NO. 42

rators' and Executors' Notices at words constitute a line; so that calculate a square in manageria uly calculate a square in manuscript.
Advertisements not marked with the number of inserons dealred, will be continued till forbid and charged acording to these terms. ording to these terms.
Our prices for the printing of Blanks, Handbills, etcare also increased to

A PSALM OF LIFE

WHAT THE HEART OF THE YOUNG MAN SAID BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW

Tell me not, in mournful numbers, Life is but an empty dream For the soul is dead that slumbers, And things are not what they seem. Life is real! Life is earnest!

And the grave is not its goal: Dust thou art, to dust returnest Was not spoken of the soul.

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow, Is our destined end and way; But to act that each to-morrow Find us farther than to-day.

Art is long, and Time is fleeting, And our hearts, though atout and brave Still, like muffled drums, are beating Funeral marches to the grave.

In the world's broad field of battle, In the bivouse of life, Be not like dumb driven catile! Be a hero in the strife!

Trust no Future howe'er pleasant ! Let the dead Past bury its dead ! Act act in the living Present ! Heart within, and GoD o'erhead!

Lives of great men all remird us We can make our lives sublime. And departing, leave behind us Footprints on the sands of time;

Footprints, that perhaps another, Sailing o'er life's solemn main, A forlorn and shipwrecked brother, Seeing, shall take heart again.

Let us, then, be up and doing, With a heart for any fate; Still achieving-still pursuing-Learn to labor and to wait.

Richmond As it Was.

Now that our gallant army is possession of this city, where the iniquitous plans and plots of the leaders of the great rebellion have been developed and put in action, it will be interesting to look back and see Richmond as it was before the war, when the shield of the Union was held over it, and its mistaken and misguided inhabitants were pursuing their avocations under the guardianship of our great and free Government.

Richmond possesses great advantages in its position, its land and water connections, and the character of the surrounding scenery. As capital of the Old Dominion. Situated on the and of a government founded for the the crisis. Simultaneous with his northeastern bank of the James river, express purpose of perpetuating sla- own advance, Sherman's legions went Johnston, and other minor batteries, at the lower falls of that stream, and riety to the appearance of the city, the glorious emblem which should and afford noble sites for architectural have been their pride, and rushed display. The environs contain many madly into the strife which has resultelements of beauty. The river passes ed in their utter humiliation, and the through undulating hills, foams over downfall of their misguided ambition. granite rocks, and embraces numerous green islands in the course. Richmond lies southwest from Washington, at a have met in the capture of the city distance of one hundred miles in a are to be ascribed as much to the charstraight line, and one hundred and acter of the defences which nature and thirty miles by railroad. It is one the rebels have given it, as to the inhundred and sixty-eight miles from competency of our failing generals. In Baltimore, and twenty-two north of the first place, there were five direct

Petersburg. gular blocks. The Capitol, which, from its size and the high ground on which it stands, is the most conspicuous ob. doubly, trebly, and quadruply valuable. which is an elevated plain in the wes- three running to Fredericksburg, to and before it stood, prior to the war, a | Washington, and the West Point road, guished sons of the State in her old City Hall, a fine building in the Doric of the "first families of Virginia" had cratic sway.

Numerous public buildings are scattered through the city. The Penitentiary, which is in the western suburbs, who understood the military art, and is a large edifice, with a front of three hundred feet. There are also the gether with a large armory, 320 feet the citadel and the capital of treason long by 280 in width. Before the re- from falling, he very properly invaded tom house was in course of crection by city from a new point. The termini our Government, for Richmond was a of the railroads running north of the port of entry, and possessed consider- city being already in our hands, and able commerce.

having an aggregate capital of \$2,114 ed him, and advanced steadily and 000, but where are the funds of these surely from the Rapidan to the Chickinstitutions now? Confederate loan, ahominy, and thence to the James rivscrip, and currency, valueless, as rags, er and Petersburg. By this movegold they still possessed was insecure, time, gave the rebels real uneasiness, pidity and the necessities of the robel veteran army in dangerous proximity ments and laid treason's proud capital and hope upon them are a wild mob, flying with unappeasable to the only lines of supplies which had at the feet of a conqueror. Sheridan, panic to some place of shelter they spread through the city, representing | been of use to General Lee, and which | who scattered the legions in the Shen- know not where.





WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

-PERSEVERE.-

TERMS, \$2,00 a year in advance.

HUNTINGDON. PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1865

HOW RICHMOND WAS DEFENDED.

It is proof enough of the strength of

FROM GENERAL GRANT. Details of Sunday Morning's Fight. A DESPERATE ENGAGEMENT

Heroic Gallantry of our Troops. Headquarters Army of the Potomac,

April 2d, 1865. The most important victory the ar my of the Potomac has ever gained in Virginia, was won to-day, and the been trying in vain for months to of this army are to night within a mile and a half of the city, on the

The struggle made by the enemy to retain these works was of a most desperate character, and for the successobtained to-day we are indebted not commanders, but to the overwhelming number and bravery of the troops

that did the work. Orders from an attack on the line east and south of Petersburg by the Sixth and Ninth corps were carried out punctually at daylight, the artillery having been hammering away the greater part of the night along the entire line held by the above corps. Such a furious cannonade has been very seldom heard during the war; not busy tearing it up. even surpassed by that which was heard on the occasion of the mine ox-

The 9th Corps' troops engaged in divisions, and Col. Sam. Harriman's brigade, of the First division.

The charge was made in front of Forts Hell and Rice, on the Jerusalem road, and were so far successful that at 8 o'clock, A. M., we were in possession of the fortifications .- Fort Mahon being most extensive and elabor-

These works contained nineteen guns, some of which were at once opened on the enemy by the mon belonging to infantry regiments.

Just inside or about 100 varde from Fort Mahon was another work to which the rebels retreated, and m which they threw most tive fire among our men, causing them to retire from the northern end, when the robels made a dash, thinking tre had been maimed and shattered.

and the assailants driven back. From this time till late in the afternoon the struggle continued, the enemy using every effort to recover their fort, while our men were deterdearly for. About noon the chances seemed that we should lose it, but soon under Gen. Denham, with Gen. Hamon the ground, and by their timely the enemy to retire.

The fire which rained on the ground ful character, and to stand and see men advance on a run through the very thickest of it, many of them torn had crossed half the distance, was a sight not soon forgotten.

At dark the position of the contestants was the same as during the day .--Gen. Wilcox, with a portion of his di- a crazy man in my room." As soon vision, made an attack in front of Fort as John Quincy could sufficiently con-M'Gilory, near the Appointtox, and trol his laughter to speak, he introdutook part of the line but was soon after forced to retire to his former position, owing to a lack of support.

The loss of the Ninth Corps will reach from 800 to 1,000 in killed. wounded and prisoners, among whom were Gen. Potter, commanding the James and enclosed Petersburg—the groin, but not fatally it is thought; Col. Getchell, of the 31st Maine, severely; Major Zatlin, 31st Maine, severely; Col. Gregg and Lieut. Col. Win-Deep Bottom to Hatcher's Run the slow, 17th New York wounded; Major Morrow, 205th Pennsylvania, lost a leg; Lieut. Alexander, 205th Penn.

> The corps have taken 14 guns about 200 prisoners, and two battle flags. The latter is the 211th Penn

The Sixth corps struck the enemy's line in front of Fort Welch, near the went even beyond it; he took his diary celebrated lead works, and carried them with very slight loss. They at once rushed for the South Side road,

Petersburg, driving the rebels before them across Town Run, and in to their inner li e close to the city They took a large number of pris oners—about two thousand—and some

twenty guns. No attack on the inner line has been made as yet, as the position is a strong one, and will either be defended to the last or evacuated during the night.

The 24th Corps, holding the lines north of Hatcher's Run and south of the Duncan Road, connecting with the 6th Corps on the right, and the 3d outer line of works which we have on the left, advanced at daylight and took the works in their front with James Ewing, farmer Barree overcome, has at last yielded to our slight loss. Over 1,000 prisoners were captured here. These troops were Foster's and Tur-

ner's divisions under General Gibbon. They were supported by the Colored Division of the 25th Corps, but the latter did not get into action.

The 2d Corps, which held the line from the run, a mile and a half east of only to the strategy exercised by our the Boydstown Road, over a mile west of it, delayed advancing until Sheridan, with the 5th Corps, got within supporting distance on the left, when the entire line moved forward carrying the works almost without opposition. Section 1988 will

The enemy was found to have fallen back from this part of the line, owing to the 6th corps cutting them off, they having reached the South Side road early in the afternoon, and being

This of course cut the rebel army in two and the 2 divisions thus caught between the 6th and 2d corps at once stoodacross the South side road towards the action, were the second and third the Appomattox, hoping to be able to ford it and thus escape capture, but J. Henderson, morchant, Henderson it appears they ran against Sheridan made a show of fight.

News to this effect reaching headquarters, the 2d division of the 2d corps was at once sent to flank and, if possible, capture the entire command.

Our loss during the day cannot be given, but it is believed that two thousand will cover them, many valuable officers being among the number, whose names, however, are not obtainable to night.

J. Q. Adams on Tragedy of Othello.

When John Quincy Adams was President, ho was travelling incog. through New York State; and never H. Shearer, stage proprietor, Dublin when the robels made a dash, thinking turough new rork State; and never to recover it entirely, but the guns on having seen Chancellor Kent, conclu-to recover it entirely, but the guns on having seen Chancellor Kent, conclu-John Weight, farmer, Warriorsmark his house quite late in the evening. John Why, farmer, Warriorsmark Jacob Walters, farmer, Morris and without sending up his name was ushered into the library, where the Chancellor was busy reading. He looked up from his book, requested the unknown visitor to be seated, and remined to retain possession of what sumed reading. After looking around

they had fought so hard and paid so for a few minutes, the President addressed the Chancellor, and the follow ing conversation ensued; "I see you after the provisional brigade under have a great many books here," said Gen. Collins, and engineer brigado the President. "Yes." "I see you have Shakspeare" said the President; "have lin's brigade of the sixth corps came you ever read it?" "Yes," "Do you know the moral of Othello?" "Certainarrival saved the gallant men in the ly; every one knows the moral of work, from capture, and again caused Othollo," said the Chancellor. "What is it ?" "Why, to beware of jealousy, etc." "No, sir, you are wrong." "What around this fort was of the most fear. is it then?" said the Chancellor, greatly surprised. "The moral of Othello," said the President, "is that a white woman must not marry a black man." to pieces and lost sight of before they At a doctrine so novel, and a moral so original, the Chancellor concluded that his visitor was an escaped lunatic so he ran to the door, calling, "William! (his son) come up here there is

THE MARRIED LIFE OF JOHN WESLEY. -When Wesley settled, he said, "It fought-well. Gen. Grant concedes to would be more useful to marry." He married a widow, who, through her number of prisoners in our hands would Second division, badly wounded in the | jealousy, led him a life of wretchedness | seem to favor the presumption there and misery. At last his spirit was up, and he wrote to her-"Know me ed to the number engaged. This capand know yourself. Suspect me no tures, in connection with the rebel more; provoke me no more; do not any killed and wounded, do not indicate a longer contend for mastery, for pow- state of things favorable to protracted or, money or praise; be content to resistance. to be a private insignificant person. known and loved by God and me," man, and hangs him. Sometimes a It is not likely that a woman would be man gets tired of society and hange pleased at being recommended to be himself. an insignificant person. After twenty years disquietude, she one day left him. He bore it philosophically. He and put the most pithy entry into it I

ced himself, and the Chancellor then

had some doubts as to his sanity.

THEORE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE MELORE JOBNOFFICE IL W. Lewis Edice of Paula dans

ingh Light Mand Especiate Lifter. POSTERS:

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RIAI LIST April Torm, 1865.

ONE WEEK.

John J. Grove.

ONE WEEK.

Prothonotary's Office; 11. GRAND JURORS. John Benson, farmer, Tod...

Jonathan Brindle, farmer, Hopewell Samuel Bauman, farmer Shirley Benj F Brown, teacher Morris Morris Cutshall, constable Springfield David Clarkson, J. P. Cassville Nicholas Cresswell, farmer Alexandria Richart Chilcoat farmer Union Jacob Eastep, laborer Union Jacob Fouse, farmer Walker Samuel Foster, miller Porter Isaac Gorsuch, blacksmith Brady Hugh Jackson, farmer Jackson George Long, blacksmith Penn James McCall farmer Henderson Christian Miller, farmer Case lei Joseph M Coy, farmer Walker David Phesant, farmer Union David Phosait, Jarinot January David Stever, farmer Cassyille W Vantries, merchant Warriorsmark James Kyler, farmer Huntingdon

William Lewis, printer Huntingdon John Anderson, Sr., farmer Penn TRAVERSE JURORS -FIRST WEEK. W. Addleman, farmer, Warriorsmark Brice Blair, gentleman, Dublin

Henry, Beers, farmer, Cromwell Levi Clabangh, "Warriorsmark David Corkle, blacksmith, Union Washington Cesan, farmer, Tell Luden Dean, Union Joseph Douglass, merchant, Walker Alexander Dufield, farmer, Tells odd

G. Pulton,
Abednego Grazier,
Warriorsm'k
John Hamilton, foreman, Union! D. P. Henderson, laborer, Franklin of the Benjamin Heffner, farmer, Walker Francis Holder, blacksmith, Brady Mordecai Henry, farmer, West. John Hagan, shoemaker, Barree (ed) a) Daniel Harris, carpenter, Penn it appears they ran against Sheridan Honry Hertsler, mill wright, Shirley and putting on a bold appearance Samuel Hetrick, farmer, Henderson

Daniel Kinch, Warriorsmark John Kyler, Clay Miles Lewis, West Joseph Logan, blacksmith, Barroe James Lee farmer, Jackson William Moore, merchant Wester done Charles McCarthy farmer, Claymon will George Miller, ... "Unionggarden John Numer, "Henderson,

Joseph Oburn John Piper, jr. carpedter, Alexandria Amos Pheasgnt, farmer, Union Jesse Peterson, "Dublin William Rexp clerk, Union Henry C. Robison, farmer: Dubling bus Charles Steel, Carpenter, Union Benjamin E. Stitt, farmer, Dublin

Richard Silverthorn, farmer, Dublin Richard Silverthorn, farmer, Telf William Swoope, farmer, Cromwell Robert Speer, clerk, Porter Samuel Wigton, farmer, Franklin John Weston, farmer, Union June Monte

LADIES SHOULD READ NEWSPAPERS. -It is a great mistake, in female education, to keep a young lady's time and attention devoted to the fashionable literature of the day. It you would qualify her for conversation you must give her something to talk about give her education with this actual world and its transpiring ovents. Urga her to read the newspapers and bacome familiar with the present character and improvement of cur race. History is of some importance; but the past world is dead, and we have nothing to do with it. Our thoughts and our concerns should, be for the present world, to know what it is, and, improve the condition of it. Let her have an intelligent opinion, and be able to sustain an intelligent conversation, concerning the mental, moral political and religious improvement of our times. Let the gilded annals and poems of the centre table be kept part of the time covered with weekly and daily journals. Let the whole familymen, women and children read the newspapers. Godey.

New Whether it was because they. could not or did not wish to do others! wise, it is evident the rebels have them "unsurpassed valor." "The large. were exceptions, for it is disproportion.

esistance.
Sometimes society gets tired of a

-What was Eve made for ? Adam, Express Company .- Old Colony Memo-

That is why she got on such a fast

It has been ascertained that an every met with in a diary: "Non eam re liqui, non demisi, non revocabo," which boys, soon after entering Richmond. which they reached about 9 o'clock, may be translated thus: "I did not found that gone apple tree, but on and in a very short time several miles leave her; I did not send her away; I looking for your he was not to be found, of it were torn up and destroyed. shan't send for her back." And so on: "The boys took, possession f it were torn up and destroyed. shan't send for her back." And so die the reupon the boys took, po they then moved on down toward ded the married life of John Wester. of the said tree for future use.

VOL XX. various Christian sects, and there are had hitherto been unapproached and andoah, at one fell blow broke the two Jewish places of worship. Among unattacked. Our readers are familiar Richmond, Danville and Lynchburg. the educational institutions which ex. with the victorious march which pla- road, at Burksvillo station; an army isted in the city may be noted the ced our army before Petersburg. Rich- struck it below Petersburg, and caval-Richmond College, St. Vincent's Col. mond, when Grant passed so near it, ry and infantry together engaged the lege, and the Medical Department of was too well fortified for even an army whole rebel army in the flank while Hampden and Sydney College. The

rebellion Richmond had rapidly increased in population and business. The James river and Kanawha canal railroad system of Tennessee and Georgia. The James river is navigable for vessels of ten feet draught to the three miles. Constant communication all the products of Virginia, and the exports of the port were immense. the United States. An immense water power was derived from the James

nent of the war. Such was Richmond as it flourished very, and as the seat of which they

THE STRATEGY OF GRANT AND LEE. The difficulties which our armies lines of railroad which it was impormany others, which rendered them south were the Woldon and the Danbecause the territory through which the whole duration of the rebellion. When a commander was appointed was determined that neither rebel opposition, talent, nor his own tardiness There were three banks in the city, the approaches to which they beckon-

such as the Army of the Potomac- our reserve forces captured the point city is supplied with river water, to attempt to storm it. A seasoned of dispute and three years' yearning. which is forced into three large reser- army stood around a living wall and The news despatches furnish the so voirs, holding a million of gallons each. behind it lay railroads which it could quel. For a number of years prior to the easily protect. So Grant-victorious Grant-directed his march to Petersburg, and at the time, no doubt, hoped the rebel works around Richmond, to that the wily Lee-abler for the fine say that since last June a well-appointerminated and the Richmond and practice three years of our unsuccess- ted army, true and tried, under an able Petersburg and Richmond and Fred. ful campaigning had given him-would leader, has lain inactive before them. pricksburg Railroads connected there, fail to reach that vital point before When Grant advanced on Petersburg, forming part of the great Southern him. But Loe was there too soon. he captured the entrenchments which mail line; the Central Railroad exten- He woll knew the value of the town- had been built with care, two years victorious arms, and the great portion ded westward into the heart of the how it preserved through the Woldon before, for the special object of a stub-State, and the Danville road, running Railroad his line to Wilmington, the born defence. But our sudden advent southwestward, connected with the great blockade-running port and the found them ill garrisoned, and the Southwest side. whole of the Southern coast States, and advance of Lee's armies were obliged how via Danville and Lynchburg, it to construct hasty works, at which duopened to him a great field of supplies ring the past year they have constantwharves of the city, and those of fif. on the whole Southwest of the Mississ- ly worked, until they were count to. teen feet draught can come within ippi. Consequently, after the battle of if not better, than those they had lost. was kept up with Philadelphia and to carry his entronchments by storm, mond, and without it the latter city ers, and with Baltimore and Norfolk a parallel line with ourselves, for Pe- ly, the greatest solicitude and skill by daily steamboats. The central po- tersburg, whither he knew we were were exercised. The Southside Railmanufactories. The principal things could be in any way spared. This turnpike and Fredericksburg railroad, ironware. The flour product was tre- Richmond he had his fair fame as a works, all bristling with guns and ocrels reached an almost incredible fig. preserve it by victory. The city to the last. Around the city, com ire. In 1854 the population amount- in itself was nothing. A little insig. manding every approach, were Forte ed to 32,389 souls, of whom 19,282 were nificant town it was, nothing more. Lee, Johnston, Longstreet, French

behind walls they deemed impregna-Though the Virginia army was held back at Cold Harbor, while the Army et road to Boone's pike was fortified, of the Tennessee remained quietly before Atlanta, yet similar expedients The city is regularly laid in rectan- tant for us to cut before we could poss- obtained success in each case. Flankess the city, and from these branched ing captured both Cold Harbor and Atlanta, and then commenced those bold moves, albeit one on a grander ject in the place, is built in a public since they penetrated every part of the scale than the other. Grant shot out square on Capitol Hill, the summit of Southern country. On the north were over the enemy's country—so did Gen Sherman. In miles Sherman towered tern portion of the city. It is fronted Gordonsville, Charlottesville, and by over Grant, but in results his bold exwith a fine portice of Ionic columns, way of Culpoper to Alexandria and pedition was really secondary. Grant sat down before Petersburg and held splendid monument with bronze stat. which was of but little value except Lee there, as in a vice, until his railnes of Washington and other distin- as a feeder to the other two. On the roads were cut and destroyed one by one, the whole of the valuable ports days of loyalty and honor. In an an- ville roads. The first three were easily closed, and the weakened rebel armies gle of Capitol Square also stands the cut by our forces, as they were in the driven like welves into a pen, to be line of approach from the Potomac, prepared for either submission or style. This quarter of Richmond was and, anyhow, would afford but little slaughter. Quietly he sat there. Gen the fashionable quarter. Here the scions support to the garrison of the city, Sherman meantime marching on, Lee soon found his supplies growing slim their mansions, and held their aristo- they passed was likely to be in our from a diminished field, and he had at possession, and was so during almost last to appeal to the citizens of the narrow limits of a part of North Carolina and a part of Virginia for food for his shaggy soldiers. When at last his last base was threatened, even though he had tried to prevent it as General court house, the jail, a theatre, an or even in the execution of evident and in chief of all the rebel armies; when phan asylum, and a Masonic Hall, to- necessary movements should prevent our left spread over the Weldon road, and nestled too closely to his last thread of life, the Southside; when bellion broke out a handsome new cus the hitherto untrodden and defiant even that was in daily danger from the advance cavalry of Sherman and Sheridan of the Valley, for both of daily encroached upon them. It is whom Grant had waited, and who useless to attempt to describe in detail killed. therefore useless, he despised them and had slowly and surely borne down on the works around Petersburg, named him, he chose to attempt to break our after Memminger, Mason, Wise, Yan lines at Fort Steadman and save him- cey, Gordon, and Slidell, and twenty self from defeat and Richmond from other rebel magnates. Suffice it to say sylvania. capture. He felt the blow—the terri- that they were strong, admirably conble final blow-impending, and strove trived, a perfect labyrinth, bristling have vainly attempted to represent ment, which at once revealed his fit- to avert it by some bold and desperate works exist now, but are no longer money at their counters, and what ness for his place, and, for the first move. But he failed, and his very rebel, for our boys in blue swarme failure only hastened the visitation over them, amid rebel shot and shell, for it was a tempting bait to the cu- he placed a powerful, disciplined, and that hurled him from his entrench- and those who lavished so much care

Cold Harkor, when our army, failing | Petersburg was the bulwark of Rich-New York by means of ocean steam flanked them, he marched almost in was valueless militarily. Consequentsition of Richmond made it a depot for hastening. He arrived there, unfor- road, near the terminus of our extreme tunately for the poor fellows who have left, was carefully fortified for miles, been maimed and killed in the battles and a garrison constantly kept watch Tobacco, grain, and flour were the that have since taken place, and met and ward over the works. From this chief articles of trade. Of tobacco, us with heavy earthworks. Here com- point all the way to the James, thence huge quantities were sent to all parts of menced a strategical contest between along that river to the city: thence Europe, as well as distributed through | Grant and Lee, unequal in some senses, along the Mechanicsville turnpike to it may be, but nevertheless pointing | Mechanicsville, on the Chickahominy to our success sooner or later. Lee | -a town immortalized in the seven river, and was taken advantage of felt this also, and day by day valuable days' Peninsular campaign-thence to work the machinery of mills and property was removed South when it along Brook Run to the Deep run produced were tobacco, cotton, and was all visible to Grant. When he and along these roads to the city, was woolen goods, paper, machinery, and entered on the expedition against one continuous line of beleaguering mendous. At times the number of bar, general to preserve, and he could only cupied by troops ready to defend them white persons, 10,889 slaves, and 2,223 The rebels could find, at the time he Hill, Davis, Randolph, Jackson, and free persons of color. The population advanced, numberless places which Winder, varying in distance from the had, however, reached a much larger could be made quite as strong, quite city from one to five miles. They figure at the time of the commence- as useful to them. General Sherman's were the lunettes of an uninterrupted present army was then far away in line of works, indeed, a triple line, for Tennessee, seemingly separated from there were three lines at intervals of under the protection of our national the Army of the Potomac by ton half a mile. Forts Randolph, Jackson the great State of Virginia, it was the flag; so was it when its infatuated in thousand difficulties of water and land and Hill, disputed an advance over the centre at which gathered all the in- habitants, carried away by the blind- and robel lines of battle. But his Chickahominy at Mechanicsville, and tellect, the wealth, the prosperity of ing visions of Southern independence mind was a military one, and equal to the numerous bridges above and below forth to attempt a task, hard and un- glared at invaders marching along the at the head of tide water, it rests upon hoped their city would acquire new certain in its front, while he through "Southside." These forts were all on several hills, which give a pleasing va- fame, tore down and trampled upon an unknown and untried country, the north and west. On the east were stretched out to reach the robellion's the works that barred McClellan's adheart. Both marched on, one south vance along the York River railroad. towards Atlanta, the other south to- and the Williamsburg stage road, and wards Spottsylvania and the storied were so fatal to our progress at Soven banks of the Chickahominy. Both, by Pines, Fair Oaks and Savage Station force and strategy, pressed the rebel The Charles city road was defended cohorts back, back, until they halted by redoubt after redoubt, rendered almost impregnable by the White Oak Swamp, which stretches all along to the east of the city. The New Markand from the pike the great corden curved till it struck the river, above Dutch Gap. Here the James was ob structed with everything that ingenuity could suggest, and with so much effect that an expedition by our navy against the city seems to have never been thought of but once, and that before the placing of the obstructions .-A short distance north of the end of this chain, Fort Darling was erected on the bluffs, and was but once attack. ed by us in the momorable Peninsular campaign, when the iron or tin clad Galena is said to have been pierced by every descending shot that struck her Below this fort and pear the obstructions was Fort Rhett, which stood at the beginning of a continuous line of earthworks to Falling Creek, striking it about seven miles southwest of the

city. The creek formed one side of a lozenge, the rise of its convexity distant about two miles from the similar rise of the works. These works overlooked what is significantly called the 'Valley of Death"-called so for some unknown reason for hundreds of years. Another chain followed the line of the whole system having the form of a string with two loops in it, another string pendant to one of them. From works were opposed by our own which with guns, and ominous of death. The