## Independent



# Republican.

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VOLUME 11.

## MONTROSE, SUSQ. CO., PA., TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1865.

NUMBER 25

### Business Directory,

DR. E. L. GARDNER, PHYSICIAN AND SUBGEON, Montrose, Ps. Office Webb's Store. Boards at Searle's Hotel, Montrose, June 3, 1865.-41 NARLE TAILORS. Shop over Chand

DR. CHARLES DECKER.

Dr. JOHN W. COBB,

JOHN BEAUMONT.

DHYSICIAN and SURGEON, MONTROSE, Pa. Office of exero street, opposite the Republican Office, Board Sofie's Hotel. February 6th, 1863.-15p C. M. CRANDALL,

B. S. BENTLEY, JR., NOTARY PUBLIC, MONTROSE. PA., 107 and T. State in the United States. Pension Vouchers and Pay Continues reinvolvedged before him do not require the certificate of the Chart of the Court. Montrose, Jan. 2, 1865.—If. CHARLES HOLES,

LER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY pairing done as usual, on short notice and reasonable terms cast side Public Avenue in F. B. Chandler's Store, one, Pa., Nov. 7, 1884. DR. E. L. HANDRICK

E. W. SMITH

A TOURNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW and Lice A Arest Office over Lea's Drug store, Susquehanna Depot January 23, 1864. H. BURRITT

ALER in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Grockery, Hardwo Iron, Stoves, Drugs, Oils, and Paints, Boots, and Shoes, H 2,12, Purs, Buffalo Robes, Groceries, Provisions, &c. w Milbrd, Pa., April II, 1884.40 8. H. SAYRE & BROTHERS

BILLINGS STROUD.

REAND LIFE INSURANCE AGENT. Office in now building, east end of Brick Block. In his absence at the office will be transacted by C. L. Brown, only on the contrast of the contr

II OMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, has perm II himself in Montrose, Pa., where he will pro-act Re-dence West of the Court House, near Ber Montrose, February 1, 1864.—Oct. 23, 1861.

A. O. WARREN. NEX AT LAW, BOUNTY, BACK PAY and PEN VGLAIM AGENT. All Pension Claims carefully pre-fice in roam formerly occupied by Dr. Vail, is W. H. H. Leiber Service Botel. R. Ps., Fb. 1, 1884.—feb17) 1883.

S. S. ROBERTSON LEWIS KIRBY & E. BACON,

EEP constantly on hand a full supply of every variety or GROCERIES and CONFECTIONERIES. By strict attach to business and Altreast in deal, they hope to merit the liberal mage of the public. An OYSTER and EATING SALOON is

DR. CALVIN C. HALSEY ICIAN AND RURGEON, AND EXAMINING SUB-N for PENSIONERS. Office over the store of J. Lyons white Avenue. Boards at Mr. Etheridge's.

D. A. BALDWIN, A Troundy AT LAW, and Pendon, Bounty, and Back Pay A Agent, Great Bend, Snayuehanna County, Pa. Great Send, August 10, 1963.—17

BOYD & WEBSTER, DEALERS in Stoves, Stove Pipe, Tin, Copper, and Shee Iron Ware; also, Window Sash, Panel Doors, Window Sinds, Lath, Pine Lumber, and all kinds of Building Materials in Shap south of Scarle's Hotel, and Carpenter Shop near the

sr. Pa., Jacuary 1, 1884.-tf DR. WILLIAM W. SMITH,

DR. WILLLAM vv. SURGON PENTIST. Office over the Banking Uffice of Cooper & Co. All Dental Operation will be performed in his usual good style am samming. Benefits for formerly of H. Smith & Son. Montree, January 1, 1884.—W E. J. ROGERS.

MANUFACTURES of all descriptions of WAG-14 ONS, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &r., in the scatter, or Warmannian and of the best materials, is the well known stand of E. H. BOGERS, a few rods east is Scattle Hotel in Montroe, where he will be happy to re the calls of all who want anything in his line. Blootroes, June 1, 1853, -11 BALDWIN & ALLEN, D CALERS to FLOUR, Sait, Pork, Fish, Lard, Grain, Feed Dadder, Clover and Timothy Seed. Also GROUERIES, it is Scars, Moisses, Syrup, Tes and Coffes. West side of Part Avenue, one door below J. Etheridge.

Westness, January 1, 1864-4;

DR G. W. BEACH. DHTSICIAN AND SUBGEON, having permanently located almost at Brooklyn Center, Pa., tenders his professional per force the citizens of Susquehama County, on terms commensure with the times. Occupies the office of the late Dr. B. Richard Dr. and Souris at Mrs. Echandson's.

Brooklyn Center, Pa., June 6, 1884, 19

F. B. WEEKS,

DEACTICAL BOOT AND SHOE MAKES; also Dealer to Boot, Show, Leather, and Shoe Findings. Repairing dons with centers and dispatch. Two doors above Searle's Hotel, Montrose, January 1, 1884.-tf

MANUFACTURER and DEALER in CHAIRS, Bedsteads and Cabinet Ware. Shop four miles cast of New Millors New Milford. October 1, 1869.-Lf WM. & WM. H. JESSUP,

A TYORNETS AT LAW, Montross, Pa. Practice in Susque A hanna, Bradford, Wayne, Wyoming and Luzerne Counties. Mortrose, Pa., January 1st, 1881. ALBERT CHAMBERLIN, DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office over the Store formerly occupied by Post Brother

Houtman, Pa. January 1, 1860.

J. LYONS & SON. Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceres, Crockery, Hardware, Doots, Meiodeona, Pianos, and all kinds of Musical Metodeona, Pianos, January 1, 1694.

1. Leona.

ABEL TURRELLI,
Palnia, Olia, Dresunfia, Varnishea, Window Glass,
Lipung, Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Wall-Paper, JewLipung, Broda, Perfumery, Surpisal Instruments, Broad,
Patent Medicines.

A Patent Medicines. ABEL TURRELL,

C. O. FORDHAM, ANUFACTURER of BOOTS & SHOES, Montress, Park Shop over DeWitt's Store. All kinds of work made order, and repairing done neatly. Work done when promised.

Montress, April 1, 1881. 4

CHARLES N. STODDARD. DEALER in BOOTS & SHOES, Leather and Find the lings, on Main st. third door below Searle's Hotel, B. Work made to order, and repairing done nearly, Montrose, Pa., December 13, 1860.

L H. BURNS, A TIORNEY AT LAW. Office with William J. Turrell, East opposite Searle's Hetel. Persion and Bounty Claims careful by prepared. Collections promptly made.

Mcutrose, Nov. 21, 1984.— 17.

B. R. LYONS & CO., DEALERS INDRY GOODS, GROOKRIES, BOOTS, SHOES, Ladier Gallers, Carpeta, Oil Gloths, Wall and Window Part, Paints, Oila, &c. Store on the east side of Public Avenue.

iontrose. January 1, 1864,-11 READ, WATROUS, & FOSTER, DEALERS IN DET GOODS, Drugs, Medicines, Painta, Oth sirr, Store Spoons, Parlumery, &c., Brick Block, Montrope. Moniross, January 1, 1864.

PHILANDER LINES,

THE JAGUAR HUNT.

The dark jaguar was abroad in the land; His strength and his fierceness what foe castand?

ground To the back of his black pawing steed with a bound. We flattered him, patted him, fed his ferce hunger;
But now far too long we have borne with the wrong,
For each morsel we tossed makes him savage and
strong."
Then said one, "He must die!" And they took up
the cry,
"For this last crime of his he must die! he must ut the slow cidest-born sauntered and and forlorn But the slow cidest-born sauntered and and forlorn For his heart was at home on that fair hunting

And he kept the dread hound, Retribution, behind. The dark jaguar on a bough in the brake Crouched, silent and wily, and lithe as a snake; They spied not their game, but as onward they came Through the dense leafage gleamed two eyeballs o flame.

Back-spotted, and mottled, and whiskered, and grim,
White-bellied and yellow, he lay on the limb,
All so still that you saw just one tawny paw
Lightly reach through the leaves and as softly with
draw.

sky;
In the foremost he fastened his fangs as he fell,
While all the black jungle re-echoed his yell.

Oh, then there was carnage by field and by flood!
The green sod was crimsoned, the rivers ran blood,
The counfields were trampled, and all in their track
The beautiful valley lay blasted and black. Now the din of the conflict swells deadly and loud, And the dust of the tumult rolls up like a cloud; Then afar down the slope of the Southland recedes The wild rapid clatter of galloping steeds. With wide nostrils smoking, and flanks dripping Then the monster stretched all his grim length o the ground;
His life-blood was wasting from many a wound;
Ferocious and gory and snarling be lay,
Amid heaps of the whitening bones of his prey.

Then up spoke the slow eldest son, and he said,
"All he needs now is just to be fostered and fed!
Give over the strife! Brothers, put up the knife!
We will tame him, reclaim him, but not take his
life!" But the farmer flung back the false words in his face "He is none of my race, who gives counsel so base Now let loose the hound!" And the hound was un benef bound And like lightning the heart of the traitor be found. "So rapine and treason forever shall cease!"

And they wash the stained fleece of the pale lamb

Peace; When lo! a strong angel stands winged and white In a wonderful ralment of ravishing light!

Peace is raised from the dead! In the radiance shed By the halo of glory that shines round her head, Fair gardens shall bloom where the black jungle grew,
And all the glad valley shall blossom anew!
[Atlantic Monthly.

FAST DAY SERMON.

MONTROSE, June 5th reco.

Ret. J. G. Miller:

DEAE SIB:—Believing your sermon delivered at the Union Meeting here on Fast Day, June 1st, was of such general interest and ability as to be worthy of publication, we respectfully solicit a copy thereof from you for that purpose.

Truly yours, &c.,

L. F. Fitch,
F. B. Streeter,
A. Chamberlin,
G. B. Eldred,
J. R. Dewitt,
E. M. Turner,
W. J. Mulford,
J. Lyons,
J. Lyons, J. Lyons, Calvin C. Haisey,

MONTROSE, June 6, 1865. Moses Witch Streeter Chamberlin and others: Your request for the publication of my sermon preached Fast Day, the 1st inst., is before me. If in a printed form it can promote any good, it is at you disposal.

Yours respectfully,
J. G. MILLER.

We are inclined on this day to select as exclusive themes the life and tragic death of our late Chief Magistrate. But so fully has his character been already exhibited, and so amply the lessons drawn from his assassimation been set forth, that I think I can now most profitably address you concerning the sanctity of our government; the perils through which we have passed; the rebellion we have subdued; and the duties of the hour. Accordingly I select for my text these words:

Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no prover but of God: the powers that be are or-doined of God. Whosower therefore resisted the power, resisted the ordinances of God, and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation.—Rom. 13:1,2.

be gathered from the constitution of man. Man was made for society. His nature as obviously reveals this as the structure of the hand evinces its design. The fansticism, the delusion, the gloom of the recluse are witnesses of his antagonism to the native impulses of his being. All men have vital forces within the soul that tend as naturally to bind them into organized society, as the affinities in a rock to unite its elements in a solid mass. But as really as man's anture compels him to be social, so really does it compel him to enact laws. Each person has choices, and is disposed to gain the ends of his choices. No one however can secure all he desires, without concombining upon the rights of others. If there be no just restraints there must be iteree clashing of wills and acts. Society must be the sphere of warring elements. Hence the need of definite laws for regulating and harmonizing social action. As the railway is indispensable for the safe progress of the train, so is established law for the concordant and right movement of associated humanity. But these laws are the essence of civil government Civil government is therefore the inevitable outgrowth of the social state; and as this state was as evidently ordained by the Creator for man as the earth was, the conclusion is obvious from human nature that civil government is a divine institution.

Under the general proposition before us, we may legitimately claim a rearcidness for our government. Nay, more, its advine institution.

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Under the general proposition before us, we may legitimately claim a rearcidness for our government. Sa divine institution of the social state, and as this state

us consider the worth of a heritage bequeathed by a noble and heroic ancestry.

The common law is our special inheritance. A recognition of the personality and dignity of man; an acknowledgment of his rights as an individua; and as a member of society; a restraint over the few that they assume no powers to the detriment of the many, are among the vital elements of the "common law." This law exists in all nations that bare any rational development. True, among one people it is as gold mingled with dross, while among another people it is as gold well refined. Where this law had its birth none can tell; history recognizes it, but does not far upon the date of its origin. It has come down the ages amid conflicts and revolutions, grown more and more extensive and definite as agest and conflicts have passed. In the history of Britain it appears first as a germ which has torced itself up through the encroachments of kings until it has become as a goodly tree. Transplanted to this country it has struck its roots down deeper and reared itself in far more ample proportions than in the mother country. Its principles are wrought into the whole texture of our Declaration of Independence; its spirit pervades our national constitution as life a robust body. Thus it is that our form of government to ran intelligent and virtuous people is the best on the globe. Inspired by our benignant government we had attained when the rebellion struck us an unparalleled prosperity. Thriving agriculture had made rizorous New England smile, and was best on the globe. Inspired by our benignant government we had attained when the rebellion struck us an unparalleled prosperity. Thriving agglealture had made rigorous New England smile, and was turning the West and the South into the likeness of Eden. Our successful manufactories were humming in many a valley, and our numerous ships traversing every sea. Our cities were throbbing with business, like great hearts, and sending influences of enterprise to the remotest extremities of the land. Villages, schools, and churches were gleaming like gems on every hand. Intelligence and comfort were blessings as common as the lite-sustaining air. Indeed ench privileges as this nation enjoyed prior to our civil war, myraids of Great Britain would rejoice to share. For such privileges France has struggled and Germany been rocked. Such privileges given to-day to the nations of Europe would constitute for them a glorious epoch. Taking a survey of our unprecedented prosperity, we could have justly given utterance to our impressions in the elevated and animated strain of the Padmist, "Happy is that people that is justich a case."

Such a government as ours—a government which we are confident was erected according to the will of God—malignant rebels assalled with all their power to demolish it. This fact leads us to notice the 2d point involved in the text, viz., Resistance to civil government is treasmable, culpable, and sin against "Whosoever therefore resisteth the power resist."

God.

"Whosoever therefore resisteth the power resistenth the ordinance of God." This is the biblical declaration and doctrine. A violation of the family relation is wrong, because the Lord founded it. But the family is no more His institution than civil government. Hence to rebel against the latter must be as criminal as to encroach upon the former. Rebellion is an assanit upon an ordinance of God, and therefore sin.

There may be occasions, we admit, when opposition to government, and revolt are justifiable. It is thus when the decrease of the control o

Rebeilion is an assault upon an ordinance of tod, and therefore sin.

There may be occasions, we admit, when opposition to government, and revolt are justifiable. It is thus when the demands of kings or legislation are in conflict with the will of God. Had Nero bidden his christian subjects worship idols, their attitude toward his mandate would have been right in refusing obedience. The memorable words of Peter when standing before the fierce Jewish council were right: "We ought to obey God rather than man." Marryr fires have often been witnesses for Justice, while the throne and the parliament have stood condemned before Heaven. Again, there may be unconstitutional legislation from which flagrant evils may spring, and from which by reststance there may be an escape. If there he no constitutional redress then revolt is legitimate. Other exceptions might be enumerated. But these exceptions in clvillized lands are-rare. They are only as spots on the sun. In our own land they have never occurred. There has sometimes, we allow, been inerpedient legislation; and sometimes corrupt hands have gotten a little too deep into the treasury. These are evils, however, which can be remedied by votes rather than by wrecking our civil fabric.

But without just provocation, the Vice-President rather than by wrecking our civil more. But without just provocation, the Vice-President of the defunct confederacy being wirness, a portion of the people of this land attempted four years ago to cast off their true allegiance, and inaugurated a nefarious project for the destruction of the nation. To consummate that project they marshaled vast armies to strike a sudden and stuoning blow; they sent pirica upon the seas to destroy our commerce:

To consummate that project they marshaled vast armies to strike a sudden and stunning blow; they sent pirates upon the seas to destroy our commerce; they instigated miscreants to fire our cities, and to let loose upon us a malignant plague; they violated the dead bodies of our soldiers, and systematically starved the living to death. And had they succeeded, oh, how dark this hour! The death knell of our government with all its hallowed immunities, would now be doleful in all the land. The citade in which we have ever felt secure; in which we have rejoiced together with a sense of sacred freedom; and which we have crowned with the star-spangled banner, would now be leveled to the ground. Hardly one stone now be left upon another. Some may have entertained the idea that two independent nations could co-ensist where one had flourished. But such an idea is delusive. Across the Niagara River is thrown the suspension bridee. It is a grand and substantial structure. Though thousands of tons pass over it daily, it is as unyleiding as the rocks from which it is hung. But sever that structure! Will the parts retain their places? Will either half bild its original position? The moment of the rupture the whole is precipitated a wreck in the chasm below. From this as a type let us learn the fate of this republic had the contest just ended sundered the bonds of our government. But the more overthrow of our government would not have been the consummation of the terrific result had rebels triumphed. Anarchy must have followed. Anarchy simply denotes a community having no law. But as a fact in history it has a dread significance. It indicates a state of society where authority is subverted, and passion is rampant and dominant over the reason. There tempest meets tempest. There men as demons rush upon one another with drawn swords.

ng judgments among those who "rose up against us."

Prior to the outbreak of the rebellion, State government at the South moved on as regularly as the General Government. Elections were held without interference; chosen men assumed their offices with-

ernment at the South moved on as regularly as the General Government. Elections were held without interference; chosen men assumed their offices without interference; chosen men assumed their offices without interference; chosen men assumed their offices without hindrance; the whole social and civil fabric seemed substantial; founded upon a rock. But that fabric is now an utter ruin. It is as if an earthquake had given mighty throes in quick succession, and hurled everything from its place. Bhivered columns and broken capitals strew the ground.

The people of the South had also accepted, fostered, and guarded as the "apple of the eye," a peculiar institution. This was deemed the main-pring of their prosperity. Indeed when engaged in the profane attempt to erect their confederacy, did they not announce to the world that they were about to in augurate the most wonderful thing under the sun,—a model government,—a government whose transcendent prosperity should be drawn from the toll of bondmen and bondwomen? But where now the peculiar institution? Extinct! forever extinct! By the flat of God, uttered by our slain President, and executed by salawart battalions, slaves have become freedmen. They greet the day for which they have long sighed and prayed; their year of jubiliee has come. Prior to the rebelion there were thriving and elegant cities at the South. In them were the abodes of opulent and proud men, who thought themselves elevated degrees above the people of the North. And, the confederacy established, each city it was expected would become an emporium in which the commerce of the world would pleam from every window, and the streets become tumultuous with business, while in Northern cities windows would be shuttered, and grass grow in the streets. How magnificent the prospect depicted by the Southern longination. But Sumter assailed, a shadow at length began to rest upon the gorgeous prospect; it proved the shadow of a wrathful storm. Upon some of the rebellions cities shot and shell, as destructive as boits

nered serpent of treason has again and again thrust his polsonous fangs into his own vile body.

But at what a cost has rebellion been crushed, and retribution thus fer been inflicted. True, a marvelous prosperity has been minitained in the loyal North during the past four years of conflict. But no thanks to rebels for it. It has been vouchasfed by the munificent hand of the Almighty. He has showered it down from the skies, and caused it to spring in abundance from the earth. It will ever stand out in our history as amiracle. For it, thanksgiving should leap from every heart and employ every tongue. Had it not been for this prosperity, our burdens of war would have crushed us; and it is the hope of its continuancy that excites the cheering expectation of liquidating our vast debt before the close of the century.

But our two hundred and forty thousand brave men cut off by war! naught can restore them to their country and their homes. Walling mingles at this hour with songs of triumph. On a hundred battle-fields, and around the Golgothas of Salisbury and Andersonville, the graves of our heroes are crowded.

And solemnly reflecting upon the infinite expenditure of treasure and blood at which the rebellion has been crushed, and also upon the aim of the Rebel chiefs to grind us to powder betwixt the upper and nether millatones of theirharrogance and tyranny, the momentous question confronts us, shall retribution toward the South now be arrested, or shall it proceed? The response quite unanimous is, let it proceed. The interest of the nation, and the stermal principles of justice, demand that we yet

ny, the momentous question confronts us, shall retribution toward the South now be arrested, or shall it proceed? The response quite unanimous is, let it proceed? The interest of the nation, and the termal principles of justice, demand that we yet put our head to a work that shall unlie with the beninginty of our government a rigor before which treason will never again dare so much as peep. To arrest retribution now, and proclaim a general amnesty would enervate the whole body politic. A violent storm of thunder and lighting of justice at this time will more thoroughly than the sunshine of sentimental philanthropy rid our political atmosphere of the missma of treason.

A programma for the future penal dealing with the South is thus laid down by one of the ablest minds of our land: "I would," writes he, "first extend a generous and liberal amnesty to the masses of the people, with the condition that they reorganize their state governments upon the basis of absolute loyalty, discarding traitors, and abandoning slavery. Next I would divide the responsible leaders into three classes. The first and the smallest, and of which Jefferson Davis is the conspicuous example, I would hang; the second and larger class I would cryatilate; the third and still larger class I would totally disfranchise." This programme has evidently the ring of severity. But Great Britain, France, or any other European nation would, in circumstances like ours, adopt it to the letter. We imprison robbers and hang marderers. But what are Jefferson Davis and his infernal coadjutors but robbers and murderers the viicet? Severe though this programme be, the loyal people of this country are ready with scarce an exception to carry it out, and the assassination of our late and beloved President has brought us up to this grand hight of justice.

The assassination of Abraham Lincoln at first horrified us. Every ye wept, every heart was conscious of a pang. At first we could not be reconciled to the astounding providence. But at length we began to understa

the state of preserved of 10 off; the powers that it ear ordefined of 10 off. Wheeces therefore resistate the rows are
resisted to the ordered control of the state of the s

a mat document should be set in letters of diamond upon a page of sinest gold, should be given the most conspicuous place in our national Capitol, and be preserved a sacred memorial in all our coming history. Every word of that document is a revelation that its author had borne great burdens, and been sustained only because, like the Ancient Patriarch, he had wrestled with the Lord. Hence it was that his policy was wise, that he drew all loyal hearts to him, that he led us triumphantly from the Red Sea to the verge of Canan. Abraham Lincoln had a mission; he fulfilled it relying upon the Almighty arm; and then was translated, as many of God's best men have been translated, with the honors of matyrdom, to the glories of Heaven. Abraham Lincoln, we say, is dead! But he is not dead! In this Republic his spirit will ever live, and his name over be uttered with generation and love. His body has been entembed off a broad prairie of the west, a symbol of his expanded heart. Thither myriads will hemceforth resort, and confess,—Here lies the mortal part of a christian Patriot and President, a peer of the greatest and best men of all time, a chief savior of his nation in its darkest hour; when he fell the whole civilized world mourned; his fame the civilized world will perpetuate.

Let us fear God as our departed President did, and he will help us in every need. He will give us wisdom to solve all intricate problems of state, will clovate the valleys, or depress the hills, that all rough places may be smooth.

The hour of peace has come. Never before was it so dear, never before so appreciated as a boon from Heaven. As it thrills us with gladness almost unuttenble, let gratitude unite with our humble supplications. Let us rejoice that our government has not been found wanting in the day of trial, that it has withstood the most supendous of all civil wars—the most dangerous of all wars. Let us be thankful that God has missed up a man eminently fitted for the place of the one smitten down; and while our hearts encircle the number 60,000,000, within a score of years. In two score years it will doubtless increase to 100,000,000.
Mark, within the lifetime of many who hear me today, if we be not shamefully, sinfully recreant to our trust, and stone blind to our national interests, 100,000,000 of people will be banded together under our national interests, 100,000,000 of people will be banded together under our national interests, 100,000,000, cleansed from leprosy of slavery, rendered intelligent by our schools, virtuous by our pure religion, and sided by the help of science, develop the vast resources of our land; and what dignity must crown them, what strength nerve them, what prosperity be thelp boon.

"In God we trust," is the new and sublime motto enstamped upon our coin. Let our hearts accord with this motto as we emulate the lives of Washington and Lincoln, of all worthy men, and we shall in due time discover that the Lord hath said concerning the said of the control of the said of the control of the said of th

HOW RICHMOND WAS TAKEN.

The following extract is from an article on General Grant's last campaign in the Atlantic Monthly for June:

The appointment of Gen. Grant to the command of all the armies was not only the beginning of a new regime, but the adoption of a new idea—that Lee's army was the objective point, rather than the city of Richmond,

army was the objective point, and a find the rebel army," said General Grant to the writer one evening in June last. We had been conversing upon Fort Donelson and Pittsburg Landing. One by one his staff officers dropped off to their own tents, and we were alone. It was a quiet, starilt night. The Lieutenant-General was enjoying his fragrant Hawere alone. It was a quiet, starilt night. The Lieutenant-General was enjoying his fragrant Havana cigar, and was in a mood for conversation, not upon what he was going to do, but upon what he he was going to do, but upon what he he was going to do, but upon what he present and future, but agreeably communicative upon what has passed into history.

"I have lost a good many men since the army left the Repidan, but there was no help for it. The rebei army must be destroyed before we can put down the rebeilion," he continued.

There was a disposition at that time on the part of the disjoyal press of the North to bring Gen. Grant into bad odor. He was called "The Butch-er." Even some Republican Congressmen were ready to demand his removal. General Grant alluded to it and said:

"God knows I don't want to see men slaughtered; but we have appealed to arms, and we have got to fight it out."

ed; but we have appealed to arms, and we have got to fight it out."

He had already given public utterance to the expression:—"I intend to fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer."

Referring to the successive flank movements which had been made, from the Rapidan to the Wilderness, to Spottsylvania, to the North Anna, to the Chickahominy, to Petersburg, he said:
"My object has been to get between Lee and his southern communications."

At the time the Wildon road was in the hands of outhern communications."
At the time the Weldon road was in the hands of

At the time the Weldon road was in the hands of the enemy, and Early was on a march down the Valley, towards Washington. This movement was designed to frighten Grant and send him back by steamer to defend the capital; but the Sixth Corps only was sent, while the troops remaining still kept pressing on in a series of fank movements, which resulted in the seizure of the Weldon road. That was the most damaging blow which Lee had received. He made desperate efforts to recover what had been lost, but in vain. It was the beginning of the rend. Then the public generally could see the meaning of General Grant's strategy—that the Wildnerness, Spottsylvania, and all the terrible battles which had been fought, were according to a plan, which, if carried out, must end in victory.—The Richmond newspapers, which had ridiculed the campaign, and found an echo in the distoyal press of the North, began to discuss the question of supplies; and to keep their courage up, they indulged in boastful declarations that the Southside railroad could never be taken.

Lee's lines. To comprehend the movement, it is necessary to understand the geographical and topographical features of the country, which are somewhat peculiar. Hatcher's run is a branch of the Notioway River, which has its rise in a swamp about four miles from the Appomattox and twenty southwest of Petersburg. The Southside Bailroad runs southwest from Petersburg, along the ridge of land between the Appomattox and the head-waters of the Nottoway, protected by the swamp of Hatcher's Run and by the swamp of Rong Creek, another tributary to the Nottoway.

The point almed at by Gen. Grant is known as the "Five Forks," a place where five roads meet, on the table-land between the head-waters of Hatcher's Run and Stony Creek. If was the most accessible gate-way leading to the railroad. If he could break through at that point, he would turn Lee's flank, deprive him of the protection of the swamps, use them for his own cover, and seize the railroad—To take the Five Forks was to take all; for the long and terrible conflict had become so chorn of its outside proportions, so reduced to simple elements, a that, if Lee lost that position, all was lost—Peterburg, Richmond, his srmy, and the Confederacy.

Barprise is expressed that the rebellion went down so suddenly, in a night, at one blow, toppila ling over like a child's house of cards, imposing to look upon, yet of very little substance; but the calculations of Gen. Grat were to give a finishing stroke.

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ling over line a child's house of cards, imposing to look upon, yet of very little substance; but the calculations of Gen. Grat were to give a finishing stroke.

If, by massing the main body of his troops upon the extreme left of his line, he succeeded in carrying the position of the Five Forks, it would compel Lee to evacuate Richmond. Lee's line of retreat must necessarily be towards Danville; but Grant, at the Five Forks, would be nearer Danville by several miles than Lee; and he would thus, instead of the exterior line, have the interior, with the power to push Lee at every step further from his direct line of retreat. That Grant saw all this, and executed his plan, he evidence of great military ability. The plan involved not merely the carrying of the Five Forks, but great activity afterwards. The capture of Lee was a forethought, not an afterthought.

"Commissaries will prepare twelve days' rations," was his order, which meant a long march, and the similation of Lee's army. An ordinary commander might have been satisfied with merely breaking down the door, and selzing the railroad, knowing that it would be the beginning of dissolution to the Rebel army; but Grant's part went farther, the routing of the burglar from his house, and dispatching him on the stoot. Perhaps Lee saw what the end would be, and he did the best he could with his troops; but inasmuch as he did not issue the order for the transfer of a division from Richmond to the Southside till Saturday night, after the Five Forks were lost, it may be presumed that he did not fully comprehend the importance of holding that gateway. If he had seen that Richmond must be eventually evacuated, he might have saved his army by a sudden withdrawal from both Richmond and Petersburg on Friday night, pushing down the Southside Road, and throwing his whole force on Sheridan and the Fifth Corps, which would enable him to reach Daaville. Not doing that, he lost all. It is not intended in this article to give the details of the attack at the Five Forks and along

was transferred from the north side of the James to Hatcher's Run, taking the position of the Second Corps.

The force designed for the attack upon the Five Forks was composed of the Fifth Corps and Sheridan's cavalry, the whole under the command of Sheridan. The Second Corps was massed across Hatcher's Run, and kept in position to frustrate any attempt that might be made to cut Sheridan of from the support of the main army.

Sheridan found a large force in front of him along Chamberlain's Creek, 3 miles west of Dinwiddle Court House. He had hard fighting, and was repulsed. There was want of co-operation on the part of Warren, commanding the Flith Corps, who was relieved of his command the next morning. Gen. Griffin succeeding him. A heavy rain-atorn came on, wagons went hub-deep in the mud. The swamps were overflowed. The army came to a stand-still. The soldiers were without cuts.—

Thousands had thrown naws their blankets. There was gloom and discouragement throughout the camp. But all the area and shovels were brought into requisition, and the men went to work building cordurory roads. It was much better for the morale of the army than to sit by bivonac-fires walting for sunny skies. The week passed away. The Richmond papers were confident and boastful of final success.

"We are very hopeful of the campaign which is

Richmond papers were confident and boastful of final success.

"We are very hopeful of the campaign which is
opening, and trust we are to reap a large advantage.

From the operations evidently near at hand.

We have only to resolve never to surrender,
and it will be impossible that we shall ever be taken," said the Sentierd, in its issue of Saturday
morning, April 1st, the last paper ever issued from
that office. The editor was not aware of the fact,
that on Friday eening, while he was penning this
paragraph, Sheridan was bursting open the door at
Five Forks and had the rebellion by the throst. that on Friday evening, while he was benning this paragraph, Sheridan was bursting open the door at Five Forks and had the rebellion by the throat.— Lee attempted to retrieve the disaster on Saturday by depleting his left and centre to reinforce his right. Then came the order from Grant, "attack vigorously all along the line." How splendidly it was executed! The Ninth, the Sirth, the Second, and the Twenty-Fourth Corps all went tumbling in upon the enemy's works, like breakers upon the beach, tearing away chevaux de frize, rushing into the ditches, sweeping over the embankments, and dashed through the embrusures of the forts. In an hour the C. S. A.—the Confederate Slave Argosy—the Ship of State launched but four years ago, which went proudly sailing, with the death's head and cross-bones at her truck, on a cruise against civill zation and christianity, hailed as a rightful belligerent, furnished with grans, ammunition, provisions, and all needful supplies by England and France, was thrown a helpless wreck upon the shores of Time.

THE FIRST PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PRESI-DENT LINCOLN-

The murder of Mr. Lincoln, more than four years after his induction into the office of President of the United States, is not the fulfilment of a recent in-tention, nor is the guilt of it confined to the actual United States, is not the miniment of a recent intention, nor is the guilt of it confined to the actual murderer and present active accomplices. Soon after the first election of Mr. Lincoln, a plot was matured for his assassination, which was raguely rumored at the time of its intended execution, but which was never exposed in any formal manner, and hence never obtained general credence. As we are in possession of some of its outlines, and the means by which it was defeated, the mention of the circumstances may now be received with a degree of intenstances may now be received with a degree of intenstances may now be received with a degree of intenstances may now be received with a degree of intenstances may now be received with a degree of intenstances have reported some time ago, by a gentisman who was chiefly instrumental in defeating the conspiracy. His communication was made in the course of a private conversation, and, although without any injunction to secress, yet as he is not at present in this city, and his permission therefore cannot at once be obtained to use his own or other names in this publication, we make it in such guarded form as may involve no breach of presumed confidence.

In the month of January, 1861, a gentleman hold-

The night train from Philadelphis to Baltimore and Washington departs at half past ten o'clock in the erening. It was determined that Mr. Lincoin should go accretly by that train on the evening of the 22d, and to enable him to do so, a special train was provided to bring him secretly from Harrisburg to Philadelphia. After dark, in the former city, when it was presumed he had retired to his hotel, he accordingly took this special train, and came to Philadelphia. Meanwhile, in anticipation of his coming, "the gentleman" had ensured the detention of the Philadelphia and Baltimore train, under the presence that a parcel of important documents for one of the Departments in Washington must be dispatched by it, but which might not be ready until after the regular time of the starting of that train. By a similar representation, the connecting train from Baltimore to Washington was also detailed. Owing to the late hour at which the special train left Harrisburg with Mr. Lincolo, it did not, as was anticipated, reach this city until after the nanal Philadelphia and Baltimore time. Mr. Lincolo mas accompanied by the officer who had been employed in Baltimore. A formidable bundle of old railroad reports had been made up in the office of the Philadelphia and Raltimore company, which the officer, duly instructed, had charge of. On the arrigal of the Harrisburg train, Mr. Lincoln took a carriage in waiting, and with his excert was driven to the depot at Broad and Prime streets. The officer made some ostentatious bustle, arriving with his parcel for which the train was detained, and passing

tra precaution, above mentioned, regarding the telegraph.

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

### THE EPHESIAN TEMPLE

We have published the statement that the assassin Booth had often expressed himself as ambitious to rival the youth who fired the Ephesian temple in order to give his name immortality. The Chicago papers say that when filling an engagement in that city a year or two ago, he one day remarked to a brother actor at rehearsal that the man who would kill Abraham Lincolu would immortalize himselt." On being asked how such a deed would achieve immortality, he responded by quoting the lines: "Fame not more survives from good than sail deeds. And the fact corresponds with the couplet, for history has handed down the name of the destroyer, but not of the builder. As there would be a natural curiosity to re-peruse the story of the Ephesian temple from which Booth drew the inspiration for his foul deed, we annex the account of it given by Boilto.

The day Alexander the Great was born, the sels-brated temple of Dians, at Epheaus was burned.— It is well known that this temple was one of the sev-en wonders of the world. It had been built in the name and at the expense of all Asia Minor. A great number of years were employed in building it. Its length was four bundred and twenty-five feet, and its breath two hundred and twenty. It was surnumber of years were employed in building it. Its length was four bundred and twenty-five feet, and its breadth two hundred and twenty. It was supported by one hundred and twenty seven columns, three-score feet high, which as many kings had caused to be wrought at a great expense, and by the most excellent artists, who endeavored to excel one another on this occasion. The rest of the temple corresponded in magnificence with these columns. One Erostratus had set fire to the temple on purpose. Being put to the torture in order to force him to confers his motive for committing so infamous an action, he owned that it was with the view of making himself known to posterity, and to immortalize his name by destroying so noble a structure. The states general of Asia imagined they should prevent the success of his view by publishing a decree prohibiting the mention of his name.—However, their prohibiting only excited a greater curiosity, for scarce one of the historians of that ago omitted to mention so monstrous an extravagance, and at the same time tell us the name of the criminal.

### FIVE YEARS ON POST.

During one of Napoleon's remarkable campaigns, a detachment of a corps commanded by Davonst occupied the Isle Rugen, which they were ordered to evacuate. They embarked with such precipitation that they forcet one of their sentinels posted in a retived spot, and who was so deeply absorbed in the perusal of a newspaper containing an account of one of the Emperor's splendid victories, as to be totally unconacious of their departure. After pacing to and fro for many hours on his post, he lost patience, and returned to the guard-room, which he found empty. On inquiry, he learned with despair what had happened, and cried:

"Alas! aiss! I shall be looked upon as a deserter—dishonored, lost, unhappy wretch that I am!"

His lamentation excited the compassion of a worthy tradesman, who took him to his house, did all in his power to console him, taught him to make bread, for he was a baker, and, after some months, gave him his only daughter, Justine, in marriage.

Five years afterwards, a strange sall was seen to approach the Island. The inhabitants focked to the beach, and soon discovered in the advancing ship a number of soldlers wearing the uniform of the French srmv.

"I am done for row." cried the dismayed husband."

ship a number of soldiers wearing the uniform of the French semy.

"I am done for now," cried the dismayed husband of Justine. "My bread is baked."

An idea. however, suddenly occurred to him, and revived his courage. He rau to the house, alipped into his uniform, and, scizing his faithful drelock, returned to the beach, and posted himself on sentry at the moment the French were landing.

"Who goes there?" he shouted in a voice like thunder.

retainer to defend the capital; but the Sixth Corpology seems in while the toop remaining still are only was sent, while the toop remaining still are present in that eity, and his permission that the present of the p