

# Pomeroys Telegraph.

THOMAS U. WHITE,  
VOLUME VIII.

POMEROY, MEIGS COUNTY, OHIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1865.

Editor & Publisher.  
NUMBER 15.

**Pomeroys Weekly Telegraph.**  
EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**THOMAS U. WHITE.**  
Office in front of Binnett's Building, near  
the Sugar Run Stone Bridge, Pomeroys, Ohio.  
All applications for Subscription, Advertising  
and Job work should be made at the office.  
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE YEAR 1865.  
In Advance, \$3; if paid within the year,  
\$2.50; if paid quarterly, \$1.00.  
No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages  
are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.  
ADVERTISING RATES.  
One square 100 lines for 10 days, 50 cents.  
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One square 100 lines for 250 days, 3.20.  
One square 100 lines for 260 days, 3.30.  
One square 100 lines for 270 days, 3.40.  
One square 100 lines for 280 days, 3.50.  
One square 100 lines for 290 days, 3.60.  
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One square 100 lines for 310 days, 3.80.  
One square 100 lines for 320 days, 3.90.  
One square 100 lines for 330 days, 4.00.  
One square 100 lines for 340 days, 4.10.  
One square 100 lines for 350 days, 4.20.  
One square 100 lines for 360 days, 4.30.  
One square 100 lines for 370 days, 4.40.  
One square 100 lines for 380 days, 4.50.  
One square 100 lines for 390 days, 4.60.  
One square 100 lines for 400 days, 4.70.  
One square 100 lines for 410 days, 4.80.  
One square 100 lines for 420 days, 4.90.  
One square 100 lines for 430 days, 5.00.  
One square 100 lines for 440 days, 5.10.  
One square 100 lines for 450 days, 5.20.  
One square 100 lines for 460 days, 5.30.  
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One square 100 lines for 620 days, 6.90.  
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One square 100 lines for 640 days, 7.10.  
One square 100 lines for 650 days, 7.20.  
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One square 100 lines for 990 days, 10.60.  
One square 100 lines for 1000 days, 10.70.

**Poetry.**  
**Battle Hymn of the Republic.**  
As sung by Chaplain C. C. McCabe, while  
prisoner of war, after hearing Old Ben (the  
colored paper-seller in Richmond) cry out—  
"Great news by the telegraph! Great battle  
at Gettysburg! Union soldiers gain the  
day!" Upon hearing such glorious news,  
Chaplain McCabe sang this soul-stirring hymn,  
the chorus making the old prison-walls ring "Glo-  
ry, glory, hallelujah!"  
Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming  
of the Lord;  
He is tramping out the vintage where the grapes  
of wrath are stored;  
He hath loosed the fatal lightning of his  
terrible sword;  
His work is burning, burning,  
Chorus—Glorious, glorious, hallelujah!  
I have seen him in the watch-fires of a  
hundred  
circles glowing;  
They have burned him an altar in the evening  
dews and damps;  
I have read his righteous sentence by the dim  
and flaring lamps;  
His day is marching on.  
Chorus—  
I have read a fiery gospel, writ in burnished  
rows  
of steel,  
"As ye deal with my contemners, so with  
you  
my grace shall deal;  
Let the Hero, born of woman, crush the  
serpent  
under his heel,  
His blood has made a marching on."  
Chorus—  
He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall  
never  
cease to sound;  
He is sitting out the hearts of men before  
his  
judgment-seat;  
Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer him! be  
jubilate  
in his  
feet!  
Our God is marching on.  
Chorus—  
In the beauty of the lilies, Christ was  
born  
across the sea;  
With a glory in His bosom that transfigures  
you  
and me;  
As He died to make men holy, let us die  
to  
make  
men free,  
White God is marching on.  
Chorus—

**Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.**  
New York, April 4.—The World has a  
graphic account of the battle of Five  
Forks, which was the turning point in the  
great conflict, and which, under Sheridan's  
generalship, will take rank with anything on  
record.  
It appears that General Grant was not  
satisfied with the day's business on Friday,  
and placed Sheridan in supreme command of  
the whole of Warren's corps and the cavalry,  
Sheridan at once maneuvered with his  
cavalry, dismounting a portion in front of the  
rebels, and gradually pressed them back into  
their works, under the most desperate and  
terrible fighting of the war.  
While this was being done, and done  
slowly by order, Sheridan set about forming  
the infantry, showing the same genius in  
infantry tactics that he has in cavalry. It was  
a matter of fact that a body of cavalry  
pressed back and held in check sixteen thousand  
infantry. Still, it did it in such a  
manner as to completely hide the movement of  
our infantry. They were driven back step by  
step into their works.  
Then the signal was given, and the  
infantry closed on the works like a huge  
barn door. The rebels saw their situation, but did not  
appear to realize how desperate was their  
circumstances. They fell back to the left  
only to see four lines of battle waiting to drive them  
across the field. At the right horsemen  
charged them, in their vain attempts to fight  
their way out, and in their rear, foot and  
cavalry began to assemble. Slant fire, cross-fire,  
and direct fire, by file and battery, rolled  
perpetually, cutting down their bravest officers  
and shattering the files with bleeding men.  
Their own artillery was turned upon them  
at last. Bodies of cavalry mounted their  
parapets and charged down upon them, slashing  
and tramping them into confusion. They had  
no commanders to lead them out of the  
toil into which they had fallen. A few more  
volleys, a new charge and they heard the  
command to die or surrender, and 5,000 muskets  
were thrown on the ground, and 5,000 men  
were Sheridan's prisoners. Those who escaped  
were pursued by the fiery Custar, and they  
were pressed far into the desolate forest.  
Philadelphia, April 4.—A special dispatch  
to the Bulletin says that Major General  
Russell, of the 25th Corps, was killed in the  
late battle.  
The following particulars, dated City Point,  
April 4, 8 A. M., give the latest information  
received from Richmond.  
Gen. Weitzel telegraphs from Richmond,  
that of railroad stock he found there twenty-  
eight locomotives, forty-four passenger and  
baggage cars, and 100 freight cars.  
At 3:30 this morning, Gen. Sheridan, from  
Southland Station, ten miles from Peters-  
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Grant.  
"We have picked up 1,200 prisoners to-day,  
and from 300 to 500 more have been gathered  
up by our troops. The majority of arms that  
were left in the hands of Lee's army are now  
scattered near Richmond and where his  
troopers now are. The country is also full of  
stragglers, and the line of retreat is marked  
with artillery, ammunition, burned or charred  
wagons, caissons, ambulances, &c."  
E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.  
War Department,  
Washington, April 5—8 P. M.  
Major-General Dix:  
The following telegram gives all the details  
received by this Department in relation to the  
military operations at Richmond not hereto-  
fore published.  
E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.  
Aiken's Landing, Va., April 5—11:30 A. M.  
Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.  
Little is known at City Point. There are  
but few officers left, and these are overwhelmed  
with work. He telegraphed Davis at 3:30 on  
Sunday, that he was driven back and must  
evacuate. This was announced in Church—  
Davis had sold his furniture previously at auc-  
tion, and was ready to leave. All the leading  
men got away that evening.  
The rebel iron clads were exploded. The  
Virginia line sunk in the James river above  
the obstructions.  
Every set of the iron on fire. All the business  
portion from Main street to the river was  
destroyed. The bridges across the river were  
also destroyed. Many of the families remained.  
Mrs. Lee remains at Petersburg. The public  
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Gen. Grant telegraphs to this Department  
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"Last night Gen. Sheridan was on the Dan-  
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with the 2d and 6th corps, by what is known  
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E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.  
War Department,  
Washington, April 5—10:20 P. M.  
To Major-General Dix:  
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of Richmond and its occupation by our forces,  
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