PREPARATIONS FOR THE MARCH THRO' GEORGIA.

By the 1st of November Hood's army had moved from Goldsboro, and made its appearance in the neighborhood of Deca-tur, where a feint was made; he then pas-sed on to Tuscumbia and laid a pontoon bridge opposite Florence. I then began my preparation for the mareh through Georgia, having received the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief for carrying into effect my plan, the details of which were explained to my corps commanders and heads of staff departments, with strict injunctions of seerey. I had also com-municated full details to General Thomas, and had informed him I would not leave the neighborhood of Kingston unil he had moved from Goldsboro, and made its the neighborhood of Kingston until he the neighborhood of Kingston until he fet perfectly confident that he was entirely orepared to cope with Hood, should he arry into effect his threatened invasion f Tennessee and Kentucky. I estimated load's forces at 35,000 infantry and 10,-c00 excepter.

00 cavalry. I moved the Army of the Tennessee I moved the Army of the Tennessee by slow and easy marches, on the south side of the Co.sa, back to the neighbor-hood of Smyrna camp ground, and the Fourteenth Army Corps, General Jeff. C Davis, to Kingston, whither I repaired in person on the 2nd of November. From that point I directed all surplus artillery, all baggage not needed for my contempla-ted march, all the sick and wounded, ref-merses for the south back to Chattanoo. ugees, &c., to be such that to Chattanoo-ga; and the four corps above mentioned, with Kilpatrick's cavalry, were put in the most efficient condition possible for a long and difficult march. This operation con-sumed the time until the 11th of November, when, everything being ready, I or-dered Gen. Corse, who still remained at Rome, to destroy the bridges there, all foundries, mills, shops, warehouses, or other property that could be useful to an enemy, and to move to Kingston. At the same time the railroad in and about At-lanta and between the Etowah and the Chattahoochie, was ordered to be utterly destroyed. The garrison's from Kingsto northward were also ordered to draw back to Chattanooga, taking with them all the public property and all railroad stock, and to take up the rails from Berry back to take up the rails from Resaca back, saving them, ready to be replaced when-ever future interests should demand. The railroad between the Etowah and the railroad between the Elowah and the Oostenaula was left untoached, because I thought it more than probale we would find it necessary to re-occupy the country as far forward as the line of the Etowah. Atlanta itself is only of strategic value as long as it is a railroad centre; and as long as all the railroads leading to it are destroyed, as well as all teating to it are destroyed, as work as an its foundries, machine shops, warehouses, depots, &c., it is of no more value than any other point in North Georgia; where-as the line of the Etowah, by reason of as the line of the Edward, by reason of its rivers and natural features, poissesses an importance which will always contin-ue. From it all parts of Georgia and Alabama can be reached by armies mar-ching with trains down the Coosa or the Chattahoochie valleys.

STRENGTH OF THE INVADING ARMY. On the 12th of November, my army stood detached and cut off from all com-munication with the rear. It was com-posed of four corps: The Fifteenth and Seventeenth, constituting the right wing, under Major General O. O. Howard ; the Fourteenth and Twer'ieth Corps, con-citivitics the left wing, under Major Gen stituting the left wing, under Major Gen H. W. Slocum, of an aggregate stren 60,000 infantry, one Cavalry Division aggregate strength of 5,500, under Briga-dier General Judson Kilpatrick, and the artillery reduced to the minimum, one gun per thousand men.

## THE FORWARD MOVE.

The whole force was moved rapidly and grouped about Atlanta on the 14th of November. In the meantime Cantain O November. In the meantime Captain O. M. Poe had thoroughly destroyed Atlan-ta, save its mere dwelling houses and churches, and the right wing, with Gen. Kilpatrick's cavalry, was put in motion in the direction of Jonesboro and MeDo-nough, with orders to make a strong feint on Macon, to cross the Ocmulgee about Planter's mills, and rendezvous in the neighborhrod of Gordon in seven days, exclusive of the day of march. On the same day General Slocum moved with the Twentieth Corps by Decatur and Stone Mountain, with orders to tear up the rail-road from Social Circle to Madison, to burn the large and important railroad bridges across the Oconee, cast of Madi-son, and turn south and reach Milledgeville on the seventh day, exclusive of the day of March. In person I left Atlanta on the 16th, in company with the Four-teenth Corps, Brevet Major General Jeff. C. Davis; by Lithonia, Covington and Shady Dale, directly to Milledegeville, Shady Ala. The troops were provided with good wagon trains, loaded with annunition and supplies, approximating twenty days' break, forty days' sugar and coffee, a dou-ble allowance of salt for forty days, and beef cattle equal to forty days' supplies. The warons were also supplied with about three days' forage in grain. All were in-structed, by a judicious system of foraging, to maintain this order of things as

roads, Gen. Kilpatrick was ordered to Milledgeville, and thence move rapidly esstward to break the railroad which leads from Millen to Augusta, then to turn upfrom Millen to Augusta, then to turn up on Millen and rescue our prisoners of war supposed to be confined at that place. I accompanied the Twentieth Corps from Milledgeville to Sandersville, approaching that place on the 26th, we found the bridge across Buffalo creek burned, which delayed us three hours. The next day we entered Sandersville, skirmishing with Wheeler's cavalry, which offered little opposition to the advance of the Twentieth and Fourteenth Corps, epter-ing the place almost at the same mo-ment.

# DESTRUCTION OF THE GEORGIA RAIL-

DESTRUCTION OF THE GEORGIA RATE ROAD. General Slocum was then ordered to tear up and destroy the Georgia Central Railroad, from Station 13 (Tennille) to Rairoad, from Station 13 (Tennile) to Station 10, near the crossing of Ogee-chee, one of his corps substantially fol-lowing the rairoad, the other by way of Louisville, in support of Kilpatrick's cav-alry. In person I shifted to the right wing and accompanied the Seventeenth Corps, General Blair, on the south of the rairoad till abreast of Station 94 (Bar-Corps, General Blair, on the south of the railroad, till abreast of Station 9½ (Bar-ton.) General Howard, in person, with the Fifteenth Corps, keeping further to the right, and about one day's march ahead, ready to turn against the flank of any enemy who should oppose our pro-gress. At Barton, I learned that Kilpat-rick's cavalry had reached the Augusta Railroad, about Waynesboro, where he ascertained that our prisoners had been removed from Millen, and therefore the purpose of rescuing them, upon which we had set our hearts, was an impossibility. Butas Wheeler's cavalry had hung around But as Wheeler's cavalry had hung around him, and as he had retired to Louisville to meet our infantry, in pursuance of my instructions not to risk a battle unless at to meet our infantry, in pursuance of my violsty, by my direction, sent one instructions not to risk a battle unless at a great advantage. I ordered him to leave his wagons and all incumbrances with the left wing, and moving in the direction of Augusta, if Wheeler gave him the opportanity, to indulge him with all the fighting he wanted. General Kilpatrick, supported by Baird's division of infantry of the Fourteenth Corps, again moved in the direction of Augusta, station, attacked him in position, driving him from three successive lines of barricades handsomely through Wagesboro and across Brier creek, the bridges over which he burned; and then with Baird's division, rejoined the left wing, which, in the meanting by easy stages of ten miles a day un the direction of Lumpkins. The Seventeenth Corps took up the destruction of the railroad at the Ogee

The Seventeenth Corps took up the lestruction of the railroad at the Ogeeche, near Station 10, and continued it to Millen, the enemy offering little or no opposition, although preparation had seem-ingly been made at Millen.

## ARRIVAL AT MILLEN

ARRIVAL AT MILLEN. On the 3d of December the Seven-teenth Corps which I accompanied, was at Millen; the Fifteenth Corps, General Howard, was South of the Ogeeche, op-posite station 7.[Searboro;] the Twentieth Corps, Gen. Slocum on the Augusta rail-read about four miles north of Millen road, about four miles north of Millen, near Buckhead churce, and the Four-teenth Corps, Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, in the neighborhood of Lumpkin's Station, on the Augusta railroad. All were ordered the Augusta harrow. An were ordered to march in the direction of Savannah the Fiftéenth Corps to continue south of the Ogeeche, the Seventeenth to destroy the railroad as far as Ogeeche church, the rainoad as iar as Objecene church, and four days were allowed to reach the hne from Ogechee church to the neigh-borhood of Halley's Ferry, on the Sa-vannah river. All the columns reached their destinations on time, and continued to march on their saveral roads, Gen. Da-vis following the Savanash river roads. vis following the Savaanah river road ; Vis following the Savadnak river road; Gen. Slocum the middle road, by way of Springfield; Gen. Blair the railroad, and Gen. Howard still south and west of the Ogeoche, with orders to cross to the east bank, opposite "Eden Station," or Sta-tion No. 2.

## THE APPROACH TO SAVANNAH.

As we approached Savannah thountry became more marshy and difficult, and more obstructions were met, in the way of felled trees, where the roads crossed the creeks, swamps, or narrow causeways ; but our pioneer companies were well organized and removed the obstructions in an incredible short time. No opposi-tion from the enemy worth speaking of was encountered until the heads of columns were within fifteen miles of Savannah, where all the roads leading to the city were obstructed, more or less, by felled timber, with earth-Allister that night, and before daylight was overtaken by Major Strong, of Gen. Foster's staff, advising me that General Foster had arrived in the Ogeechee, near or less, by felled timber, with earth-works and artillery. But these were easily turned and the enemy driven away, so that by the 10th of Decem-ber the enemy was driven within his lines at Savannah. These followed substantia ly a swamp creek, which empties into the Savannah river about three miles above the city, across to three miles above the city, across to miral Dahlgren. But we did not meet ing, to maintain this order of things as long as possible, living chiefly, if not sole ly, upon the coantry, which I knew to abound in corn, sweet potatoes, and meats. My first object was, of course, to place my army IN THE VERY HEART OF GEORGIA, Interposing between Macon and Augusta, and obliging the enemy to divide his for-ces, to defend not only those points, but Millen, Savamah and Charleston. All Interposing between Macon and Augusta, and obliging the enemy to divide his for-ces, to defeud not only those points, but Millen, Savannah and Charleston. All my calculations were folly realized. Du-ring 22d, Gen. Kilpatrick made a good-feint on Macon, driving the enemy with-in his intrenchments, and the draged but to Griswoldville, when Walcott's brigade of infantry joined him to cover that flank while Howard's trains were closing up and his men scattered, breaking up rail. To as sult an enemy of unknown rads. The enemy came out of Macon and attacked Walcott in his position, but was so roughly handle: that he never re-paeted the experiment. On the 18th day after leaving Atlanta, namely, on the 23d Gen. Slocum occupied Milledgeville and the important bridge across the Ocenee, it. by the operation of time. I

cupied the railroad iself down to the Little Ogeechec, near the "Station I" so that no supplies could reach Sa-vannah by any of its accustomed channels We, on the contrary, possessed large herds of cattle, whi had brought along or gathered in the country, and our wagons still contained a reasonable amount of breadstuffs and other necessaries, and the fine rice crops of the and the fine rice crops of the furnished nah and Ogeechee rivers, furnished to our men and animals a large to furne and rice straw. We also held the country to the south and west of the Ogeechee as foraging ground. Still, communication with the fleet was of vital importance, and I directed General Kilpatrick to cross the Ogeechee by a pontoon bridge to reconnoiter Fort McAllister, and to proceed to St. Catharine's Sound, in the direction of Sunberv or Kilkenny Bluff, and open communication with the fleet. General Howard had pre-viously, by my direction, sent one of his best scouts down the Ogeechee

redoubt, manned by two companies of artillery and three of infantry, in all about two hundred men, and mounting 23 guns en barbette, and one mortar. Gen. Hazen reached the vicinity of Fort McAllister

reached the vicinity of Fort McAllister about one P. M., deployed his division about the place with both flanks resting upon the river, posted his skirmishers judiciously behind the trunks of trees whose branches had been used for *abat-tis*, and about 5 r. M., assaulted the place with nine regiments at three points; all of them accordingly. Larginger data as the second seco of them successfully. I witnessed the as-sault from a rice mill on the opposite bank of the river, and can bear tsetimony to the handsome mapner in which it was ac complished.

• Up to this time we have not commu-nicated with our fleet. From the signal station at the rice mill our officers had looked for two or three days over the rice fields and salt marsh in the direction of the Sabaw sound, but could see nothing of it. But while watching the prepara tions for the assault on Fort McAllister, we discovered in the distance what seem-ed to be the smoke stack of a steamer, which became more and more distinct, until, about the very moment of the as-sault, she was plainly visible below the fort, and our signal was answered. As soon as I saw our colors fairly planted upon the walls of McAllister, in company with General Howard, I went in a small boat down to the fort and met General Hazen, who had not yet communicated with the gunboat below, as it was shut out to him by a point of timber. Deterout to him by a point of tunber. Deter-mined to communicate that night, I got another small boat and a crew and pulled down the river till I found the tug Dan-delion, Captain Williamson, United States Navy, who informed me that Capt. Dun-can, who had been sent by Gen. Howard, had succeeded in reaching Admiral Dahl-green and Gen. Fester, and that he was green and Gen. Foster, and that he was expecting them hourly in Ossahaw Sound. After making communications to those officers, and a short communication to the War Department, I returned to Fort Me-

came from Port Royal, first making a for-mal demand for surrender. On the 17th a number of 30-paunder Parrot guns hav-ing reached King's bridge, I proceeded in person to the headquarters of Major General Sloeum, on the Augusta road, and dispatched thence into Savannah, by flag of truce a formal demand for the surrender of the place : and on answor surrender of the place ; and on answer from General Hardee refusing to surren-

der. In the meantime, further reconnois-ance from our left flank had demonstra-ted that it was impractible or unwise to push any considerable force across the Savannah river, for the enemy held the river opposite the city with iron-clad gun-boats, and could destroy any pontoon laid down by us between Hutchinson's Is-land and the South Carolina shore, which would isolate any force sent over from the flank. I therefore ordered Gen. Slocur flank. I therefore ordered Gen. Slocum to get into position the siege guns, and make all the preparations necessary to as-sault, and report to me the earliest mo-ment when he could be ready, while I should proceed rapidly round by the right and make arrangements to occupy the Union Causaway, from the direct-ion of Port Royal. Gen Foster had al-medy extendible during or transcated the starts. ion of Port Royal. Gen. Foster had al-ready established a division of troops on the peninsula or neck between the Coos-awatchie and Tullifinney rivers, at the head of Broad river, from which position he could reach the railroad with his artil-lery. I went to Port Royal, in person and made arrangements to reinforce that and made arrangements to reinforce that command by one or more divisions, under a proper officer, to assault and o the railroad and thence turn toward vannah until it occupied the causeway in variant until to occupied the causeway in question. I went on board the Admi-ral's flag slrip, the Harvest Moon, which put out to sea on the night of the 20th ; but the wind was high, and increased during the night so that the pilot judged Osabaw bar impassable, and ran into the Tyqee, whence he proceeded through the inland channels into Warsaw Sound, and the ebb-tide caught the Harvest Moon, and she was unable to make the passage. THE ARMY COMPLIMENTED.

In the body of my army I feel a

ty and a degree of cheerfulness unsur-passed. A little loose in foraging,

their steady and prompt co-operation in all measures tending to the result accom-plished I send herewith a map of the country

through which we have na sed. reports



The Largest Circulation any Paper in the County. The THOMAS ROBINSON. - - Editor. M. W. SPEAR, Publisher. BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY JUNE'28, 1865. and inseparable."-D. Webster.

REPUBLICAN TICKET. . STATE SENATE.

JOHN N. PURVIANCE. (Subject to District Conferees.)

LEGISLATURE. HENRY PILLOW. JOHN H NEGLEY. (Subject to District Nomination.)

COUNTY TREASURER. WM. E. MOORE.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY. W. H. H. RIDDLE. COMMISSIONER

WM. DICK. AUDITOR

J. C. KELLEY, 3 years. G. H. GUMPER, 1 year

#### COUNTY SURVEYOR. NATHAN M SLATOR

## About Jurors.

just pride. Generals Howard and For some years past, jurors have been Slocum are gentlemen of singular capacity and intelligence, tho ough soldiers and patriots, working day omewhat indifferent as to their attendance on Court. This indifference has be and night, not for themselve, but for their country and their men. General Kilpatrick, who commandcome so general, that it has been with extreme difficulty, by times, that a jury could be pannelled at all. This fact e the cavalry of this army, has hand-led it with spirit and dash to my mprompted the Court to order the issuing of a rule to show cause, on all jurors who tire satisfaction, and kept a superior failed to attend the Court at June Term. force of the energy's cavalry from even approaching our infantry col-They will therefore have an opportunity umns or wagon trains. His report is of showing a sufficient reason for their full and graphic. All the division and brigade commanders merit my personal and official thanks and I shall spare no efforts to secure them absence or paying a fine, should the Court see fit to impose one. This action on the part of the Court, will, we trust, have the effect of securing the attendance of commissions equal to the rank they all jurors hereafter. If the circumstan have exercised so well. As to the rank and file, they seem so full of confidence in themselves that I doubt ces of any forbid their remaining from home, they must at least make the facts known to the Court, and submit to its if they want a compliment from me : but I must do them the justice to say orders. It is but just to the Court to say

that, whether called on to fight, to that the public interest demands this ac march, to wade streams, to make roads, clear out obstructions, build tion at its hands, and those selected from time to time as jurors for the trial of causes bridges, make "corduroy," or tear up railroads, they have done it with alacrimust bear with the inconvenience of at

## tending to their duties.

## Riding Partles.

they "did some tungs they ought not to have done," yet on the whole they have supplied the wants of the army with as little violence as could they "did some things they ou Of late, since the evenings have be-come pleasant, some of the youny ladies and gentlemen of our borough have favor ed us with several exhibitions of their be expected, and as little loss as I calculated. Some of these foraging equestrianism. When conducted prop parties had encounters with the ene- erly, this is a very gentlemanly and lady my which would in ordinary times like exercise, and conducive to health; rank as respectable battles. The be- and we feel satisfied that we express the havior of our troops in Savannah was sentiment of at least a great majority of so manly, so quiet, so perfect, that I the inhabitants of Butler, when we say, ta'e it as the best evidence of disci-pline and true courage. Never was that they have no ebjections to per young or old, male or female, spending h stile city, filled with women and their leisure time, evening or morning, in children, occupied by a large army this healthy exercise, if it is conducted with less disorder, or more system, order, and good government. The in such a manner as not to annoy the in same general and ge erous spirit of habitarts, or endanger the life or limb of confidence and good feeling pervaded the pedestrian, old or young; and here the army, which it has ever afforded me especial pleasure to report on formwe wish to inform our young equestrians male and female, that they have no right

er occasions. Lavail myself of this occasion to exto gallop, trot, pace or rack their horses Dashigren and the officers and men of his of the borough; pedestrians have certain Frankreiter and the oncers and then of this of the oblogar, percentans that they are by command, for the hearty welcome given us on our arrival at the coast, and for pect, and if they desire to ascertain whose horse can run the fastest and who can fall the hardest, they must go beyond the proper boundary of the borough for such ance.

COMMUNICATIONS. For the American Cf RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, )

May 27, 1865. votio MR. EDITOR :- Having been requeste finished that work, and sealed the record by several citizens of our county to give with his own blood, we can add nothing them a full detail of Richmond, Va., in its present condition through your paper, to his glory, but let us this day consecrate will do so providing it is not disapproourselves to the unfinished work of punishing treason. The bleeding heart of ved like our furloughs used to be in time gone past. Having spent a very pleasant, the nation calls for the justice of Heaven though short visit among my friends, I on the authors of its misery. See to it, have returned again to my command .--that you bear not the sword in vain .--Having arrived here yesterday, and hav-God has given you the power-will you ing found my company very pleasantly have the moral courage to punish trai-encamped here in the capitol. The boys tors? Let those who, in their unholy ambition, brought forth this rebellion, pay are having very easy times doing provost duty at Gen. Gibbon's headquarters in Richmond. I am sorry that my wound to the law. Let us so improve the victory prevents me from taking an active part purchased by the blood of our noble slain with them in their duties, and causing me and the power which God has given us, to remain only as a spectator. On arrivthat traitors and assassins can find neither ing in Richmond I found the city in a life nor living friends in the country they most deplorable condition,-all the prinhave eursed. ciple business part of the city, running from Tenth to Thinteenth street, from the nation thus murdered, but had the

Main street to the river, having been conblow fell as designed, had the nation itssumed by fire. Main street, being the self been murdered, your children's chilthird street from the river, your readers dren might have wept for untold generacan form an idea of the immense amount tions. You may all well mourn, for he of property destroyed. There are several was a friend of all; "With charity toother parts of the city that have shared wards all, and malice toward none." the same fate, and are lying in ashes; but nodle nature embraced in its affection, all men, and while in the act of writing strange to say the noted and once dreaded prisons, Castle Thunder and Libby, still an amnesty to those who sought his life stand, although having nearly been sur- he was stricken down by their cowardly rounded be the coaffagration. accomplice. Business is begining to revive here again, as

sadly neglected by the self sfyled chival-

probably shall all soon get home again

Your obedient servant,

JOHN G. BIPPUS.

June 1, 1865.

Capt. Co. H. 199th Reg't. Pa. Vols.

For the American Citizen Remarks of a Friend Upon the

Death of Abraham Lincoln.

MR. EDITOR :- The loyal people

try; and for which we fail to find a par-

upon the anaversary of which it was com

chosen head of a free nation been mur-

dered because of his Good Deeds?

Very respectfully,

hereafter.

most dear.

mitted.

But his work was done. He had conour Northern enterprise hes already found quered our enemies; saved the nation; its way here. The only part of the city saved the union and saved our liberties : where beauty is found is in the Capitol much as you loved him, you could not re-Square, in which there is erected a monward him for such services, and no soonument built of Granite, on the top of this er was it announced that the work was is a very splendid and large statuary of done, than amid the greatest honors ever the immortal Washington, mounted on a paid to mortal man, he was called home large horse; around the base are large to reap a reward which earth could not bronzed statues of Thomas Jefferson, Ma- give. But our work is not done. There son and Monroe. Leaving this ; we pass will ever be an irresistable conflict beon a short distance to the west, and we tween good and evil. If you have not come to a covered base, where we find a the manly courage to meet it, you must representation of the once great Statesman degenerate. Henry Clay; this piece of work has been

ecomes us to consecrate ourselves anew to the unfinished work for which they

have given their last full measure of de

And now that Abraham Lincoln has

You weep to see the representative of

When Abraham Lincoln declared :-This country could not exist half slave ry of the South. Not having had time and half free." How few thought so ! to survey the city as I should like to but he had faith that "right makes have done, I am not able to give you as might, and in that faith he continued, to full a description of things as I may do labor and to wait," and lived to see freedom triumph. The world is the better Now, as the tumult of battle is over, for this conflict. We have gained more and the war having come to a close, we in four years than in four hundred in past ages of the world. Alexander fought for power and dominion. Napoleon fought to enjoy the companionship of friends for the same, but it will ever be the glory of Abraham Lincoln, that he fought for his country and the natural rights of man. When Alexander died his kingdom was divided among his four Generals, but Abraham Lincoln died to establish the principle that this union could never be bivided.

To free the serfs of Russia was an honr, and to sign the Declaration of our Independence, but to lift up four millions of thic great nation have met together this a downtrodden race to the sunlight of libday as they never met before, in humiliaerty was an act more Godlike than was tion for a crime such as never was comever befr recorded of our race. mitted before in the history of the coun-

It was - glorious to die at Marathan, Thermopyla, Bunkerhill or Saratoga, but allel'in the history of the world, save in to be singled out as the most noble victhe crucifixion of your beloved Jesus, tim by the blood thirsty conspirators of the engines of freedom on earth, was an honor above all others of this nineteenth You may well by humiliated before God as never was a nation before. Monarchs century.

There may be honor in D. D. and L. have been assassinated Tyrants have L. D , &c., but the carping criticism of a been driven from their throne, but where cold w rld had given Abraham Lincoln in the history of the world has the tree a title before which all others fade away, and amid the admiring gaze of worlds, he has passed the sentinels of time, the out-Crime must sooner or later humble any posts of eternity, and gone down into impeople or nation. Our erring brethren of mortal history, the greatest work manship the South being guilty in a greater degree of God-An Honest Man.

of the crime of slavery than we have been when last I spoke, 'twas in defence proportionately the more humiliated .of Abraham Lincoln. To-day, he needs Once clad in fine clothes and living in no defence. The hand that murdered mansions, all the wages of crime we now him is cold in death. The rebellion that find them humiliated in their gray sacksupported that hand is cold in death. The cloth, amid the ashes and ruin of their party that supported that rebellion is former homes, while the nation that prostwice dead. Tongues that slandered him tituted its power to retuan the slave to his are dumb. Eyes that could not admire master, is now humiliated by four years of him are now suffused with grief. I told you then "Abraham Lincoln though Every day has its lesson. The lesson perhaps he would die someday, and the best record he could leave on earth would be a friend of human freedom." To-day a fiendish culmination of their iniquity we write no epitaph, but lay that record on his grave, and challenge the world to produce a better. Speak you of the man -look at the record. Speak you of the patriot-look at the record. Speak you of the christian "By their deeds ye shall know them." Look at the record. Seven months ago kind mothers and loved ones asked me, "When this war would be over ?" I told you "When the enemies of your country are subdued. Today I console you amid your deep sorrow, that this has been done, and those loved ones will soon return. They bring with them no compromise, no four years of failure, but freedom, victory, union, honorable and lasting peace. Place upon their immortal brows, the laurel wreaths your own fair hands have woven in grattitude and effection, and weep no more, for the spirit of the departed will even live in the glory of the future.

was so roughly handle: that he never re-peated the experiment. On the 18th day after leaving Atlanta, namely, on the 23d Gen. Slocum occupied Milledgeville and the important bridge across the Oconee, there, and Gens. Howard and Kilpatrick were in and about Gordon.

sult by the operation of time. I me back to fort McAllister, whence I therefore instructed my army com-

from Gen. Howard, Gen. Slocum and Gen. Kilpatrick, and their subordinates, respectively, with the u-ual fist of caprespectively, with the u call list of cap-tured property; killed wounded and mis-ising; prisoners of war taken and researed; as also, copies of all papers illustrating the campaign; all of which are respect-fully submitted by Your obedient servant, W. T. SHERMAN. Major General Major General With the u can be appeeded by those on horse back that the pedestrian must run in or-der to save his or her life or limb, mere-ly for the gratification of those who are

# Major General.

COOL AND SENSIBLE .- Two young legs besides their own to carry them along. men on board the steamer St. John, It also very often happens that the pedesfrom New York for Albany, set a trian is old and decrepit, and cannot ex-good example by their presence of mind and cool determination the other the threatened danger. Children too A kerosene lamp broke in a who have escaped the care of Fathnight. eloset, and the burning fluid covered er and Mother, are often in the the floor. Intense alarm of course, en-sued, but the young fellows stood at ged in their childish plays; and as is the door, and refuse i to allow even the officers of the boat to enter until too often the case, young gentlemen and the oncers of the boat to enter until the kerosene was burned out. The theory was that if the door was opened and water poured in, the flames would not be extinguished, but would be floated to other combustible materi-al at the risk of the doatrwiting for the second al at the risk of the destruction of all. in a spirit of kindness; and that we will

there, and Gens. Howard and Kilpatrick were in and about Gordon. Gen. Howard was then ordered to move Eastward, destroying the railroad thor-oughly in his progress as far as Tennille Station, opposite Sandersville by two Slocum to move to Sandersville by two -A young man named Rush Thompson was drowned in French creek, at Meadville, Pa., on Thurs-wise, is said to be sufficient. It is hoped As we are bowed in sorrow over his grave, I know of no idea so\_appropriate as that expressed by himself at the con-sceration of the Gettysburg cemetry. -Gen'l Grant is now in Washington. past our power of consecration. It here to return.

exercises. If we were to express our opin-ion publicly on this subject, we would of to-day is, treason must be punished. say, that it don't look gentlemanly or Many have expressed their desire for such long before the deed was done, and now rejoice over it. Men have been permitted to oxpress their treason in high places and low, while their loyal neighbors were giving their life blood a libation upmore highly favored, and can have four on the altar of their country; and still are these men allowed to insult society with their living presence. As a natural result of this crime we are to-day humiliated in the assassination of our chosen Chief Magistrate.

Of what avail your humiliation and prayer if you do not better in future ? .I would have you to go forth from here better men. Now that the heart of the mation is this day broken up, and harrowed as mellow as a garden by the affliction due our omissions. I would sow the seed of divine truth and justice, and teach the nation that treason must and shall be punished.

grave, I know of no idea so appropriate secration of the Gettysburg cemetry. This ground is already consecrated

-Ship loads of merchandise are no -Ship loads of merchandise are now leaving Richmond in search of a better market. Merchants who opened import-ant branches of business there a few months ago are selling off their stocks at cost, and preparing to leave the eity, not