

# The Huntingdon Journal

VOL. 10.

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1875.

NO. 18.

## The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, J. A. NASH, PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office in New Journal Building, Fifth Street.

The HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & CO., at \$2.00 per annum, in advance, or \$2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and 25¢ if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid. No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS per line for the first insertion, SEVEN AND A HALF CENTS for the second, and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions.

Regular quarterly and yearly business advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

3 mo	6 mo	9 mo	1 yr	2 mo	6 mo	9 mo	1 yr
1 inch	2 50	4 50	5 50	1 50	3 00	4 50	5 50
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00	2 00	5 00	7 00	8 00
3 "	7 00	10 00	13 00	2 50	6 00	8 00	10 00
4 "	9 00	12 00	15 00	3 00	7 00	9 00	11 00

Local notices will be inserted at FIFTEEN CENTS per line for each and every insertion.

All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, all party announcements, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged 75 CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must send their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectible when the advertisement is inserted.

JOBS PRINTING OF every kind in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.

Hand-bills, Cards, Pamphlets, Ac., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

## Professional Cards.

S. T. BROWN, J. W. BAILEY.

**BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law.** Office, 2nd door east of First National Bank. Prompt personal attention will be given to all legal business entrusted to their care, and to the collection and remittance of claims. Jan. 7, 1871.

H. W. BUCHANAN, D. S. J. GEORGE, M. R. C. P. D. S.

**BUCHANAN & GEORGE, SURGEON DENTISTS.** 228 Penn St., HUNTINGDON, Pa. Jan. 17, 75.

**CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law.** Office, 111, 3d Street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap.12, 75.]

**D. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, Office,** 1075, 7th St. Professional services to the community. Office, No. 123 Washington street, corner east of the Catholic Parsonage. [Jan. 17, 75.]

**EDBURN & COOPER, Civil and Mining Engineers.** Surveys, Plans and estimates for the construction of Water Works, Railroads and Bridges, Surveys and Plans of Mines for working, Ventilation, Drains, Ac. [Jan. 17, 75.]

**GEO. B. ORLADY, Attorney-at-Law.** Office, 2nd door east of Chesney's Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.17, 75.]

**J. GREENE, Dentist, Office** removed to Lester's new building, Hill Street, Huntingdon. [Jan. 4, 71.]

**L. ROBB, Dentist, Office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 120, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.12, 71.]**

**HUGH NEAL, ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.** Cor. Smithfield Street and Eighth Avenue, PITTSBURGH, PA. Second Floor City Bank. Feb. 17, 75.

**H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law.** Office, No. 1, Hill Street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.17, 71.]

**J. FRANKLIN SCHOOK, Attorney-at-Law.** Office, 229 Hill Street, corner of Court House Square. [Dec. 4, 72.]

**J. SYLVANUS HIAIR, Attorney-at-Law.** Office, Hill Street, Huntingdon, Pa. [Jan. 17, 75.]

**J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law.** Office, 229 Hill Street, corner of Court House Square. [Dec. 4, 72.]

**J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law.** Office, 229 Hill Street, corner of Court House Square. [Dec. 4, 72.]

**L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law.** Office, 229 Hill Street, corner of Court House Square. [Dec. 4, 72.]

**K. ALLEN LOVELL, J. HALL MUSSEY.** Office, 229 Hill Street, corner of Court House Square. [Dec. 4, 72.]

**LOVELL & MUSSEY, Attorneys-at-Law.** Office, 229 Hill Street, corner of Court House Square. [Dec. 4, 72.]

**R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law.** Office, 229 Hill Street, corner of Court House Square. [Dec. 4, 72.]

**S. E. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law.** Office, 229 Hill Street, corner of Court House Square. [Dec. 4, 72.]

**WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law.** Office, 229 Hill Street, corner of Court House Square. [Dec. 4, 72.]

**Hotels.**

**WASHINGTON HOUSE,** Corner of Seventh and Penn Streets, HUNTINGDON, PA.

**LEWIS RICHTER, PROPRIETOR.** Permanent or transient boarders will be taken at this house on the following terms: Single meals 25 cents; regular boarders \$15 per month. Aug. 12, 1874.

**MORRISON HOUSE,** OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT HUNTINGDON, PA.

**J. H. CLOVER, Prop.** April 5, 1871-75.

**Miscellaneous.**

**H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor,** No. 813 Millin Street, West Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [Oct. 6, 72.]

**COME TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE FOR YOUR JOB PRINTING.**

If you want sale bills, if you want letter heads, if you want visiting cards, if you want business cards, if you want blanks of any kind, if you want envelopes neatly printed, if you want anything printed in a workmanlike manner, and at very reasonable rates, leave your orders at the above named office.

1775. APRIL 19TH. 1875.

## One Hundred Years Ago.

### Concord--Lexington.

#### AN ORATION DELIVERED AT CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS, ON THE ONE-HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY OF "CONCORD FIGHT," BY GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

We are fortunate that we behold this day. The heavens bend benignly over, our hearts blossom with renewed life, and our earths beat joyfully together with one emotion of filial gratitude and patriotic exaltation.

Citizens of a great, free and prosperous country come hither to honor the men and fathers who on this spot and upon this day a hundred years ago struck the first blow in the contest which made that country independent. Here beneath the hills they trod, by the peaceful river on whose shores they dwelt, amidst the fields they sowed and reaped, proudly recalling their virtues and their valor.

They come to tell their story, to try manhood by their lofty standard to know if we are their worthy children; and, standing reverently where they stood and fought and died, to swear before God and each other, in the words of him upon whom in our day the spirit of the Revolutionary fathers visibly descended, that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.

This ancient town, with its neighbors who share its glory, has never failed fitly to commemorate this great day of its history. Fifty years ago, while some soldiers of the Concord fight were yet living—twenty five years ago, while still a few venerable survivors lingered—with prayer and eloquence and song, you recounted the pious war. But the last living link with the Revolution has long been broken—

Great events and a mightier struggle have absorbed our own generation. Yet we who stand here to-day have a sympathy with the men at the old North Bridge which those who preceded us here at earlier celebrations could not know. With them was a new and a traditional. So swift and vast had been the change and the development of the country that the Revolutionary clash of arms was already vague and unreal, and Concord and Lexington seemed to them almost as remote and historic as Archa and Sempach.

When they assembled to celebrate this day they saw a little group of tottering old men, eyes full of tears, and white hair, and white hair that fluttered in the wind; they saw a few venerable relics of a vanished age, whose pride was that before living memory they had been minute men of American Independence. But with us how changed! War is no longer a tradition, half forgotten, whose memory it has ravaged how many of our homes! It has wrong how many of the hearts before me! North and South we know the pang. Our common liberty is consecrated by a common sorrow. We do not count around us a few feeble veterans of the contest, but we are girt with a cloud of witnesses. We are surrounded everywhere by multitudes in the vigor of their prime—behold them here to-day sharing in these pious and peaceful rites, the honored citizens, legislators, magistrates—yes, the Chief Magistrate of the Republic—whose glory it is that they were minute men of American liberty and union. These men of to-day interpret to us with restless eloquence the men of the past. We understand the Now, if never before we understand the Revolution. Now we know the secret of those old hearts and homes. We can measure the sacrifice, the courage, the devotion, for we have seen them all. Green hills of Concord, broad fields of Middlesex, that heard the voice of Hancock and Adams, you heard also the call of Lincoln and Andrew, and your Land and Whitner, your Prescott and Ripley and Melvin, have revealed to us more truly the Davis and the Buttrick, the Hosmer and the Parker, of a hundred years ago.

The story of this old town is the history of New England. It shows us the people and the institutions that have made the American Republic. Concord was the first settlement above water level. It was planted directly from the mother country, and was what was called a mother stock, the parent of other settlements throughout the wilderness. It was a military post in King Philip's war, and two hundred years ago—just a century before the minute men whom we commemorate—the militia of Middlesex was organized as a minute men against the Indians. It is a Concord tradition that in these stern days, when the farmer tilled these fields at the risk of his life, Mary Shepard, a girl of fifteen, was watching on one of the hills for the savages, while her brothers threshed in the barn. Suddenly the Indians appeared, she fled, and carried her away. In the night while the savages slept, she untied a horse which they had stolen, slipped a saddle on under the head of one of her captives, mounted, fled, swam the Nashua river, and rode through the forest home. Mary Shepard was the true ancestor of the Concord matrons who share the fame of this day—of Mrs. James Burdett, of the Widow Brown, of Mrs. Amos Wood and Hannah Burns, and the other faithful women whose self-command and ready wit and energy on this great morning show that the mothers of New England were like the fathers, and that equally in both their children may reverence their own best virtues.

A little later than Philip's war, one hundred and eighty-six years ago last night, while some of the first settlers of Massachusetts Bay still lingered, when the news came that King James the Second had been dethroned, a company marched from this town and joined that general uprising of the Colony; which the next day, this very day, with old Simon Brant at its head, deposed Sir Edmund Andros, the King's Governor, and restored the ancient charter of the Colony. We demand only the traditional rights of Englishmen, said the English nobles, as they seated William and Mary upon the throne. We ask nothing more, said the freemen of Concord, as they helped to dissolve royal government in America, and returned to their homes. Eighty-five years later the first Provincial Congress, which had been called to meet at Concord—also for any reason the General Court at Salem should be obstructed—assembled in the old meeting-house on the 11th of October, 1774, the first independent Legislature in Massachusetts and America; and from hour to hour this the old mother town has never forgotten the words nor forsaken the faith of the Revolution which had been proclaimed here six weeks before—

"No danger shall affright, no difficulties intimidate us; and in support of our rights we are called to encounter even death, we are yet undaunted, sensible that our father the too soon who have done his life in support of the laws and liberties of his country."

But the true glory of Concord, as of New England, was the town-meeting, the nursery of American Independence. When the Revolution began, of the eight millions of people then living in Old England, only 100,000 were voters; while in New England the great mass of free male adults were electors—and they had been so from the landing at Plymouth.

Here in the wilderness the settlers were forced to govern themselves. They could not constantly refer and appeal to another authority twenty miles away through the woods. Every day brought its duty that must be done before sunset. Roads must be made, schools built, young men trained to arms against the savages and the wildcat, taxes must be laid and collected for all common purposes, preaching must be maintained, and who could know the time, the means and the necessity so well as the community itself? Thus each town was a little and a perfect republic, as well as a school of the New England wilderness as the Swiss cantons among the Alps.

No other practicable human institution has been devised or conceived to secure the just ends of local government so felicitous as the town-meeting. It brought together the rich and the poor, the good and the bad, and gave character, eloquence and moral leadership full and free play. It enabled superior experience and sagacity to govern, and virtue and intelligence alone as rulers by divine right. The Tories called the resolution for committees of correspondence the source of the rebellion; but it was only a correspondence of town-meetings. From that correspondence came the confederation of the colonies, and on Monday, the 17th of April, the committee of safety ordered part of the stores deposited there to be removed to Sudbury and Groton, and the cannon to be secreted.

On Tuesday, the 18th, Gage, who had decided to send a force to Concord to destroy the stores, picked the road from Boston to Concord, and the route of the intended march from spreading into the country. But the very air was electric. In the tension of the popular mind every sound and sight was significant. It was part of Gage's plan to seize Hancock and Adams, who were at Lexington, and on the evening of the 18th the committee of safety at Cambridge sent out a party of men to reconnoiter the route.

On Monday, the 17th of April, the committee of safety ordered part of the stores deposited there to be removed to Sudbury and Groton, and the cannon to be secreted. On Tuesday, the 18th, Gage, who had decided to send a force to Concord to destroy the stores, picked the road from Boston to Concord, and the route of the intended march from spreading into the country. But the very air was electric. In the tension of the popular mind every sound and sight was significant. It was part of Gage's plan to seize Hancock and Adams, who were at Lexington, and on the evening of the 18th the committee of safety at Cambridge sent out a party of men to reconnoiter the route.

On Monday, the 17th of April, the committee of safety ordered part of the stores deposited there to be removed to Sudbury and Groton, and the cannon to be secreted. On Tuesday, the 18th, Gage, who had decided to send a force to Concord to destroy the stores, picked the road from Boston to Concord, and the route of the intended march from spreading into the country. But the very air was electric. In the tension of the popular mind every sound and sight was significant. It was part of Gage's plan to seize Hancock and Adams, who were at Lexington, and on the evening of the 18th the committee of safety at Cambridge sent out a party of men to reconnoiter the route.

On Monday, the 17th of April, the committee of safety ordered part of the stores deposited there to be removed to Sudbury and Groton, and the cannon to be secreted. On Tuesday, the 18th, Gage, who had decided to send a force to Concord to destroy the stores, picked the road from Boston to Concord, and the route of the intended march from spreading into the country. But the very air was electric. In the tension of the popular mind every sound and sight was significant. It was part of Gage's plan to seize Hancock and Adams, who were at Lexington, and on the evening of the 18th the committee of safety at Cambridge sent out a party of men to reconnoiter the route.

On Monday, the 17th of April, the committee of safety ordered part of the stores deposited there to be removed to Sudbury and Groton, and the cannon to be secreted. On Tuesday, the 18th, Gage, who had decided to send a force to Concord to destroy the stores, picked the road from Boston to Concord, and the route of the intended march from spreading into the country. But the very air was electric. In the tension of the popular mind every sound and sight was significant. It was part of Gage's plan to seize Hancock and Adams, who were at Lexington, and on the evening of the 18th the committee of safety at Cambridge sent out a party of men to reconnoiter the route.

On Monday, the 17th of April, the committee of safety ordered part of the stores deposited there to be removed to Sudbury and Groton, and the cannon to be secreted. On Tuesday, the 18th, Gage, who had decided to send a force to Concord to destroy the stores, picked the road from Boston to Concord, and the route of the intended march from spreading into the country. But the very air was electric. In the tension of the popular mind every sound and sight was significant. It was part of Gage's plan to seize Hancock and Adams, who were at Lexington, and on the evening of the 18th the committee of safety at Cambridge sent out a party of men to reconnoiter the route.

On Monday, the 17th of April, the committee of safety ordered part of the stores deposited there to be removed to Sudbury and Groton, and the cannon to be secreted. On Tuesday, the 18th, Gage, who had decided to send a force to Concord to destroy the stores, picked the road from Boston to Concord, and the route of the intended march from spreading into the country. But the very air was electric. In the tension of the popular mind every sound and sight was significant. It was part of Gage's plan to seize Hancock and Adams, who were at Lexington, and on the evening of the 18th the committee of safety at Cambridge sent out a party of men to reconnoiter the route.

On Monday, the 17th of April, the committee of safety ordered part of the stores deposited there to be removed to Sudbury and Groton, and the cannon to be secreted. On Tuesday, the 18th, Gage, who had decided to send a force to Concord to destroy the stores, picked the road from Boston to Concord, and the route of the intended march from spreading into the country. But the very air was electric. In the tension of the popular mind every sound and sight was significant. It was part of Gage's plan to seize Hancock and Adams, who were at Lexington, and on the evening of the 18th the committee of safety at Cambridge sent out a party of men to reconnoiter the route.

On Monday, the 17th of April, the committee of safety ordered part of the stores deposited there to be removed to Sudbury and Groton, and the cannon to be secreted. On Tuesday, the 18th, Gage, who had decided to send a force to Concord to destroy the stores, picked the road from Boston to Concord, and the route of the intended march from spreading into the country. But the very air was electric. In the tension of the popular mind every sound and sight was significant. It was part of Gage's plan to seize Hancock and Adams, who were at Lexington, and on the evening of the 18th the committee of safety at Cambridge sent out a party of men to reconnoiter the route.

On Monday, the 17th of April, the committee of safety ordered part of the stores deposited there to be removed to Sudbury and Groton, and the cannon to be secreted. On Tuesday, the 18th, Gage, who had decided to send a force to Concord to destroy the stores, picked the road from Boston to Concord, and the route of the intended march from spreading into the country. But the very air was electric. In the tension of the popular mind every sound and sight was significant. It was part of Gage's plan to seize Hancock and Adams, who were at Lexington, and on the evening of the 18th the committee of safety at Cambridge sent out a party of men to reconnoiter the route.

On Monday, the 17th of April, the committee of safety ordered part of the stores deposited there to be removed to Sudbury and Groton, and the cannon to be secreted. On Tuesday, the 18th, Gage, who had decided to send a force to Concord to destroy the stores, picked the road from Boston to Concord, and the route of the intended march from spreading into the country. But the very air was electric. In the tension of the popular mind every sound and sight was significant. It was part of Gage's plan to seize Hancock and Adams, who were at Lexington, and on the evening of the 18th the committee of safety at Cambridge sent out a party of men to reconnoiter the route.

On Monday, the 17th of April, the committee of safety ordered part of the stores deposited there to be removed to Sudbury and Groton, and the cannon to be secreted. On Tuesday, the 18th, Gage, who had decided to send a force to Concord to destroy the stores, picked the road from Boston to Concord, and the route of the intended march from spreading into the country. But the very air was electric. In the tension of the popular mind every sound and sight was significant. It was part of Gage's plan to seize Hancock and Adams, who were at Lexington, and on the evening of the 18th the committee of safety at Cambridge sent out a party of men to reconnoiter the route.

On Monday, the 17th of April, the committee of safety ordered part of the stores deposited there to be removed to Sudbury and Groton, and the cannon to be secreted. On Tuesday, the 18th, Gage, who had decided to send a force to Concord to destroy the stores, picked the road from Boston to Concord, and the route of the intended march from spreading into the country. But the very air was electric. In the tension of the popular mind every sound and sight was significant. It was part of Gage's plan to seize Hancock and Adams, who were at Lexington, and on the evening of the 18th the committee of safety at Cambridge sent out a party of men to reconnoiter the route.

On Monday, the 17th of April, the committee of safety ordered part of the stores deposited there to be removed to Sudbury and Groton, and the cannon to be secreted. On Tuesday, the 18th, Gage, who had decided to send a force to Concord to destroy the stores, picked the road from Boston to Concord, and the route of the intended march from spreading into the country. But the very air was electric. In the tension of the popular mind every sound and sight was significant. It was part of Gage's plan to seize Hancock and Adams, who were at Lexington, and on the evening of the 18th the committee of safety at Cambridge sent out a party of men to reconnoiter the route.

On Monday, the 17th of April, the committee of safety ordered part of the stores deposited there to be removed to Sudbury and Groton, and the cannon to be secreted. On Tuesday, the 18th, Gage, who had decided to send a force to Concord to destroy the stores, picked the road from Boston to Concord, and the route of the intended march from spreading into the country. But the very air was electric. In the tension of the popular mind every sound and sight was significant. It was part of Gage's plan to seize Hancock and Adams, who were at Lexington, and on the evening of the 18th the committee of safety at Cambridge sent out a party of men to reconnoiter the route.

On Monday, the 17th of April, the committee of safety ordered part of the stores deposited there to be removed to Sudbury and Groton, and the cannon to be secreted. On Tuesday, the 18th, Gage, who had decided to send a force to Concord to destroy the stores, picked the road from Boston to Concord, and the route of the intended march from spreading into the country. But the very air was electric. In the tension of the popular mind every sound and sight was significant. It was part of Gage's plan to seize Hancock and Adams, who were at Lexington, and on the evening of the 18th the committee of safety at Cambridge sent out a party of men to reconnoiter the route.

On Monday, the 17th of April, the committee of safety ordered part of the stores deposited there to be removed to Sudbury and Groton, and the cannon to be secreted. On Tuesday, the 18th, Gage, who had decided to send a force to Concord to destroy the stores, picked the road from Boston to Concord, and the route of the intended march from spreading into the country. But the very air was electric. In the tension of the popular mind every sound and sight was significant. It was part of Gage's plan to seize Hancock and Adams, who were at Lexington, and on the evening of the 18th the committee of safety at Cambridge sent out a party of men to reconnoiter the route.

On Monday, the 17th of April, the committee of safety ordered part of the stores deposited there to be removed to Sudbury and Groton, and the cannon to be secreted. On Tuesday, the 18th, Gage, who had decided to send a force to Concord to destroy the stores, picked the road from Boston to Concord, and the route of the intended march from spreading into the country. But the very air was electric. In the tension of the popular mind every sound and sight was significant. It was part of Gage's plan to seize Hancock and Adams, who were at Lexington, and on the evening of the 18th the committee of safety at Cambridge sent out a party of men to reconnoiter the route.

On Monday, the 17th of April, the committee of safety ordered part of the stores deposited there to be removed to Sudbury and Groton, and the cannon to be secreted. On Tuesday, the 18th, Gage, who had decided to send a force to Concord to destroy the stores, picked the road from Boston to Concord, and the route of the intended march from spreading into the country. But the very air was electric. In the tension of the popular mind every sound and sight was significant. It was part of Gage's plan to seize Hancock and Adams, who were at Lexington, and on the evening of the 18th the committee of safety at Cambridge sent out a party of men to reconnoiter the route.

On Monday, the 17th of April, the committee of safety ordered part of the stores deposited there to be removed to Sudbury and Groton, and the cannon to be secreted. On Tuesday, the 18th, Gage, who had decided to send a force to Concord to destroy the stores, picked the road from Boston to Concord, and the route of the intended march from spreading into the country. But the very air was electric. In the tension of the popular mind every sound and sight was significant. It was part of Gage's plan to seize Hancock and Adams, who were at Lexington, and on the evening of the 18th the committee of safety at Cambridge sent out a party of men to reconnoiter the route.

On Monday, the 17th of April, the committee of safety ordered part of the stores deposited there to be removed to Sudbury and Groton, and the cannon to be secreted. On Tuesday, the 18th, Gage, who had decided to send a force to Concord to destroy the stores, picked the road from Boston to Concord, and the route of the intended march from spreading into the country. But the very air was electric. In the tension of the popular mind every sound and sight was significant. It was part of Gage's plan to seize Hancock and Adams, who were at Lexington, and on the evening of the 18th the committee of safety at Cambridge sent out a party of men to reconnoiter the route.

On Monday, the 17th of April, the committee of safety ordered part of the stores deposited there to be removed to Sudbury and Groton, and the cannon to be secreted. On Tuesday, the 18th, Gage, who had decided to send a force to Concord to destroy the stores, picked the road from Boston to Concord, and the route of the intended march from spreading into the country. But the very air was electric. In the tension of the popular mind every sound and sight was significant. It was part of Gage's plan to seize Hancock and Adams, who were at Lexington, and on the evening of the 18th the committee of safety at Cambridge sent out a party of men to reconnoiter the route.

On Monday, the 17th of April, the committee of safety ordered part of the stores deposited there to be removed to Sudbury and Groton, and the cannon to be secreted. On Tuesday, the 18th, Gage, who had decided to send a force to Concord to destroy the stores, picked the road from Boston to Concord, and the route of the intended march from spreading into the country. But the very air was electric. In the tension of the popular mind every sound and sight was significant. It was part of Gage's plan to seize Hancock and Adams, who were at Lexington, and on the evening of the 18th the committee of safety at Cambridge sent out a party of men to reconnoiter the route.

On Monday, the 17th of April, the committee of safety ordered part of the stores deposited there to be removed to Sudbury and Groton, and the cannon to be secreted. On Tuesday, the 18th, Gage, who had decided to send a force to Concord to destroy the stores, picked the road from Boston to Concord, and the route of the intended march from spreading into the country. But the very air was electric. In the tension of the popular mind every sound and sight was significant. It was part of Gage's plan to seize Hancock and Adams, who were at Lexington, and on the evening of the 18th the committee of safety at Cambridge sent out a party of men to reconnoiter the route.

confidence played Boston against London, the provincial town meeting against the Royal Parliament, Faneuil Hall against St. Stephen's, and as long as the American town meeting is known for a moment will be revered, who, with the town meeting, overthrew an Empire.

So long as Faneuil Hall stands, Samuel Adams will not want his most fitting monument; and when Faneuil Hall falls, its name, with his, will be found written as with a sunbeam upon every faithful American heart, and scolded in the Yankee blarney against the Colonies on the 19th of April, 1775, did not, of course, take by surprise a people so prepared. For ten years they had seen the possibility, for five years the probability, and for at least a year the certainty of the contest. They quietly organized, watched and waited. The royal Governor Gage was a soldier, and he had read the signs of the times. He had fought with his provincial troops at the bloody ambush of Braddock, and he felt the full force of the mighty determination that exalted New England. He had about four thousand effective troops, trained veterans, with brilliant officers, who despised and ridiculed the Yankee militia. Massachusetts had provided for a constitutional army of 15,000 men—Minute companies were everywhere organized, and military supplies were deposited at convenient towns. Everybody was on the alert. Couriers were held ready to alarm the country should the British march, and wagons to remove the stores, and officers as spies, and two of them came in disguise as far as Concord. On the 23d of March the Provincial Congress met in this town and made the last arrangements for a possible battle, begging the militia and minute-men to be ready, but to act only on the defensive.

As the spring advanced it was plain that the movement would be made, and on Monday, the 17th of April, the committee of safety ordered part of the stores deposited there to be removed to Sudbury and Groton, and the cannon to be secreted.

On Tuesday, the 18th, Gage, who had decided to send a force to Concord to destroy the stores, picked the road from Boston to Concord, and the route of the intended march from spreading into the country. But the very air was electric. In the tension of the popular mind every sound and sight was significant. It was part of Gage's plan to seize Hancock and Adams, who were at Lexington, and on the evening of the 18th the committee of safety at Cambridge sent out a party of men to reconnoiter the route.

On Monday, the 17th of April, the committee of safety ordered part of the stores deposited there to be removed to Sudbury and Groton, and the cannon to be secreted. On Tuesday, the 18th, Gage, who had decided to send a force to Concord to destroy the stores, picked the road from Boston to Concord, and the route of the intended march from spreading into the country. But the very air was electric. In the tension of the popular mind every sound and sight was significant. It was part of Gage's plan to seize Hancock and Adams, who were at Lexington, and on the evening of the 18th the committee of safety at Cambridge sent out a party of men to reconnoiter the route.

On Monday, the 17th of April, the committee of safety ordered part of the stores deposited there to be removed to Sudbury and Groton, and the cannon to be secreted. On Tuesday, the 18th, Gage, who had decided to send a force to Concord to destroy the stores, picked the road from Boston to Concord, and the route of the intended march from spreading into the country. But the very air was electric. In the tension of the popular mind every sound and sight was significant. It was part of Gage's plan to seize Hancock and Adams, who were at Lexington, and on the evening of the 18th the committee of safety at Cambridge sent out a party of men to reconnoiter the route.

On Monday, the 17th of April, the committee of safety ordered part of the stores deposited there to be removed to Sudbury and Groton, and the cannon to be secreted. On Tuesday, the 18th, Gage, who had decided to send a force to Concord to destroy the stores, picked the road from Boston to Concord, and the route of the intended march from spreading into the country. But the very air was electric. In the tension of the popular mind every sound and sight was significant. It was part of Gage's plan to seize Hancock and Adams, who were at Lexington, and on the evening of the 18th the committee of safety at Cambridge sent out a party of men to reconnoiter the route.

On Monday, the 17th of April, the committee of safety ordered part of the stores deposited there to be removed to Sudbury and Groton, and the cannon to be secreted. On Tuesday, the 18th, Gage, who had decided to send a force to Concord to destroy the stores, picked the road from Boston to Concord, and the route of the intended march from spreading into the country. But the very air was electric. In the tension of the popular mind every sound and sight was significant. It was part of Gage's plan to seize Hancock and Adams, who were at Lexington, and on the evening of the 18th the committee of safety at Cambridge sent out a party of men to reconnoiter the route.

On Monday, the 17th of April, the committee of safety ordered part of the stores deposited there to be removed to Sudbury and Groton, and the cannon to be secreted. On Tuesday, the 18th, Gage, who had decided to send a force to Concord to destroy the stores, picked the road from Boston to Concord, and the route of the intended march from spreading into the country. But the very air was electric. In the tension of the popular mind every sound and sight was significant. It was part of Gage's plan to seize Hancock and Adams, who were at Lexington, and on the evening of the 18th the committee of safety at Cambridge sent out a party of men to reconnoiter the route.

On Monday, the 17th of April, the committee of safety ordered part of the stores deposited there to be removed to Sudbury and Groton, and the cannon to be secreted. On Tuesday, the 18th, Gage, who had decided to send a force to Concord to destroy the stores, picked the road from Boston to Concord, and the route of the intended march from spreading into the country. But the very air was electric. In the tension of the popular mind every sound and sight was significant. It was part of Gage's plan to seize Hancock and Adams, who were at Lexington, and on the evening of the 18th the committee of safety at Cambridge sent out a party of men to reconnoiter the route.

On Monday, the 17th of April, the committee of safety ordered part of the stores deposited there to be removed to Sudbury and Groton, and the cannon to be secreted. On Tuesday, the 18th, Gage, who had decided to send a force to Concord to destroy the stores, picked the road from Boston to Concord, and the route of the intended march from spreading into the country. But the very air was electric. In the tension of the popular mind every sound and sight was significant. It was part of Gage's plan