Medical

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A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL

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For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Chest, and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pale Countenance, and Dry Skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the systere-which

# Helmbold's Buchu

DOES IN EVERY CASE.

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By any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminant physicians all over the

Rheumatism, Spermatorrhea, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Dyspepsia,

Ridney Biseases

Indigestion, Constipation, Aches and Poins, General Debility,

Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, EpHepsy, Head Troubles,

Paralysis. General III Health, Spinal Diseases,

Sciatica, Deafness. Decline. Lumbago.

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Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

## "HELMEOLD'S BUCHU

Invigorates the Stomach.

And stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys to healthy action, in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new ife and vigor to the whole system. A single trial will be quite sufficient to convince the most hesitating of its valuable rem-

edial qualities.

## PRICE SI PER BOTTLE,

Or Six Bottles for \$5.

Delivered to any address free from observa-

"Patients" may consult by letter, receiving the same attention as by calling. Competent Physicians attend to correspondents. All letters should be addressed to

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Largest and Most Select Assertment! Lowest Prices! Polite Attention!

I Keep A Bayer At All The Auction Sales! AM DAILY IN RECEIPT OF

Auction and Job Lots AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

Our Marvelous 5 Cent Countre. Wonderful! Astonishing! Miraculous! Containing Ladies', Gents' and Children's Hosiery; Linen Handker-hiefs, Rubber Dressing Combs, Tuck Combs, Bandaina Handker-chiefs and thousands of other articles. Every article for 5 cents. Orders by mail enclosing stamps or P O, order promptly attended to.
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NONE BUT THE BEST MATERIAL & WORKMANSHIP -ARE-USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION

-0F-THESE INSTRUMENTS.

Parties contemplating the purchase of a Piano will do well to apply FOR PRICES AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE WITH REPERENCES. ORGANS AND SECOND HAND PIANOS

AT ALL PRICES. Wm. Hoisokand, 373 W. Basisander St., BALTIMORE, MD. Feb. 1, '79-1y,

REDUCTION IN PRICES OF SHIRTS.

### E.S. GOLDSZITH'S ANNOUNCEMENT This day I have reduced the price of my

To \$30 per Dozen. To \$30 per Dozen. Order.

These are my best SHIRTS, and are equal of the very best made in New York or Europe. I will add still the elegant Finish, and Style I have always put on my Shirts.

The material will be, as heretofore, the very

highest cost. My Superior Workmanship has always been one of my best references.

SHIRTS

\$1.50, 82 and \$2,25 Each. I reduce the prices to meet the requirements of the times, and the reduction means to largely increase my business, and to give to gen-tlemen my superior SHIRT at prices that will strike them as very reasonable.

It is generally known that the Shirts I make are equal to the best in the world in point of fit, style, workmanship and wear.

My Puture Motto, as in the Past: Entire Satisfaction Guaranteed in every particular in all my orders for SHIRTS.

E. S. Goldsmith, Fashionable Shirt Maker & Furnisher S. E. Corner Balto, & Charles Sis BALTIMORE, MD. Aug. 10, '78-4f.

S. S. LINTHIOUM,

LUMBER DEALER, GREEN ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND SARATOGA, GEORGE'S OLD STAND,

.. as an , is seaden s'e's a. KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND ALL KINDS OF

BUILDING MATERIAL, Lumber, Shingles, Palings,

Lattles. det. DOOR FRAMES, SASH, BLINDS, &C., Furnished at Manufacturers' Prices.

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Having these articles with our Ammoniated and Pure Fine Ground Raw Bone, manufac-tured especially for our trade, Farmers can rely on getting them pure and free from any adulteration and at prices that will justify them in using them.

Also Pernyian, Orchiliz and Mexican Gua-nos and all Fertilizers supplied at reduced prices.

McAfee Bros.' Compound for Wheat. Price per ten \$11.00. All Chemicals for the above put up in strong new bags. Directions for

composing and using given upon application, Exchanging for Produce a Specialty. We will take all kinds of produce at an advance of prices over each rates. Farmers will find it to their interest to give us a call before

purchasing.
Our agents for Harford and Baltimore counties are as follows: D. S. PAGE, P. O., Faliston, Hartord Co.; JOSHUA B. SCARFF, Taylor, Harford Co.; CHAS. E. HAND, Catoms ville, Baltimore Co. All former agents appointed by us in the above counties are withdrawn from this date.

MCAFEE BROS. Cor. Harford Avenue and Biddle Street, and Cor. Poppleton and Ryan Sts., Baltimore, Md.

PLOW CASTINES, &C.

The subscribers having purchased the Foun-DRY, PATTERNS, STOCK, &c., of the late Armstrong & Co., combining same with their well known long established business, are prepared to furnish at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL for lower prices than ever, a superior stock of STOVES, FURNACES, RANGES, &U., &U.

FIRE-PLACE HEATERS which have never as yet been equalled.

Thankful for past favors, we hope by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a continuance of same. B. C. BIBB & SON, Warehouse and Salseroom 39 and 41 Light Street, Baltimore, Md. Foundry-Port Deposit, Md. May 31, '79-7m.

THEOROGE MOTTE.

WHOLESALE AND REVAIL DEALER IN Seasoned Lumber,

Shingles, Laths, Fencing, Palings, Shelving,

Dressed flooring,

READY-MADE SASH, DOORS, &C. 126 Pennsylvania Ave.

Barerenebite. Dec. 22, '77-iy,

THOMAS A. AGNEW & CO. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

DEALERS IN This, Mount, Mour, BACON, FEED,

COUNTRY PRODUCE, Etc. ALSO MADE TO ORDER AT 293 W. FRATE ST. (S. E. Corner Eutaw Street,)

Baltimore, Ma. W Fine Medicinal Liquors a specialty. April 26, '79 Iy.

JOHN NICKLAS, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

389 West Baltimore St., Cor. of Paca, BALTIMORE, MD.

Practical Watchmaker. Offers for sale, at Reduced Prices, Gold and Silver American and Swiss Watches, a well selected Stock of the

Gold Jewelry, Sterling Silver Ware, Triple Plated Ware, Clocks, Table Cutlery, &c., &c. Table Cutlery, &c., &c.

Nade from 5 to 15 Dentistry at similar rates to pairing of Interest and the Manuscheture of Hair Jewelry.

And all other Dentistry at similar rates to suit the times. All Dentistry guaranteed.

July 5, '79-4f.

## 500 Dollars Reward.

I will pay five hundred dollars for any second-hand Sewing Machine that any person has ever bought from me for new and I have done ousiness in Baltimore eighteen years. I sell all kinds of machines, both new and second hand, and have the most complete repairing LADIES, GENTLEMEN'S, MISSES & BOYS establishment to be found anywhere. Write to me or call in person and I will make you

J. F. MCKENNEY. 136 W. Fayette Street, Below Howard Street, Baltimore, Md.

Mh 29, '79-1y. MASS NELLIE CLARK. FASHIONABLE MILLINER, Faucy Goods, Albhons, Flowers, Crepe, &c.

HATS TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED. VELVETS, SILKS, FEATHERS, &C. 72 Lexington St., near Charles, Baltimore. Jan. 25, '79-1y.

BALTIMORE, MD. Feb. 15, '79-tf.

### Esaltimore.

English Balto, and Ohio Ballrond. THE GREAT DOUBLE TRACK. NATIONAL HOUTE AND SHORT LINE

RORTHWEST, WEST AND SOUTH.

TO TAKE EFFECT SUNDAY, MAY 18, 1879, AT 4.20 A. M. LEAVE CAMDEN STATION.

4. M.
4.20 (Washington and Way Stations.
5.15 (Washington Ex. (Va. Midland, Lynchburg, Danville, South and Southwest, Richmond, via Quantico.)
6.20 Efficient City and Way Stations.
6.45 (Washington and Way Stations.
7.19 [St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Columbus, Pittsburgh and Washington Ex., (Annapolis and Valley Branch, except Sanday.)
8.60 [Fiedmont, Strasburg, Winchester, Hagerstown, Frederick and Way, Via Main Stem, (On Sanday to Efficont City only).

City only).

2.60 Washington and Way Stations. (Annapolis on Sanday.) 10.30 Washington Express. 12.15 Washington, Annapolis and Way Sta-

1.30 On Sanday only for Washington and Way.

1.30 Efficient City and Way Stations.

GEN. GORDON DESCRIBES THE CLOSING SCENES OF THE WAR AT TOUCHING NARRATIVE—THE WEAK AND FAMINE-STRICKEN ARMY 3.05 Washington and Way Stations. 4.00 Washington Express, Richmond via

Quantico. 4:29 Winehester, Hagerstown, Frederick and 4.20 Windenester, Fingers
Way,
5.60 (Washington, Annapolis and Way,
5.20 (Frederick and Way Stations,
6.15 Martinsburg and Way Stations,
6.25 (Washington and Way Stations,
6.25 (Chicago, Columbus, Pittsburgh)

7.00 Chicago, Columbus, Pittsburgh and Washington Express. (Pittsburgh ex-Washington Express. (Phisourgh except Sunday.)

S.39 Washington Ex. (Va. Midland, Lynchburg, Danville, South and Southwest. By 7 P. M. on Sunday.)

9.99 On Sunday only, for Mt. Airy and way.

9.45 St. Lonis, Cincinnati and Washington Express. 11.15 Mt. Airy and Way Stations.

Leave for Rockville, Gaithersburg, Germantown, Boyd's and Barnesville †7.10 A. M. and †7.00 P. M.; for Metropolitan Branch †1.00 and All trains stop at Relay.

Leave Washington for Baltimore: †5.05, 6.59, 48.00, 8.80, 49.00, 10.00 A. M., 12.10, 1.30, †1.35, 3.30, 4.30, †1.40, †5.30, †7.00, †8.10,

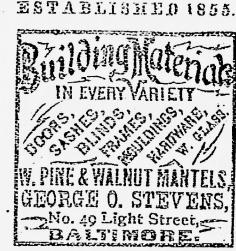
W. M. CLEMENTS,
Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
April 1, 72-tf.

Chartered by the Legislature to 1968 S now organized and ready to take risks in any County of the State. Its Charter and Organization is identical with that of the Montgomery Company, which will enable it to insurent the lowest possible rates.

> PRESIDENT: WM. SHOWDER. TREASURER: M. BANNON. SECRETARY:

THE PROPERTY OF A STATE OF THE DIRECTORS: A. P. GORMAN, DR. W. W. WATKINS. Tuos. H. HUNT, WM. SNOWDEN, DR. J. H. SEINNER, M. BANNON, Du. E. J. Henkle, GEORGE COLTON. GRAFTON DUVALL DR. N. S. KNIGHTON, W. H. WARFIELD,

JAS. A. GARY. Orrice-22 St. Paul street, Baltimore. Oct 1, '70-13.



SEND FOR PRICES. Aug. 99, 179-261s.

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No. 62 North Green Street, Between Lexington and Saratoga,

BALTIMORE, MD. 137 Teeth extracted without pain, by the use of Gas.

BEAUTIFUL SETS OF TEETH,

George S. Clogg & Son, No. 179 West Baltimore Street, (UNDER THE CARROLLTON HOTEL)

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MARUFACTURERS OF

SHOES. Also a large assortment of fine Shees on hand. La Crosse and Base Ball Shose, Gyna-sium Slippers, always on hand. All orders by mail carefully attended to. Jan. 4, 79-1y.

P. LENFLELD PERKINS, (Established in 1816.)

Photographic Galleries, 103 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md. The experience of thirty-two years, connec ted with all the appliances necessary to the business of a first class establishment, make the work in this Gallery second to none in

### SEPTEMBER.

The golden-rod is yellow; The corn is turning brown: The trees in apple orchards

With fruit are beading down. The gentian's bluest fringes Are curling in the sun; In dusty peds the milkweed Its hidden silk has span.

The sedges flaunt their barvest, In every meadow nook: And asters by the brook-side Make asters in the brook.

From dewy lanes at morning The grapes' sweet odors rise; At moon the roads all flutter With yellow butterfiles.

By all these lovely tokens September days are here. With summer's best of weather, And autumn's best of cheer. But none of all this beauty

Which floods the earth and air, Is unto me the secret Which makes September fair. 'Tis a thing which I remember; To name it thrills me yet ;

One day of one September I never can forget. THE LAST STRUGGLE.

OF THE WAR-A TOUCHING NARRATIVE-THAT SURRENDERED AT APPOMATTOX.

The latest and one of the most thrilling of the war sketches published in the Philadel-phia Times is Geu. Gordon's account of the closing struggle of the great war which ended at Appointation. The story is the more interesting because it has never before been published, no official reports having ever been made of the Confederate operations during the memorable fortnight preceding the 9th of April, 1855. Gen. Gordon, after giving a pitiable picture of the condition of Lee's army, wern out, stretched over a line of twenty miles and literally starving, goes on to say:
"Before daylight on the morning of the 2d of March, 1865, Gen. Lee sent for me. I mounted my horse at once and rode to the General's headquarters. I reached the house in which he was staying at 4 o'clock in the morning. As I entered the room to which I had been directed, I found Gen. Lee alone. I shall never forget the scene. The General was standing at the fireplace, his head on his arm, leaning on the manteipiece—the first time I ever saw him so thoroughly dejected. A dim lamp was burning on a small centre-table. On the fable was a mass of official reports. Gen. Lee remained motionless for a moment after I Daily. Sunday only. Other trains daily, me with his usual courtesy, motioned me to the little table, and, drawing up a chair sat down. I sat opposite him.

THE CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

"I have sent for you Gen, Gordon," he said, "to make known to you the condition of our Lee went on to give us the details of the situation. "I have here," he said, "reports sent ation. "I have here," he said, "reports sent in from my officers to-night. I find upon careful examination that I have under my command, of all arms, hardly 45,000 men. These men are starving. They are already so weakened as to be hardly efficient. Many of them have become desperate, reckless and disorderly as they have never been before. It is difficult to control men who are suffering lunger and smatch an hour or two of sleep.

Lee went on to give us the details of the situation. "I have here," he said, "reports sent ation. I find upon careful examination that I have under my hour and upon their feet and totter from one point of assault to another. But they never complained. They fought sternly, grind!y—as men who had made up their minds to die. And we held our lines. Somehow or other—God only knows how—we managed day by day to wrest from the Federals the last inch of our lines. Then the men,dropping in the trenches, would cat their scanty rations, try to forget their bunger and smatch an hour or two of sleep. is difficult to control men who are suffering for food. They are breaking open mills, barns and stores in search of food. Almost crazed from hunger, they are deserting from some commands in large numbers and going home. My horses are in equally bad condition. The supply of horses in the country is exhausted. It has come to be where it is just as bad for me to have a horse killed as a man. I cannot re-mount a cavalryman whose horse dies. Gen Grant can mount ten thousand men in ten days, and move around your flank. If he were to send me word to-morrow that I might move out unmolested, I have not enough horses to move my artillery. He is not likely to send this message, however, and yet.' smiling, 'he sent me word yesterday that he knew what I had for breakfast every morning. I sent him word that I did not think this could be so, for if he did know he would surely send me something better. But, now, let us look at the figures. I have, as I have shown you, not quite 45,000 men. My men are starved, exhausted, sick. His are in the best condition possible. But beyond this there is Hancock, at Winchester, with a force of probably not less than 18,000 men. To oppose this force I have not a solitary vidette. Sheridan, with his terrible cavalry, has marched almost unmolested and unopposed along the James, cutting the railroads and canal. Thomas is approaching from Knoxville with a force I estimate at 30,000, and to oppose him I have a few brigades of badly-disciplined cavalry, amounting to probably 3,000 in all. Gen. Sheridan is in North Carolina, and, with Schofield's forces, will have 65,000 men. As to what I have to oppose this force, I submit the following telepose this force, I submit the following telegram from Gen. Jonaton. The telegram reads: "Gen. becausegard telegraphed you a few days ago that, with Governor Vance's Home Guards, we could carry 20,000 men into battle. I find, upon close inspection, that we cannot muster over 13,000 men." (This, Gen. Gordon said, was as nearly as he could recollect. Gen. Johnston's telegram.) "So there is the situation. I have here say 40,000 men. is the situation. I have here say 40,000 men able for duty, though none of my poor fellows are in good condition. They are opposed directly by an army of 169,000 strong and confident men, and converging on my little force four separate armies numbering in the aggre-gate 130,000 more men. This force, added to Gen. Grant's, makes over a quarter of a million. To prevent these from uniting for my destruction there are hardly 60,600 men available. My men are growing weaker day by day. Their sufferings are terrible and exhausting, my horses are broken down and impotent. I am apprehensive that Gen. Grant may press around my flank and cut our sole remaining line of supplies. 'Now, General,' he said, looking me straight in the face, 'what is to be done?' With this he laid his paper down and leaned back in his chair.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE? "I replied: 'Since you have done me that henor to ask my opinion, I will give it. The situation, as you portray it, is infinitely worse than I had dreamed it was I cannot doubt that your information is correct. I am confident of the opinion, therefore, that only two things should be done, and at once. We must either treat with the United States Government for the best terms possible, or we should concentrate all our strength at one point of Grant's line-selecting some point on the right bank of the Appomattox-assault him, break through his lines, destroy his pontoons, and then turn full upon the flank of his left wing, sweep down it and destroy it if possible and then join Gen. Johnston in North Carolina by forced marches, and combining our

army with his, fall upon Sherman.' "If we beat him or succeed in making a considerable battle, then treat at once for terms. I am forced to the conclusion from what you say, sir, that we have no time for de-

iay.'
"So that is your opinion, is it?' he asked, is a tone that sent the blood to my face. I ought to have remembered that it was a way Gen. Lee had of testing the sincerity of a man's opinion by appearing to discredit it.

"It is, sir,' I replied; 'but I should not have ventured it had it not been asked; and since you seem to differ from the opinion I hold, may lask you what your opinion is?'

"At once his manner changed, and leaning forward he said, blandly: 'I entirely agree with you General' with you, General."
"Do President Davis and the Congress

know these facts? Have you expressed an opinion as to the propriety of making terms to President Davis or the Congress?" "Gen. Lee replied to this question: Gen. Gordon, I am a soldier. It is my duty to obey

side, we will simply invite the enemy to hunt us down all over the country, devastating it

wherever they go.

"Gen. Lee said nothing to this for sometime, but paced the floor in silence, while I sat gloomy enough, as you may know, at the fearful prospect. He had, doubtless, thought of all I said long before and had decided probably on his course before he sent for me. I don't wish you to understand that I am vain enough to believe for a moment that arything I said induced him to go to Richmond the next day. As I said before, he had doubtless decided upon that already, and only feigned a difference of opinion or hesitation in order to see with what pertinacity I held my own. He did go to Kichmond, and on his return sent for me again, and in reply to my question as to what had occurred, he replied:

A figur officially a standing that the army should be surrendered if I discovered the next morning, after feeling the enemy's line, that the infantry had arrived in such force that I could not cut my way through.

"My men were drawn up in the little town of Appointation that night. I still had about 4,000 men under me, as the army had been divided into two commands and given to Gen. Longstreet and myself. Early on the morning of the 9th I prepared for the assault upon the enemy's line, that the infantry had arrived in such force that I could not cut my way through.

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A FIGHT DETERMINED ON.

ter, for every day weakens us and strengthens our opponents. we difficult apart and tas more caposed we letter of us our opponents.

After giving the octails of the last desperate and partially successful assault on Grant's lines, which ended in the withdrawal of the half starved victors from the captured works, Gen. Gordon continues:

"General, I have no flag of truce."

"I told him to get one. He replied:

"General, we have no flag of truce in our

"And then the death struggle began. Grant hurled his masses upon our starved and broken-down veterans. His main attack was made upon our left, A. P. Hill's corps. Grant's object was to turn our flanks, get between us and North Carolina. The fighting was fearful and continuous. It was a miracle that we held our lines for a single day. With barely 6,600 men 1 was holding six miles of line. I had just 1,600 men to the mile or about one to every two yards. line and Hill's, as Gen. Longstreet was nearer Richmond. Heavy masses of troops were harled upon our line and we would have to rally our forces at a certain point to meet the attack. By the time we would repel it we would find another point attacked and would harry to defend that. Of course, withdrawing men from one part of the line would leave it exposed and the enemy would rush in. Then we would have to drive them out and reject the said:

"The state of the back and tail, and, rigging this to a stick, Major Hunter went out toward the enemy's lines. I instructed him to simply say to Gen. Sheridan that Gen. Lee had written me that a flag of trace had been sent from his and Grant's headquarters, and that he could act as he thought best on this information. In a few moments he came back with Major——, of Sheridan's staff this offleer would have to drive them out and reject the said: we would have to drive them out and re establish our line. Thus the battle raged day after day. Our line would bend and twist and swell and break and close again, only to be battered and break and close again, only to be battered against once more. Our people performed prodigies of valor. How they endured through those terrible, hopeless, bloody days, I do not know. They fought desperately and heroically, although they were so weakened through hunger and work that they could scarcely stand upon their feet and totter from one point of assault to another. But they never com-

hunger and snatch an hour or two of sleep. THE EVACUATION OF PETERSBURG. "Our pi ket lines were attacked somewhere come. The enemy attacked in unusually heavy force, and along the line of mine and Hill's tion, when he sent me a message, telling me that Hill's line had been broken and that Gen. Hill himself had been kitled. He ordered, therefore, that I should make no further fight, but maying for the avenuality senting. out prepare for the evacuation, which he had determined to make that night. That night we left Petersburg. Hill's Corps, terribly shattered and without its commander, crossed the river first, and 1 followed, having orders from Gen. Lee to cover the retreat. We spent the night in marching, and early the next ained by troops-a worn and exhausted force of hardly 4,000 men, with a vast and victorious army, fresh and strong, pressing upon our neels! We turned upon every hill-top to meet them and give our wagon trains and artillery time to get ahead. Instantly they would strike us. We invariably repulsed them. They never broke through my dauntless heroes; but after broke through my dauntiess heroes; but after we had fought for an hour or two we would find huge masses of men pressing down our flanks, and to keep from being surrounded 1 would have to withdraw my men. We always retreated in good order, though always under fire. As we retreated we would wheel and fire. or repel a rush, and, then stagger on to the next hill top or vantage ground, where a new fight would be made. And so on through the marched through the night in order to get a little respite from fighting. All night long I would see my poor fellows hobbling along, prying wagons or artillery out of the mud, and supplementing the work of our broken-down horses. At dawn, though, they would be in line ready for battle, and they would fight with the steadiness and valor of the Old Guard.

THE LAST COUNCIL OF WAR. "This lasted until the night of the 7th of April. The retreat of Lee's army was lit up with the fire and flash of battle, in which my brave men moved about like demigods for five days and nights. Then we were sent to the front for a rest and Longstreet was ordered to cover the retreating army. On the evening of the South would feel this and would make him cover the retreating army. On the evening of the South would feel this and would make him the Sth, when I had reached the front, my scout, George, brought me two men in Confederate uniform, who, he said, he believed beconsolation of knowing that my conscience longed to the enemy, as he had seen them counting our men as they filed past. I had the men brought to my camp fire and examined them. They made a most plausible defence, but George was positive they were spies, and I ordered them searched. He failed to find any thing, when I ordered him to examine their boots. In the bottom of one of the boots I found an order from Gen. Grant to Gen. Ord, telling him to move by forced marches toward Lynchburg and cut of Gen. Lee's retreat. The men then confessed that they were Messe's? men then confessed that they were 'Jesse's,' and belonged to Gen. Sheridan. They stated that they knew that the penalty of their course was death, but asked that I should not kill them, as the war could only last a few days longer, anyhow. I kept them prisoners and turned them over to Gen. Sheridan after the surrender. I at once sent the information to Gen. Lee, and a short time afterward received orders to go to his headquarters. That night was held Lee's last council of war. There was present Gen. Lee, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, as head of the cavalry, and Pendleton, as chief of artillery and myself. Gen. Longstreet was, I think; too busily engaged to attend. - Gen. Lee then explain the coverage of the council of Natha hibited to us the correspondence he had had with Gen. Grant that day and asked our opinion of the situation. It seemed that surrender was inevitable. The only chance of escape was that I could cut a way for the army orders? was that I could cut a way for the army through the lines in front of me. Gen. Lee pers, Gen. Lee, you can't shut your eyes to the fact that the hopes of the Southern people are centred in and on your army, and if we wait until we are heaten and scattered into WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY repaired by competent workmen at John Nicklas', COR BALTIMORE & PACA ST8.

The centred in and on your army, and if we paired in the mountains before we make an effort at terms, the people will not be satisfied. Be
To act upon a determination made in anger is like embarking on a vessel during a storm.

eavalry that could be massed in front of then The council finally dissolved with the understanding that the army should be surrendered

whether I was striking infantry or dismounted cavalry. I only knew that my men were driv-ing them back, and were getting further and A FIGHT DETERMINED ON.

"Sir, it is enough to tarn a man's hair gray to spend one day in that Congress. The members are patriotic and cornest, but they will never take the responsibility of acting nor will they clothe me with authority to act. As for Mr. Davis he is unwilling to do anything short of independence, and feels that it is useless to try to treat on that basis. Indeed, he says that, having failed in one overture at Hampton Roads, he is not disposed to try another."

"Then," caid I, "there is nothing left us but to fight, and the sooner we fight the better, for every day weakens us and strengthens ter, for every day weakens us and strengthed our opponents.'

"It was these two conferences that ied to the desperate and almost hopeless attack I made on the 25th of March on Grant's line at Fort Steadman and Hare's Hill, in front of Petersburg.

"It was these two conferences that ied to broke only opened the gap the wider. I saw plainly that the Federais would soon rush between us, and then there would have been no army. I therefore determined to send a flag of true. I called Major Hunter, of my staff, to me and told him that I wanted him to carry a

"General, we have no flag of truce in our

command.'
"Then get your handkerchief,
put it on a stick and go forward.'
"I have no handkerchief, General.' "Then borrow one and go forward will "He tried, and reported to me that there was no handkerchief in my staff.

"'Then, Major, use your shirt!'
"'You see, General, that we all have on flannel shirts.' the mile or about one to every two yards. find and Longstreet were in not much better trim, and some part of this thin line was being forced continually. The main fight was on my line and Hill's, as Gen. Longstreet was nearer Richmond. Heavy masses of troops were hurled man on the long tree were to simply the long tree were the long tree were to use and the long tree were found a man who had on a white shirts.

> said:
> "Gen. Sheridan requested me to present
> his compliments to you and to demand the
> unconditional surrender of your larmy." " 'Major, you will please return my com-

> pliments to Gen. Sheridan, and say that I will not surrender. " 'But, General he will annihilate you." "I am perfectly well aware of my situa-tion. I simply gave Gen. Sheridan some in-formation on which he may or may not de-

noticed one of my sharpshooters drawing his rifle down upon him. I at once called to him: Put down your gun, sir; this is a fieg of "Our pi ket lines were attacked somewhere every night. This thing went on till the morning of the 2d of April. Early that day it bead on Sheridan when I leaned forward and came evident that the supreme moment had jerked his gun. He struggled with me but I come. The enemy attacked in unusually heavy limitly raised it. I then loosed it and he force, and along the line of mine and times corps. It became absolutely necessary to concentrate men at a few points along my line, in order to make a determined resistance. This haft oreat gaps in my line of breastworks unlike order to make a determined resistance. This has own side! The fighting had continued his own side! The fighting had continued this maint. Indeed after the flag of order to make a determined resistance. This left great gaps in my line of breastworks unprotected by anything save a vidette or two. Of course, the Federals broke through these undefended passes, and established themselves in my breastworks. At length, having repulsed the forces attacking the points I defended, I began to re-establish my line. My men fought with a valor and a desperate courage that has been rarely equalled, in my opinion, in military annals. We recaptured position after position, and by 4 o'clock in the afternoon I had re-established my whole line except at one point. This was very strongly defended, but I preferred to assault it. I notified Gen. Lee of my purpose and of the situation, when he sent me a message, teliing me one word from me they would have hurled themselves on the enemy and have cut their way through or have fallen to a man with their guns in their hands. But I could not permit it. The grand drama had been played to its end. But men are seldom permitted to look upon such a scene as the one pre-sented there. That these men should have the river first, and I followed, having orders from Gen. Lee to cover the retreat. We spent the night in marching, and early the next morning the enemy rushed upon us. We had to turn and beat them back. Then began the most heroic and desperate struggle ever sustained by troops—a worn and exhausted force fore their heartistones, was an exhibition of

fortitude and patriotism that might set an example for all time. THE END. "Ah sir, every ragged soldier that surrendered that day, from the highest to the lowest, from the old veteran to the beardless boy, every one of them sir carried a heart of gold in his breast. It made my heart bleed for them, and sent the tears streaming down or them, and sent the tears streaming down my face, as I saw them surrender the poor, riddled, battle stained flags that they had followed so often, and that had been made sacred with the blood of their comrades. The poor fellows would step forward, give up the scanty rag that they had held so precious through so many long and weary years, and then turn and wring their empty hands together and bend their heads in an agony of grief. Their sobs and the sobs of their comrades could be heard for yards around. Others would tear the flags from the staff and hide the precious rag in their bosoms and hold it there. As Gen. Lee rode down the lines with me and saw the men crying and heard them cheering 'Uncle Robert' with their simple but pathetic remarks be typiced to me and said in a broken remarks, he turded to me and said, in a broken consolation of knowing that my conscience approves what I have done, and that the army

sustains me.'
"In a few hours the army was scattered, and the men went back to their ruined and dis-

VALUE OF SCIENCE .- "Doctor, how is a man to tell a mushroom from a toad-stool?" Scientific Authority : "By cating it. If you live, if is a mushroom; if you die, it is a toad-stool.'

-Autumn leaves will wear the same colors this year as last. The New Orleans Picayone says there is no fashionable nonsense about

—Authony Trollope says there never was a less round and more lopsided mind than that of Nathaniel Hawthorne."

-A weak mind is like a microscope, which, magnifies trifling things, but cannot receive great ones. -There is a great deal of sameness in sin

and a dime plate of ice cream. They both begin with pleasure and regret,

May 3, '79-15.