should be ever cherished and their valor ever celebrated in story and song.

We need a continuous narrative which must necessarily be general in its character. Col. Pool will supply that. Our plan goes into details, and gives the history of ninety-three counties with the names of all the soldiers—these ninety-three historical records being the work of ninety-three different pens.

Colonel Pool is editor of the Newbern Journal of Commerce, is an excellent gentleman, and well qualified for the work he proposes to undertake. We would advise our readers to subscribe to his paper, OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD, that they may get the interesting historical series as they appear.

[From the Tarboro Southerner.]

A LAUDABLE ENTERPRISE.—We have already published in the Southerner an announcement from Stephen D. Pool, late Colonel of the 10th Regiment, North Carolina State Troops, in which he proposes to publish first in newspaper, and subsequently in book form, a series of articles giving the war record of North Carolina, from the election of Lincoln, in November 1860, to the close of the war between the States in May 1865.

The people of North Carolina will receive this information with inexpressible pleasure, being, as it is, a reliable means of preserving to the world the heroic exploits and sacrifices of our home soldiers. Notwithstanding the fact that North Carolina bore more than her proportionate part in the late unhappy struggle and left upon the battle-fields of the war more bleached bones than any other State, yet up to the present time she has been without a proper historian, and the deeds of her gallant soldiers are unrecorded and almost unknown.

It is, therefore, with feelings of the deepest pleasure we see that a gentleman in every way competent, has taken upon himself this labor of love of rescuing from oblivion the record of North Carolina's soldiers in defense of a just and noble cause.

Col. Pool informs us that he will be in Tarboro in a few days to canvass for the work, and to gather material, incidents, &c., &c.

We are sure that he will meet with a most hearty reception and that our section will furnish him with a record of which any might well be proud.

A gay spiritualist may be called a happy medium.

Please inform us who wrote these beautiful lines:

The sweetest things, it seems to me, Are those which hadn't ought to be.

The only effectual knowledge of God is the private experience of the individual soul.

MINOR TOPICS.

To the shooting of the rapids by the Maid of the Mist, and five hundred miles' rafting of an explorer whose name we forget, down the Colorado Canon, must be added the reluctant boating adventure of two boys in Colorado. It borders, to say the least, on the marvellous. Clear Creek, Colorado, descends through a precipitous canon of the same name, four hundred feet per mile, with cascades here and there of twenty feet and more in height. Its curves are sharp and frequent, and towering granite cliffs close it in. On the side of the dangerous stream a reservoir had been constructed, on it was a small skiff. Two little boys named Walker, when in this skiff one day, loosened the fastenings, and before they knew it had drifted out into the current of the main stream. They were powerless. On the boat went. At Blackhawk Rapids it cleared sixty feet at a plunge. Now nearly dashed on some projecting boulder; now barely escaping the rocky sides of some sharp curve, it flew on with seemingly increasing celerity. Over Beaver Falls, thirty feet in height, it shot like an arrow. At the foot of the Falls lie some large boulders, but the boat cleared them, and landed thirty feet beyond. From here no eye saw it and the terrified boys, for one hundred miles. Then it lodged in a drift in the Platte river. A Mr. Walsh, who lives on a farm near the drift where the boat rested, discovered the boys still in the boat, which was nearly full of water and took them to his home. They were restored to their overjoyed parents the following evening, after having accomplished the most perilous journey, in the quickest time, ever before made by any human being who escaped alive. The distance traveled was one hundred and forty miles in two hours.

We get from the London Times, the particulars of the death, heretofore briefly reported by cable, of Queen Victoria's grandson, Prince Frederick William of Hesse. The Princess Alice of Hesse had three children, Ernest, Frederick William and Victoria. The mother had followed one of her children to the door, and during her short absence, Prince Frederick William let a toy, with which he was playing, fall out of the window, and while trying to recover it, he fell a height of twenty feet, to the ground. The Princess, hearing a noise, rushed back, but only in time to see the unhappy child in the air. Her shrieks soon brought assistance, but all efforts were unavailing, and the poor little fellow died about eleven o'clock. He was a weakly child from his birth, but of a lively disposition, and his death is an immense sorrow to his parents, for whom, it is needless to say, the greatest sympathy is felt. Sadness and sorrow come to the rich as well as to the humble poor, and with equal steps death, sudden or through wasting and lingering disease, knocks at the palace and the hovel. The royal mother did not love her child more than thousands of mothers here whose little ones have been taken. Yet from her position the loss comes before the eyes of the world, and a quick response of pity shows how common a chord is struck.

Ashe Donna Piper, with a party of American explorers, has been, for some years, in the interior of Brazil penetrating the river Amazon and its tributaries. When last heard from he was on the Purus, in Bolivia, enthusiastic on the subject of opening the rich uplands of that State to commerce and cultivation. The Purus extends from the Amazon nearly to the borders of Peru, on the Pacific coast, and is one of the remarkable series of tributaries running nearly parallel to each other. Having obtained, with some difficulty the consent of the Bolivian Government, Mr. Piper has been exploring this river ever since 1870. Some time ago a report of his death reached this country, but proved to be untrue. He had explored the river, and had lived on it for one year, accompanied by his wife, among the Indians. In the spring he chartered a schooner and took a number of colonists to settle there. Leaving them on a certain position on the river, the limit of steam navigation, he pushed ahead among the wild Indians of the interior. The time passed for the return of the party, but nothing was heard of them. Soon the rumors came that savages had been seen, dressed in strange costume, and later came the news, deemed reliable, that Mr. Piper and his companions had been murdered by the Ipurana Indians.

Miss Jennie Collins started, in Boston, some few years ago, an institution known as Boffin's Bower. It is an exchange for women, with a work-room, reading-room, and hall for amusements. Mr. James T. Fields generously supplied the books, and the daily and weekly papers were sent gratuitously. Various gentlemen furnished pictures, sewing machines, and gave them aid in other substantial ways. The report of the Bower for the year ending May 30, 1873, has just been issued, and shows much good to have been accomplished by this simple, unostentatious and felicitously named charity. Miss Collins is no believer in the idea that Massachusetts has forty thousand anxious and aimless ones. She is somewhat indignant that

"From February 26, 1872, to May 30, 1873, 760 letters have been received concerning women from distant States and Territories of the far West, and from villages and towns throughout New England including departments of State at Washington, differing in nothing but phraseology, every one implicitly expressing the same idea to the effect that Massachusetts is afflicted with a surplus seventy-five thousand wretched, overworked, half-paid women. She believes that there 'is not one woman in the Commonwealth that is not absolutely needed.' Under this idea she is doing all she can to bring employers and laborers together.

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NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—We take pleasure in chronicling the fact that this new North Carolina enterprise is meeting with unbounded success and favor with our citizens. Let the ball move on and North Carolina will yet have as wealthy and reliable insurance companies, as any State in the Union. If you have not already a policy in this company, we say take one at once and lend your aid to the enterprise.

Hope is like a bad clock, forever striking the hour of happiness, whether it has come or not.

Cholera; the Way to Control it.

More than forty years ago, when it was found that prevention for the Asiatic cholera was easier than cure, the learned doctors of both hemispheres drew up a prescription which was published for working people in the New York Sun, and took the name of the "Sun cholera mixture."

The New York Journal of Commerce, good sound authority, in republishing this prescription, declares that it has seen the remedy in constant use for nearly two score years, and found it to be the best remedy for looseness of the bowels ever yet devised. It is to be commended for several reasons. It is not to be mixed with liquor, and therefore will not be used as an alcoholic beverage; its ingredients are well known among common people, and it will have no prejudice to combat; each of the materials is in equal proportion to the others, and it may therefore be compounded without professional skill; and as the dose is so very small, it may be carried in a tiny vial in the waistcoat pocket, and be always at hand. It is: Tinct. opii, capsici, rhel co., menth pip., campho. Mix the above in equal parts; take ten to thirty drops. In plain terms, take equal parts tincture of opium, red pepper, rhubarb, peppermint and camphor, and mix them for use. In case of diarrhoea, take a dose of ten to twenty drops in three or four teaspoonfuls of water. No one who has this by him, and takes it in time, will ever have the cholera. Even when no cholera is anticipated, it is an excellent remedy for ordinary summer complaint.

An experienced western physician, Dr. Henry Gunoweth, writes to the Louisville Courier-Journal, giving the results of his observations in the treatment of the cholera during the summers of 1849 and '50, and at subsequent periods. One of the first points noted was that there was in many, if not in all cases, an entire suspension of the digestive functions. This was evidenced by the fact that patients often threw up articles of food which had been undigested in their stomachs for twenty-four or thirty-six hours. Acting upon this idea, he is in the habit of prescribing a mustard and salt emetic as preliminary to all other treatment. A teaspoonful of each in a tumbler of warm water is the dose usually employed, and followed by draughts of warm water, frequently repeated until vomiting ensues; if this does not occur, say in a half hour, the patient is required to thrust a finger down the throat and compel the stomach to feel its contents.

Patients are usually found drinking large quantities of water and throwing it up almost as soon as swallowed, with little or no relief to the intense thirst which exists. Dr. G. interdicts its use at once, and after the action of the emetic restricts the patient to small lumps of ice and an occasional teaspoonful of rice or barley water made cold with ice. There is a wide difference between allowing a patient to drink water ad libitum and permitting him to have it only in the form of ice. In the former case nothing short of a pint or half pint at a time will satisfy him, and this so distends the stomach and irritates it that it is promptly rejected, to make room for a fresh supply. The vomiting is thus kept up, and the prostration of the patient goes on.

It matters not whether the patient is found vomiting or not, the emetic should be given the same, as it exercises a beneficial effect in arousing the stomach from a torpid condition to a healthy action; if, after the action of the emetic, the directions as to water, ice, &c., are rigidly enforced, there will rarely be any more vomiting—the thirst rapidly subsides and a long stride has been made in the direction of recovery. To control the diarrhoea, Dr. Gunoweth usually prescribes some mild alterative and astringent, say calomel 1/4 gr., sugar of lead 3 grs., and opium 1/2 gr., to be repeated once in two or three hours until the bowels are checked. While it is a good thing to know of safe, easily obtained remedies for cholera or similar diseases, these should not displace good medical advice, whenever it is obtainable; first to ascertain the exact form of the disease, and next to deal with its various stages and fluctuations.

May 20th, 1775.

The idea that the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was adopted on the 31st of May, 1775, instead of the 20th of the same month, is again agitated by D. R. Goodloe, Esq., of Warren county, in the Raleigh Sentinel. No matter whether the event occurred on the 20th or 31st of May, North Carolina still has the honor of taking the first step in the matter.

We are led to believe from the traditions in this matter that the resolutions known as the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was adopted on the 20th of May, when they happened to be assembled and heard of the battle of Lexington.

These resolutions were hurriedly adopted and eleven days afterwards, on the 31st of the same month, another meeting was held at which more carefully prepared resolutions were adopted.

The people of North Carolina have a strong belief in the declaration of May 20th, 1775, and it will require strong proof to shake that belief.—[Roanoke News.]

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—We are authorized by Hon. C. R. Thomas, says the Daily Times to give notice that he will nominate for appointment as Cadet to the United States Military Academy at West Point, the person who shall pass the best examination therefor. Rev. Geo. W. Neal, Principal of the Newbern Academy, will conduct the examination for applicants, on Monday the 7th day of July next in Newbern.

The applicant must be at the Military Academy not later than the 25th of August 1873.

Papers in the Second Congressional District—of which the applicant must be an actual resident—will please copy.

"Candidates are admitted into the Academy only between the ages of seventeen and twenty-two years, but those who have served at least one year in the regular or volunteer army during the late war, and have been honorably discharged, are eligible up to twenty-four years of age.

"No candidate less than five feet high can be admitted; and he must be proficient in Reading and Writing; in the elements of English Grammar; in Descriptive Geography, particularly of our own Country; in the History of the United States and Arithmetic.

Newbern.

We have been interested in reading a letter in the Baltimore Gazette from a special correspondent who has just visited the lovely town of Newbern, once an "eagles nest." We have only room for the following paragraphs:

There are no imposing or fine buildings here, public or private, there are solid, roomy, comfortable dwellings, but they are without ornamentation and architectural beauty. The town was settled by Swiss and Germans, as early as 1708; and from these people frugality, thrift and simple tastes and habits have descended through generation after generation until the people of the present day are as close in their devotion to business, and as economical in their habits as those of any of the New England towns. One fact will illustrate the frugal simplicity of the people: Before the war there was a great deal of wealth belonging to the town yet there were not over six private carriages owned by the inhabitants. There is preserved here one of the customs of the Old World—whenever one of the more elegant dwellings has surroundings of shubbery, trees, &c., a close board fence shuts it out from the world.

I was astonished to hear that this town was more healthy than those in the centre of the State. Indeed I have been assured by a very intelligent gentleman, who has travelled from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific that he has never yet met with a town in our whole broad country that contained so many aged people in proportion to its population. In strolling through the cemetery and church-yards, I had been struck with the advanced ages recorded on many of the time stained and moss grown tablets. Some of these tablets bore the names of honored men, viz: Stanley, Badger, Wade, Oliver, Hawks, &c.—There were the names of the old Huguenots, Divoux and Guion, the former born at Strasbourg, France, in 1756. This town was at one time called the Athens of North Carolina. Among its distinguished sons we enumerate John Stanly, Hon. Ed. Stanly, late of California; Judge Gaston and his son-in-law Judge Manly, the late Bishop Hawks, of Missouri, and the distinguished Dr. Frank Hawks, divine and author, late of New York. The Hon. Geo. E. Badger, late of Raleigh, was also a native of this place.

The business of the town is advancing, especially in the exportation of cotton.—Before the war it did not ship over 600 bales; last season it handled over 15,000. Naval stores are steadily declining in consequence of the destruction of the pine forests; lumber, shingles and staves are exported largely, and in other industrial interests the town shows commendable activity. There is a steadily increasing export of early vegetables and fruits.

Exciting and Effecting Scene.

In Baltimore, on Saturday, James E. Strong, brought suit in the city court to recover possession of his little boy, who it appears was under the charge of Strong's daughter. The Judge stated that though his sympathies were with the sister of the child, yet the law compelled him to award him to the custody of the father.

The child during the trial had been sitting by his sister's side, and when after the judgment of the court, the father approached to take the boy, his daughter rose up, and, with flashing eyes, dared her father to take the child. There was a general scuffling of feet in court by those pressing forward to witness the scene. In the meantime a man who was said to be Wesley Strong, a nephew of the petitioner snatched up the child and sprang out of the courthouse with it. When the child had reached the street Strong was knocked down and the child taken from him by girls, who ran with it down Fayette street, opposite Barnum's and rushed in one of the lawyer's offices. They soon returned without the child, who was nowhere to be seen. A crowd of people collected. The daughter of Strong, it was said, succeeded in obtaining possession of her brother, but the street was not quieted for an hour or two, although several police officers were busy in keeping the sidewalks clear. The plucky spirit manifested by the sister of the child, and the cries of the latter upon learning that he was to leave his sister, excited the sympathies of the audience, and sensibly affected even the court itself.

The Shah's Jewels.

A Berlin correspondence of the New York Times thus describes the jewelled appearance of the Shah of Persia:

The jewels of the Shah have quite surpassed the reports of their size and value which preceded their owner's arrival. The Treasury of Persia, we all know, was rich, to an incredible richness, with accumulated wealth of the sort; but no one was prepared to see *mortalibus oculis*, a diamond nearly twice the size of the Koh-i-noor, or 'Mountain of Light,' (now in possession of the Queen of England, once Runjeet Sing, the Lion of Lahore's greatest glory,) stuck in front of a man's sword belt, and five diamonds, each larger than that jewel of jewels, *en echelon* up his coat from waist to shoulder. These stones are scarcely cut and do not show as they ought. But they are of surpassing purity. The Shah's sword-belt is a treasure house in itself. The sheath is studded with rubies, emeralds, and diamonds, which shame their setting of purest gold. The front of this sheath is garnished with rows of brilliants instead of lace. The collar and sleeves are crusted with them, and his orders are of the most precious jewels. His spurs splash like sunbeams. All this on the person of a man who has nothing noble in mien or face although he is above the average height of the Indian Mussulman noblesse.

FISK AND HELMBOLD.—A moral, says the Louisville Courier-Journal, can be found occasionally even in a Long Branch letter. Only two summers ago, says one, James Fisk and Helmbold had the most elegant, or rather, most expensive carriages at the Branch. Each afternoon Fisk in his carriage, glittering with varnish and gilt ornaments, drawn by four horses, two black and two white, attracted the attention and shocked the good taste of thousands of those who saw him there. Usually, he was alone, but sometimes that brazen woman who caused his death sat by his side. Everybody looked, but very few were so mean or poor as to do them homage. Helmbold's team was still louder. He was ever seen by the side of his wife, who is a very pretty woman.

Love and Friendship mix like two rivers, the more famous of which, takes away the name of the other.

Testimony From the Battle-Fields.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE

WAR RECORD OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Subscription Price, one Year, \$2.00

Address, STEPHEN D. POOL,

NEWBERN, N. C.

\$250 IN CASH PREMIUMS FOR SUBSCRIBERS

To the Successful County, \$100.

To Memorial Associations, \$50.

To Young Ladies, \$25.

To Little Girls, \$15.

To Little Boys, \$10.

To General Competition, \$50.

\$175 CASH PREMIUMS FOR ARTICLES

Twenty-five Dollars, will be given to the author of the best account of the treatment of Confederate prisoners in any Northern prison during the war.

Fifty Dollars, will be given to the author of the best SERIAL STORY of the WAR. The story to be founded upon incidents which actually occurred, and the scenes to be laid in North Carolina or Virginia. The prominent actors, hero and heroine, to be North Carolinians.

Though these premiums are small, it is hoped they will excite the proper competition, and bring us many well written and interesting accounts of battles; memorials of officers and men; poems; sketches of prison life in Southern and Northern prisons; and stories of the war. All articles sent to compete for these prizes to be the property of

OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD.

New Series. TIME TABLE. To take effect at six o'clock, Saturday, June 14.

Table with columns: STATIONS, MAIL, EXPRESS, and times for various routes.

By Order of President: J. A. SUYDAM, Jr. Gen. Ticket Agent

Richmond and Danville Railroad

CONDENSED TIME TABLE

In effect on and after Sunday, April 21, 1873.

GOING NORTH

Table with columns: STATIONS, MAIL, EXPRESS, and times for Richmond and Danville Railroad.

GOING SOUTH

Table with columns: STATIONS, MAIL, EXPRESS, and times for Richmond and Danville Railroad.

General Freight and Ticket Agent

Engineer and Gen. Superintendent

Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.

N. C. DIVISION AND SALEM BRANCH

CONDENSED TIME TABLE

In effect on and after Monday, March 24, 1873.

GOING NORTH

Table with columns: STATIONS, MAIL, EXPRESS, and times for Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.

GOING SOUTH

Table with columns: STATIONS, MAIL, EXPRESS, and times for Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 7:45 P. M.

connects at Greensboro with Northern branch train

making the quickest time to all Northern cities.

Price of Ticket same as via other routes.

Main trains daily, both ways, over entire length

of road. Express daily between Company shops

and Charlotte (Sundays excepted).

All Passenger trains connect at Greensboro

with trains to and from Richmond.

Hullman Falls connect all night trains between

Charlotte and Richmond.

SALEM BRANCH

On and after 24, 1873, a mixed Passenger and

Freight train will run daily, Sundays excepted,

on the W. N. C. R. R., as follows:

Leave Greensboro, 7:30 A. M.

Arrive Kernersville, 5:10 P. M.

Leave Kernersville, 6:00 A. M.

Arrive Greensboro, 10:30 A. M.

Close connection made at Greensboro with train

to and from the North.

S. E. ALLEN,

General Ticket Agent.

W. H. GREEN, Master of Transportation.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Line.

EASTERN DIVISION

GOING WEST

Table with columns: STATIONS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, and times for Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Line.

Twenty-five Dollars, will be given to the author of the best account of the treatment of Confederate prisoners in any Northern prison during the war.

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