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The New-York Times.

DEMOCRATIC.

The accompanying clipping is from the
 issue of Saturday
April 21 1894,
 Page 9, Column 1.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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1 Year, " " -	10.00
1 Year, without Sunday, -	8.00
Weekly Times, 1 Year, -	1.00

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

Printing House Square,

New-York, N. Y.

FEDERAL ROUT AT BULL RUN

DEFEAT THERE A VALUABLE LESSON, SAYS GEN. O. O. HOWARD.

The Veteran Tells the School Children of Brooklyn of the First Battle of Volunteers in the Civil War—Both Sides Were Irregulars—Why Union Forces Lost—Gen. Howard Pays an Affecting Tribute to His Comrade, Gen. Slocum.

Major Gen. Oliver O. Howard, commanding the Department of the East, told the school children of Brooklyn yesterday all about the first battle of Bull Run—the battle of Manassas, as the Confederates called it—how it came to be fought, how it was fought and why, and the reasons for the defeat of the Union soldiers.

The address was the second in the course on the war of the rebellion arranged for by All Souls' Club of All Souls' Church, South Ninth Street, near Bedford Avenue, in Brooklyn. The church was not able to hold all the boys and girls who wanted to hear the lecture.

The one-armed, battle-scarred veteran, who was dressed in his uniform, gave a most graphic description of that first and disastrous engagement of the volunteer troops of the Union Army. He related anecdotes of the Generals who took part in the memorable contest; he drew pictures of the appearance of the field before, during, and after the engagement, and aroused the frequent applause of the school children, who listened throughout with the most intense interest.

In his opening speech Gen. Howard alluded in affecting terms to Gen. Henry W. Slocum, his dead companion in arms. Gen. Slocum was to have addressed the school children on "The March to the Sea" in All Souls' Church on May 4. It was yesterday announced that the lecture which Gen. Slocum was to have delivered would probably be read on the appointed date, in connection with the memorial services which are being arranged for.

The Rev. Father Sylvester Malone occupied the platform with Gen. Howard.

"Gen. Slocum's death," said Gen. Howard, "was a very sad blow to me. On my return from the Pacific coast some years ago Gen. Sherman invited me to meet Gen. Slocum at the house of the former. I had been the commander of Sherman's right wing and Slocum had commanded his left wing. When Sherman passed away Gen. Slocum and I conducted his military funeral and accompanied the body to St. Louis. Now Slocum is gone. I wrote to Mrs. Slocum the other day saying it seemed to me that I ought to join Slocum and Sherman on the other side. My time is coming very soon."

"In the war, we who were officers lived two days in one. While the soldiers were sleeping the officers were up listening to reports and getting ready for campaigns. We burned our candle fast then, and we feel it, now that the great conflict is over."

"I want to speak to you, children, first as to the causes of the war. This lecture was prepared for older children than you, but I am sure you can understand it."

"They will understand all you say," said the Rev. J. Coleman Adams. The children clapped their hands, and each boy and girl took out a note book and pencil. Prizes have been offered for the best essay on the war, and every pupil attending the lectures is competing for a prize.

"All now admit," said Gen. Howard, "that slavery was the fundamental cause of our civil war. Incident to it was the singular interpretation of our national Constitution by the Southern men, called State's rights. State's sovereignty is some times called. State supremacy is better. The men of the slave States insisted on State sovereignty. Admitting State supremacy, the right of secession appeared to the Southern men a national conclusion. Secession was the legitimate conclusion of abolitionism. As long as the balance of power could be preserved between the protectors and opposers of slavery measures of peace prevailed. When a free State was admitted to the Union a slave State was quite sure to be admitted soon after. By this and other shrewd devices secession was postponed for a while."

"At last a new party arose and came into power, called the Republican Party. You children hear about this party to-day sometimes, perhaps even in Brooklyn. The slave owners saw that if the Republican Party prevailed slavery was doomed. The Republican Party succeeded in the Fall of 1860 in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. In consequence, secession began. The attempt of the new Administration, which had to be made in accordance with the law, to protect and retain the United States forts in and near the seceding States, was met by an organized force of resistance."

"The civil war opened with the firing on Fort Sumter by Gen. Beauregard. He had been a Union officer, but had resigned in order to associate himself with the aiders and abettors in the secession movement. The United States called this rebellion then. They have different names for it now. After the firing on Sumter came the first call for volunteers, to re-establish the National Government in South Carolina."

Gen. Howard quoted from Gen. Grant's memoirs, and from his own information, to show with what readiness President Lincoln's call was responded to by the men in the free States. He cited the case of Galena, Ill., where a company was organized the very day the call was received. He pictured the intense excitement throughout the North.

"A good deal has been said," he continued, "of the disloyalty of the officers in the service of the Government when the war broke out. I was plain Lieut. Howard then, and was stationed at West Point Military Academy. There were twenty Lieutenants at West Point, and nine of them were from seceding States, but only two of the nine joined the Confederacy. There were eight permanent professors at the academy, a number of them from the South, but not one veered in his loyalty to the Union. I wrote to my mother: 'We can do without the Gulf States. We would hardly miss them if the sacrifice would avert war.' The evacuation of Fort Sumter was a source of universal sorrow at West Point, and separated the loyal from the disloyal."

"I expressed my sentiments, and I remember one woman shaking her finger at me and crying: 'If Mr. Lincoln, Sir, has the same sentiments that you express, right there in that chair there'll be blood shed, Sir, there'll be blood shed!'"

"The spirit of the regular officers was for peace, if possible, but for the preservation of the Union at any cost."

Gen. Howard drew a picture of the character and appearance of Gen. Irvin McDowell, the first Union General to engage in the war. "Gen. McDowell," he said, "never drank liquor or strong drink. They accused him of being drunk once on the battlefield, but as he never drank he could not have been drunk."

Gen. Howard said that many strange notions were acquired by persons as to the size and appearance of the Generals of their exploits. The veteran told a story of Gen. Phil Sheridan. Sheridan was a little man. One day he was introduced to a man who had never known him except by reputation. The man looked down on Sheridan in astonishment. "What did you expect to see? A giant?" asked Gen. Sheridan, laughing.

Gen. Howard described the preparation for the war, the arrival of raw volunteer troops at Washington from all directions, the great bustle, excitement, and confusion at the national capital, the chaotic state reigning on the Union side. In contrast to this was the systematic preparation for the conflict by Gen. Beauregard, who, while the volunteers were massing, was feebly attempting to get into some sort of order and drill, lay with a drilled army of 22,000 men at Manassas, twenty-five miles away, with Joseph E. Johnston, and 6,200 men behind him in the Shenandoah Valley. Gen. Howard compared the situation and condition of the army which Gen. McDowell was collecting with that of the armies of Beauregard and Johnston, the former of which was strongly encamped behind forts, which the slaves of Virginia had thrown up.

"Beauregard's outposts," he continued, "came within seven miles of Washington. There was much irregularity and great confusion among the raw volunteers coming from the North and West. The slave States at that time were more military than the free States. The slaves did the work of Beauregard's army, and thus left the men ample time to drill and rest. The Confederates had another advantage. Their leader, Davis, knew how to choose his officers. Governors of free States, prominent

Northerners and avaricious dealers, all flocked to Washington with advice and suggestions. Secession had the hardihood to remain there and laugh in our faces. This feeling weakened and harassed and delayed the Union Army."

At last all the preparations were made, and Gen. McDowell gave the order to his army, which numbered 28,500 men and 40 cannon, to move on Beauregard at Manassas. Col. Howard crossed the Long Bridge ahead of the others in charge of a brigade of four regiments, and took up his position in front of Alexandria, Va.

As an illustration of the inexperience and lack of order and drill in McDowell's army, Gen. Howard cited the fact that it took one of the regiments two hours to cross a log bridge over a little stream that a boy could have walked through, only twenty yards wide. The men took off their shoes and stockings, saying they were afraid they would slip off the bridge.

"My brigade was a little mad," said Gen. Howard, with a laugh, in which all the school children joined, "because I ordered them to close up and go through the stream, shoes, stockings and all. I had been educated at West Point."

"The regular officers at that time, though," said the General, "were undoubtedly too severe on the volunteer soldiers. There was a good deal of swearing in my brigade, more than I liked, as I was always opposed to swearing. I remember I called the attention of one of my Chaplains to the swearing. 'Well,' he said, 'I think there is a little too much swearing.' I thought that was pretty good for a minister."

McDowell's army marched three days, and on Sunday, July 21, 1861, fought the first battle of Bull Run. Johnston, meanwhile, had escaped from the Shenandoah Valley, and joined Beauregard, so that the Union and Confederate forces were of about equal strength. While marching toward Centreville on Saturday, there came discouraging news that Tyler, one of McDowell's aides, who was in advance, had been defeated in a skirmish with the Confederates.

"Too much blame has been attached to Tyler for this skirmish," said Gen. Howard. "He could not avoid it. This small affair gave the morale to Beauregard's army. Later in the war it would have aroused no notice. But coming at the first, it discouraged us, and gave great encouragement to the Confederates under Beauregard."

"It was Johnston who won Manassas for the Confederacy. Johnston had more of the genius of war than any other Confederate General. I know the friends of Gen. Lee do not like to hear me say this, but I believe it to be true."

"The night before Bull Run Gen. McDowell called us all together and mapped out the plan of the battle. Tyler was to lead out ahead, and the rest were to follow by different routes."

"The plan was well laid out, but it miscarried on the eventful day. Tyler did not clear the way in time and Hunter and Heintzelman were delayed. The fatigue of waiting and the long-sustained excitement had their natural effect on our men. Instead of being well on the way by day-break we were marching in the hot sun, and our men were greatly exhausted. Many fell out of the ranks, and McDowell soon changed the plan of attack. Evans began the battle by attacking Burnside's men. Notwithstanding our delay, our changed plans, and our fatigue, we drove the Confederates a mile before the tide turned in their favor."

"It was Jackson's stand in that fight that gave him the name of 'Stonewall Jackson.' After reading the Confederate accounts of their plans and movements it is easy to understand how they came to retreat with such order. The early wounding of Hunter helped to demoralize our men. The exaggerated fear of the 'Black Horse' cavalry of Beauregard also helped. Several of our regiments became badly mixed up while engaged in fighting. My own command, when called on to go to the front, was delayed by being led to the appointed place by a circuitous route. Instead of traveling three miles we were compelled to travel seven, and as the order was to go on the double quick, one-half of my men were out of the line through exhaustion when we reached the place. Those that were left were very pale, though they all tried to smile as I rode along the line."

"When the rout began, nothing could stop it. Heintzelman tried in vain. 'Rally your men!' he cried to every officer he met, but it had no effect. The word was hurriedly passed around: 'Meet at the old camp.' All the men fled there as fast as possible. As we drew near Alexandria my men rushed for a dressing train, scrambled on it, and rode into town."

"Bull Run was our lesson. We were all green, and we had to pick up our knowledge by experience. We learned there the value of good organization, good commanders, drill, and discipline. If we had had our reserves handy, we could have recovered the battle. One thing that affected us overmuch was the saying of the men: 'It is the Sabbath.' There has long been a proverb that the attacking party on a Sabbath is always defeated. If it is a superstition, we must still respect it."

"Bull Run was a battle of irregulars against irregulars. The Confederates did not take advantage of us in our defeat and flight, because they were equally green with us."

In conclusion, Gen. Howard said: "If we are prepared as a Nation to defend ourselves, then there will be no future war. But if we do not defend ourselves, then the greed of other nations may some time come upon us."

N. A.	18 1/2	10	Phila. Tra
Lehigh Val.	33 1/2	54 1/2	Phil. & B.
Met. Trac.	115	119	Reading
Minehill	60 1/2	70 1/2	Robt. Ry
N. J. Con. 5s.	88 1/2	89	United Cos
Newark P. 5s.	95 1/2	96	N. J.
Nor. Cent.	68	69	U. G. I.
North. Pac.	5	5 1/2	W. N. Y. & Con. Trac.

THE CHICAGO MAR

CHICAGO, April 20.—There few outside orders, and, as h case for some days past, it w a room traders' market. W Street Railroad stock opened firm for a time, and then dro where the bulk of the trans made. It recovered at the cl Other cable stocks were nom Street was very dull at 21 1/2@ lots. Alley "L" was moder and rather firmer at 24@24 1/2 was off to 30. Street's was firm Packing common was steady at

The demand for bonds co abated, with a scarcity of all t issues. Gas 5s sold at 83 1/2@84. Extensions at 53 1/2, and Consolli ing 6s at 80.

At the banks business was with but little inquiry for lo particular change in rates, nor appear to be any future der clearings were \$13,951,460, and Exchange dropped to 50 cents.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 4 Place, New-York, report closing calved from Messrs. A. O. S Co., Chicago, as follows:

Amer. Strawboard.	30	Cass Av. 4
Cal. & Chi. C. & D.	56 1/2	R. 5s.
Chi. Brew. & Malt.	26 1/2	"C. & So.
Chi. B. & M. pf.	38	R. R. 1st
Chi. P. & P. Co.	50 1/2	C. & So. 2
Chi. P. & P. Co. pf.	52 1/2	R. R. ext
Chi. So. Side R. T.	24	Chi. City R
(Alley L.)	24	Chi. Pass.
Chi. City Railway.	329	C. B'd of T
Chicago Telephone.	168	Chi. G. L. &
Diamond M. of Ill.	115 1/2	North Chi.
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	21 1/2	R. 1st 6s
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	21 1/2	North Chi. City R.
Mil. & Chi. B. pf.	35	R. 4 1/2
New-York Hiscult.	42	Nor. C. St. R. R.
National Railway.	115	1st 5s.
Street's West.Stable		W. C. St. R. R.
Car Line.	25 1/2	1st 5s.
West Chi. St. R. R.	153 1/2	W. C. St. R. R.
Western Stone.	70	deb. 6s.
Chi. Dock Co.	5s.	100
Chi. P. & P. Co.	103 1/2	Western Stone 5s.
		90

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	30	Mexican	1.60
Best & Belcher	1.70	Mono	.40
Bestie Consolidated	.35	Ophir	3.85
Bulwer	.15	Potosi	1.15
Chollar	.38	Savage	.80
Con. Cal. & Va.	3.75	Sierra Nevada	1.25
Crown Point	.72	Utah	.05
Gould & Curry	.88	Union Con.	.89
Hale & Norcross	.70	Yellow Jacket	.75

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Treasury Department will begin business to-morrow with the following classified assets and demand liabilities:

ASSETS.	
Gold coin and silver bullion	\$173,857,715
Silver dollars and bullion	340,642,656
Silver dollars and bullion, act July 14, 1890	152,837,086
Fractional silver and minor coin	18,565,952
United States notes	59,559,559
United States Treasury notes	11,473,461
Gold certificates	104,360
Silver certificates	8,690,213
National bank notes	9,310,315
Deposits with national bank deposi-tories:	
General account	11,545,825
Disbursing officers' balances	3,576,591
Total	\$790,163,730
LIABILITIES.	
Gold certificates	\$70,221,219
Silver certificates	339,618,594
United States Treasury notes	152,812,280
United States notes	55,055,000
Disbursing officers' balances, agency accounts, &c.	46,649,517
The receipts from internal revenue to-day were \$897,024; from customs, \$407,283, and miscellane-ous, \$183,130.	
The national bank notes received for redemp-tion amount to \$423,200.	

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$1,000,000.
234 Fifth Av. and 18 Wall Street

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street

NEW-ENGLAND LOAN AND TRUST CO.
The Debentures of this corporation are a safe six per cent. investment. 160 Broadway.

New-York Security & Trust Co.
46 Wall Street

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway

Financial.

Savannah & Western Bondholders' Protective Committee.

The undersigned regard any division of the Bondholders of the Savannah and Western Railroad Company as especially unfortunate at this time and believe united action essential.

We would call the attention of the Bondholders to a Resolution passed by this Committee on the 21st day of December, 1893, viz:

"Moved by Mr. Borg, seconded by Mr. Garth, that the proper time having arrived, the Central Trust Company be authorized to return all Chattanooga, Rome & Columbus bonds which it had received on deposit, to the owners holding its receipts, without any charge for expenses or costs, and that hereafter no further deposits of Chattanooga, Rome & Columbus, Columbus & Western, or Columbus & Rome Railroad Bonds be accepted, thereby making the Committee a purely Savannah & Western Committee."

This Committee therefore does not represent the Chattanooga, Rome & Columbus bonds, the Georgia Central's floating debt, or any interest except that of the Savannah and Western Bondholders.

This Committee urges all Bondholders to deposit their bonds with the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK**, under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, and to call on or send their addresses to the Chairman or any member of the Committee, in order that they may be furnished with a printed circular containing information of the important results already achieved by the Committee, and the necessary facts essential for them to determine the course they should pursue.

This Committee recommends careful inquiry by the Bondholders before allying themselves with any other interest.

- SIMON BORG, Chairman,
- R. C. MARTIN,
- H. E. GARTH,
- JOSEPH M. LICHTENAUER,
- F. L. LEHMANN,
- EDWIN S. HOOLEY.

Dated April 9th, 1894. 20 Nassau Street.
PROPOSALS FOR \$1,370,421 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY LAW TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS.

INTEREST THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, at his office, until Friday, the 27th day of April, 1894, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of an issue of \$1,370,421 of registered CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

bearing interest at the rate of three and one-half per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, the principal payable on November first, 1913.

The said stock is issued in pursuance of the provisions of Section 132 of the New-York City Consolidation act of 1892 and Chapter 529 of the Laws of 1884, as amended by Chapter 251 of the Laws of 1894, for the payment of the awards for the lands in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, described in the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisement appointed in the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New-York, to acquire title to certain lands required for a public park at or near Corlears Hook, confirmed by an order of the Supreme Court, dated July 17, 1893.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Consolidated Stock" of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and each proposal should also be inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

For full information see City Record.
ASHBEL P. FITCH,
Comptroller.
City of New-York, Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, April 16, 1894.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, 35 WALL STREET.

New-York, 10th April, 1894.

The holders of ALL issues of bonds of this company, as well as of bonds of Branch and Leased Lines, are requested to send their names and addresses, and the amounts of their holdings, to the undersigned, at the above address.

This action will not commit bondholders in any way, but will enable the officers of the company to furnish them information as to its affairs, and, at the proper time, to confer as to a plan of re-organization.

BRAYTON IVES, President.

Kountze Brothers,
BANKERS, 120 BROADWAY.

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For other Financial Adv's see Page 11.