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THE BATTLE OF ATLANTA.

FIGHTING OF POLITICAL GENERALS.

FOREWARNED BUT NOT FOREARMED.

DEATH OF THE GALLANT McPHERSON,

WHO PLUCKED VICTORY FROM SURPRISE.

Memoirs of Sherman Contrasted with the Orders of the Day and His Official Report of the Battle to Gen. Halleck—The Volunteers Showed Themselves to be Veterans in that Fight.

The following letter of General Boynton to the Cincinnati *Gazette* will be found of interest to the many friends of McPherson, Logan and Blair:

"I regarded both Generals Logan and Blair as "volunteers," that looked to personal fame and glory as auxiliary and secondary to their political ambition, and not as professional soldiers."

And again:

"Both were men of great courage and talent, but were politicians by nature and experience, and it may be that for this reason they were mistrusted by regular officers like Generals Schofield, Thomas and myself, and others of my stamp."

These observations of General Sherman form a portion of his comments upon the action of July 22, 1864, usually known in history as the battle of Atlanta. At its very opening, McPherson, then commanding the Army of the Tennessee, was killed, and the desperate battle was fought through from noon till after night by his troops commanded by these same political generals and volunteers, Logan and Blair, assisted by that other well-known political and volunteer, Gen. Hodges, then commanding the Sixteenth corps. It was preeminently a battle fought and won by the class of officers and men thus pointed out by General Sherman. These saved one of his armies that day from the results of a surprise as great as fell upon him at Shiloh. Under these circumstances it would be natural to expect that high soldierly sentiment, if possessed by him, would not only have prompted a full recognition of such services, unaccompanied by any questioning of motives, but would also have led him to assume the responsibility for a surprise which belonged solely to himself. But the readers of his memoirs will look in vain for the key with which to unlock the mysteries of the situation on that day. The official record, however, supplies it.

SHERMAN'S ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

Ten pages of the Memoirs are devoted to this action.

The situation was as follows: On the night of the 21st of July Sherman's army had fought its way close up to the outer lines of the rebels, established at an average of a little over three miles from Atlanta, and north and east of the city. Thomas was on the right, with the Army of the Cumberland, Schofield, with the Army of the Ohio, occupied the centre, and McPherson's Army of the Tennessee held the left.

It had been ascertained three days before—that is, on the 18th—that Hood had relieved Johnston, and what was expected of him is shown in the following statement in Sherman's report:

"I immediately inquired of General Schofield, who was his classmate at West Point, about Hood—was he his honest character, etc.—and learned that he was bold, even to rashness, and courageous in the extreme. I inferred that the change in commanders meant 'fight.' Notice of this important change was at once sent to all parts of the army, and every division commander was cautioned to be always prepared for battle in any shape.

"It would have been fortunate, as the sequel will show, if General Sherman had heeded his own cautions.

On the 20th Hood made a "furious sally" on the right. This, too, has a history of its own, which does not appear even then. It is thus stated: the space will not allow its relation here. The Union loss was about 2,000, and, as a result: "We had, however, met successfully a bold sally, had repelled it handsomely, and were also put on our guard; and the event illustrated the future tactics of our enemy." After this the reader would not expect to read of a great surprise. Nor will the traces of it be found, except very clearly marked in the book, as will now appear:

"During the night (of the 21st) I had full reports from all parts of our line, most of which was partly intercepted as against the sally, and finding that McPherson was stretching out too much on his left flank, I wrote him a note early in the morning (of the 22d) not to extend so much by his left, for we had not troops enough to occupy properly the place, and I intended to destroy utterly all parts of the Augusta railroad to the east of Atlanta, then to withdraw from the left flank and add to the right. In the latter I ordered McPherson not to extend any further to the left, but to employ Gen. Dodge's corps (16th), then forced out of position, to destroy every rail of the railroad from Decatur up to his extreme right. * * *

"In the morning we found the strong line of parapet, 'Peach tree line,' to the front of Schofield and Thomas, abandoned, and our own lines were advanced rapidly close up to Atlanta. For some moments I supposed the enemy intended to evacuate, and in person was on horseback at the head of Schofield's troops. * * * Schofield was pressing forward his lines, and I could hear Thomas farther to the right engaged, when Gen. McPherson and his staff rode up. We went back to the Howard house, a double frame building with porch, and sat on the step discussing the chances of battle and Hood's general character. McPherson had also been of the same class at West Point with Hood, Schofield and Sheridan. We agreed that we must be on our guard, ready to close and prepared at all times for battles and for hard fighting, because Hood, though not deemed much of a scholar or of great mental capacity, was undoubtedly a brave soldier and rash man; and the change of commanders at that particular crisis argued the displeasure of the Confederate Government with the cautious but prudent conduct of Gen. Johnston. McPherson was in excellent spirits, well pleased at the progress of events so far, and had come over purposely to see me about the order I had given him to use Dodge's corps to break up the railroad, * * * saying that before receiving my order he had diverted Dodge's two divisions (then in motion) from the main road along a diagonal one that led to his extreme left flank, then held by Giles A. Smith's division (11th corps), for the purpose of strengthening that flank. Of course I assented at once. * * *

"While we'sat there we could hear lively skirmishing going on near us, (down about the distillery,) and occasionally round shot from twelve or twenty-four pound guns came through the trees in reply to those of Schofield, and we could hear similarly situated skirmishes on the left of Thomas to our right, and his own to the left, but presently the firing appeared a little more brisk, (especially over about Giles A. Smith's division,) and then we heard an occasional musket shot in our rear. I asked him what it meant. We took my pocket-compass, (which I always carried,) and by noting the direction of the sound we became satisfied that the firing was in our rear. He was at a loss to explained by known facts, and he hastily called for his horse, his staff and his orderlies, * * * jumped on his horse, saying he would hurry down his line and send me word back what the sounds meant. * * * (Soon after)—one of McPherson's staff, with his horse covered with sweat, dashed up to the porch, and reported that General McPherson was either killed or a prisoner. He explained that when they had left me a few minutes before they had ridden rapidly across to the railroad, the sounds of battle increasing as they neared the point occupied by General Giles A. Smith's division, and that McPherson had sent first one, then another of his staff to bring some of the reserve brigades of the 15th corps over to the exposed left flank; that he had ridden at the head of Dodge's corps, (marching by the flank on the diagonal road as described,) and had ordered it to hurry forward to the same point; that then, alone, if not entirely lost, he had followed the road leading across the wooded valley behind the 17th corps, and had disappeared in these woods, doubtless with a sense of absolute security. The round of musketry was then heard, and McPherson's horse came back, bleeding, wounded, and riderless. I ordered the staff officer who brought this message to return at once, to find Gen. Logan (the senior officer present with the army of the Tennessee,) to report the same facts to him, and to instruct him to drive back the supposed small force, which had evidently got around the 17th corps through the blind woods in the rear of our left flank. I soon after ascertained one of my own staff (McCoy, I think) to Gen. Logan, with similar orders, telling him to refuse his left flank, and to fight the battle (holding fast to Leggett's Hill) with his army of the Tennessee; that I would personally look to Decatur and to the safety of his rear, and would re-enforce him if he needed it."

After explaining how Hood had first withdrawn from his outer line on the night of the 18th, occupied the fortified line next to Atlanta, and then sallied out with part of his force, passed entirely around the left of the Army of the Tennessee, and struck it in flank and rear while very part of it was in motion, Gen. Sherman continues:

"The enemy was, therefore, enabled, under cover of the forest, to approach quite near before he was discovered; indeed, his skirmish line had worked through the timber and got into the field to the rear of Giles A. Smith's division of the eleventh corps unseen, had captured Mur Battery of regular artillery, moving down these woods entirely unguarded, and had got at a session of several of the hospital camps. * * *

"The right of this rebel line struck Dodge's troops in motion; but, fortunately, this (16th) had only to halt, face to the left, and in line of battle; and this corps not only held in check the enemy, but drove him back through the woods. About the same time that this force had struck General Giles A. Smith's left flank, doubled it back, captured four guns in position and the party engaged in building the very battery, which was the special object of McPherson's visit to me, and almost enveloped the entire left flank. The men, however, were skillful and brave, and fought for a time with their backs to Atlanta. They gradually fell back, compressing their lines and gaining strength by making junction with Leggett's division of the Seventeenth corps, well and strongly posted on the hill. One or two brigades of the Fifteenth corps, ordered by McPherson, came rapidly across the open field to the rear, from the direction of the railroad, filled up the gap from Blair's new left to the head of Dodge's column, now facing to the general rear, thus forming a strong left flank, at right angles to the original line of battle. The enemy attacked, boldly and repeatedly, the whole of this flank, but met with as equally fierce resistance, and on that ground a bloody battle raged from little after noon till into the night.

"I rode over the whole of it (the field) the next day, and it bore the marks of a bloody conflict. The enemy had retired during the night inside of Atlanta, and we remained master of the situation outside. I purposely allowed the Army of the Tennessee (then in the hands of three political generals) to fight this battle unaided, save by demonstrations on the part of Generals Schofield and Thomas against the fortified lines to their immediate front, and by detaching, as described, one of Schofield's brigades to Decatur, because I knew that the attacking force could only be a part of Hood's army, and that, if any assistance were rendered by the other armies, the Army of the Tennessee would be jealous. Nobly did they do their work that day, and terrible was the slaughter done to our enemy, though at sad cost to ourselves."

In reporting upon the battle to General Halleck General Sherman telegraphed:

"McPherson's sudden death, and Logan succeeding to the command, as it were, in the midst of battle, made some confusion on our extreme left, but it soon recovered, and made sad havoc with the enemy, who had practiced one of his favorite games of attacking our left when in motion, and before it had time to cover its weak flank."

Following this, among some general observations upon the battle and the question of a success, the extracts at the head of this letter are found.

THE OMITTED LEAVES OF OFFICIAL RECORD.

From the above fair outlines of General Sherman's account the reader would conclude that some of the warnings received in regard to Hood's methods were disregarded, and that he had sallied against and passed entirely around our left, finding it unprepared, and partly in motion by the flank, and that "some confusion" and a bloody battle followed, which was not particularly unexpected by General Sherman, and which did not in great degree disturb him.

The real reason for the partial confusion of the left does not appear in the Memoirs. The key to unlock the bloody mysteries of the 22d of July, where the Union loss was General McPherson, thirty-five hundred men and ten pieces of artillery, lies deeply covered under the sentence: "For some moments I supposed the enemy intended to evacuate."

He knew these "moments" were will partly appear from the following extract from a report made by General Sherman to Halleck, August 15, 1864. It is not mentioned in his book:

"On the morning of the 22d, to my surprise, this whole line was found abandoned, and I confess I thought the enemy had resolved to give us Atlanta without further contest. But General Johnston had been relieved of the command and General Hood substituted. A new policy seemed resolved upon, of which a bold attack upon our right was an index. * * * About 10 a. m. I was in person with General Schofield examining the appearance of the enemy's line opposite the distillery, where we attracted enough of the enemy's fire of artillery and musketry to satisfy me the enemy was in Atlanta in force, and meant to fight."

ATLANTA EVACUATED, LET THE ARMY PURSUE!

The following order, the last recorded one from Gen. S. McPherson, furnishes a further commentary upon those "moments" during which Gen. Sherman thought the enemy intended to evacuate:

THREE AND A HALF MILES EAST OF ATLANTA, } GEORG. A, July 22, 1864.

Major General John A. Logan, Commanding Fifteenth Army Corps:

The enemy have evacuated their works in front of our lines, the supposition of Major General Sherman is that they have given up Atlanta and are retreating in the direction of East Point.

You will immediately put your command in pursuit to the south and east of Atlanta without enforming the rear. You will seek a route to the left of that taken by the enemy, and try to cut off a portion of them while they are pressed in the rear and on our right by General Schofield and Thomas.

Major General Sherman desires and expects a vigorous pursuit. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[Signed,] JAMES B. McPHERSON, Major General.

TWO ARMIES SENT IN PURSUIT.

The following telegram also furnishes testimony to the same end:

CAMP ON RAILROAD, } FOUR MILES FROM ATLANTA, 9 p. m., July 22, 1864.

Major Thomas T. Eckert, Washington:

At daylight to-day it became clear that the rebels had gone from our entire front, and General Sherman announced the occupation of Atlanta by Schofield, and ordered pursuit by Thomas and McPherson. Vigorous pursuit is in progress, and the enemy found in the fortifications of Atlanta, and not Schofield. We hold the railroad to within two and a half miles of the centre of the place, that is about the average distance of the whole lines, though Schofield and Dodge are nearer. The fighting has been severe, and we lose McPherson, killed by a shot through the lungs while on a reconnoitering tour. It is thought that the enemy will be gone in the morning, as they have attacked and been repulsed since dark. Hood fights his graybacks desperately.

C. VAN DUZEN, Cipher Operator, U. S. M. T.

The account given in the outset of the above narrative of the early role to McPherson not to extend so far to the left certainly needs further explanation. The light thrown upon this matter, too, in pursue the rebels well to the left, past Atlanta even, and on toward East Point.

The question also arises that, if Hood, in his sally, was practicing one of his "favorite games," why he was allowed to succeed so well in his play.

But the one point that will stand out in bolder relief than any other will be the flippancy with which the same epithets—"political generals" and "volunteers" are used against those who, in the midst of grave surprise brought on by the order of the commanding general, rallied their three corps in the face of a victorious foe, and checked them and burst upon them in reverse as well, and fought these corps hand to hand for hours, sometimes from one race of abandoned rebel works, sometimes from the same, through that long summer afternoon and far into the night, and against every disadvantage, finally achieved victory, and retrieved the one great mistake with which the commanding general began that day, namely, to announce the evacuation of Atlanta, and start two of his armies by the flank in pursuit.

H. V. B.

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

ITS CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION TO-DAY.

GATHERING OF THE PATRIOT SONS.

ENTHUSIASTIC GREETINGS ON THE ROUTE.

CORDIAL WELCOME TO SOUTHERNS.

Ovation to the Norfolk Blues and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee—Receptions, Reviews, Reunions of the Soldiers and Exchanges of Tributes of Regard—Preparations for a Grand Display and Patriotic Burying of the Hatchet To-Day.

Celebrants En Route.

THE WASHINGTON MILITARY.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The Washington Light Infantry, of Washington, D. C., reached here this morning en route to Boston.

PROVIDENCE, June 16.—The Richmond Knights Templar, en route for Bunker Hill, arrived here this morning, and were received by committees of St. John and Calvary Commanderies, who escorted them to Howard hall, where they had a collation. They will proceed to Boston this afternoon and return here Monday, when they will be escorted to their hotel.

Johnston has been relieved of the command and General Hood substituted. A new policy seemed resolved upon, of which a bold attack upon our right was an index. * * * About 10 a. m. I was in person with General Schofield examining the appearance of the enemy's line opposite the distillery, where we attracted enough of the enemy's fire of artillery and musketry to satisfy me the enemy was in Atlanta in force, and meant to fight."

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H. V. B.

PEACE.

The Treaty of the Railway Kings.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The board of directors of the Philadelphia railroad met this morning and approved of the basis for an agreement with the Baltimore and Ohio company, entered into in New York on Friday last. They telegraphed their action to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, whose board is now in session, but have not yet received a reply.

THE BASIS OF AGREEMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—It is understood that the agreement between the Pennsylvania and the companies to agree upon moderate rates between all competing points, which will be maintained by both. The contract can only be terminated by resolution of the boards of directors. A special committee to be appointed by each board, to whom shall be referred all matters of difference, if any may arise, relative to the practical working of the agreement, and with power to adjust all complaints between the two companies.

The Pennsylvania company opens its lines between Philadelphia and New York to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad on the same terms that they give other connecting roads at Philadelphia. This agreement, it is believed, will be of a permanent character. It is understood the details of the agreement will not be published.

BALTIMORE VERSION.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—The directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, at a special meeting to-day, ratified the basis of settlement as agreed on by President Scott and Vice President King, making "a single amendment," which it is expected will meet with the approval of the board of Pennsylvania directors.

THE RAILROAD WAR ENDED.

BALTIMORE, June 16—11 p. m.—The following is given to the Associated Press: The Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies have reached a satisfactory understanding as to the proposed amendment to agreement between these companies, so that it may be regarded as practically adopted." What the single amendment is or to what it relates has been withheld from the public at this point. It is said to-night by a gentleman in the confidence of the Baltimore company that the subject of the amendment was discussed between President Scott and Vice-President King at their late conference, but not embraced in the proposed agreement. The importance with which it was regarded by Mr. Garrett and the board of directors may be judged by their action to-day.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to-day notifies the holders of its first mortgage bonds due 1st of July, 1875, that it will pay the remainder of this loan ($426,200) originally $1,128,600, at any date in advance of maturity, with interest to date of payment on presentation at the office of the treasurer in Baltimore.

MEXICAN FRONTIER.

Horrible Barbarities—Continued Excitement Among Cortina's Followers.

GALVESTON, June 16.—A special dispatch from Brownsville to the Galveston *News* says: News from Mexico shows a revolutionary spirit is prevailing now. It is believed that General Fuero will not come to the frontier.

The body of McMahon, a school teacher, was found near Mesquite ranche on Saturday last. The head, arms and legs were severed from the body. One of the raiders killed by McNeely's men had on McMahon's clothes. This fact will be established by affidavits. The result of McNeely's fight is thirteen Mexicans killed and one wounded. It improves by investigation.

Cortina's followers are much put out at the defeat of the raiders by McNeely, and swear they will have three to one.

Some of the recaptured cattle belong to men living more than three hundred miles from the Rio Grande. The stock in Western Texas is very much scattered for want of proper attention, herdsmen fearing Mexican raiders. The report of a fight between ranchers and cattle thieves, and the killing of Captain Tybes, of Cortina's forces, has not been verified.

Prize Fighting.

PITTSBURG, June 16.—From present appearances it is hardly likely that the fight between Allen and Rooke will take place to-morrow, as proposed. Allen, who has been training at McKee's rocks, is in fine condition, and seemingly anxious for the fight. He is expected to leave for the battle-ground this afternoon and be in readiness.

If Rooke does not make his appearance at the time appointed Allen will enter the ring and claim the stakes. So far neither Rooke nor his friends have put in an appearance.

Wheeler's Exploring Party.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—A dispatch from Los Angeles states that Lieut. Wheeler and exploring party are encamped near that city, and will start in a few days on their duty of exploring.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

COUNTING OF THE FUNDS ON HAND.

THE NEW TREASURER EXPECTED.

NO MORE LARGE NOTES TO BE ISSUED.

APPOINTMENT OF A SIXTH AUDITOR.

Col. McGrew, Present Chief Clerk, the Fortunate Man—Condition of the New Public Buildings—An Entomological Tour—Army and Navy News—Internal Revenue—Appointments—Finances, &c.

Naval Orders.

Assistant Surgeon Horace E. Frick, ordered to the naval station, League Island, Pa. Lieutenant T. B. M. Mason, detached from the Pensacola, North Pacific station, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

The New Five-Cent Postage Stamp.

The Postmaster General has decided to print the new foreign five-cent stamp in dark blue ink, and orders have been issued to the Continental Bank Note Company to commence printing them at once. Orders for them will be filled as fast as received.

Financial.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday were as follows: Currency, $4,284,743.22. Coin, $89,205,805.62. Special deposits of legal-tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $61,305,000. Coin certificates, $19,681,600. Outstanding legal-tenders, $377,004,000. The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $292,238.99. The customs receipts were $436,885.

Appointments.

The following appointments were made yesterday: J. B. Lawrence, acting collector of internal revenue for the Twenty-fifth district of New York; John S. Collins, secretary of the board of commissioners to negotiate with the Sioux Indians in regard to the Black Hills, in place of Joseph W. Dwyer; Henry Scott, United States steamboat inspector for Evansville, Ind.; J. M. V. Bolling, storekeeper for the Fifth district of Virginia.

Army Gazette.

The following are the changes of stations of troops reported to the Adjutant General's office during the week ending Saturday, June 12, 1875: Companies E and H, Nineteenth infantry, from Camp Supply, Indian Territory, to Fort Sill, Indian Territory; companies E and I, Fifth infantry, from Fort Dodge, Kansas, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; companies C and D, Fifth infantry, from Fort Dodge, Kansas, to Fort Riley, Kansas.

Internal Revenue Regulations.

After a full consultation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the Secretary of the Treasury it was determined to assign revenue agents to duty under supervisors as heretofore, instead of having them all report, as within the last two weeks, to Mr. Yargan, as chief of said revenue agents; and in consequence of that determination revenue agents Mitchell and Livingston have been assigned to duty under Supervisor Tutton, of Philadelphia, and revenue agents Brooks and Brown have been assigned to duty under Supervisor Matthews, of Chicago. Other assignments will be made at the report of supervisors.

Entomological.

Dr. A. S. Packard, of Salem, Mass., and Dr. P. R. Uhler, president of the Maryland Academy of Sciences, Baltimore, will start in a few days to make a tour through our Western Territories under the auspices of the United States geological survey of the Territories, for the purpose of investigating the various insects that have been so destructive to vegetation. On their return they will report to Professor Hayden, who will be printed with the annual reports and other publications of the survey. Dr. Packard will prepare an extensive volume on economical entomology, which will be of great practical value to our Western farmers.

Public Buildings.

Supervising Architect Potter, of the Treasury Department, hopes to have the new public building in New York ready for occupancy by the post office early in July, and the portion assigned to the courts ready for occupancy in August. The work upon public buildings throughout the country is progressing rapidly. At Portland, Oregon; Omaha, Nebraska, and Columbia, South Carolina, the buildings are being finished, and will be ready for the furniture in a few weeks. The Superintendent of Architect has received the report of the commission to investigate the new custom-house building in Chicago, from which he will soon make his report to the Secretary of the Treasury. It is said that the report concerning the report, but there is reason to believe that the commission has recommended the destruction of the present and the erection of a new building in Chicago.

The Reissue of Treasury Notes.

The recent loss of a package from the Treasury Department, containing $47,500 in $500 notes, it is said, will result in the issue of an order by the Secretary, providing for the reissue of any note above the denomination of $20; and further, that the number be taken of every note of a large denomination issued, so that the public may be notified in case of loss. This is the practice been followed heretofore the stolen money could not pass off, or, if foreign or domestic foes threaten our common country, Massachusetts, Virginia, California and Florida would shout in one voice, "If they desire to fight, let them have enough!" [Great applause.]

I may be pardoned if I recall to your minds that in those days of darkness, when clouds of war overspread the horizon, Massachusetts and Virginia sent right here into your midst him who, in the language of my grandfather, was "first in peace, first in war and first in the hearts of his countrymen" he who, in the language of Andrew Jackson, "Whose character cannot be too profoundly studied, and his example too closely followed." Washington appeared here in your midst, brought unity and confidence to the distracted country. I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, most cordially for the manner in which you have received me. [Applause.]

GENERAL KILPATRICK WAS NEXT INTRODUCED,

and made an effective and fervent speech, referring to the gentlemen who had preceded him in terms of his personal regard, and was cheered at his speech Gen. Sherman was escorted to the platform and greeted with great applause. At the close of Gen. Kilpatrick's remarks, Gen. Sherman was introduced by Chairman Hamlin, and in a few words thanked them for the warmth of their reception. Short addresses by Gen. Burnside and Vice President Wilson closed the exercises, after which an informal levee was held by the Mayor. The arrival of

RICHMOND COMMANDERY, NO. 2,

Knights Templars, was also one of the most interesting events of the day.

Until late in the night throngs, from 75,000 strangers in town, have coursed up and down the streets, examining with silent curiosity the finishing touches which have been put upon the work being going on so long for the grand event of to-morrow. Many thousands are without shelter, and pass away the hours of the night in lounging about the streets and the various places of amusement. The Common, as usual, is the centre of attraction for visitors, and notwithstanding the city ordinance prohibiting lounging or sleeping on the grass, hundreds are there availing themselves of the rest denied them under more favorable circumstances. Good order prevails.

THE LONDON TIMES ON BUNKER HILL.

LONDON, June 17.—The *Times* this morning publishes a leader on the centenary of the battle of Bunker Hill. After a historical review of the event and consequences, the writer concludes: "Not only America, but England and the world have reason to hold in grateful remembrance the day. It was gain on all sides, for great unquestionable principles of popular representation, self-government by popular municipal institutions, independence of judges, and complete responsibility in the exercise of power were equally at stake on both sides of the Atlantic."

PERSONAL.

The President has recognized Charles S. Gill as consul of Belgium at Boston, Mass.

Mr. Wilson, Conservative, has been elected to the British Parliament from West Suffolk.

Mr. James Wheelwright, a Baltimore merchant, died suddenly at the Parker House, Boston, last night.

Mr. George L. Douglass has resigned his position as internal revenue agent at Philadelphia. Mr. Douglass is a son of ex-Commissioner Douglass.

Postmaster General Jewell leaves Chicago for Milwaukee this morning, where he will spend the afternoon and evening, returning to Chicago at night.

Colonel James R. O. Bierne has resigned his connection with the New York *Herald* for the purpose of accepting the position to which he has been appointed on the Indian Commission.

The sudden death of Rev. William Arnolt, an eminent author and divine, on the 3d instant, at his residence in Edinburgh, Scotland, is announced. He was one of the leaders of the Free Church of Scotland, and cotemporary of the late Drs. Candlish, Guthrie and Buchannan. Mr. Arnolt visited this country three times, the last being on the occasion of the great conference of the Evangelical Alliance.

Silk Smuggling Frauds.

NEW YORK, June 16.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day the cases of Col. DeLangez, Charles G. Lawrence and Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., indicted for smuggling silks, were postponed to the next term of the court. No day was fixed for the trial of Horace B. Claflin & Co. on a similar charge.

Church Union.

MONTREAL, June 16.—The union of the Presbyterian Church and the Church of Scotland has been consummated. The united churches to be designated the Presbyterian Church of Canada.

The visiting regiment was met at Harmony

square upon its return from Charlestown by the Grand Army and veterans, and thence escorted to the parade ground, on the Commons. Along the route of the procession immense crowds filled every available position from which a view could be obtained of the marching troops, and frequently expressed their approbation of the soldierly appearance of Maryland's crack regiment by repeated cheering, waving of handkerchiefs and clapping of hands. At the Common an immense crowd assembled in the vicinity of the parade and along Beacon street, the wall and upon Monument and Flagstaff hills. The press was immense. After entering the inclosure upon the parade, the regiment was drawn up in a square, with the veteran organizations and distinguished guests upon either hand. A flag and elegant silk banner, donated by the Grand Army Post, was presented to the regiment, by Gen. Banks, in an eloquent speech, replete with Union sentiment and the spirit of reconciliation.

He said the Fifth regiment had set a noble example in coming here from a distant State to pay tribute to patriotism. We should know each other better, and shut out from our hearts the narrow provincial spirit. Generations to come would rightly estimate, act and accord to it the regenerating and fraternal spirit. For this Massachusetts welcomed them with its whole heart. It needed such exhibitions to give vitality and spirit to these Centennial commemorations. Reconciliation and peace were necessary to the completion of our destiny; without them the advantages of liberty, the sacrifices of war, the marvels of invention, the triumphs of industry, the treasures of art and the arts are unavailing. Peace is not the offspring of force. It must exist in the hearts of the people in the protection of the rights of others and undisturbed enjoyment of our own. This we desire, and for it we labor to the end.

General Banks then presented the stand of colors to the regiment, and concluded with

THE FOLLOWING GLOWING TRIBUTE:

Mr. Commander, we respect the State of Maryland as one of the original States of the Republic; we honor her for the example of religious toleration which she first gave the continent; we appreciate the excellence of her military organizations, which you see here this morning; we delight in the prosperity of her people. We hope that Massachusetts may remain in concord and unity with her forever, and that whatever glories or sorrows they may bring to her in the past, or in the future, may be directed for their mutual advantage, the honor of the country and the welfare of the human race.

COLONEL J. S. JENKINS RESPONDED

for the regiment with sincerest thanks. The sentiments so eloquently expressed would sink deep into the hearts of his men and meet there a warm and hearty response. They had been made to feel that the descendants of Gist, Smallwood and Howard were no strangers among the sons of Pinckney and Moultrie, who carried the colors not only as a pledge of friendship, but as a sacred trust, and would care for them, if need be, with their lives. He concluded: "This standard will be carried with you by our people as the tangible evidence of your brotherly love, and henceforth, under its protecting folds, as in the days of the Revolution, Massachusetts and Maryland will be spoken of as brother."

Among the distinguished gentlemen present were Vice President Wilson, Governor Gaston and staff, Mayor Cobb and the city government. Subsequently the regiment marched through the regiment gave a dress parade, which was witnessed by ten thousand people, and elicited repeated applause.

THE MAYOR'S RECEPTION IN MUSIC HALL

to-night was attended by a vast assemblage. The floral decorations were the most superb ever seen in the city, and included a large number of ferns and palmettos. Many of the visiting military, including the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, S. C., and the Norfolk Blues, were among the audience. Mayor Cobb made a speech of welcome, at the close of which the Eutaw fife of the Charleston infantry was borne to the platform amidst the cheers of the audience. Governor Gaston responded in behalf of the centennial Commonwealth in a short and eloquent speech. Col. Andrews, of South Carolina, responded to the welcome which had been extended in behalf of the State. Gen. Hancock, of the veteran corps, the entire audience rose to their feet and cheered—the ladies waving their handkerchiefs and the band playing Dixie.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, was then presented, amidst the wildest enthusiasm. A ringing burst of applause rose from the vast audience. Men threw their hats into the air and yelled themselves hoarse, while the ladies in the galleries waved their handkerchiefs and clapped their hands. When quiet was restored

GEN. FITZHUGH LEE SAID:

Mr. Mayor, ladies and gentlemen, I thank you for this most cordial welcome which you have extended to my comrades and myself. I came here with my Blues, in their Confederate Blues, Confederate organization. Those guns have roared upon many a hard-fought field. As we arrived before your city this p. m., and were steaming up your beautiful harbor, the band on board of the boat, on hearing from the music sent to meet us, was that good old tune called "Auld Lang Syne," and I felt that I was not going to Boston, but that I was returning again to our common country and a common heritage. (Applause.)

I should have wished that my poor presence would have passed unnoticed or that I might have been permitted to have remained a silent visitor in Boston. When I consider that this is the first time I have ever stepped upon the soil of Massachusetts I necessarily feel some embarrassment at addressing such a splendid audience as is before me, but I reflect that I am a citizen of this can citizen and that I, too, am a descendant of those men who fought on Bunker Hill. I feel that I, too, have a right to be here to celebrate their glorious deeds. (Applause.) I feel, I am sure here, fellow citizens, to show that we appreciate those achievements of these patriotic forefathers of ours—those men who planted seeds from which our nation sprung. We here to-day show by our actual presence that we are fully in sympathy with the sentiment which found expression upon recent decoration days when loving hands entwined beautiful flowers about

GRAVES OF SOLDIERS OF BOTH ARMIES

without distinction. [Great applause.] I recall that night here in Boston one hundred years ago a particular divine spoke in substance as follows: "We pray the Lord if our enemies are desirous to fight, to give them fighting enough; and, if there are more on their way across the sea, we pray the Lord to send them to the bottom of the." [Laughter and applause.] Now, when I see this magnificent demonstration—when my eyes look down upon beaming with kindliness and heartfelt good will towards our country, I feel that heretofore, if foreign or domestic foes threaten our common country, Massachusetts, Virginia, California and Florida would shout in one voice, "If they desire to fight, let them have enough!" [Great applause.]

I may be pardoned if I recall to your minds that in those days of darkness, when clouds of war overspread the horizon, Massachusetts and Virginia sent right here into your midst him who, in the language of my grandfather, was "first in peace, first in war and first in the hearts of his countrymen" he who, in the language of Andrew Jackson, "Whose character cannot be too profoundly studied, and his example too closely followed." Washington appeared here in your midst, brought unity and confidence to the distracted country. I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, most cordially for the manner in which you have received me. [Applause.]

GENERAL KILPATRICK WAS NEXT INTRODUCED,

and made an effective and fervent speech, referring to the gentlemen who had preceded him in terms of his personal regard, and was cheered at his speech Gen. Sherman was escorted to the platform and greeted with great applause. At the close of Gen. Kilpatrick's remarks, Gen. Sherman was introduced by Chairman Hamlin, and in a few words thanked them for the warmth of their reception. Short addresses by Gen. Burnside and Vice President Wilson closed the exercises, after which an informal levee was held by the Mayor. The arrival of

RICHMOND COMMANDERY, NO. 2,

Knights Templars, was also one of the most interesting events of the day.

Until late in the night throngs, from 75,000 strangers in town, have coursed up and down the streets, examining with silent curiosity the finishing touches which have been put upon the work being going on so long for the grand event of to-morrow. Many thousands are without shelter, and pass away the hours of the night in lounging about the streets and the various places of amusement. The Common, as usual, is the centre of attraction for visitors, and notwithstanding the city ordinance prohibiting lounging or sleeping on the grass, hundreds are there availing themselves of the rest denied them under more favorable circumstances. Good order prevails.

THE LONDON TIMES ON BUNKER HILL.

LONDON, June 17.—The *Times* this morning publishes a leader on the centenary of the battle of Bunker Hill. After a historical review of the event and consequences, the writer concludes: "Not only America, but England and the world have reason to hold in grateful remembrance the day. It was gain on all sides, for great unquestionable principles of popular representation, self-government by popular municipal institutions, independence of judges, and complete responsibility in the exercise of power were equally at stake on both sides of the Atlantic."

PERSONAL.

The President has recognized Charles S. Gill as consul of Belgium at Boston, Mass.

Mr. Wilson, Conservative, has been elected to the British Parliament from West Suffolk.

Mr. James Wheelwright, a Baltimore merchant, died suddenly at the Parker House, Boston, last night.

Mr. George L. Douglass has resigned his position as internal revenue agent at Philadelphia. Mr. Douglass is a son of ex-Commissioner Douglass.

Postmaster General Jewell leaves Chicago for Milwaukee this morning, where he will spend the afternoon and evening, returning to Chicago at night.

Colonel James R. O. Bierne has resigned his connection with the New York *Herald* for the purpose of accepting the position to which he has been appointed on the Indian Commission.

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