

had straitened between the mastery ability displayed by him in guiding the ship of State through the terrible breakers which menaced her destruction.

He found himself without a navy—without an army—without munitions of war—and without a dollar in the treasury, and the nation nearly a hundred millions of dollars in debt. The nation was in a defenseless condition. A rebel army, flushed with victory, and well supplied with arms and munitions of war; the spies of treason, were posted within striking distance of our national capital.

Under these circumstances, Lincoln issued his proclamation for seventy-five thousand men, and the loyal masses responded with an enthusiasm and dispatch, that plainly demonstrated that the pulsations of the popular heart still beat time with the music of the Union. The patriotic promptness with which this call was obeyed, saved the national capital from pillage, and the national archives from destruction.

Through the energy, the executive ability, and urgent recommendations of the President, seconded by the patriotism of the American people and the wisdom of Congress, an army of five hundred thousand warriors, were soon in the field, armed, equipped and provided for as no other army was ever provided for since war has cursed the world.

It is not my object to-day, fellow citizens, to attempt a description of this terrible struggle. Its history—its daring deeds, and noble actions, are known to you all. At its commencement it had its dark and gloomy days—its hours of despondency, and its moments of terrible doubt. But these have all passed away. The Union armies are everywhere victorious—the rebel hosts are being demoralized and vanquished, and this rebellion is being everywhere crushed out; not by concession to traitors, but by force of arms. The omens of peace are plainly visible—a peace which shall be enduring—a peace conquered from the rebels by the strong arm of the Government.

The part performed, and nobly performed, by Mr. Lincoln in this war, was not that of the warrior, but that of a statesman. His it was, to direct, control, and regulate the vast machinery of the Government, amid the throes of national convulsion, and the disorganization of civil war. If he be judged by the difficulties by which he was surrounded and encompassed, and by the grand results which have been secured by his moderation and wisdom in opposition to all those difficulties, we cannot but award to him the highest degree of statesmanship, and executive ability. No important event has taken place during this memorable conflict, which has not felt the influence of his will, and his intellect. Perhaps no one man, since the Government began, ever exercised a greater influence over the masses of the people than he. There was a mysterious, yet firm confidence reposing on the people upon their beloved Chief Magistrate, and centering in him as the hope of the nation. This confidence was the bulwark of our liberties, and the glory of our nation. Had it failed, the wand of our destiny would have been reversed and we would have gone downward in a sea of anarchy and blood. This confidence was founded in the belief of the integrity of Lincoln's heart, and the purity and uprightness of his motives. It was a knowledge of this forgiving affection, that sustained him in the discharge of his arduous duties, and made him hopeful in the darkest hours of our country's history.

Questions, the solution of which had balked the sagacity of America's ablest statesmen, were forced upon him, in the midst of national convulsions; and the exigency of the times demanded their final solution. He could not push them aside or delay their consideration. Like Baruch's ghost, they were ever present. They stood as huge barriers in the road that led to ultimate success and final peace. Among these was the vexed slavery question. As Mr. Lincoln's name and reputation, as well as the proud position which he will hold in history, will be founded to a considerable extent upon his opinions and actions with reference to this subject, I ask your attention to a brief statement concerning the same.

Mr. Lincoln was a firm believer in the truthfulness of the declaration of American Independence. He held that all men were in fact created equal—that is, were equal by the laws of nature and the divine law—and that this equality was limited to three things or rights—called the right "to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and that men in no other sense could be said to be created equal only with reference to these three enumerated rights. Such, in brief, was his opinion on the abstract question of human rights. If the declaration of American Independence is right, free Lincoln was right. His sentiments were in harmony with its world renowned enunciations, and strict accord with sentiments of the Revolutionary Fathers.

Lincoln believed that slavery, abstractly considered, was a moral, social and political evil. But he also held that it was a State institution, over which the general government, so far as the States were concerned, had, in time of peace, no control whatever. He averred a hundred times that he had no disposition, nor no constitutional right, to go into the State of Kentucky, to interfere with its domestic institutions, nor had the right to throw bombs into the State of Ohio.

So far as the Territories were concerned, Mr. Lincoln held that they were the common property of the people of the United States—and as the people of the United States, considered as one aggregate body, were only represented in the Congress of the United States—that therefore the said Congress had full power over the subject, at all times in the Territories—and that they not only had the power, but that it was right and expedient for them to exercise that power. In his inaugural address, he emphatically recognized the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law; and he solemnly pledged himself, before the nation, to enforce that law; and subsequently enforced it at the point of the bayonet, in the city of Boston. Although he doubted the correctness of the celebrated Dred Scott Decision, yet, as it was made by the court of last resort, he avowed his determination to stand by it as the law of the land until it was reversed. These, in brief, were the sentiments and opinions of our beloved President, concerning the rights of slavery in times of peace.

But when the slaveholders cut loose from their constitutional moorings, and set at defiance the authority of the national Government, they invoked the existence of a class of powers that slumbered in latent inactivity in the office of President. In times of peace, the character of President is that of Chief Magistrate, and that alone. His character of Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy exists, but in suspended animation.

As soon as the war commenced, the important question presented itself—what shall be done with the slaves of rebels in arms against their Government? The negro, panting for freedom, was everywhere present. For a while there did not seem to be any settled policy upon this vexed subject. In many instances the slave was returned by Union officers, to his rebellious master. In a few instances, rebel officers boldly came within the Union lines, and demanded the rendition of their runaway negroes; and I am sorry to say, for the honor of the American name, they were delivered up—sent back to dig trenches and rear fortifications, which were subsequently carried, but at an immense sacrifice of patriotic valor. For every able bodied negro thus sent back, the probability is, that at least five Northern freemen went down to their graves amid the roar of battle and the shock of the bloody conflict—fell within the trenches or upon the fortifications, reared by the compelled labor of those who had asked for liberty, but were cruelly denied it.

Soon the keen intellect of Gen. Butler applied to the condition of these panting fugitives, the well-known doctrine, "of contrabands of war." It was a new application of an old principle of international law. It was immediately adopted by the President, and made a general rule of action. Yet it was soon found that the supporting prop of the rebellion was the institution of slavery. After many reverses, great anxiety and profound study, the President was forced to the conclusion, that, in order to save the Government, he must destroy slavery. This conclusion, it must be confessed, was reached with great reluctance, and after the conviction was unalterably fastened upon his mind, although he was urged by every consideration of national justice, humanity and policy, yet he hesitated a long while before he struck the final blow. Before he did it, he announced to the rebels his determination, urged them to lay down their arms and return to their allegiance, and there by save their cherished institution. But they were still rebellious and defiant, and heeded not his warning. The appointed time rolled around, and the glorious proclamation came. It will live forever. It will give a hallowed immortality to its author. It will place the name of Abraham Lincoln high on the scroll of fame—and number his, with the few—the immortal names that were not born to die. It is a monument more enduring than the Pyramids of Egypt, or the Tombs of the Caesars. Jeff Davis' expelled Empire was founded on the crushed humanity of the negro. Abraham Lincoln's reputation rests on the clear and emphatic recognition of the absolute and Heaven conferred rights of man.

In conclusion let me say, the hero of this age, and the loved idol of this nation, has gone down to an honored grave. He died in the zenith of his reputation and glory—but he lived long enough to know that his country was saved. Could he have possessed his senses for a few moments before his death, with what affectionate interest would his beloved fellow-citizens have listened to his last words. But he has gone—a nation mourns his loss—and millions of freemen, now and hereafter, will revere his virtues, and guard his fame. "Though dead in the flesh, he lives in the spirit." His principles and the lesson he taught, is his country's best legacy. His memory will never die until time shall be no more. The tears of a sorrowing people, will water the sod that covers all that is earthly of his revered and honored leader—and from every blade of grass that grows, and from the leaf of every flower that blossoms upon his grave, an avenging spirit will arise to demand retribution for the damnation of his taking off.

Then at the grave of the great departed, let us tender anew our vows of fidelity to our country, and to freedom, and concentrate every wish and aspiration of our hearts, to our undivided—free republic—remembering that, though Presidents must die, our country must and shall live forever.

THE OREGON SENTINEL



TO THE EFFICACY AND PERMANENCY OF YOUR UNION, A GOVERNMENT FOR THE WHOLE IS INDISPENSABLE.—Washington.

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

SATURDAY MORNING, . . . MAY 13, 1865

L. P. Fisher, J. J. Knowlton & Co., and W. H. Tobey, advertising agents for San Francisco, Cal.

E. K. Phelps, advertising agent for Sacramento, Cal.

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DEMOCRATIC VENOM.

It is one of the most disgusting spectacles of the present time, to witness the writings and the nervous uneasiness of the routed and chafed copperheads of this vicinity. We say disgusting, but we must confess that pity for the frailties of human nature, which leads many a wayward subject to grief, at times spreads a cloud of melancholy over our mortal vision. When we think of the condition of many of our copperhead fellow-beings, within whose breasts are pent up the same mixed emotions, hard to be described, of joy and grief, as those felt by the great, loyal heart of America, with this difference only: our sorrow is their joy, our joy their sorrow; we say that when we contemplate the state of affairs, it gives us reasons of sadness for the suffering of even those mistaken and deluded people. Theirs is indeed a hard lot; feeling sorrowful, they must find a glad; experiencing all the exciting sensations of joy, they must smother it, and smothered, it rankles in their breasts; while those whose hearts beat in union with their country, double their joys by a few open expressions of glory, lullajah! and soothe their sorrows by giving vent to their feelings in words and tokens.

There are those, however, that pity can never reach, although their discretion keeps them just within the bounds of safety with their traitorous vituperations; yet they, like a wounded snake, are ever ready to strike their venomous fangs into anything that comes within their reach. Such is the editor of the *Rebels*, and his man Friday, who, in the editor's absence, is occasionally left to do the talking. As a specimen of his venomous abuse, we would refer to his attack on Father Blanchet, in regard to the funeral services held at the Catholic Church on the 27th ult. He ridicules the Rev. Father, and holds him up to the world as a simpleton, because he celebrated the solemnities of his church in commemoration of the death of the President, on a day set apart for that purpose by the Governor of Oregon, and the Archbishop of his own church. He tells Father Blanchet that the only way to deal with those fanatics who are grief-stricken at the death of Abraham Lincoln is to "knock them down, and then kick them for falling." He further says:

"If some demagogues in Father Blanchet's church insisted to break down the Democratic party—the only protector of civil and religious liberty in this country—if they had to fight and voted for Puritan asceticism in the government of this country, and the inherited land of Britain liberty, and intolerance falls upon them, they, as a consequence, shall have very little pity on their subjugated, or, at least, if only the demagogues—like the late Archbishop Hughes, Brownson, Purcell, Tom Meagher, and Conover—we would say, 'servet them exactly right.'"

Is it not humiliating to any Democrat who has any regard for his country, to own that he ever followed the leadership or endorsed a single sentiment ever uttered by one who would now sink his party to the lowest depths of infamy by such a startling confession. For each man as those named above, whose memories will ever be held sacred by a great nation for their noble deeds of patriotism, to be denounced as demagogues from such a contemptible source, because they fought and labored for the success of their country against a bigoted and wicked rebellion, and thereby assisted in breaking down the Democratic party, is insulting to every one who has a spark of national pride in his breast.

A RICH PAX.—We learn that from a pan of dirt, taken from the claim of Johnson and Elder, on Jackson creek, the past week, yielded the rich sum of \$250.

The Jacksonville Female School will be opened on Monday, May the 22d, under the guidance and instruction of the accomplished and experienced teacher, Mrs. McCully.

TRUTH vs. THE REPORTER.

Mr. Enton: Through your columns I desire to address the following remarks to the Reporter:

You were mistaken, Mr. Reporter, when you say that I was in a state of indignation piteous to behold, because, in not being the death of President Lincoln, we (you) did not launch out in terms of extravagant praise and high flown panegyric, in describing and commenting on the private and public life and virtues of the deceased. No, that was not the objection I had to your leader. It was because you willfully misrepresented the past political acts of our lamented President, by charging all the blood and destruction, the legitimate results of this war, upon the "fatal policy" of the illustrious dead. I should be inclined to doubt the honor and patriotism of President Lincoln, were you to speak in eulogy of his virtues and political record. The Hon. Jesse Applegate considered himself very much disgraced by Mahon complimenting him on the excellent intellect he possessed. To receive praise from a man whom he believes to be a "traitor" to his country, and a "reptile" in the sight of his fellow man, is perfectly absurd. The ironical allusion you made, in publishing the manner in which the funeral obsequies of President Lincoln were observed, wherein you said that "the Drug Store, Express Office and Barber Shop, were draped in mourning," was properly received by the loyal people of this community, and is another addition to the contempt and detestation they have for you. Had you published the truth, you would have said all business houses were draped in mourning except the Reporter's office. It would, however, be as reasonable to expect truth from the Reporter as it would be for a man to search for piety in the infernal regions.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[REPORTED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE SENTINEL.]

Washington May 3d.—Whereas, it appears from evidence in the Bureau of Military Justice, the murder of President Lincoln was incited, concerted and procured by and between Jefferson Davis, Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverly Tucker, W. C. Cleverly and other rebels and traitors against the United States, harbored in Canada; therefore, to the end that justice may be done, J. Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do offer for the arrest of said persons, or either of them, (within the limits of the United States, so that they can be brought to trial) the following rewards:

One hundred thousand dollars for Jeff. Davis; twenty-five thousand dollars each, for Clement C. Clay, Jacob Thompson and Beverly Tucker, and ten thousand for Wm. C. Cleverly, late a clerk of C. C. Clay.

New York, May 4th.—A Savannah letter of April 29th, says Gen. Wilson's expedition arrived yesterday from Macon, Ga. The following is a condensed history of the trip. Left Chocoma, Alabama, on the 21st of March. The first engagement with Forrest took place at Kheaczar Church, near Centerville. Wilson fought and routed him, and his forces were driven west of the Cahaba. Wilson captured 300 prisoners and three guns. A column was sent out which captured and destroyed a large amount of Confederate property.

Selma, Ala., 240 miles from our base, was captured April 21. Twelve guns were found in position, and 25 in the Arsenal. Three rolling mills with fixtures for a very large naval force, the naval foundry and the arsenal, the second in importance in the Confederacy, the powder works and magazine, and a large number of cars were destroyed. Wilson remained at Selma eight days. The Alabama river was bridged a length of 850 feet. The operation occupied 5 days. Montgomery, 50 miles distant, was the next place attacked, but it surrendered without an assault. We destroyed two rolling mills, a foundry, two magazines, 63 cars, the nitre works and five steamboats. The rebels burned 85,000 bales of cotton before the evacuation. Columbus, 85 miles distant, was taken at dark, on the 16th, by assault, here we captured 1,200 prisoners, 5 guns, 100,000 bales of cotton, immense quantities of ordnance and commissary stores, and destroyed large cotton factories—the arsenal included a pistol factory—a naval foundry. 18 locomotives, 100 cars, a depot, eight machine shops and one gunboat, mounting six guns.

Toronto 4th.—Beverly Tucker and W. C. Cleverly, for whom President Johnson has offered a reward, have published a letter denying, in positive terms, any knowledge of the conspiracy for the assassination of the President.

Montreal 5th.—Geo. N. Sanders and Beverly Tucker are out with another manifesto, addressed to President Johnson, in which they accuse him of a plot to murder their Christian President (Davis). They agree to go to House Point, or any other place, to be tried on the charges made in the President's recent proclamation, if the U. S. Government will pay their defense and guarantee safety.

New York, 4th.—The charges against Gav. Aiken are preferred by the military in Charleston. He is in Washington, and allowed the freedom of the city. It is understood he is here in aid of the government rather than for punishment.

Washington, 5th.—All former statements concerning the disposition made of

Booth's body are denied by the Republicans, which says Col. Baker and Brotherton are the only two persons who know what disposition was made of it, and they are under oath of secrecy.

New York, 5th.—Washington correspondent of the Press says the confession of Harold, and the documentary evidence found on Booth's body, fasten, without a cavil, the plot and its entire execution on Jeff. Davis and his Canadian Commissioners.

Mexican recruiting agents advertised openly in the Washington Chronicle, for discharged officers and men to migrate to Mexico.

It is understood that the Army of the James, consisting of the 24th and 25th corps, Gen. Ord commanding, will remain in Va. for the present.

The Secessionists of Charleston were wild with joy on receiving the news of the death of President Lincoln. It is said that the women were actually so profane and sacrilegious as to fall on their knees and thank God Almighty for the enormous crime. The sudden arrest of ex-Governor Aiken appears to bring them to their senses. They immediately became more discreet in their conduct. Aiken's arrest and the expulsion of the contumacious Episcopal clergyman Marshall, who refused to substitute a prayer for the President of the United States, or that which he had been offering for Jeff. Davis, caused much excitement. They insist that Gov. Aiken never had been anything but a Union man.

New Orleans, 29th.—267 rebel officers, ranging from Colonel to Lieutenant, captured at Mobile, arrived to-day. The high stage of water in the Mississippi river is making sad havoc. The levee is giving way in many places.

New York, 6th.—Raleigh letters of—state that ——— had left Savannah on that day going thence to Richmond to reach his army which was to leave Raleigh next morning. Sherman had issued an order announcing the final agreement of the surrender by Johnston. He prohibits foraging and provides certain ways to relieve the pressing wants of the inhabitants.

New York, 7th.—Advises from Raleigh, 30th, say that Schofield is now virtually Governor of North Carolina. By the President's proclamation all negroes are now free, and that it will be the duty of the army to maintain their freedom, and advising their employment as hired laborers by their former masters, and counseling the emancipated people to apply themselves to habits of industry. The planters generally acquiesce in the state of things, many of whom have now their late slaves working for wages.

Winchester, (Va.) 5th.—A large portion of Hancock's corps is on the march to Washington, via Ashby's Gap. Several regiments have gone up the valley to Staunton and other towns in the valley beyond.

Raleigh, 30th.—The 10th and 29th corps remain in the department of North Carolina, with Kilpatrick's cavalry. Stoneman's cavalry are ordered to East Tennessee; Wilton's, to the Tennessee river near Decatur, Alabama. Gen. Howard and the Army of Tennessee will march to Richmond; Steuart and the Army of Ga. will also march to Richmond.

New York, 7th.—Information has been received from Greensboro that Jeff. Davis left there, April 20th, bound for Texas, escorted by a detachment of cavalry under Gen. Acheols and Basil Duke. They numbered about 200. They had with them a train of about 20 wagons. Gen. Stoneman was within ten miles of Charlotte, his pickets being on the banks of the Cahaba. Davis made speech at Charlotte a few days before he left, promising to have another army in the field larger than ever before. Duke's command burned the public buildings, ransacked the private stores, and committed various outrages on the property of the citizens. His men are mainly Kentuckians and Texans, formerly under Morgan.

Washington, 7th.—The proposed emigration to Mexico is likely to assume formidable dimensions, it is thought it bodes no good to the imperialists in that country. The emigrants will, by decree of the legitimate government of Mexico, become naturalized Mexican citizens.

Philadelphia, 7th.—Subscriptions to the 7-30 loan in the last six days amount to the large sum of \$40,387,000.

New York, 7th.—The "American" from Southampton on the 26th has arrived. The tone of the London Times has materially changed. It comments on the surrender of Lee's army to Grant, and says the grand army of Napoleon could not count a series of more brilliant victories than the Federal armies.

The Times not only pays a high tribute of respect to Federal Generals, but also to the administrative ability of Mr. Lincoln, and gives great credit to Mr. Seward as a diplomatist.

Nineteen hundred and ninety-three miles of Atlantic telegraph cable is now completed. 1400 miles is already on board of the Great Eastern.

Earl Russell in the House of Commons, and Sir George Gray on behalf Lord Palmerston, gave notice that they would on the 1st of May move an address to the Queen expressing sorrow and indignation at the assassination of President Lincoln, and praying her to convey that expression of feeling to the American government.

at which, after appropriate expressions had been delivered, resolutions were unanimously adopted expressive of horror and deep sorrow felt at the assassination of President Lincoln. The commercial body of London adopted similar resolutions; likewise all the various towns and provinces. The Americans assembled in London adopted similar resolutions; likewise all the various towns and provinces. The Americans assembled in London adopted similar resolutions; likewise all the various towns and provinces. The Americans assembled in London adopted similar resolutions; likewise all the various towns and provinces.

A Paris letter states that the most universal regret and indignation was expressed at the assassination of President Lincoln. Mr. Mason, rebel, repudiates the crime as behalf of the rebel States.

The 5-20 loan declined 5 to 6 per cent on receipt of the news. A meeting was held at Brussels followed by a grand demonstration in honor of the late Federal victories. An immense procession repaired to the Federal consular residence; the consul made a speech; a serenade followed. The Chamber of Deputies have adopted an address expressing grief at President Lincoln's assassination. The Chamber was draped in mourning in honor of him.

New York, May 8th.—The Herald's North Carolina dispatches give various rumors of the whereabouts of Jeff. Davis, but none later or more definite than that of last week, which represented him to be in flight one day ahead of Stoneman. The report that he was obliged to abandon in specie train was contradicted. The Herald correspondent gives further details the surrender of Johnson. Over thirty thousand surrendered. A large number of them did not want to be paroled, but started off as soon as they learned of the capitulation, and are now engaged in robbing destitute people. Over one hundred pieces of artillery were surrendered. Among the officers surrendered is the notorious Samuels.

The New Orleans correspondence by additional particulars of the negotiations of Kirby Smith's entire trans-Mississippi army. A meeting to arrange preliminaries, took place on the 23d, at the mouth of Red River, at which Col. Sprague represented Gen. Polk, and Col. Signally appeared on behalf of Gen. Smith. These officers were to have another conference at the same place May 24. Of the result of this latter meeting nothing was known. It was understood the terms proposed on the same as those given to Lee and Johnston.

There were rumors at New Orleans, April 30th, that the rebel Gen. Dix Taylor and Forest had made formal propositions for the surrender of their forces.

Gen. Canby left New Orleans suddenly for Mobile. It was believed that he had there for the purpose of receiving Taylor's surrender. It is not to be made public until the termination of the interview. It is but little doubted that Taylor will shortly surrender unconditionally.

The Times' special says it should be understood that the reward offered for Jeff. Davis, by President Johnson, was his own individual act.

It was unanimously decided in the Cabinet meeting, that all implicated in the plot of the assassination of the President, should be tried by a military tribunal. All the testimony bearing on the case was officially placed in the hands of Judge Adams Holt, who reported officially to the Secretary of War, as his opinion, that Jeff. Davis was connected with the conception and execution of the plot. Or this official report the proclamation was based.

Washington, 8th.—Our cavalry in chase pursuit of Jeff. Davis and train, all sanguine of success.

Hampton had 1,500 men under him, he and officers were deserting rapidly, fearing that they would be treated as slaves and criminals. It is said that the reason Hampton didn't surrender was his fear of being implicated and tried by the government for the brutal murder of a wounded Union soldier that he killed with his own sword.

Gov. Aiken has been released, there being no just cause for his arrest.

A Raleigh letter says Jeff. Davis passed through Charlotte, April 22d.

A correspondent, who recently passed from Sherman's to Sheridan's lines, says Davis did not leave Johnson's lines until the conclusion of Sherman's trace.

Philadelphia, 9th.—Subscription to the 7-30 loan to-day, amounted to \$6,000,000.

Washington, 9th.—Military Court of the Assassins met to-day. Nothing done except to arrange the rule of visit.

Der Grosse Conflict in America, a translation of Mr. Greeley's work on the "Great American Conflict," has just been published by Messrs. Cass & Co., Hartford. The German edition contains the same steel-plates, wood cuts, etc., as the English edition, and is in every respect, as splendidly executed as the English original. A complete plate representing the German edition of the Union army is a very valuable addition to the German public. The work is dedicated by the translator, Prof. Roubert of Aushury University, Greencastle, Indiana, to the "Spirit of Germans which broke the yoke of the Romans through Herminia, which saved the freedom of Europe from Charles Martel, and which emancipated the human mind through Martin Luther."

The translation so far as we have examined it is well executed. There are still some German words and other German translations of American words on the history of our war, but nothing that can in any way compete with the translation of this work of Mr. Greeley.—*Traveller*

O. A. Davis, translating agent for Johnson and Josephine.