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REASON AND A THIRD TERM

CONSISTENT VIEW OF THE QUESTION

WHAT WASHINGTON SAID ON THE SUBJECT.

JEFFERSON'S REASONS FOR RETIREMENT.

JACKSON DECLINED FROM OLD AGE.

The Ages of All the Presidents Who Have Served Two Terms Compared—Grant Five Years the Junior of the Youngest—He is the Property of the People, and has no Right to Decline, &c.

VAL VERDE, VA., May 24, 1875.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

SIR: The distinction between cant and reason was never better illustrated than by what has recently been said on the third-term question. In a country where the humblest man may aspire to the Presidency, and where the spirit of self-sacrifice is so decided that even in 1776 Gibbs could venture to say to Congress that there were a thousand men living who would make as good a President as George Washington, it is quite natural to find among the friends of aspiring politicians many advocates of a one-term or a two-term limitation to the Presidential tenure. If these men and their friends would say frankly and openly that they desired such a limitation, in order to make more frequent openings to the Presidency for themselves, the people would know what value to put upon their recommendation. But it is

THE PROVINCE OF CANT

to assign reasons for what it desires which are aside from the actual ones; and, in respect to the Presidency, those who desire to limit the period of an incumbent of the office affect to feel an extraordinary zeal for republican theory and practice, and to contend that the shorter the period during which a capable and honest officer be permitted to hold the Presidency the more honest and beneficial his service to the country is likely to be; for, strip it of all palaver, this is their naked proposition—that the shorter the period of service the surer guarantee has the public of integrity and efficiency of administration in the President.

Has this pretension any foundation in reason or fact? Have those Presidents of the United States been most successful who have served but one term? Was Adams, the elder, a better President than Washington? Was Adams, the younger, a better President than Jefferson, Madison, or Monroe? Was Van Buren a better President than Andrew Jackson? Was Pierce a better President than Lincoln; or Buchanan than Grant? The test of our political history completely upset the pretension in question.

Is there any better support for it in reason? WHY SHOULD NOT THE COUNTRY PROSPER under the administration of a man like Washington or Jefferson, or Jackson or Grant, whom it had labored for and fought for, and allowed to gain the advantage and wisdom of experience, as surely as it could prosper under a Van Buren or a Buchanan, whom it rejected after one term, although they had just learned how to use power successfully the good or the evil on which they were bent?

Neither facts nor reason support the cant which is so persistently put forth in opposition to a third term. Strip it of its specious pretensions, and its professions can stand at all, with any countenance from the public, is that the examples of the country's best Presidents (all of whom, be it remembered, were President one term only, and but four,) has made eight years as much a limit of Presidential eligibility as if the limitation were a part of the national Constitution. But if we examine the record of our political history, we find that it is as indefensible as the other grounds on which a third term is opposed.

The former Presidents retired after eight years of service

AGAINST THE WISH OF THE PEOPLE,

because of age and physical feebleness. The ages of all the Presidents elected for eight years are shown in the following statement:

	Born.	End of 1st term.	Then	65 years old
Washington	1732	1796	64	
Jefferson	1743	1809	66	
Madison	1751	1817	66	
Monroe	1758	1825	67	
Jackson	1767	1837	70	
Lincoln	1809	1869	60	
Grant	1822	1877	55	

Not one of the eight-year Presidents anterior to Lincoln, except Jefferson, placed his declining years in a third term as the ground that the precedents of the case had made a law to them and to the country.

General Washington, who first set the example of retiring after eight years, did not allege as a reason for doing so any good which would come to the country from the example, or evil that would result from remaining in the position annexed to his name. The contrary he felt, and from the malignant partisan abuse which his opponents were heaping upon him, and was unwilling, at his time of life, to encounter it longer.

Jefferson did not ask or expect the establishment of a precedent such as he is now claimed to have intended. On the contrary, his retirement from the Presidency was in the face of a universal demand for his continuance in office, and was bitterly opposed by a powerful party, led by some of the ablest men in the country. But none of the great men who thus opposed his administration, and who had the patriotic, he thought, his biographer, to offer for the Presidency against him, but were "reduced to the necessity of pledging themselves to bestow their suffrage upon the retiring President." And when he announced his resolution to withdraw from office "it was apparent that

HIS ELECTION WOULD AGAIN BE UNANIMOUS."

This unanimous popular sentiment demanding his remaining in office was not due to the silent influence of his personal character, or to the hold in peace is too much to be endured by some. To misrepresent my motives, to reprobate my policy, and to weaken the confidence which has been reposed in me by my fellow-citizens, is what I can cannot be relinquished by those who will be satisfied with nothing short of a change in our political systems. The consolation, however, of conscious rectitude is mine, and I believe the country derive their sting of its poison, and place in the same point of view both the weakness and malignity of their efforts." "The period of retirement is most desired, gratefully to my feel, and I have not a wish to mix again in the great world or to partake in its politics."

This opposition to Washington not only found voice in the public press, but in the voice of men were some bold leaders in Congress who, in the very debate that took place in that body on voting an address in response to Washington's Farewell Address, not only failed to express any regret at his retirement. Mr. Giles, in opposing certain passages of the paper which Congress proposed to send to the President on that occasion, said:

"Although a clamor had been raised in all parts of the United States, more or less, from apprehensions of the departure of the President from office, not, including those apprehensions of evil, he was perfectly easy on the occasion. He wished the President much happiness as any man; and hoping he would retire, he could not expect or regret at the retiring."

There is little doubt that

MR. JEFFERSON'S RETIREMENT,

after eight years, was due more to his sensitiveness, to the malignant personal assults which were made upon him, than to any possible disinclination he could have had to a further participation in public affairs, such as he had been accustomed to since he was twenty-three years of age. In fact, retirement from public employment, after he had taken it, became the habit of his life, must have been extremely irksome to him; and very certain is it that the country could not have seriously suffered from continued service of a public servant, so experienced, tried and approved a statesman.

Mr. Jefferson did, doubtless, persuade himself that retirement was proper for him in 1809; but who can say that he did not think the seven years of his life were more useful to the country spent in private pursuits and meditations than if they had been employed in the Cabinet or the Senate? There is nothing unpleasant in the thought that the Republic should have allowed so great and honest a statesman to rust out the years of his most matured wisdom in listless retirement and solitude.

Mr. Jefferson felt the full force of this reflection, and, in casting about for some excuse for allowing himself to be driven by partisan revilings into retirement, found the precedent in his own mind, in the example set by Washington; but Mr. Jefferson

IS THE ONLY ONE OF ALL

the two-term Presidents, so far as I can discover, who ever urged "the sound precedent set by an illustrious predecessor" as an excuse for leaving the Presidency.

It was Mr. Jefferson who, driven from public life by abuse and slander, and excusing his retirement by some reason (other than the most cogent one) satisfactory to the country and to his own mind, said, in apology for his course: "That I should lay down my charge at the proper period is as much a duty as to have borne it faithfully. * * * Believing that a longer continuance in government, responsible at short periods of election, is that which produces the greatest sum of happiness to mankind, I feel it a duty to do not which shall essentially impair that principle; and I should unwillingly be the person who, disregarding the sound precedent set by an illustrious predecessor, should furnish the first example of prolongation beyond the second term of office. Truth, also, requires me to add that I am sensible of that decline which advancing years bring on, and feeling their physical I ought not to doubt their sectiar effect."

That the country did not concur with him in his opinion of the value of the precedent he was following is clear from the fact that the object of the letter containing the words was to put a stop to the calls everywhere made upon him to serve a third term. One half of the States, representing 90 out of the then 175 votes in the Electoral College, had nominated him for a third term by their Legislatures. The letter was written in reply to their resolutions of nomination. These States were Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey and North Carolina. All or nearly all of the other States were expected to unite in the nomination, and this letter was written to prevent further action of the sort. The very object of it was to prevent the entire country from calling upon him to disregard a precedent to which the country then

ATTACHED NO VALUE AT ALL.

Washington's Farewell Address contains no sentiment indicating or suggesting the idea of any impropriety in his being elected to a third term. On the contrary, his Address was made necessary by the universal desire of the people for his continuance in office. The latter was true also, as we have seen, of Jefferson's letter to the different Legislatures, declining their nomination of him for a third term.

As to the subsequent eight-year Presidents, they lived at a time when party rivalry had become so strong that more frequent vacancies in the Presidency had become matters of party necessity. Duty to party more than duty to country had bound the incumbents to the party policy of retiring at latest after eight years, and the cant of "the precedent and example set by Washington, and followed by each of his successors," became the expedient by which politicians periodically deprived the country of good and tried men in order to make way for party leaders, declared to be entitled to promotion by party services.

The man, after Washington and Jefferson, who was most independent of party obligations was General Jackson. He could have remained another term in the Presidency if he had so chosen. He retired because of his great age (seventy) and his infirm health. In his farewell address the *cant* to which I have alluded is nowhere to be found. He could not have

UNDERTAKEN A THIRD TERM

if the country had required the service of him. In his farewell address he ignored the puerile idea that his retirement to the country would be endangered by the example of a third term, and emphatically confined his action in retiring to one only ground: "The time has now come when advancing age and infirmity frame warn me to retire from public concerns."

To come to the question now confronting the country of who shall be its President for the term commencing on the 4th of March, 1877, the inquiry is: Shall the people voluntarily deny to themselves the privilege, or ignore the duty, of re-electing General Grant? There is nothing in the Constitution to prohibit a free choice of him. There was no question more deliberately considered by the convention which framed the National Constitution than this very one of the right of the people to re-elect a faithful President. The competing propositions in that body was a President for seven years, ineligible afterwards, or a President for four years, eligible indefinitely. That body, composed, probably, of the wisest men ever assembled together, after long and anxious thought, decided in favor of four years and

RE-ELIGIBILITY AT THE PLEASURE OF THE PEOPLE.

The people, therefore, have a right, a sacred constitutional right, to re-elect General Grant if they desire to do so. The question, the whole question, is shall the people be allowed to vote for General Grant or not. I do not care what General Grant's wishes may be on the subject. Washington, at the age of sixty-six, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, at the same age, and Jackson, at the age of seventy, might have had a right to be released from service despite the will of the people; but General Grant has no such right. He will be only forty-nine at the close of his second term, and if that he has the right which Washington, Jefferson and Jackson claimed of release, but is bound to serve the people if they call upon him to remain in office.

In this view of the case I honor General Grant for refusing to give any public expression of his own inclinations on this subject. He is public property. He is young. He is able. He is endowed with the experience of two presidential terms of service. The people have a right to reelect him if they please. And it is for them to say whether or not he shall serve longer, and not for himself, or any individual opinion, is that it would be a national calamity to change Presidents in this present great climacteric in the life of the nation. It is not always that the nation has an available man for its ruler, who is, at the same time, the fittest to be continued in its chief executive office.

GENERAL GRANT IS AVAILABLE,

that is to say, despite of the politicians, he is the man whom the people of all the world have on the brain. It is our fortune or misfortune, in the interests of equality and justice, to have a large class of voters who pay little or no attention to measures and principles. This class now numbers several millions of the voters of the United States. Among this class of voters who of all the public men of the country is the most popular on brain unless it be General Grant? I do not refer merely to the humble and loyal negro voters of the South, who want Grant above any others and will continue to prefer him to the end of their lives, but I refer to a very large class of white voters, all over the Union, who vote from sympathy and impulse, rather than from knowledge and conviction. This class of the masses, the honest, loyal, faithful million, have Grant on the brain, think of nobody else and care for nobody else.

I repeat, that it is a fortunate circumstance for any nation living under free institutions to possess a man who is at the same time the choice of the masses and the million, and is in his character, experience, talents and endowments

THE FITTEST OF ITS LEADING STATESMEN

to conduct its Government. Are the people who see and appreciate this happy circumstance to be denied the right of voting for the man of their choice, in deference to the ambitions of partisans, or the hypocritical cant which would set up precedent and custom against the solid interests of the nation?

That General Grant has the confidence of the country is proved by the tremendous vote which he has twice received of the people; and by the fact that until within twelve months past, before the democrats conceived the thought of being able to carry the next election for a candidate of their own, he was preferred by that party to any other Republican.

It is true they now assail him as a military usurper, despising the civil authority and ever ready to stretch forth the arm of arbitrary power on the slightest pretense. But this charge, ridiculous in him a very different character. They estimate him as history will surely do, to be the President of all that have ever sat in the Executive chair, and who has made deference to the Legislative Department of the Government, and who has been slowest to exercise any power not clearly vested in his office by

THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS.

I repeat, that it is fortunate for the country that a man who is so attentive of doubtful powers, so tolerant of political opposition, so tried under all trials of temper and temptations to strong measures, is also the choice of the voting millions of the country, and the man most qualified by experience and trying service to administer our national affairs.

Whatever may be said just now to the contrary by a Southern opposition press, it cannot with truth be denied that the great masses of colored people here prefer Grant above all other men, but that the whites prefer him over any other Republican that can be named. He is the available man here to carry the Republican banner, which would be hopeless in the event of any other Republican being nominated.

Though not professing any reliable knowledge of Northern sentiment I infer, *a priori*, that Grant is stronger there with the people at large than any other Republican. My individual judgment is that if any other candidate be put into the field by the Republicans he will fail to carry the vote of the laboring classes of the North. Those classes are angry at the loss of employment, the extinction of enterprise, the scarcity of money and the universal paralysis of business. Naturally they would consider this state of things to be the result of some mismanagement on the part of the party in power. I fear that the Republican party is not popular in the working class in great measure the sympathies of the laboring masses of the people, from the idea which has got abroad amongst them that the great capitalists who control the policy of the party have made money too dear for the poor man, and have too greedily aggrandized the rich at those who hold and lend it. With any other man than

GEN. GRANT AS THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE

for the Presidency, I should apprehend from this potential cause an overwhelming defeat of the Republican party in 1876 as overtook Greeley in 1872, and Seymour in 1868. It is the party and candidate who can enlist the sympathy and support of the masses now and for many coming Presidential elections, and none other. In this view of the case, I should consider it an act but little short of madness for the Republican party to throw aside an honest, faithful, experienced public servant, who commands the support and sympathies of the millions, and to give its support, in the very crisis of its history and career, to a new man—the accidental nominee of a national convention.

Deeply and most seriously impressed with these views, I most earnestly entreat the thoughtful men of the Republican party to discountenance the current palaver against a third term, and to come back to the sound principle adopted by the founders of the National Constitution and fathers of the Republic, as the permanent law of the land, that it is *for the people* to choose their President, and when they find an honest and faithful one by experience, to re-elect him *at their pleasure*.

POWHATAN.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Heavy rains in the West, it is believed, has drowned the grasshoppers and thus ended the plague.

BALTIMORE, May 27.—Samuel Carey, aged seventy-four, junk dealer, committed suicide this morning by hanging.

The Cor servatives carried the municipal county elections in Virginia yesterday. The Republicans generally made no contest.

The session of the Presbyterian General Assembly North, at Cleveland, was devoted to the report of the church building fund.

The international convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Richmond, yesterday, held three higly interesting and edifying sessions.

Albert Clarke, a clerk for Chandler & Jenkins, Baltimore, was committed yesterday upon a charge of forging a check on the above firm for $16,000, on which he drew the money.

TROY, May 27.—Mary Fogarty, a domestic, aged twenty-three, mysteriously disappeared from the residence of Postmaster Robertson, of Tenth street, while she was supposed to be sweeping the sidewalk, to-day. Her body was found in the river. The face is terribly mutilated, and the body indicates that a fearful outrage has been committed on the person of the deceased.

"That carpet," said a dealer to an old farmer the other day, "that carpet is one dollar thirty-five per yard, but seeing it's you, you can have it for one dollar tomorrow." While he was cutting it off the farmer proudly said to his wife: "I never met him before, but you see he takes me for some big man. Now, then, Mariar, see what 'tis to have a husband who looks smartish."

TILTON-BEECHER SCANDAL.

OPENING OF MR. EVARTS' ADDRESS

HIS ANALYSIS OF THE CASE.

MORALS OF CHRISTIANS ON TRIAL.

EUROPE TRYING THE UNITED STATES.

Profligates and Wicked Men of All Classes Trying Plymouth Church—Test of the Christian Record of Mr. Beecher During the Last Quarter of a Century—Eloquent and Sagacious Peroration, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The Brooklyn city court was more densely packed than usual this morning, and the number of ladies in attendance was very large. Beecher and his wife were early in their seats, while the plaintiff came in a few minutes before the opening of the court. Judge Neilson instructed the audience to keep perfectly quiet, in order that not only they should hear counsel, but that the jury also should hear him.

MR. EVARTS THEN ROSE

and began his address. He said whatever diversities the trial of this cause might present, the solicitude of an advocate knew no end. There was everything in this cause that could make every one think what he would desire and what he misses himself. One would wish some of these fabulous powers—one would wish for a hundred eyes, for every fold and crevice of the testimony and draw forth every fact; one would wish for a hundred hands, to hold up the whole mass of it, and then that he might divide it so that at some finger end there might be each passage which would throw light on it.

One would wish he had that power of reason that could grasp the mass of evidence, separate the one item by itself, and then that he might lose not a pennyweight of all the gold of truth in it. Then he would wish for the greatest power of eloquence that would leap from mouth to ear. It has been true in this cause that the most scandalous burst, so far as individual facts were concerned. The defendant and the lady had not received that charity which the Scriptures taught.

EUROPE HAD BEEN TRYING AMERICA,

and New York had been trying Brooklyn. Prosecutions had been instituted in the Legislative Department of the Government, and who had been slowest to exercise any power not clearly vested in his office by

THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS.

Beecher, the subject of the prosecution, had stood as a city on a hill in this community for twenty-five years. Whatever he was to the Christian faith or political schemes of this country or Europe, he was to people of Brooklyn—a man who was a prolonged test of what he really was—but the jury would find as they went on with the case that every page of this business attack was not against Beecher's public reputation. Beecher was known in this community more than any other man. He never could take a secret walk, or take a secret drive, or go in privacy to a secret place, or place himself in any place where, whether he knew people or not, there were not eyes and ears that were ready to catch what even might be shown in his demeanor or address.

The pursuers, said Evarts, in this case were

TILTON, MOULTON AND MRS. MOULTON.

The law gave action only to the husband, and he was the plaintiff in the suit, but many were the conferences between him and these other parties in relation to the case, of which it was enough to consider the form and nature of the crime imputed. It was seduction—seduction of a married woman during a period when she bore children to her husband. The law called this a crime than that? Was there a crime that was visited with a worse judgment from all kinds of men than this was? Plaintiff left no obscurity. He had made his charge, and he was willing to stick to its nature in the words he used from his bank, which was inexhaustible; words that if he could express together in phrases and sentences, he thinks, would make impression with the Counsel knew, when he heard all of plaintiff's testimony on the stand, that the devil of lies had played him (Tilton) the same trick that he played on all his confidants.

The intellectual traits that had framed this charge were to be despised. The whole dectalogue was rent asunder by a woman, who was the leader of free doctrines.

The court here took a recess.

After recess Moulton came into court, and sat among plaintiff's counsel, and a few minutes thereafter Mr. Evarts continued his address. He pointed out the incredibility of so flagrant and heinous an imputation upon two excellent people, as he was justified in calling these people. This blow was struck at morality and religion. Plaintiff said this lady never said anything wrong, that she was pure-minded, and had no inclination to do evil; that was the character laid down for her by her husband. She was a woman of strong intellect. Counsel then commented on Beecher's candor, which, he said,

MADE HIM GREATER THAN TILTON.

Look at weakness of the brain, said counsel, (pointing to Tilton,) expecting this charge of adultery to be believed. Look at the crime that touched the institution of marriage, and children were interested, that their future might not be ruined. This was a miraculous adultery, which no person could prevent coming into their families, and came there, to all appearances, from the best of motives. We had, said counsel, enough of good testimony, from pure and honest hearts, in this miraculous case, and when men were slain in defense of the truth it was a miracle they should go through that unless they spoke the truth. These branches of morality that threatened the centre of society could not occur without detracting from all the virtues of life. A blow would be struck at our own wives and daughters. There was once a great authority, said counsel, who said, "Blessed is the sojourn in the flesh had redeemed society from the vices which corrupted it, and raised it to its present standard.

He said it was not needed for man to testify against man, for he said that all deceits, adulteries, tornications and murders came from within, and it was these that defiled the man. Were we to discard this divine sentiment, on which our society had rested for so long a time; were we to abandon these precepts and go back to the old physical law of personal security? If we abandoned these precepts we would have to get

A WIFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

and have a paramour alarm by which we might be summoned to their presence in case of necessity.

Counsel then returned to the requirements of law to meet such a case as this. He said this was a *crim. con.* suit by which a husband sought damages for invasion of his household, and destruction of the peace and harmony which existed there. The English law held the indissolubility of the marriage relation for other cause than adultery.

Parliament would only grant a dissolution of the marriage for adultery after a trial by jury, and in which the husband would have the right of drawing the paramour into the case, and the law held that the confessions alone were not sufficient ground for the destruction of the marriage relation, but only proof of the fact. Proof of the actual bodily contact was required. In our State the charge of adultery was usually tried in a court of equity between the husband and wife, and seldom brought upon a *crim. con.* case, and the wife's shame promulgated to her own disgrace and that of her children. In England a guilty husband could not bring a suit of adultery against his wife or pursue her paramour. There was not much ground for a suit of divorce in this case, said counsel. This was an issue of whether Beecher, who stood for this country in the height of her extremity against England,

AND PEARED THE JEERS AND CAT-CALLS

of great crowds of English gentlemen of the better classes, and faced them down, which no single voice or man ever did for another since the world began. Was that beast loose, coarse or loathed that would enable the English people to return the taunt that a jury discovered that his courage was not of the soul, and whether they were to say by their verdict that this man, whom every stranger who had been in the court-room desired the grasp of his hand, was a man who should be excluded from all companionship, and that he could premeditate a persistent and cool seduction of a married woman? Their verdict, said counsel, of six cents would be as disastrous to Mr. Beecher in this case as a verdict of $100,000; and their verdict could not be a divided one, but must either be for plaintiff or defendant. Mr. Evarts said they would now look at circumstantial evidence, which he explained to the jury.

The plaintiff, said counsel, had not failed to present proofs looking to a conviction free from all delicacy. He did not hesitate to bring Joseph Richards here under the charge of the court; he did not hesitate to make a prisoner woman from the wards of a hospital to repeat her lies before them. When she swore here that on one occasion she heard Mr. Beecher ask Mrs. Tilton how she felt, and she replied,

"FATHER, DEAR, I FEEL SO-SO,"

counsel did not know but that "so-so" was a very indifferent expression of how she felt. Another witness was also brought here, who swore to seeing Mr. Beecher on the doorsteps of Mrs. Tilton's house at six in the morning, waiting for some person to open the door. There was no evidence that Mrs. Tilton was in the house, or what Mr. Beecher went for.

When Mr. Richards comes on the stand he apologized to the court and jury for what he had to say, and wanted to relate something else than that he was asked for in order to show the impression that the occurrence had made on his sister's mind on him. All that he saw happen on that occasion when he went there was that Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton were conversing, and when he came into the room they withdrew away from each other.

The court here adjourned.

HORRIBLE CALAMITY.

A Catholic Church Burned and Seventy-five Lives Lost.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., May 27.—The most terrible disaster in the history of Holyoke, Massachusetts, occurred to-night in the burning of the French Catholic church at South Holyoke during the evening service, involving the loss of sixty-six men, women and children.

The exercises had nearly closed, and a vesper service was being sung, when the draperies on the altar caught fire from a candle, and the wall being low, and the flames streaming up, the building was set on fire. The audience numbered about seven hundred. The people in the body of the church escaped, but on the stairway leading from the gallery human beings were packed in a dense mass, struggling to escape. As the flames reached them many leaped to the floor beneath, and were trampled to death.

The gallery skirted both sides of the building, with only one entrance from the front. The scene was fearful in the extreme during the little while it lasted. Besides sixty-six dead, there are enough fatally wounded to carry the total loss of life up to seventy-five.

The recognized dead up to this hour are as follows: Mrs. Burgess, Mrs. Victor Norin, Mrs. Calixte Larivie, Mrs. Lavina, Mr. Desperdins, wife and four children, Isaac Morin, Fabier Moreau, Miss Ida La France, Justine Brissan, Alphonsine Mereau, Mary Daucette, Etta Menener, the daughters of Augustus Coache, and Alzene Naoton. Badly burned: Mrs. Theophile Bienchard, Mrs. Burdeaux, Mrs. Dupont, Hermine Laporte, Henrietta Timinaur, Calixte Duferne.

Slightly burned, Louise Paquette, Louisa Terriere, Rosalie Davian. In Pascal Paquette's family there are one dead and two dying. In the family of Francois Derey there are four slightly burned and one missing. The priest's house, which joins the church on the rear, was also burned. The bodies were taken to Peter Monatt's store and the Park street school-house for temporary deposit. The inquest will be held tomorrow at 9 o'clock a. m. The church and pastor's house were totally destroyed, but the loss is small and partially insured.

Boston Explosion.

BOSTON, May 27.—Though search was made throughout the night in the ruins of the building on Washington street, no more bodies have been discovered. The following is the record of casualties so far learned up to noon to-day:

Dead—Mrs. Lizzie Compton, Jas. M. Frawley and Etta Bailey, (child.)

Severely injured—Maurice Ackerman, Jno. Farley and Mrs. Martha Loudin.

Slightly injured—George Stetson, Mrs. Lizzie Bailey, John J. Mahoney, George Lamb, Samuel Heywood, Mrs. Wm. A. Coffin, Henry McIntyre, Thomas Conners, Mrs. H. Lord, Thos. Carey, of Haverhill, J. Buckley, Mrs. Lillie E. Hersey, Samuel Farwell, Wm. Pratt, Wm. E. Gardner, Mrs. Loring Gardner, George Hamlin, T. A. Gray, Jacob Valois, Lizzie Delney, Sayward Jr. Wm. Wyatt, Wm. White, Tech. 3 dead, 3 seriously injured and 22 slightly injured.

Several other persons, who refused to give their names or who undoubtedly started for their homes unknown to the reporter, are said to have been more or less injured. Of those who were severely injured Ackerman is the only one that is unlikely to recover. The losses by the explosion will probably not exceed $60,000, divided among various occupants of the building and neighboring stores. The cause of the explosion is as yet unexplained.

STRUGGLES WITH THE "ENDLESS BELT"

How An Enthusiastic Inventor Came to Grief.

We went down to see the endless belt velocipede last evening. Abel Turner got it patented some time ago, and since then he has been incessantly sending us invitations to come down and see it. He wanted it puffed. He wanted it published to the world that at last a mode of conveyance had been invented which put walking in the shade, and made a sad wreck of horseback riding. He wanted us to come down and try it for ourselves. As for ease, he said, it exceeded parlor sofas and wayside inns; as for comfort, it beat the Lenox Library; as for speed, its rapidity, he had got the impression that jack rabbits and chain lightning were nowhere. We went down. There are periods in the life of every man when he will lie, and we lied. We found him in his back yard fooling around his "endless belt" with a monkey-wrench and pot of wagon grease. He wished us to get on, but we heard the still small voice telling us to stay off. "Try it, just for fun," said Abel. "No, I think we can find plenty of enjoyment in the usual duties of life," we remarked. "Would you like to see a man fly? Just come on and see how the dust fly?" he inquired. We nodded a perfect willingness to see it go round, and to watch

THE DUST FLY,

and in nodding, took a back seat for safety. Mr. Abel Turner, Mrs. Abel Turner and three children make up their family. Abel was mounted on a large wooden horse, which he fondly believed had millions in it. Mrs. Turner and children gathered themselves together at the back door. We ascended the line fence, which was also occupied by the city, the neighbors' boys, and thus the circus began. Turner started down the garden-path. When half-way he shot off at right angles, crossing Madame Turner's flower bed, and passing through his pea vines. A feebly-stifled yell from the back door told that human suffering was near. Still Abel, fully impressed with the fact that then or never he must prove to the world the power and virtue of his invention, kept on. An infant pear tree, struggling against the evil influences of a backward spring, next bowed its head, and was laid a shattered wreck upon the ground. Still the crank turned and the wheels revolved and the vehicle tore around. The man of genius, believing that success depended entirely upon rapidity, short turns and bold dashes, lost his hat, a piece of his pants, a part of his coat, all of one boot, and several square inches of skin, but he couldn't mind it. He is an enthusiast, and when he smashed into the side of the woodshed and knocked the north corner of the hot-house forty ways from Sarah Jane, he cried out, "Trust in God and keep your courage dry. Git out of the hail grass, January. Git out and git up and git!"

THE FLOWER-BED

was gradually uprooted. George Washington couldn't have done more injury to the fruit trees with a score of hatchets even in the palmiest days of his boyhood. Mrs. Turner couldn't have acted more unwisely than she did when she tried to rear and distract Abel with a bucket of hot coals. The children might have done better by keeping their mouths shut. The two boys on the fence ought to have been kicked knee-deep into the Jordan for yelling to the old man that "this wheel was loose," for he said he knew better, and to prove it just made the crank buzz to such an extent that the wheels forgot to stop, and the next minute the air was filled with splinters from the "Endless Belt Velocipede," burdened with its creator and embellisher, struck the post we were holding down, knocking us crossways of Vanderbilt's clothes line, which gently dropped us into the mouth of his dog-kennel, which, we regret to say, was occupied.

We went back to forgive and forget Turner, and when we now say it was for a dog to bite a new suit of clothes without entirely eating the man up, but we forgot our mission when we found the inventor lying sprawled on his back with six teeth knocked into his stomach, his nose gone, and his wonderful invention scattered to the four winds of heaven.

It is a skillful invention—a rapid, reviling, rushing, short run but not just adapted to this planet. He wanted it puffed, but we haven't the room, time, courage, or meanness.

The Prince of Wales in his tour in India will be dressed like an Eastern potentate, in a big turban and baggy trousers, and his equipage will be as magnificent as it can be made. The intention, of course, is to dazzle the natives with a spectacular exhibition of their future ruler. The cost of this royal show will be about a million dollars.

SHERMAN AND BOYNTON.

FIGHTING THEIR BATTLES O'ER AGAIN.

CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA.

HOW GENERALS WILL DIFFER.

SHERMAN, ROSECRANS, THOMAS.

Caustic Review of General Sherman's Description of the Surroundings and Events of Two Decisive Battles—His Statements Disproved by the Official Records of the War, &c.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

When the general commanding the armies of the United States sits down, ten years after the war, with all of its official records within his reach, to write the history of the campaigns in which he took part, if he mistakes facts, if he is grossly unjust to noted armies, and to scores of generals whose names and reputations are dear to the country, he can have no reason for complaint if such errors are exposed, or if the friends of these he thus assails go further and attempt to point out his own shortcomings. General Sherman has been awarded all praise by a grateful nation. By common consent he stands high among those heroes of the war whom the people most delight to honor. And, standing in his pride of place, full well could he afford to be both magnanimous and just; but there is nothing in his exalted station which should protect him one moment where he falls in either respect.

In a previous letter it has been seen how coldly, unjustly and almost contemptuously he has spoken of Buell and his action at Shiloh—a general and an army that, beyond all room for question, brought salvation to Grant's army, to which sore disaster had come through a disgraceful surprise, for which Sherman was in person mainly responsible.

Following him in his book through his excuses for bloody failure at Chickasaw Bayou, and for protest against Grant's plan for capturing Vicksburg from the rear, and hinsastersion that it might have been taken six months earlier if Grant had accepted his plans, we find him again misrepresenting and sneering at the army of the Ohio, under its successive commanders Rosecrans and Thomas, then operating about Chattanooga under its new title, the army of the Cumberland.

SHERMAN ON CHICKAMAUGA.

With all the records of the war at his control, and at his very elbow, this is the version of Rosecrans' movement on, and capture of, Chattanooga, which General Sherman puts forth as history:

"While we were thus lying idle in camp on the Big Black, the army of the Cumberland, under General Rosecrans, was moving against Bragg at Chattanooga, and the army of the Ohio, General Burnside, was marching toward East Tennessee.

"General Rosecrans was so confident of success that he somewhat scattered his command, seemingly to surround and capture Bragg, in Chattanooga. Leaving the latter, reinforced by Longstreet, drew out of Chattanooga, concentrated his army at Lafayette, and at Chickamauga fell on Rosecrans, defeated him, and drove him into Chattanooga.

"The whole country seemed paralyzed by this unhappy event, and the authorities in Washington were thoroughly stampeded. From the East, the 11th corps (Slocum) and the 12th corps (Howard) were sent by rail to Nashville, and forward under command of Gen. Hooker. Orders were also rent to Gen. Grant, by Halleck, to send what reinforcements he could spare immediately toward Chattanooga.

"Bragg had completely driven Rosecrans' army into Chattanooga. The latter was in actual danger of starvation, and the railroad in his rear seemed to be beyond his supply. The first intimation I got of this disaster was on the 22d of September, by an order from Gen. Grant to dispatch one of my divisions immediately into Vicksburg, and thence by rail toward Chattanooga. I detached the first, Gen. Osterhaus'—Steele, meantime, having been appointed to the command of the Department of Arkansas, and had gone to Little Rock. Gen. Osterhaus marched the same day, and on the 23d I was summoned to Vicksburg in person, where Gen. Grant showed me the alarming dispatches from Gen. Halleck, which had been sent from Louisville to Gen. Hurlbut, and said, on further thought, that he would send me and my whole corps. But, inasmuch as one division of McPherson's corps (John E. Smith's) had already started, he instructed me to leave one of my divisions on the Big Black, and to get the other two ready to follow at once. I designated the second, then commanded by Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith, and the fourth, commanded by Brig. Gen. Corse."—(Page 346, vol. 1.

THE RECORD HISTORY OF CHICKAMAUGA.

Gen. Rosecrans, with his magnificent army, had, by his brilliant strategy, driven Bragg without serious battle out of Murfreesboro, out of Tullahoma, out of the "War Trace, and finally across the Tennessee (here a rapid and wide river,) where he took post in the fortified city of Chattanooga.

The objective point of Rosecrans' next campaign was the latter city. Two plans were open to him. He could cross the river above in the face of Bragg's army, and assault the place. Had he done this, and, at the cost of never so bloody a battle, repulsed the assaulting Bragg, the whole nation would have applauded, and the movement would have been so plain that even Gen. Sherman might have been compelled to write it down a success. But he chose a flanking movement, which, by threatening his communications, would force Bragg to evacuate it.

Long before the single line of railroad could bring him the needed supplies for such a campaign, Halleck, who knew nothing of the ground and its great difficulties, was telegraphing from Washington peremptory orders to move. But, waiting till he had twenty-five days' scant supplies, he cut loose from his base, crossed the Tennessee under great disadvantages—one of his largest divisions being without a single wagon, and upon rafts constructed by the men, many of the latter piling their clothes, guns and cartridge-boxes on two or three rails and pushing the whole over by means of a rope stretched from bank to deep water. The three ranges crossed were all difficult in the extreme, but finally the main part of the army came down from Lookout Mountain into McLemore's Cove, in rear of Chattanooga, and Bragg, giving up the city without a blow, evacuated it and retreated to Lafayette, behind Pigeon mountains. Here Bragg was reinforced by Longstreet's corps, which had been in Virginia, before he evacuated Chattanooga. And because he was thus reinforced, he set out to reoccupy the city he had abandoned, and which he knew to be practically untenable. Rosecrans recurred the widely misunderstood and misrepresented battle of Chickamauga. Bragg, strengthened by Longstreet, started to regain the strongholds he had lost by manoeuvring, Rosecrans to occupy it as the objective point of his campaign. Thus marching, the heads of the two armies met where their respective roads to Chattanooga intersected, and since there was about the same way toward each other, and closing together like the blades of a pair of shears, these armies fought two days for Chattanooga. The key positions of the battle were those which commanded Missionary Ridge, which controlled the roads to Chattanooga, and these lay less than two miles from the field, and directly on the roads both armies were pushing to occupy the city. The result of the fighting is well known. The breaking of four divisions the second day has been widely treated, as if it were the rout of the army. But Thomas, who remained with by his corps, the rear of the army intact, fought through to the close of the battle with his lines unbroken. The last divisions of our lines were withdrawn quietly and unmolested. Thomas left the lines, not because he could not remain, but because the passes which controlled Chattanooga—the objective point of the campaign—were in our rear. Still he could occupy them that night the chances were that the rebels would do so.

The rebels did not follow till noon of the next day, and, finding our army in the passes, did not attack it. The next day Rosecrans' army marched into Chattanooga undisturbed, occupied it, and Union troops held it till the close of the war.

Chickamauga, then, was the battle for Chattanooga, and, at the end of a campaign which, when impartial history is written, will assuredly rank among the most brilliant for its strategy, the prize for which Rosecrans had contended was fairly won. And the troops which fought longest and suffered most never looked upon the battle as a defeat, and were fully satisfied with the part they had played. To the Army of the Cumberland it was not defeat, but the battle for the winning of Chattanooga. And this, though Sherman's readers would not dream of it, is how it came to pass that "Bragg had completely driven Rosecrans' army into Chattanooga."

SHERMAN ON THE BATTLE OF CHATTANOOGA.

After these misrepresentations of the movement by which the Army of the Cumberland won this rebel stronghold on the Tennessee, the reader will be better prepared for the gross calumnies written in regard to the same army when it passed under the command of Gen. Thomas, and took in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Thus army had well nigh starved in carrying out its purpose to hold the city it had taken. Thousands of horses and mules had staved to death. There were brigade headquarters, where the officers lived chiefly on parched corn; there were regimental headquarters, where the daily food was mush or gruel; there were officers of high rank, and those, with all the rest, of high and stern purpose, too, who lived for days on sour pork and wormy and moldy bread. And yet no army stood anywhere during the rebellion whose spirit was higher, and whose belief in the final victory