UP DE GRAFE'S

Eye and Ear Infirmary

Tre experience of more then a quarter of a century.

The experience of more then a quarter of a century in Hospital and general practice, he hopes, will be a nufficient guarantee to those who may be disposed to make y him.

January 14, 1865.—17

EXCELSIOR COFFEE.

enlightened action. Skilled chemists have not found a Coffee from any

Possessing the same ingredients as "Browning's Ex-

ocisior"

Nor is there any one, in or out of the Coffee trade,
Who knows the articles from which "Browning's
Excelsior's" made.
I'm teld it's made from harley, rye, wheat, beans,

and pens; Name a thousand other things—but the Right One

if you please.
But with the Coffee men I will not hold contention
For the nieny, many things they say—too numerous
to mention.

While they're engaged in running round from store

To learn the current wholesale price of "Brewning's Excelsion,"

for, try a little of them all-ees which you lik

hree years have passed away since I first sold a

Manufactured and for Sale by the writer,

GEORGE L. BROWNING.

tional Dealers may purchase it in less quantities in ten gross at my prices from the Wholesale Gro-

Orders by mail from Wholesale Dealers prompt-

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JONES HOUSE,

Corner Market street and Market Square,

Acknowledged a First Class House

RDECATS DIAMOND MINES

He is also prepared to fermish the

Lump and Prepared.

altimore Co's Celebrated Conl,

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OUR & FEED STORE

WHOLESALS AND RETAIL

pril 9, 1861 .- 3m

TRISH & CO'S

SOLIDATED CO'S

C. H MANN, Proprieter.

No. 20 Market Street, Camden, N. J

store; fever have I in your paper advertised before;

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1865. OLD SERIES, VOL. 25, NO. 45.

TMPORTANT

TO ALL Mest work of LIA OF INVALIDS!

IRON IN TURBLOOD.

On the Square, Three Doors from Steel's Retel's WILKES-BARRE, PA.

THIS INSTITUTION is now open and furnished in the most costly style. Reception, Private and Operating Rooms are large and convenient and well adapted. The Surgical apartment contains the finest collection of instruments in this country, and thus his faculties will suable him to meet any and all emergencies in practice. He will operate upon the various forms of HLINDNESS. Cataract, Occiuon of the Pupil, Cross Eyes, Closure of the Tear Ducts, Inversion of the Eyelide, Paragium, Ac., Ac. And will treat all forms of Sore Eyes, Granuled Lide, Opacetics of the Cycles, Paragium, Ac., Ac. And will treat all forms of Sore Eyes, Granuled Lide, Opacetics of the Cycles, Will treat all the diseases to which the eye is subject.

DEAFNESS.—Will treat all the diseases to which the Ear, Catarria difficulties of bearing total Deafness, even where the Drum is desired. Will insert an artificial one, answering nearly all the purpose of the natura.

DISEASE OF THE THROAT.—All diseases It is well known to the medical profession that IRON is the vital Principle or Life Element of the blood. This is derived chiefly from the food we eat; but if the food is not properly digested, or if, from any cause whatever, the necessary quantity of iron is not taken into the circulation, or becomes reduced the whole system suffers. The bad blood will irritate the heart, will clog up the lungs, will superfy the brain, will obstruct the liver, and will send its disease producing elements to all parts of the system, and every one will infer in whatever organ may be predipposed to disease.

The grant value of

Iron as a Medicine.

artificial ops, snawering nearly all the purposes of the natural DISEASED OF THE THROAT.—All diseases common to the Throat and Nose will be treated GENERAL SURGERF.—He will operate upon Slub-feet, Hair-bip. Cleft Pallate, Tumurs, Chnoars, Enlarged Toncila &c. Pinstic operations by healing new flesh into deformed parts, and General Surgery of whatever character 4t may present.

HERNIA (OR RUPTURE)—He will perform "Labius," operation for the radical (complete.) cure of Hernia, this unquestionably a perfect cure, and is done with little or no pain. Out of the many hun ired operated upon in Boston there has been no failures, it having met/he approbation of all who have submitted to it.

ARTIFICIAL EYES —Will insert artificial eyes. Is well known and acknowledged by all medical men. The difficulty has been to obtain such a preparation of it as will enter the circulation and assimilate at once with the blood. This point, says Dr. Hays, Massachusetts State Chemist, has been attained in the Peruvian Syrup, by combination in a way before unknown.

The Peruvian Syrup. Is a Protected solution of the Protozide of Iron A new Discovery in Medicine that strikes the Rost of Disease by supplying the blood wish in vital Prin-ciple or Life Element—Iron. submitted to it.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—Will insert artificial eyes.

Eving them the miorites and superson of the natural. They are inserted willbut the best pain.

HEMORRIGITE (PILES.)—This troublesome disease is readily cured. Those suffering from it will do well to call.

DR. Ur DE GRAPF visits Wilkes Barre with a view of huilding up a permanent institute for the treatment of the Kye. Kar, and General Surgery.—The experience of more than a quarter of a contury.

The Peruvian Syrup. Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint Dropsy, Fever and Ague, Loss of Energy, Low Spirits. THE PERUVIAN SYRUP.

Infuses strength, vigor and new life into the system and builds up an "Iron Constitution"

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP Cures Nortone Affections, Female Complaints, and all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Is a Specific for all diseases originating in a Bad State of the Blood, or accompanied by Debility er a Low State of the System.

Whilst trying Coffee of all the various brands.
Remember "BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR"—at the head it stands.
True, it's not like others that are "SOLD EVERY WHERE" Pamphlets containing certificates of cures and re-A little stretch, we all de know, good goods will easily bear, (But a stretch like this—"sold everywhere"—is very commendations from some of the most eminent Phy-sicians Clergymen and others, will be sent Free to any address.

We select a few of the names to show the charapt to tear.)

Now, I can safely say, without any hesitation

There's none like "BROWSING's Exculsion" in this JOHN E WILLIAMS, Esq.,

President of the Metropolitan Bank N. Y. Rev. ABEL STEVENS, Late Editor Christian Advocate & Journal.

Rev. P. CHURCH. John Pierpont, Warren Burton, Arthur B Fuller.

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J. K. Kinney, M. D. Gurdon Robbins,
ylvanus Cobb,
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Prepared by N. L. CLARK & CO., exclusively for J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York Some who know my Coffee gives perfect satisfaction, Have formed a plan by which they hope to cause a old by all Druggists.

## quick reaction. The case—'tis with a few; no doubt 'twill be more— To name their Coffee after mine, (Browning's Excel-Redding's Russia Salve. Some say their's the only brand that will stand a FORTY YEAR'S EXPERIENCE

Has fully established the superiority of REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE. Over all other healing preparations

It cures all kinds of Sores, Cuts. Scalds, Burns, Boils, Ulcera Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Sties, Piles, Corns, Sore Lips, Sore Eyes, &c., &c., Removing the Pain at once, and Reducing the most angry looking dwellings and Inflamation as if by Magic. ior would I now, or ever consent to publish more. flike some used by "wverybody," sold every where in "every store." trude like this I do not wish; the orders I sould not fill; he factory all Jersey's land would take-leave not Only 25 cents a Box.

a foot to till.
) trade is not so very large; still I think I have my share; ut reader, you may rest sesured, 'lie Not "Seld Everywhere " And by all Druggists December 10, 1864.—y

TAKE NOTICE! PHAT J. W. PEAL & E. D. LUMLEY, have This Coffee is not composed of poisoneus drugs, it nteins nothing deleterious; many persons use this five that cannot use the pure coffee; it takes but e and a half ounces to make a quart of good ong coffee, that being just one-half the quantity takes of Java Coffee, and always less than half the entered into co-partnersaip in the Practice of Medicine & Surgery. We can always be found at the effect of J. W. Peal, unless prefessionally engaged.

J. W. PEAL & E. B. LUMLEY.

Dissolution of Partnership. THE partnership heretofare existing between the undersigned in the Wholesale and Retail Coal and Shipping business under the firm same of Grant & Dietz, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

THOS. D. GRANT.

VALENTINE DIETZ.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

Opposite the
N. T. & NEW HAVEN & WESTERN R. R. Darot Acknowledged a First Class House.

HE Proprietor would most respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Sunbury and the straiding country, to the accommodalities of his se, assuring them they will find everything that contribute to their comfort. It is situated far igh from the Depot to avoid the noise and confu-incident to reilroad stations, and at the same only a few minutes walk from the same in Omnibus will be found at the Etations on the real of each train.

C. H. MANN, Preprieter. BEACH STREET, BOSTON.

May 13, 1865,-1y

OLD EYES MADE NEW. A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore aight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address,

E. B. FOOTE, M. D.

TO CONSUMERS OF February 4, 1865 .... 6m EAREND CODALE WALL PAPER! IE undersigned dealer in Coal from the following well known Collieries is prepared to receive refer the same at the Lowest Market Bates, vis.

J. W. FRILING & SON, respectfully announce that they have just received and opened a very desi-rable assertment of WALL PAPER and BORDER which they will dispose of at very reasonable prices Remember the place, Mammoth Stere, Market

Square. Sunbury, May 30, 1843 NEW COAL FIRM.

THE partnership of Grant A Diets having been dissolved. The undersigned have entered into partnership in the Wholesale and Retail Ceal and Shipping Business under the firm name of GRANT & BROTHER. & BRUTHER.

Thankful for the patronage extended to us in the late firms of Friling & Grant, and Grants & Dieta respectively, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the came. line of the Susquehanna River and Havre de He has made arrangements for the best TSTON AND PLYMOUTH COALS h he is prepared to deliver on board Boats at numberland, or by Cars over Northern Central out, and on the line of the Philadelphia and Railroad, on the best terms.

Is prepared to fill all Orders with despatch, and of the line of the Philadelphia and Railroad, on the loss terms.

Is prepared to fill all Orders with despatch, and officers of the line o

W. T. GRANT, T. D. GRANT, Lewer Wharf, Sunbury, Peen's. April 14. 1864.-

BEST WHITE LEAD! REST ZINCL PURE LIBERTY LEAD

ated with the utmost success by Dr. J. ISAACS.
stant Aurist. (formerly of heyden. Holland.)
119 Pine street. Philadelphia. Testimorials
the most reliable sources in the City and Counu be seen at his office. The medical faculty are
d to accompany their patients, as be has no sein his practice. Artificial Eyes, inserted with
in No charge made for szamination.

17 2, 1564.—17 Unappressed for Whitening, Fine Gless, Durability irmness and Eventure of Surface, PURE LIBERTY LEAD—Warranted to cover urface for same weight than any other Lead. Try if and you will have no other PURE LIBETY ZINC.

Selected Eine, ground in Redney Limseed Oil, an equaled in quality, always the come:
PURE LIMBET SINC.
Warranted to do majo and heater work as a given

Ministratored at The State State | Tally & Colone Colone State Sta E subscriber respectfully informs the public bat be keeps constantly on hand us his new EHOUSE, twee the Shannerth Valley Empired hinds of Feed by the control of the battle of the control of the contro

## TALES AND SKETCHES

"Who is that chap in blue, who is always hanging around Grant's tannery?" asked a new-comer at Galena, of an old resident.

new comer at Galena, of an old resident.

"The abort fellow with a cigar in his mouth, do you mean!"

"Yee; he is constantly smoking, and walks ap and down without speaking to any-body."

"Oh! that is Grant's brother; don't you know him!"

Such was the standing and the fame of Ulyssea S. Grant before the breaking out of the rebellion. He was the brother of Grant the tanner; and but the summons of Fort Sumter requiring him to take up answ his cast-off vocation of soldiering, his grand military genius, his indomitable energy, and his heroic patriotism would have lain hidden under his slouched hat, in the smoke of his own tolacco, or would have been expended upon the strategy of improving the sidewalks of Galens. He was not without consideration, indeed from those who knew that he had been educated at West Point, and served with distinction in the Mexican war; and among familiars he was still addressed as "Captain." But he had resigned

dressed as "Captain." But he had resigned his commission years before, and military services and titles were at a discount if com-parison with farming and mining, the great staples of prosperity in the West. Grant had tried farming in north-western Missouri, but with indifferent success, and now had fallen back for a livelihood upon the family trade of tanning—in which, however, his progress toward financial independence was hardly north recombined.

hardly more promising.

Rumor bas attached to his name at this period, a habit of self-indulgence which is mimical to industry and thrift, and fatal to character. It is difficult to ascertain the precise truth with regard to the private per-sonal habits of men who have become du-tinguished in public affairs. The tongue of slander is busy against them, and on the other hand, a zealous partizanship is forward to magnify their virtues, and to cover or de-ny their faults. No charge is more common against our generals and our prominent civilians than that of intemperance; and it is far easier to start such an accusation, and to gain credence for it in the public mind, than to disprove it by competent and available testimony. In the early stages of the war, the ready solution of a defeat to the Union arms was the intoxication of the commanding general; and when the battle of Pittsburg Landing wavered between defeat and victory, the rumor spread over the land, that the peril of the second day was owing to the General's free indulgence in whisky. Influences were used at Washington to have Grant displaced from his command; but the witty reply of President Lincoln after the

victory at Corinth-"I wish that all the generals would drink Grant's whisky"o owed how little credit he had to the story.

And Gen. Sherman said, in his humorous way, "Grant stood by me in my 'insanity,' and I stand by Grant in his drunkenness;" by which he intended to convey the impres-sion that he no, more believed that Grant was a drunkard than he believed himself to be insane. A careful aiting off evidence upon this point leaves it probable that like too many army officers, Capt. Grant was a

convivial drinker, and was sometimes be-

trayed into incbriety. Whatever from this

cause, or from the natural inaptitude of civil

pursuit, of one trained in the school of arms, seems to have led a somewhat simleses and shiftless life, in the interval between the closing up of his first military record and the opening of the nar of the rebellion.— it is said that when he received his commision as Colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont at., Boston of Illinois Infantry he had not means of providing himself with a horse and accountre ments, and that the note that he gave for their purchase was suffered to go to protest because the paymaster did not come round in time for lilm to meet his debt! The qualities that he has exhibited as a genera argue that he could never have been habi-tual drunkard; nor could he have broken

cither his physical constitution or his force of will by indulgence in drink. But whatever may have been his antecedents in this Sunbury, April 22, 1865 .- 3m respect, it is certain that during the war he has been a model of self control, and that his personal example and influence have been decidedly upon the side of temperance.
Grant was brought up in the school of manly toil and honesty; and in the combined occupations of the farm and the tannery.

Sunbury, April 15, 1865 .he formed habits of industry and of perseve-rance, and acquired powers of endurance, which have served him well in the wast and complicated labors of his military campaigns. Formerly of the American House.

How marvelous and how instructive the providences that had prepared for the ser-vice of the nation in the most arduous and critical peried of its history, that trio whose names shall bereafter be grouped for the incitement of American youth, and for the honer of democratic institutions the pioneer boy, the tailor boy, and the tanner-

As a school-boy, Ulysses exhibited a dogged perseverance that served him instead of the quickness of the genius; and when, through the favor of Hon. T. L. Hamer, he was nominated to a cadetship at West Point, this quality of mind enabled him to master the mathematicle decipline of the Academy Having passed the examination successfully be wrote to his lather: "I don't expect to make very fast progress; but I shall try to hold on to what I shall get." That faculty of holding on to what he got never deserted him; and proved indeed the main stay of the country in the last year of the war. His theroughness of application secured for young Grant an homorable standing in his class in the Academy. Immediately upon graduating, in 1843, when he was barely twenty one years of age, he was commis-sioned, by brevet, second fleutenant of in-fantry, and was dispatched to Missouri, whose frontiers were completely disturbed by roving bands of Indians. Soon after, the war with Mexico, originating in Texas, opened to him the field of military advenopened to him the field of military adventure. He fought under Gen. Taylor at Palo Alto, at Resaca de la Palona, and at Monterey; and marched with the victorious Scott from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico. In every battle, Licutenant Grant won such distinction for usefulness and bravery as Nas within the reach of a junior officer, and at the close of the Mexican war, he was made captain, by brevet, in the regular army.—Young as he was, he exhibited a remarkable combination of coolness, skill and course, he hoveted extreme exposure when he might have shielded himself with honor. His practical sense, his method and energy, had course the himself with honor. His practical sense, his method and energy, had course him as he held the might be a sense of the first of the first course of logistics of schools to be the first course of logistics of schools to be the first course of logistics of schools to be the first course of logistics of schools to be the first course of logistics of schools to be the first course of logistics of schools to be the first course of logistics of schools to be the first course of logistics of schools to be the first course of logistics of schools to be the first course of logistics of schools to be the first course of logistics of schools to be the first course of logistics of schools to be the first course of logistics of schools to be the first course of logistics of schools to be the first course of logistics of schools to be the first course of logistics of schools to be the first course of logistics of schools to be the first course of the first course

he would not suffer the detain him from the field. He wrote to he has parents. If do not mean you shall ever hear of my shirking my duty in that the. My new post of quartermaster is considered to afford an officer an opportunity to be relieved from highing, but I do not, and cannot see it in that light. You have always taught me that the post of duty. Then, quoting Warren's memorable reply to Putnam, who had proposed sending him to a place of safety— was never able to recover himself. Having thus crippled Lee, Grant's one aim was to hold him until he could make sure of his entire army. He did not therefore move upon Richmond, as he might have done successfully, from the north, but striking it was never able to recover himself. By the Scotta we receive fuller accounts of the burning of the emigrant ship William Nelson at sea. Her Captain makes the following statement:

I am an American, and my name is John Levy. In the John that he was a part of his programme for the country," the young here added, "So I feel in my position as quartermaster. I do not intend it shall keep me from fighting for our dear old flag, when the hour of bettle comes."

After the Mexican war, Captain Grant was sent to the Pacific coast where be, remained a supplies, and his retreat, when Sheridan had fifty emigrants, beend for New After the Mexican war, Captain Grant was sept to the Pacific coast where he, remained for several years in garrison duty; and growing weary of this dult routine, he resigned his commission in 1854, and returning to Missouri, he settled down as a plain farmer, in St. Louis county. He gradually dropped his associations with military life, and the opening of the war, as we have seen, found him in Galena at his old trade, but known familiarly as the tanne'r brother. The sound of war, however, and especially of war in defense of the nation's life, brake his almost aluggish quietude, and toused within him more than the fire of his Mexican campaign, in the flaiming zeal of patriotism. He felt that he owed his country the military skill and training she had given him, and he was prompt to lay these at her feet. Commissioned by Governor Yates to recruit volunteers for the quota of the State of Illinois, awept the Shenandeah, and Thomas held the mountain passes of Tennessee, then Grant struck the final blow, and in five days accomplished what he had been as many months in maturing. We know not whether

presented, we have beyond dispute the greatest general of the age.
General Grant has been favored in his subordinates : Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, are names that will stand before his own in history. But it is a part of his greatness that he knows how to choose his generals, and that he awards them all their just meed

ity of the siege of Petersburg, or the com-

A severe singleness of aim has marked the course of the Lieutenant General. Not a line has be written, not a word has he spoken, that could be tortured to a political use. Indeed, he has not written or spoken at all except upon topics connected with his official work, and then always in the fewest and simplest words. Neither the devices of New York politicians, the temptations of New York dinners, for the uproa-rious cries of New York mobs, during his recent visits to this metropolis, could exort from him anything beyond the expression of thanks.

cent sweep of his campaign through the "Wilderness," from the Potomac to the James, which ended at last in the Capture His modesty is one of the chiefest virtues, James, which ended at last in the Capture of Richmond, and the principal army of the rebellion. Every body knows the story of the news-boy who was selling the "Lite of General Grant" in a car, where Grant himself was sitting. Being Pointed to the General, by a waggish officer as a probable customer, the boy was surprised at Grant's asking him, whom is all this story about?" "Well," said he, turning away in contempt, "you must be a greeny, if you don't know who General Grant is." relieving and adoring all the rest. We chanced to see General Grant upon the floor of the United States Senace, where he seemed as much abashed in presence of civilians as a school girl before an examining committee. When he had left, a Senator called attention to the fact that the Lieutenant-General wore fewer airs than a second Lieutenant. But the people will not suffer his worth to lie hid. General Grant is only in the prime of life. A kind Providence has thus far upheld him in his position from folly and from fall. May he be kept secure in his wisdom, his patience, and his prowess, until the nation shall again demand his

leadership, in the camp or in the State!

MISCELLANEOUS.

DURATION OF LIFE.

making three in a century. But there are

of people where this average is considerably

extended. The mountaineer lives longer

than the lowlander the farmer than the sedentary;

the temperate than the self-indulgent; the just than the dishonest. "The wicked shall not live out half his days," is the announce-

ment of Divinity. The philosophy of this is found in the fact, that the moral charac-

ter has a strong power over the physical; a

power much more controlling than is gen-erally imagined. The true man conducts himself in the light of Bible precepts; is

temperate in all things; is "slow to anger;" and on his grave is written: "He went about doing good." In these three things are the

elements of human health; the restraint of

the appetites; the control of the passions;

his contemplated charities, so that hope of them should be unworthily bestowed, was of itself almost the labor of one man, and

be attended to his immense banking busi-

ness bealdes; in fact he did too much, and

died at sixty. The average length of hu-man life, of all countries, at this age of the

world, is about twenty eight years. Une-

of seven; one half die before reaching seven-teen; and yet the average of life of "Friends," in Great Britain and Ireland, in

it upon their children day by day, that

simplicity of habit that quietness of de-meanor, that restraint of temper, that con-

trol of the appetites and propensities, and

that orderly systematic, and even mode of life, which "Friends" descipline inculcates, and which are demonstrably the means of

so largely increasing the average of human

A dog grows for 2 years, and lives 8.

existence.

who General Grant is."

If any reader of Hours at Home does not know who was the hero of Fort Henry and Donelson; of Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, and luka: of Vicksburg and Chattanooga with the adjacent heights of Missionary Ringe and Lookout Mountain; and Richmond-we must leave him to apply the story. Our purpose is not to fight over upon paper the campaigns of General Grant, but briefly to indicate the salient qualities of

teers for the quota of the State of Illinois,

he received a colonelcy as a reward of his

success, and with his well-deilled regiment he was soon in active service in Missouri.— Once in the field, Colonel Grant well knew

how to make his way; yet the rapidity of

his promotion must have surprised himself no less than the development of his military genus smazed and dazzled the public.

genius amazed and dazzled the public.

It would be quite superfluous to follow in detail the battles of General Grant from the brilliant victories of Forts Henry and Donelson, which emblazoned his name be-

side that of Admiral Foote, to the magnifi-

the General himself.
The thoroughness with which he mastered the situation, and the angacity and hold-ness with which he took advantage of the eritical opportunity, were first conspicuous at Fort Donelson. By a series of skillful manouvers he had completely invested the fort, and had gained command of the enemy a principal positions. Lost a grand asthe enemy was about to assume the offensive, and a prisoner was sent to the General's headquarters to confirm the report. Instead of interrogating the man, Grant examined his haversack, and finding it well stocked with rations, decided that Buckner. was preparing to evacuate the fort. He at once ordered the assault, and before night held the fort so securely in his grip that the rebel General seut a flag of truce proposed an armistice for terms of capitulation. Grant's quick reply was, "No terms other than an immediate and unconditional surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately on your works;" and in a little time the flag of the Union was waving over the entire fort.

His confidence in his chosen position and resources, and the superficitly or his will to any emergency or disaster, were strikingly exhibited at Shiloh, in disregard of tactical precedent, he placed himself between the once ordered the assault, and before night

precedent, he placed himself between the enemy and the banks of the Tennessec.— When asked how he could have retreated, if beaten, he replied : "I didn't mean to be beaten; and besides, there were transports to carry us across the river." When reminded that the transports could only have carried one fifth of his army, Grant quickly rejoined: "There was transportation enough for all that would have been left of us." I the judgement of some, the fortunate turn of the day barely saved him from a severe military censure, for his hazardous disposi-tion of his command. But was not the fact that he had staked all deliberately upon one blow, the key to success? "The difference between Grant and myself," said General Sherman, "is this: I fear no danger that I can see; and Grant fears none that he can't

see." His courage was always self contained. As he himself once said, after the explosion of a shell near his tent had scattered his staff, who returned to find him quietly smoking: "A military man should never get excited."

To these qualities of thoroughness, To these qualities of thoroughness, bold-ness, and confidence, must be added that tenacity of purpose which first itself upon the country in the siege of Vicksburgh, and whose success against the citidel of the Mississippi inspired the country with hope and patience during the protracted siege of Petersburg and Richmond. It was there that he illustrated his school-boy maxim to

Petersburg and Richmond. It was there that he illustrated his school-boy maxim to "hold on to what he got."

At Chattianooga he redeemed our army from the demorilization of despair; and there also he displayed the vastness of his grasp in strategy—the power of combining upon a broad sonic, movements converging towards once and with the certainty of success through the careful adjustment of opportunity. He was mouth in maturing his plan for disloging the energy from the mountain fastnesses around Chattanoogs and in getting by his own supplies; but when the day for action arrived, his plan was at tonce so comprehensive and so minute that the resole was simost a certainty of mathematical estimation. His strategy, as he immedial estimation. His strategy, as he immedial estimation. His strategy, as he immedial estimation of the enemy with the least necessary loss and then going at him. This strategy, we strikingly imagnized at the formation of the project of the enemy with the containing the period of human existence.

The distinguished historian Macaulay stream of educated medical men, is steadily extending the period of human existence.

The distinguished historian Macaulay states that in 1885, one person in twenty died each year; in 1830, out of forty persons, only one died. Dupin says, that from 1700 to 1848 the duration of his in France increased fifty two days annually, for in 1700 to 1848 the duration of his in France increased fifty two days annually, for in 1700 to 1848 the duration of his in France increased fifty two days annually, for in 1700 to 1848 the duration of his in France increased fifty two days annually, for in 1700 to 1848 the duration of his in France increased fifty two days annually, for in 1700 to 1848 the duration of his in France increased fifty two days annually, for in 1700 to 1848 the duration of his in France increased fifty two days annually, for in 1700 to 1848 the duration of his in France increased fifty two days annually of the provided and the provided and the careful in 1845,

ing, obeying, and serving Him "who giveth us all things richly to enjoy."—Hall's Journal of Health.

Journal of Health.

"About the latest touch in the fashion of

dred and fifty emigrants, bound for New York. Yesterday I had just taken an observation, which showed that I was in 40 deg. 21 min. north latitude, and 50 deg. 21 min. west longitude, from Greenwich, when I learned that my men, in fumigating the most to admire, the terrible energy of the battles of the Wilderness, or the calm tenacvessel, had set her on fire. I made every effort to extinguish the flames, but they spread with such fearful rapidity that our labor was unavailing. I then ordered the four oared boats to be launched. In the disorder which prchensive sweep of the Georgia flanking, or the rapid onslaught and pursuit at last; but in the combination of qualities here had seized every one, they were immediately filled by those persons who were nearest at hand. I remained on board the vessel, but was soon surrounded by flames, and was obliged to throw myself into the sea, when I was picked up by one of the boats. My ship was all on fire, and my unfortunate passengers were perishing in the flames, or drowning, without my being able to assist them. The scene was horrible. This morn-

ing, at four o'clock, everything had disappeared. My four boats were laden with people; I ordered them to follow, and pro-ceeded in a northwesterly direction, think-ing I should have a chance of meeting with some ships. The two other boats cannot be far off." The captain of the Mercury, who rescued

forty-three persons, says that during the night of the 27th ult., when in 41 deg. 48 min. north latitude, and 48 deg. 58 min. west longitude, he heard voices to wind ward calling for aid. Nothing could then be seen, but the ship was put about, and a few minutes after a but in which were thirty-eight persons, including four women and three children, came alongside. The occupants were taken on board, and related that they belonged to the ship William Nelson, which had been burnt two days be-

The captain consequently cruised about the spot to try and save other lives; at about eight in the morning of the 8th he saw a quantity of wreck, and three bours later a man was perceived floating in a tub three feet wide and sixteen inches deep only. He was taken on board, but was found to be in a complete state of exhaustion from hunger and fear. At mid-day three mup and a woman were picked up from some spars. They declared that they had clung to those pieces of wreck for forty-eight hours, and could have held out but little longer. Three other persons had been with them but had disappeared during the night, and of that The average duration of life of man in number was the husband of the woman now

a third years. This is called a generation, Amon mentioned that of a young woman only a few months married, and expecting shortly certain localities and certain communities to be a mother, who in the confusion which prevailed while in the water clung to a sea-The sailor swam away with his burden to the boat, and they were both picked up, but the young wife's stupefaction on discovering ber error was painful to witness. There are, nowever, still hopes that the husband may have been saved in the other boat.

Among the forty-three persons saved by the Mercury is an infant only a fortnight old, born on board the William Nelson, and who, with its sister, aged three years, are all that remain of their family. The parents had placed the children in the best and then attempted to swim to it themselves, but were both drowned. The infant was tend d with maternal solicitude by a young

woman in the boat.

An emigrant was so fortunate as to save his four children from both fire and water, and the highest type of physical exercise, "going about doing good." It is said of the eminent Quaker philanthropist, Joseph John Gurney, that the labor and pains he took to go and see personally the objects of and get them on board one of the boats. His wife was, however, still on the burning ship: He swam back to the William Nelson, get on heard, threw his wife into the sea, jumped in after her, and again reached the boat with her, thus saving his entire family.

How DRACON SMITH COURTED THE WIbow.-The Deacon's wagon stopped one morning before Widow Jones' door, and he gave the usual country sign that he wanted somebody in the house by dropping the reins and sitting double with his elbows on his knees. Out tripped the widow, lively in 1869, was nearly fifty six years, just double the average life of other people.—
Surely this is a strong inducement for all to practice it themselves, and to unculcate as a cricket, with a tremendous black rib-bon on her show white cap. "Good morn-ing" was said on both sides, and the widow waited for what was farther to be said.

want to sell one of your cows, now, for nothing, anyway, do you t" "Well, Mister Smith, you couldn't have spoken to my mind better. A poor lone woman like me does not know what to do with so many creture, and should be glad to trade if we can fix it."

Reasoning from the analogy of the animal creation, mankind should live nearly an hundred years; that law seeming to be, that hie should be five times the length of the period of growth; at least the general observation is, that the longer persons are growing the longer they live—other things being equal. Naturalists say: So they adjourned to the meadow. Descon Smith looked at Roan-then at the widow -at Brindle-then at the widow-at the Downing cow-then at the widow againand so through the whole forty. The same call was made for a week, but the Deacon could not decide what cow he wanted. At length, on Saturday, when the Widow Jones was in a hurry to get through her baking for Sunday—and had "ever so much to do in the house," as all farmers' wives and widows have on Saturday-she was a httle impatient. Deacon Smith was as

"The Downing cow I knew before the late Mr. Jones bought her." Here he sighed at the illusion to the late Mr. Jones; she sighed and both looked at each other. It the patient a who e per pod may be used

was a highly interesting moment.
"Old Roan is a faithful old milch, and so is Brindle but I have known better"—a long state succeeded his speech—the pause was next ward—and at lass Mrs. Jones broke

want, de a golf and the Descot and the widow were published next day.

COMETHING THAT MUST NOT BE READ .-We have been requested to give place to the following capital hit at the prevailing fash

Auditor notices,
Business Cards of A lines, per annum,
by
Merobrate and others advertising by the year
with the privilege of changing quotienty, as
follows:
One quarter column; not exceeding 4 squares, \$15
One half column; not exceeding 8 squares, of \$50
One half column; not exceeding 8 squares, of \$50

One feel column, 50 0
One column, 50 0
Editorial or local advertising, any number of lin not excuseding can, 20 conts per line; 10 cents fevery additional line.

Marriage notices, 50 cents.

Objustes of Fescintions accompanying notices deaths, 10 cents per line.

One square of th lines, one time.

Byarg subsequent interfice.

One square, 5 people.

Bix months,

fints—or fints—or great straw-c lored discs on the heads of the ladies, is something to on the heads of the ladies, is something to shape of an immense pot-lid, with jury enough cavity in the center to admit of very small bump of veneration. Two hole are punched through the brim, a broad rithon is run over the top and through these holes, and the thing is complete. It is no quite as big as an umbrella, but it is of about same shape, and is said to answer the same purposes. The proprietors of these institutions will have to be provided with prettestrong rigging, or the wind may blow then into the next township. It is said that the into the next township. It is said that the masses of curls which the ladies attach to the back of their heads—(how they dolt we don't know, but it is done yery eleverly. are going out of fashion. This Greciar trousseau, as it is called, is no longer in fa vor with that omnipotent ruler of millinen and mantuamakers, the Empress of the French, and so it is doomed. Puffs an frizzles will be the rage and the reason as signed is that Eugenie is getting a little bald, (ob, tell it set in Gath.) Some irrever ent editor down teast expresses himself or the prevailing fashion in head gear in this

We are about to say a few words which we beg our lady friends not to read. It is not intended for them all. "Twenty year, ago!" There is music in those words,— I wanty years ago we saw sights that would look queer now. Possibly it may have been an illusion incident to tangled vision. Ou good mothers and grandmothers used to hankerchief, and, placing it on their heads tie the other two corners under their chin It made a warm substantial covering for the heads, at an expense of acout eighteen pence. The same fashion prevails to day— only there's a slight difference. We saw yesterday a little three cornered "love of a" omething that protected the lady's heaneither from rain, or heat or cold. It was charming—only cost eighteen dollars! A wad of somebody else's half depended from the rear by a small pike pole, with a bomb shell on either end. Modesty remarked tha slie had named this modern bombproof a waterfall !"

Strikes being in fashion in France, the four thousand, between the ages of twenty and thirty, have held a meeting, and entered into an agreement not to ask any young woman in marriage thatil a complete changshall have taken place in the manner of liv ing, and particularly in the dress of the fair er sex. The young men insist on greatesimplicity in every respect, and a return to the more modest habits of a century or two

George F. Robinson, the soldier who saved Secratary Seward's life was married on the 13th instant. at Springfield, Maine. He has also been presented a with farm out West.

It is reported that Prince Napoleon is going to Kamskatka, on the scientific expedition.

A brilliant French Countess had comiff ted suicide at Baden Baden, in consequence of Losses at the gambling table. The wine crop in France will be matignifi

East India beetles are in great request Paris for ladies' ornaments.

The following is a copy of a letter re-ceived by a village school master: "Sur, a-you are a man of noledge, I intend to intemy son in your skuli." Landseer defies photography to be "jus

tice without mercy.

Gen. Phillips, Surgeon Gefferal of Pennsylvania, will shortly issue a pamphlet containing the names of the Pennsylvania sol diers who died at the rebel prison at Ander sonville, Ga., frem February, 1864, to March 1865, with the names of the companies regiments, and the number of their graver annexed. How 16 correct mistakes in whisky-

rectify it. What to do with the National Debt-Leave it a Loan .- Mrs Grundy.

Puncu says to marry two wives is bigamy to marry twenty is Brigham-y. Mn. Quine, upon censuring his nepher

for bad speculations in "oil," was shocked at the retort that "the money was will spent. Ir is said Jeff. Davis is "half blind." It

he had not been wholly so, he would never have strayed off into rebellion.

## RECIPES, & C

TOMATOES FOR SUPPER,-Few people "Well, Ma'am Jones, perhaps you don't the way adopted in my family, and incomparably better than any mode I have tasted By this mode they are very desirable for supper or for breakfast. For a family of half dozen persons, take six eggs, field four of them hard, discourse the yolks with the gar sufficient, and about three teaspoons of mustard and mastr as smooth as possible then add the two remaining eggs, (raw) yolk and white, stir well; then add salad oil to make altogether same sufficient to cover the tomattoes well; add plenty of salt and cayenne pepper, and beat thoroughly unti-it frosts. Skin mul cut the tomatoes a for fourth of an inch thick, and pour the sauce over, and you have a dish fit for a Presi dent. Ger. Tel

BEEF TEA .-- A most excellent feed for the convalents is made of a half pound o lean beef, cur in small pieces, and soaked built an bour of more, in a quart of cold water and afterwards boiled a few minutes attring it a little as it begins to boil. Then "That'ere Dowing cow is a pretty fair water and afterwards boiled a few minutes cretur," he said, "but"—he stopped to glance at the widow face, and then walked around her—not the widow—but the well-browned toasted bread. Drink off the liquid or est tosst and all with a spoon making the tea very hery. It win then ! a good sudorthe. Germanion Telegrap

Lemon Pir - Take the juice and the rir of one lemon, one cup of water, ore labeled and appearance of the proportion of corp started, one cup of angular piece of butter the size of small egg, for one pie. Boil the waters we the corn starch with a little cold water at it until it holls up a pour is upon the buttened and sugar; after it cools, add the egg at lemon, and being with an upper and low course.