The Franklin Repository.

BY M'CLURE & STONER. CHAMBERSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1865. VOL. 72...WHOLE NO. 3,710.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE FRANKLIN REPOSITORY is published every Wednesday morning by "THE REPOSITORY ASSOCIATION," at $2 50 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $3 if not paid within the year. *All subscription accounts* MUST *be settled annually.* No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for *in advance*, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at FIFTEEN CENTS per line for first insertion, and TEN CENTS per line for subsequent insertions. A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half-year or year. Special notices charged one-half more than regular advertisements. All resolutions of Associations; communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages and Deaths exceeding five lines, are charged fifteen cents per line.

☞ *All Legal Notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial Sales, are required by law to be advertised in the* REPOSITORY—*it having the* LARGEST CIRCULATION *of any paper published in the county of Franklin.*

JOB PRINTING of every kind in Plain and Fancy colors, done with neatness and dispatch. Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice. The REPOSITORY OFFICE has just been re-fitted with Steam Power and three Presses, and every thing in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates. TERMS INVARIABLY CASH.

☞ Mr. John K. Shryock is our authorized Agent to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements, and receipt for the same. All letters should be addressed to

M'CLURE & STONER, Publishers.

Coal, Lumber, &c.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS!
ATTENTION!
The undersigned have now on hand, at their
PLANING AND FLOORING MILL,
a large supply of Sash, Shutters, Doors and Blinds for sale, or *made to order.*
Mouldings of all descriptions, from half inch to 6 inches, on hand.
Plain and Ornamental Scroll Sawing neatly executed.
Also—Wood Turning in all its branches. Newel Posts, Banisters, Bed Posts, &c., on hand.
A large supply of Dressed Flooring for sale.
Also—Window and Door Frames on hand or made at short notice. HAZELET, VERNON & CO.,
febl tf Harrison Avenue, Chambersburg, Pa.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.
100 TONS OF TIMOTHY HAY
Wanted by GEO. A. DEITZ.
200 WALNUT LOGS
Wanted by GEO. A. DEITZ.
100 ASH LOGS
Wanted by GEO. A. DEITZ.
100 LARGE CHERRY LOGS
Wanted by GEO. A. DEITZ.
WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS,
and all kinds of Produce bought by GEO. A. DEITZ. at *his Warehouse above the Railroad Depot.*
STOVE AND LIME COAL
for sale cheap, by the ton or half ton.
OAK AND HICKORY WOOD
by the cord or half cord.
OAK AND HICKORY WOOD,
sawed and split for stove use, by the cord or half cord.
WINDOW AND DOOR SILLS,
of Oak, Walnut and Pine, always on hand.
WINDOW AND DOOR-FRAME STUFF,
and all kinds of LUMBER, such as Oak and Pine Plank; Oak, Walnut, Pine and Hemlock Boards; Flooring Boards, Joists, Scantling, Shingles, Paling, Laths, &c.
BEST OF ROOFING SLATE
always on hand, and roofs put on by the best Slaters, who have drawn medals for their superior workmanship.
CALL AT DEITZ'S WAREHOUSE,
above the Railroad Depot, and *buy cheap.* [dec21

LEONARD EBERT & SON,
COAL AND LUMBER MERCHANTS.
We have on hand all kinds of Coal and Lumber, and are prepared to furnish Bill Lumber to order at short notice, all at the most reasonable terms. Our stock of Lumber consists of
White Pine 2 inch Plank,
" " 1½ " select Plank
" " 1½ " Plank,
" " 1 " select and Culling Boards,
" " ¾ " Boards,
" " ½ " *Siding (6 inch.)*
" " Best River Shingles.
" " Worked Floring,
" " " Siding,
" " Joist and Scantling, all sizes,
Hemlock Joist and Scantling,
" Boards,
Yellow Pine Boards, Joist and Scantling,
Pailing and Plastering Laths.
We have also always on hand a good supply of all kinds of Coal for stoves and lime-burning. Also a superior article of Broadtop Coal for blacksmiths. The public are invited to give us a call, as we will endeavor to give satisfaction to all that call.
☞ Coal and Lumber furnished on the cars to any station on the Franklin Railroad.
☞ Office on Second St., in the rear of the Jail Yard, Chambersburg, Pa. LEO. EBERT & SON.
july27-tf.

SMALL, BENDER & CO.,
York and Goldsborough, Pa.,
LUMBER DEALERS
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
SASH, DOORS, SHUTTERS, BLINDS,
DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES, &c.,
Keep constantly on hand a well selected stock of seasonable Lumber, viz:—Joist and Scantling, Weatherboarding, dressed Flooring, Siding, Laths, Shingles, Palings and Fencing.
☞ White Pine and Oak Bills, sawed to order at the shortest notice. All communications should be addressed to YORK, PA. [sep28-1y

STEAM SAW MILL.—The undersigned have erected and in operation a Steam Saw Mill at the South Mountain, near Graffenburg Springs, and are prepared to saw to order Bills, of WHITE OAK, PINE, HEMLOCK or any kind of timber desired, at the shortest notice and at low rates. One of the firm will be at the Hotel of Sam'l Greenawalt, in Chambersburg, on Saturday the 24th inst. and on each alternate Saturday thereafter for the purpose of contracting for the delivery of lumber. *LUMBER DELIVERED at any point at the* LOWEST RATES. All letters should be addressed to them at Graffenburg P. O., Adams Co., Pa.
dec14-tf MILTENBERGER & BRADY.

BUILDING LUMBER.—The undersigned is prepared to saw all kinds of Building Lumber at the lowest market price. R. A. RENFREW,
GREENWOOD MILLS, Fayetteville P. O. dec28-1y

50,000 GOOD CHESTNUT SHINGLES for sale. Apply immediately. GEO. PLECK.
may17-4t* adjoining Fair Ground.

Boots and Shoes.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
JACOB HUTTON'S BOOT & SHOE STORE.—The undersigned takes this method of returning his thanks to his numerous customers, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes, in his present misfortune in common with nearly every business man in town, that he will still continue to be remembered. He has the pleasure of informing the public that he has opened his Store *in the Basement of J. B. McLanahan's Dwelling, on Second Street*, four doors North of the Methodist Church, where he is prepared to offer a general assortment *of Men's*, Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes, embracing his own and City manufacture, which, for excellence of style and durability are superior to and of his former stock, and will be offered at prices to suit all. He is in Weekly Receipt of Goods from Philadelphia, which for beauty and excellence cannot be surpassed South of the Susquehanna.
CUSTOMER WORK of every variety done with promptness.—*As he employs none but superior workmen*, he feels justified in guaranteeing all work made at his establishment. Don't forget the place, *Four Doors North of the Methodist Church, Second Street, East Side.*—TRUNKS, of the latest style, from approved makers, always on hand, and for sale at a very small advance on original cost. [aug24] JACOB HUTTON.

REMOVED.—The undersigned has the pleasure of informing his old customers and the public generally, that he has removed his BOOT & SHOE STORE to the *New Brick Building of George Ludwig*, on Main Street, one door south of Greenawalt's Hotel, where he is now opening the largest assortment of Boots and Shoes ever brought to the county. His stock embraces every variety of Youths', Ladies' and Men's BOOTS & SHOES, which for style of finish, and durability of wear, cannot be surpassed in the county, and which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Having purchased THE LATEST STYLE OF LASTS, he is prepared to make Customer work, at short notice, by the best workman in the county. With a disposition to be obliging and accommodating, he hopes to merit a liberal share of patronage—without a desire to monopolize, as his motto is, in our common calamity, to live and let live.
Particular attention paid to all kinds of Repairing.
TERMS CASH, AND PRICES UNIFORM, WITHOUT EXTORTION.
He has also on hand, and for sale, cheap, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Sacks, Linen and Paper Collars, Paper, Envelopes, Ink-stands, Steel Pens, &c., &c.
may 10 P. FELDMAN.
N. B.—All persons knowing themselves indebted will please call and make immediate settlement, that I may be enabled to meet my former liabilities in the City.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!
ROPES & TWINES.
The undersigned having purchased the entire Stock and Fixtures of the Rope and Twine Manufactory of J. P. Grey, dec'd, respectfully announces to her friends, and the former patrons of the establishment, that she will continue to carry on the business, in all its various branches, at
THE OLD STAND,
on Franklin street, Chambersburg, where she will be pleased to receive the calls and orders of the public. All kinds, sizes, and qualities of
ROPES, CORDAGE, TWINES, &C.,
always kept on hand or made to order of the best material, and furnished at reasonable prices. In connection with the above business, she is also prepared to manufacture
HAIR, HUSK, AND OTHER
MATTRASSES,
as well as Horse Blankets and Fly Nets of superior quality and style. Persons in want of superior articles in the above line are requested to call, or send their orders, which will be attended to promptly.
dec21-1y MARY E GRAY.

Silver-Mining Company.

THE McCLEAN SILVER MINING
COMPANY OF MONTANA.

CAPITAL. $1,000,000.

100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.

FULL PAID UP $5 EACH.

President,
EDWARD E. JONES, Philadelphia.

Vice President,
COL. S. McCLEAN, Montana Territory.

Secretary and Treasurer,
WILLIAM M. BARLOW, Philadelphia.

Directors,
EDWARD E. JONES, Philadelphia,
COL. S. McCLEAN, Montana Territory,
JACOB HAY, Easton, Pa,
GEORGE H. ROBERTS, Philadelphia,
WILLIAM W. LEDYARD, Philadelphia,
J. G. GILL, Montana Territory,
J. C. DELACOUR, Camden, N. J.

OFFICE, 429 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Eaton and Aurora Silver Lodes, the property of this Company, are situated on the Rattlesnake Creek, a never failing mountain stream, which empties into the Beaver Head River, a tributary of the Jefferson Fork of the Missouri, in Beaver Head County, in the Territory of Montana, and contain twelve hundred feet each.

The width of the Eaton Lode is five and one-half and of the Aurora three and one-half feet, running to unknown depths, and increasing in richness as they go down. These two lodes are only forty feet apart, and probably run together at some distance from the surface.

An estimate hereto appended, based upon actual assays made in the ordinary form, and in bulk, will show the immense yield of these mines and their great value as Silver producing Lodes. These assays were made by Prof. A. K. Eaton, Prof. Forrey of the New York Assay Office, and Prof. Gunth, of this city.

EATON LODE.

Sample No. 1	Silver per ton	$102 33
	Gold Trace.	
Sample No. 2	Silver per ton	93 75
	Gold "	81 72
Sample No. 3	Silver per ton	467 23
	Gold Trace.	
Sample No. 5	Silver per ton	1,677 70
	Gold "	1,251 35

AURORA LODE.

Sample No. 1	Silver per ton	$198 21
	Gold Trace.	
Sample No. 2	Silver per ton	73 90
	Gold "	21 10
Sample No. 3	Silver "	201 10
	Gold Trace.	
Sample No. 4	Silver "	314 52
	Gold small quantity	

NEW YORK, January 21, 1865.

PROF. A. K. EATON:—DEAR SIR: The sample of ore that you left with me, marked "Discovery E," gave by assay, in Silver $164 56-100 Silver per ton.

Yours truly, JOHN TORREY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1865.—The sample of silver ore from Montana Territory examined at your request, contains 172.22 ounces of Silver in 2000 lbs. of ore; value $234.22 Gold per ton. The above ore is said to come from the Eaton Lode. F. A. GENTH.

Messrs. Adelberg and Raymond, mining Engineers, New York, say:

"We assume that the Lead ore will yield $75 in Silver to the ton, and the Silver ores $500. These figures are moderate enough, since, according to our assays, the Silver ores contain from $913 to $2040 specie value."

From the above assays, some idea may be formed of the immense value of this property, and of the certainty of a large yield. But even that idea will be merely approximative, without a due consideration of the following facts: The celebrated Comstock Silver Lode, in Nevada, worked by the "Gould and Curry," "Empire," "Yellow Jacket," "Ophir," "Crown Point," "Savage" and some other companies, sold on the 8th of April, 1865, at prices averaging over *Two Thousand Dollars per foot.*

These mines yield an average of about $65 to the ton, which includes first, second and third classes of ores.

Now, the average yield of the three classes of ore of the Eaton and Aurora Lodes will certainly be more than $65 per ton; indeed, from the large number of assays thus far made, not only here, but in the actual workings of the mine, it will probably reach $75 or $80 per ton. The 2400 feet owned by the Company would, therefore, be worth, at the price of the Comstock Lode, nearly *Five Millions of Dollars*

The Company have sent a mill of twenty-four stamps to the mines, *and expect returns in silver in September.* This will be able to crush thirty tons of ore per day, at an expense for mining, crushing and smelting of ten dollars ($10) per ton. Then, taking the yield at only $65 per ton, the result would be as follows:

30 tons per day, at $60	$1,800
Cost, $10 per ton	300
Net daily profit	$1,500

or $450,000 per annum, payable, not in currency, but in the coin itself.

The property of the Company is amply sufficient for a dozen companies, and could not be exhausted in a lifetime. Prospectors are also engaged by the Company, taking up other Lodes for them.

The operations at the mines are under the superintendence of the Hon. Samuel McLean, Delegate to Congress from the Territory, whose thorough acquaintance with mining renders it certain that the interests of the Company will be pushed in the most energetic manner.

Only Twenty Thousand Shares for sale.

WM. M. BARLOW, Secretary & Treas.:
D. B. OAKS,
may17-8t] Agent for Franklin County and vicinity

Legal Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned was appointed by the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Franklin, at the January Term, A. D., 1865, Committee of the Person and property of George Jones, a Lunatic, who resides in Metal township, Franklin County. All persons are hereby notified to cease doing business with said Lunatic, and any that have settlements to make, to call and transact the same with the committee.
may 31-3t JOHN E. JONES, Committee.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between David C. Brant and Samuel Detrich, under the style, firm and name of Brant & Detrich, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of May. The Books of the late firm are in the hands of David C. Brant. All persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment. DAVID C. BRANT,
SAMUEL DETRICH.
The business will be continued by the undersigned.
may17-6t DAVID C. BRANT.

ESTATE OF DAVID LYTLE.—The undersigned, appointed Auditor to make distribution of the balances, in the hands of J. M. Lytle, Executor of David Lytle, deceased, to and among the heirs and legatees of the said deceased, will for that purpose meet at his office, in the borough of Chambersburg, *on Thursday, the 15th day of June*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all persons who may think proper to attend. GEO. W. BREWER,
may24 Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary to the Estate of Samuel B. Johnston, late of Southampton township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned.
All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims present them properly authenticated for settlement.
june7 C. MLEAN CULBERTSON, Ex'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of Daniel Gehr, late of Washington township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned.
All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment; and those having claims present them properly authenticated for settlement.
june7 JACOB S. GOOD, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of Jacob Smith, late of Antrim township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned.
All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment; and those having claims present them properly authenticated for settlement.
may21 JACOB R. SHANK, Adm'r.

Candidates' Cards.

COUNTY TREASURER.—MAJ. JOHN HASSLER, offers himself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Union Nominating Convention.
St. THOMAS, March 22 1865.

COUNTY TREASURER.—At the solicitation of a number of my friends, I announce myself a candidate for the Office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Union Nominating County Convention [QUINCY, March 22.] WM. FLAGLE.

A. M. CRISWELL will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Union Nominating County Convention.
GREEN TOWNSHIP, May 3d, 1865.

TREASURER.—Samuel F. Greenawalt offers himself as a Candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Union Nominating Convention. CHAMBERSBURG, March 15.

WM. H. BROTHERTON WILL BE A candidate for COUNTY TREASURER, subject to the decision of the Union Nominating Convention.
WAYNESBORO, June 7, 1865.

SHERIFFALTY.—At the solicitation of a number of my friends, I offer myself as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Franklin County, subject to the decision of the Union Nominating Convention.
GUILFORD TOWNSHIP, March 29. F. W. DOSH.

SHERIFFALTY.—Encouraged by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a Caudidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Union Nominating County Convention. DAVID EBY.
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP, March 22.

SHERIFFALTY.—I offer myself as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Franklin county, subject to the decision of the Union Nominating Convention. THOMAS M'APEE.
MERCERSBURG, Pa., March 22, 1865*

SHERIFFALTY.—Encouraged by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Union Nominating County Convention. D. M. LEISHER.
CHAMBERSBURG, March 15.

SHERIFFALTY.—Capt. JNO. DŒBLER, of Chambersburg, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Union Nominating County Convention, march15.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—SNIVELY STRICKLER will be a candidate for DISTRICT ATTORNEY, subject to the decision of the next Union County Convention. Greencastle June 7th, 1865.

D. WATSON ROWE WILL BE A candidate for the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY, subject to the decision of the next Union County Convention. may31.

Hotels.

EASTERN INN.—The undersigned having lately purchased the large and commodious Brick Building of Rev. S. R. Fisher, in connection with his present place of business, on the corner of Main street and Ludwig's Alley, is prepared to accommodate BOARDERS by the day, week or month. He is amply provided with STABLING to accommodate the traveling public. Having a large LIVERY STABLE connected with the Hotel, guests and the public generally can be furnished with Horses and Carriages at any moment. Persons visiting Chambersburg with their families will find this the most comfortable Hotel in the county, as it has been refitted with entire new Furniture, and the rooms are large and well ventilated. The TABLE is amply supplied with all the luxuries of the season, and the BAR, which is detached from the Brick Building, will always be furnished with choice and pure liquors. Every attention paid to the comfort of guests. [oct12[S. F. GREENAWALT.

BROWN'S HOTEL.—This Hotel, situated on the corner of Queen and Second Streets, opposite the Bank, Court Room, and County Offices, and in the immediate neighborhood of Stores, Shops, and other places of business, is conveniently situated for country people having business in Chambersburg. The Building has been greatly enlarged and refitted for the accommodation of Guests.
THE TABLE will always be furnished with the best the Market can produce.
THE BAR will be supplied with pure and choice Liquors.
THE STABLE is large and attended with a good and careful Ostler.
Every attention will be rendered to make Guests comfortable while sojourning at this Hotel.
febl JACOB S. BROWN, Proprietor.

UNION HOTEL.—This old and well established Hotel is now open for the accommodation of Guests
The Proprietor having leased the three-story-block of buildings on Queen Street, in the rear of his former stand, is prepared to furnish GOOD ROOMS for the traveling and *transient custom.*
HIS TABLE will sustain its former reputation of being supplied with the best the market can produce.
HIS BAR, detached from the main building, will always have choice and pure Liquors.
Good warm STABLING *for fifty horses, with careful* ostler.
Every attention will be made to render guests comfortable while sojourning at this Hotel.
jan18 JNO. FISHER, Proprietor.

THE OLD WHITE SWAN.—The subscriber would respectfully announce that he has so far completed his Hotel building as to be enabled to open his BAR, which he has supplied with a stock of fine and choice Liquors.
He has also erected in connection with the Hotel a large and convenient STABLE, and is now prepared to furnish Stabling and Provender for any number or Horses.
Attached to the Stable (under cover) are a pair of HAY AND STOCK SCALES, to which the especial attention of Farmers, Drovers and Butchers is invited.
june7 DANIEL TROSTLE.

DAVID H. HUTCHISON has become the Proprietor of the UNITED STATES HOTEL, near the Railroad Depot at HARRISBURG, PA. This popular and commodious Hotel has been newly refitted and furnished throughout its parlors and chambers, and is now ready for the reception of guests.
The traveling public will find the United States Hotel the most convenient, in all particulars, of any Hotel in the State Capital, on account of its access to the railroad, being immediately between the two great depots in this city. [Harrisburg, june 17, 63-tf.

STATES UNION HOTEL, OPPOSITE the Lebanon Valley and Pennsylvania Railroad Depots, Harrisburg City, Pa. This convenient and pleasant Hotel is now kept by the undersigned, late of the Indian Queen in Chambersburg, and he invites the patronage of his old friends and the public generally. Terms moderate.
oct5-tf JOHN W. TAYLOR.

Real Estate Sales.

PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will offer at Public sale, on the premises, *on Saturday, the 17th day of June, next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate of Martin Funk, late of the Borough of Waynesboro, dec'd, viz:
All that LOT of GROUND, situate in said Borough of Waynesboro, bounded on the front by the Main Street, on the East by the Town Hall lot, on the West by lot of W. D. Lechler, and on the South by an alley, having thereon erected a two Story LOG AND FRAME DWELLING HOUSE.
Also, A tract of fine LIMESTONE LAND, situate in Washington township, near said Borough, and adjoining lands of Alexander Hamilton, John Lesher and Samuel Rinehart, containing TWENTY ACRES, more or less.
The terms will be made known on day of sale, by
W. D. LECHLER,
Surviving Executor of said dec'd.
By Order of Court: W. G. MITCHELL, Clerk. may24

Franklin Repository.

THE NATIONAL HUMILIATION.*

BY REV. JOSEPH CLARK.

That is a memorable day in any man's life in which he gains a new and thrilling experience. Experience gives value to life. Experience gives form and force to character. Experience develops mind. Experience gives wisdom. Even the experience of a great calamity or a sore affliction is not without its value to a well ordered mind. And though painful and crushing at the time, the dark season in which it was endured is afterward looked back upon with the feeling that it has left a rich legacy for the immortal spirit, and afforded a valuable training for the intellect and heart.

What is true of the individual is true also of communities and nations. No national life can be rich or valuable as a source of instruction to mankind which is wanting in a wide and varied experience. No national character can be fully formed or maturely developed, which has not felt the play of all the main forces which heave and impel the great life-currents of humanity; and that national history is the richest and rarest, the most interesting and instructive, which leads the student through the most varied and vivid phenomena of human experience.

If these trite remarks be true, we may safely say that the experiences of this country during the past four years, and especially during the past two months, must be exceedingly rich and valuable for all the uses and interests of the future. Such heights of lofty endeavor, such vast and far reaching problems, such gigantic and portentous perils, it has rarely been the lot of any people in so short a space of time, to attempt and to conquer. And such extremes and alternations of hope and fear, of danger and deliverance, of confidence and despondency, of exultation and grief, it has rarely been the lot of any people to experience in such quick and rapid succession. This varied and shifting experience has been ours, in greater or less degree, from the time of the first battle of Bull Run until the recent and final decisive triumph of the national arms. And what an intense experience was that for the national heart when it was called to plunge from the giddiest heights of exultation to the deepest and darkest shades of gloom and grief, as it realized the monstrous and almost incredible fact that the nation's chosen head was stricken down by the dastardly hand of an assassin! The eagle of the Alleghenies, soaring in majesty and pride on his broad wings just beneath the clouds, shot at and struck in the wing by the well directed aim of the hunter, and obliged to sink and flutter away to the escarpment of some friendly rock, there in solitude and silence with drooping pinion to nurse his wound and his grief, is but a feeble emblem of the plunge made by the wounded heart of the American people from the gilded cloud-land of joy, to the valley of sadness and humiliation. The contrast could not be greater, or the fluctuations of feeling be more violent, if the bridegroom in his nuptial hour were to fall dead at the feet of his bride, and the wedding robe be exchanged for the weeds of mourning. The nation seemed to be in the ecstacy of the marriage hour—illuminations and rejoicings and the salvos of cannon from the Atlantic to the Pacific—"all went merry as a marriage bell," when lo, a flash of tidings swept over the land, and men looked into each other's faces in blank amazement,—the laborer left his toil, the student his books, the merchant his wares,—the heart of the nation stood still. Such a grief, such a sorrow will not be forgotten by this generation.

Precisely such an experience as this was perhaps never given to any other people. The assassination of William of Orange was a far more terrible event for the Dutch Republic than the murder of Abraham Lincoln was for us. In point of severity the blow was far heavier. A man of wonderful sagacity, firmness and heroic endurance, he had concentrated upon himself in an extraordinary manner, the affections and hopes of that much suffering and enduring people; and for twenty years he had been the guiding spirit of their stubborn resistance to the gigantic power of Spain. When he fell by the pistol of Balthasar Gerard the whole people, like a family of orphaned children, bowed their heads in the dust and wept. But between their experience and ours there was this difference. Their blow fell upon them at a time of general disaster and adversity. The armies of Philip had been steadily encroaching upon their limited territory. Several of their strongholds had just surrendered, and a general despondency would have seized the minds of any less resolute people. But they were inured to suffering. They were accustomed to disaster. They seemed to know they could not be conquered, and though the fall of the great Stadtholder added a feeling of momentary paralysis, the mind of the people soon rose above it; and there was not that sudden and violent transition from the exultant feelings of joy to the gloom and sadness of distress which we as a nation experienced. Ours was like a harsh, grating, discord breaking in upon the magnificent symphonis of the Oratorio of the Creation; or like a dark blotch cast upon the canvass of Raphael or Titian; or like a grinning death's-head appearing amid the mazes of the merry dance.

And this is the event my fellow-citizens which has brought us together to-day. In view of it, we have assembled at the call of the chief Magistrate, to humble ourselves before Almighty God, and to lift up to the throne of the universe the voice of confession and supplication. For the first time in the history of this Republic has its Chief Magistrate fallen by the hand of violence. For the first time has assassination, in the form of regicide, raised its bloody hand amid the temple of our liberties. That foul and monstrous crime which we supposed to belong to the past ages of despotic oppression and lawless violence, has suddenly re-appeared in the middle of this 19th century, and in this Republic in which is being conducted the magnificent experiment of self government. When we have read of the Great Cæsar, who bestrode the world like a Colopus, falling in his robes by the dagger of Brutus in the Roman Capital, or of Henry of Navarre falling by the hand of an assassin in the stormy period of French history, or of William the Silent being shot in his dining room at Delft by the fanatical emissary of Philip of Spain, we have been accustomed to read of them as we read of the centaurs and hippogriffs of mythology, as things that could not be reproduced in modern history, and as things, especially, that were not to be expected away from the shadow of European despotisms. That foul crime which has served the double purpose of being the tool of the despot, and the desperate resort of oppressed and maddened peoples, has suddenly reappeared in this country when there can be no despot, and no oppression save that which the enforcement of law visits upon offenders.

How wonderfully, my friends, have many of the easy and comfortable delusions of these latter years been dispelled by the hard ordeal of facts! In the midst of the syren song of the *peace tendencies* of the present age, in which it was hoped that arbitration would take the place of the sword, a congress of nations supplant contending armies, the arts of peace, the interests of commerce, and the bonds of trade make war impossible, and *liberty, equality, fraternity* be the motto of all mankind—in the midst of this syren song, a civil war of unparalleled magnitude breaks out among us and deluges the land in blood. Whilst political economists where theorizing upon the economy of production and the husbanding of the national wealth, we rush into a war that expends fabulous sums on engines and means of destruction. Whilst we are congratulating ourselves on our comparative freedom from taxation, and the unequalled cheapness of our government, we are forced into a war which piles upon us a load of national debt, which perhaps no other nation could successfully carry. And now with all our boasted enlightenment, our christianity and our common schools, we are called to face the fact of a crime as foul and hideous as ever blackened the pages of history. Verily, says the wise man, that which hath been shall be, and there is nothing new under the sun!

In view then of this portentous event, which has come upon us as a nation, with what feelings and meditations does it become us to assemble together to-day? How shall we present ourselves before the majesty of Heaven and offer an acceptable worship? It is designated as a *day of humiliation.* And in this view there is a propriety in it which cannot be questioned. It is always proper for such a being as man, in seasons of special calamity, or public distress, or public crime, to humble himself before Almighty God; to confess and bewail his sins and shortcomings, and the sins of the people, and to supplicate the favor and blessing of God upon the land, and the rulers and people thereof. Whether great public distress, or national calamity, or public crime, can be charged upon any particular form of public sin or not, they are still evidences of the general depraved and disordered condition of mankind, and as such may properly lead to abasement and contrition before God.

I am free to confess that I have no theory of the Divine Providence, consistent with the commonly received opinions of the purposes and methods of the moral government of the world, which will at the same time involve such a deed as that which laid low in death the form of Abraham Lincoln on the night of the 14th of April. It must remain to my mind a dark and mysterious enigma; so far as concerns its immediate relation to a personal God. If it were necessary (humanly speaking) to remove Abraham Lincoln from the head of this government, how easy would it have been for God to have removed him in many ways without involving the monstrous crime which filled the brain and nerved the arm of the assassin. But this is a question which we are not competent to discuss, and however dark and mysterious it may be, our confidence in the Divine character and the Divine government must remain firm and unshaken. It is *impossible for any sane man, in* any event, to question either the Divine wisdom, or the Divine goodness, or the Divine power.

But however defective may be our theories, and however imperfect our grasp of the wide scope and meaning of the Divine Providence, we have clearly before our view the hard and palpable *facts* of this Providence as developed in history and life. We have *events* which are the great instructors of mankind; and we can trace tendencies, we can discover laws, we can perceive the current of influences, we can trace the combinations and correlations of causes which determine events, and herein we study the footsteps of Providence and may do so more properly by wearying ourselves with fruitless theories respecting the Divine purposes and intentions. We think it cannot be denied that the act which aimed a fatal blow at our lamented Chief Magistrate and at the other heads of Government, was the legitimate flower and fruit of the social disorder, the anarchical violence, and the envenomed madness which have been rolling the waves of rebellion against the fabric of our Government for the past four years. This we think no candid and honest man will deny, even though the leaders in rebellion be exhonorated of all direct complicity in the plot. The published views and opinions of the chief criminal, prior to the act, clearly prove that the inspiration of his horrid deed was derived from sympathy with rebellion, and that the climax of the fatal purpose was reached through desire to avenge a sinking cause. Secession and rebellion have culminated in assassination, and a crime against society and against Government, has resulted in a crime against mankind. Go forth into the fields and see what lessons nature will teach us. You stand in the presence of a bush, or fruit tree, or gigantic forest oak. You examine its bark, it is soft and flexible. You examine its fibre, it is hard and compact. You examine its roots, they go far down into the damp and dark earth. You go up among the branches, the leaves give a pleasant shade, and the airs of heaven whisper and play among their bowers. You go farther up, and upon the topmost twigs, you find a little flower, which will ripen into a fruit, a seed, a vital germ. That flower, that fruit, that seed, is the highest representative of the vital force of the *living organism*, its last expression—the most consummate product of the seminal power of the tree; small and insignificant as it seems in itself, it required the highest vital force for its production, and beyond it it cannot go, so with this great Southern Rebellion. If we examine it at various stages of its progress, though we may find it ribbed and panoplied in steel, bristling with cannon, and surrounded with all the pomp and circumstance of war, though we may find it assuming the dignity of Government and putting forth claims for a position among the nations, yet its final flower and fruit, its last expression, its dying effort, is found in the deed which the nation mourns this day! Like the fabled reptile which thrusts its deadly sting and *dies.* The rebellion smote down the chosen head of the nation, and perished itself amid the execrations of the civilized world.

Whilst we mourn and humble ourselves before God this day, it becomes us to remember some things with gratitude. It is a most wise and merciful provision of God's moral Government that crime generally defeats its own ends; and often occasions results quite the opposite of what was intended. We ought to be grateful that this foul deed was not permitted to occur until it could do the nation no harm—but may be an occasion of good. When we look back over the vicissitudes of the past four years, and remember how at times the tide of war seemed to surge against us, and heart of the people to quail in view of the titanic task to which the nation was committed, we can point out several periods, in which, had such a blow fallen upon us, the most disastrous results might have followed. Had an assassin taken the life of Abraham Lincoln and dangerously wounded the Secretary of State, just after the retreat from the Peninsula and the second battle of Bull Run, or when our relations with England were in a critical state, or when the hordes of Lee were pouring into Pennsylvania, no human sagacity could have foreseen the possible extent of the disaster. We then might have had no Antietam and no Gettysburg: and the great results which have recently culminated in the downfall of the Rebellion, if achieved at all, might have been delayed for years, and gained only at the price of exhausting and ruinous expenditure of blood and treasure. Whilst therefore we may properly and profoundly humble ourselves before God, I confess that the severest of his judgments are light compared with what our sins might justly deserve, yet at the same time we may lift up the voice of grateful acknowledgment and bless God that in judgment he has remembered mercy. Dreadful and monstrous and soul-harrowing as this assassin's deed is, and deeply as it has shrouded the land in the habiliments of woe, we cannot see that it imperils in any way our national welfare. The hour for such danger is past. It was deferred until the Rebellion, tottering to its fall, was too weak to follow up the blow. And whilst we mourn the honored dead, and regret that his generous and magnanimous soul was not permitted to live to share in our triumphs, we may still rejoice that the cause he loved so well, still lives.

Another feeling which it is eminently proper for us to cherish to-day, is the feeling of resolute determination to maintain the great idea of our nationality and unity, for the sake of which so many lives have been sacrificed, and to which Abraham Lincoln has fallen as a martyr. Never perhaps in the history of the world, has the idea of *nationality* in its broadest, most comprehensive most Ethnic sense, attained so intense, so intelligent, and so resolute expression, as in the minds of the American people. And this great civil war, now, we hope so happily ended, has been a war for that idea. An intense and tremendous protest in the shape of war, against whatever would disturb or imperil that idea in its realization. It has been a war for unity, nationality and strength, against disintegration, anarchy and weakness. And in this view it was a war for the life of the Republic. For the sake of this all the tremendous sacrifices of the past four years have been cheerfully made, all its vast burdens borne, and the blood of the nation poured out like water. No more sublime spectacle could well be afforded to the muse of History, than that of the Herculian efforts put forth by this people, to vindicate an idea.

It appears to be a law of God's natural and moral world, that no good thing can be gained and held without *labor and trouble.* Hence we see that all the great interests of human society, all the great achievements of human progress, all the priceless benefits of civilization, liberty, law and religion have been purchased at the price of human blood and treasure. The ponderous chariot wheels of human progress, ever rolling on through the ages, slowly but surely as the stars move in their courses, are even found to leave in their track the crushed bodies and mangled limbs of thousands of victims. And now could the mouldering bones be gathered from the swamps of the Peninsula, the fields of Corinth and Chattanooga, the hills of Antietam, the cemetery of Gettysburg and the trenches of Petersburg, and piled into one cloud-kissing monument like Tamerlane's pyramid of skulls, it might well bear the inscription "Hallowed by devotion to the great idea of American nationality and human progress." And could we go to-day into the stricken and sorrowing homes of this land, where the widow *sits* in her weeds, and the mother mourns her manly son, and the sister weeps for the brother who will never return, we might read in them all the terrible ransom which this land has paid for its national life. And especially could we go to that quiet far off western town, and stand by the grave of that incorruptible and sagacious statesman who now lies low in death, we might not only meditate there profitably upon the uncertainty of human greatness, but we might read them a part of the terrible price, exacted by destiny, which made him a martyr to our national unity.

And now, my hearers, in view of all this, should we not resolve resolutely to maintain that which has cost us so much. Should we not swear by the blood of all the heroes that have fallen in deadly strife, by the wasted forms of the thousands who, in famishing captivity, have endured a more terrible fate, and by the sacred sorrow of a nation, mourning as for a father slain, that we will forever maintain the great cause of our national unity and life, that we will be true and devoted patriots, loving our fatherland more than ever since its baptism of blood, and serving our country rather than party, or faction, or local interest. When William of Orange was slain, in the hour of his country's greatest disaster and danger, the gloom produced by the event was tragical. Never in human history before was a more poignant and universal sorrow for any individual. The despair was, for a brief season, absolute; but it was soon succeeded by more lofty sentiments. It seemed, after they had laid their hero in the tomb, as though his spirit still hovered above the nation he had loved so well, and was inspiring it with a portion of his own energy and wisdom. Even on the very day of the murder, the Estates of Holland, then sitting at Delft, passed a resolution "to maintain the good cause, with God's help, to the uttermost, without sparing gold or blood," and this decree was communicated to all their commanders by land and sea, and they and all civil functionaries and people were besought to "bear themselves manfully and val