

THE 21ST ILLINOIS.

HOW "COL." U. S. GRANT TAUGHT THE REGIMENT OBEDIENCE.

The Colonel's First Order—Learning to Soldier "from the Start"—Some Illustrations of Rigid Discipline—Enforcing Sobriety.

[Centralia (Ill.) Cor. Chicago Times.]

Capt. I. Taylor, of this city, who is in the mail service on the southern division of the Illinois Central at the present time, and was adjutant of the Twenty-first Illinois regiment, and afterward elected captain of a company, gives the following account of the reorganization of the regiment under the command of Gen. U. S. Grant, who was appointed its colonel: The Twenty-first Illinois regiment was made up from companies that had been organized too late to be received under Mr. Lincoln's first call for 75,000 soldiers to suppress the rebellion. Governor Yates, however, accepted companies enough to organize ten regiments, and mustered them into the state service for thirty days. At Mattoon, Ill., the Twenty-first was mustered into the service by U. S. Grant. The regiment remained the most of the thirty days at Mattoon, its principal service being to fight the commissary and give more or less annoyance to the officials and citizens of Mattoon and surrounding country.

The material of the regiment had come from the workshops and farms, and though of the best was sadly deficient in knowledge and discipline of a soldier's duty. The colonel that had been selected at Mattoon proved a failure, and when the regiment was transferred to Springfield, Ill., preparatory to being mustered into the service for three years, Governor Yates refused to commission him, and sent them U. S. Grant, the man that had mustered them into the state service. His selection as colonel was not well received by the men. They knew him only as a "West Pointer," and a man who had served in the regular army—two things which, according to the crude ideas of soldiering we had gained, unfitted him for the command. But it was "Hobson's choice," take him or go home. The men finally yielded, and took the "West Pointer" for colonel.

In Camp Yates there was 1,000 young, healthy fellows, eager for war, without arms, tents or garrison equipment of any kind. We had a guard house, and it was generally well filled. We had a camp guard that did duty with sticks for guns. We drilled very little. Our guards walked their beats, but their backs were turned when anyone wanted to go in or out. In this condition the "West Pointer" took charge, by quietly coming to camp on foot, accompanied by the adjutant general of the state. Being introduced to the other in command, Maj. McClackin, and after making some inquiries, he quietly directed the adjutant to draw up his first order. It ordered that the guards be reduced, the guard-house emptied, and the men in camp from 9 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 5 p. m. for drill. He began the work of equipping us for the field, and he made it a special point to besiege the departments at Springfield, and in a few days he had the regiment equipped as well as it was possible to be done at that time.

One evening, while the colonel was seated in the little round-house called headquarters at camp Yates, a visitor in the person of Col. Fa mer, whose regiment was camped at Jacksonville, Ill., called upon him, and tendered him transportation for his regiment, along with his own. Grant remarked to him, "My men have their transportation. They go by foot. These men have got to become soldiers before this thing is over, and they may as well learn from the start." On July 2, 1861, we made our first march, it being four miles out of Springfield, where camp was struck near a farm house. The colonel was detained in town on some business, and the boys made good use of the fact by helping themselves to everything eatable they could secure along the line of march.

A German, a member of Company D, reached camp minus anything. But running at large in the field where they struck camp was a number of fine fowls, lians concluded not to go without his supper, and, singling out a fine pullet, he gave chase, and succeeded in bagging it in a brush pile. He was just emerging, prize in hand, when Col. Grant arrived in camp. The colonel seized him by the collar, and brought him, chick in hand, in full view of the camp, and tied him to a tree. This was rather rigid discipline. Some of the boys felt very indignant, and gathering around Hans began to discuss the matter. Grant sat at his tent and watched them for a few moments. When quite a group had gathered around the German he appeared, and gave the command: "Men, go to your quarters," and they scattered in short order.

Our march carried us to Quincy, At Jacksonville many stragglers brought up the rear. Grant, having turned the command over to another officer, stationed himself at the gate of the fair grounds, and as the stragglers with their canteens slung at their sides came along he gobbled each fellow and carefully inspected his canteen. Many were found that had not been replenished at the public wells in the city. All such the colonel turned upside down, neglecting to return the stopper. At a little town not far from Naples, where the boys were enjoying themselves in a saloon, Grant put an end to the fun by clearing out the saloon. Grant took every precaution to keep his men sober, and sometimes after a march had more than a dozen of them tied to saplings at one time. These stern and rigorous methods had their effect on the men, for with his punishment he was kind and considerate toward all who respected themselves as soldiers and men. It was not a great while before the good men rapidly learned to love and respect the "West Point" colonel.

From the camp opposite Quincy we went to Palmyra, and thence to Macon, and after remaining there for a short time proceeded to Mexico, Mo., where the regiment went into camp for several weeks. Here Grant improved his opportunities, and with the same firmness put the regiment through a course of drill and brought us to a realizing service of a soldier's duty. From Mexico, Mo., we were transferred to Ironton, in southwestern Missouri, and it was while en route there and when the regiment was going on board a boat at Jefferson barack, near St. Louis, that Col. Grant informed the officers of his command of his promotion to the rank of brigadier general, and that he would soon leave us.

He went with us to Ironton, but only remained a short time. When he left us to commence his great work he carried with him the love and respect of his entire command.

Earliest Cannon. The earliest cannon are said to have been breech-loaders, and hammerless guns were known long before the day of percussion locks.

COUNTRY LIFE IN CHILLI.

A Sailor Ashore—Hospitality of the Chilians—The Country Dance. [Valparaiso Cor. Courier-Journal.]

The better classes of Chilians are very hospitable and do everything in their power to make their guests enjoy them selves; in fact, in many respects they overdo it by their continued attentions in their endeavors to make you feel perfectly at home, and by devoting themselves entirely to your comfort and pleasure. We were assured that the entire hacienda, with every body and everything in it, was at our disposal, to do with it as we saw fit, and Senior Amor begged us to make the most of our stay, and leave nothing undone that would promote our enjoyment. In the first place, they have five meals a day, and every one is expected to do justice to them all, or you will give offense to your host, and as each meal has six or seven courses, you have to be very judicious in your eating to partake of everything that is set before you. Several of our officers who could not speak a word of Spanish started in at first to eat very heartily, so that when the fourth or fifth course came on they could not take a mouthful, and they only saved themselves from numerous appeals from our host to eat more by their ignorance of the Spanish language, for that, of course, was the language used at all times.

On the morning after our arrival we found a fine lot of horses, saddled and bridled, waiting for us after breakfast, with Senior Amor all ready to show us over his hacienda, so the entire party, with the addition of his three daughters, mounted and started for an inspection as well as for a pleasure trip. He provided most of us with a Chilian outfit in the way of sombreros, ponchos, etc., and when we were all ready and started off in a brisk canter he remarked that we looked quite like huasos or countrymen. Stretching off in front of his house was a long avenue of cottonwood trees, with fruit orchards on either side, with peaches, peaches, figs, grapes, vines and other fruits in the greatest abundance, and beyond were fields of wheat and corn. All through these orchards and fields were trenches or ditches of water for irrigation, and the farm hands were at work running it over the land. This is just the fruit season here, and, in spite of a hearty breakfast, most of us were eating fruit while riding through the orchards; for really it was so tempting that one could not resist the temptation to be eating it all day long.

In the evening a number of country people were ready to give us a sample of the cuaca, or country dance, but there is too much sameness about it to enjoy it to any great degree, and to my mind our good country negro "break-down" in the south is worth a hundred cuacas. The step is a slow waltz step, but one or two couples dance at the same time, but each individual is entirely alone, and in case any one makes a mistake he or she is at once superseded by some one else. The music is made by the woman alone, and the accompaniment is played on a harp or guitar, sometimes both, while all hands sing and keep time, clapping their hands. The habanero is almost the same thing, but is danced more like a waltz-quadri, and in this we all joined to please the country people.

Two of the necessary adjuncts of a cuaca are the ponchi a lechi (milk punch) and cerveza (beer), which are served in large glass cylindrical bowls, which are passed around from time to time and every person is supposed to take a sip of each. After this has gone on for several hours a native wine (chicha), made of grapes, is also passed around, and if one is not tight before the chicha puts in appearance, a few mouthfuls of it will soon make you so.

Short-Ten in Journalism.

When, as often happens, some enterprising young woman calls upon me, desiring to enter upon the work of journalism, and expresses a willingness to take up its labors, I invariably ask, "Are you a stenographer?" I am often asked, "If I am a stenographer can I get a situation?" and I always reply, "If a first-rate one, yes." The first-class stenographer has a profession; is as certain of a good living as the mechanic, and has vaster fields before either her or him, as the case may be. But a smattering of phonography is as useless as a smattering of music. If you learn to play on the piano or violin, you must play well. If you are phonographer, you must follow the fastest speaker, or the most involved conversation, take absolutely all of it, and write it out in a good, plain hand, can assure the future of any young man or woman able to do this and willing to work.

How Gen. Nelson Got There.

Bull Nelson deserves the credit of having reached Pittsburg Landing before any of Buell's army, and his personal earnestness accomplished it. You see, we had to march from Nashville through Tennessee, and for about sixty miles of the last part of the journey it was through a wilderness. Nelson knew that there was big fighting out there, and that our army was needed to help Grant out. His command came to Duck river, which was very high, and they got ready to make a bridge over it, which delayed the other corps the better part of a day. Old Bull Nelson, who was a colossus of flesh, jumped right into the river, and said: "If I can get over this I know you young fellows can." They went in after him and crossed that stream, and so he got there while Grant's army was still fighting, and the rest of us did not come in until next day or in the night.

Dangerous Hailstones.

The Indian Medical Gazette records the deaths of seven shepherds in the Belgaum district from being struck by hailstones of the size of coconuts. A large number of animals were killed by the storm, which, from the accounts, produced missiles quite as dangerous as the Russian cannon balls.

Ages of Various Animals.

Pigs have been known to live to the age of 30, and the rhinoceros to 29. A horse has been known to live to the age of 62, but averages 25 to 30. Camels sometimes live to the age of 100; stags are very long lived; sheep seldom exceed the age of 10; cows live about 15 years.

Knock Out the J.

Before the war closes at Penjdeh, it is hoped a cannon ball will hit the name of the place in the middle and knock the j out of it. If the Afghanistans can't get along without it, they might "pitch it on to the end, a la Wilhelm."

Summer cottages in chrome yellow will vie with tawny sea sands this summer.

There are between 30,000 and 60,000 works of fiction in existence.

—JAMES VICK STRAWBERRIES.—This new and valuable berry originated with Samuel Miller of Bluff on, Montgomery county, Missouri. As a seedling it attracted attention by the unusual glossiness and vigor of its foliage, before it fruited, and this vigor and strength of growth has to a still greater degree appeared in its enormous bearing qualities.

The berries are neatly round, of uniformly large size, deep scarlet and of excellent flavor. In respect to its keeping qualities, it is among strawberries what the Hansell and Souhegan are among raspberries. Its fruits have been known to stand on the vines a week after becoming ripe, without softening or rotting. It is not only a stand-by for family use but for a market berry it stands pre-eminently at the head. The originator of this berry is well known as a horticulturist, having originated the Martha Grape and other fruits of great value. He has never sent out a new variety which has not taken its place in the front rank and held it, and the fact that he has allowed the James Vick to come before the public as one of his seedlings is of itself evidence of its excellence.

The valuable qualities of this new strawberry may be summed up as follows: 1st Fine quality of fruit, great vigor and hermaphrodite (or perfect) blossoms; 2d, Color, form and firmness of berry; 3rd, Ability to remain on the vines a long time without injury; 4th, Ability to stand drought; 5th, Uniformity of size of fruit, which averages large; 6th The rapidity with which it forms new sets; 7th. The glossy and beautiful appearance of the foliage, retaining its verdure until very late in the fall, making it one of the finest border plants for flower beds that can be obtained; 8th, enormous productiveness; all these qualities uniting to make it the most valuable market berry which has ever been produced.

Grown and For Sale by THE C. L. VAN DUSEN NURSERY CO., Geneva, N. Y. Agents wanted! Permanent positions on salary, and expenses paid.

The Reputation of A Standard Article

Is seldom injured by surreptitious rivalry. Imitators of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have not only lost money by attempting underhand competition with it, but have actually contributed to enhance the estimation in which the genuine medicine is held. The public at large has for many years been acquainted with the ear marks that distinguish the real from the spurious, and cannot be persuaded that other articles sold in somewhat similar guise are equally good. Fever and ague, constipation, dyspepsia and liver complaint are not curable by cheap local bitters, "eye openers" and tonics, but the fact is too well proven and too generally known to admit of conscientious dispute that for these and other maladies the great household medicine is a safe and thorough remedy. Not only in the United States, but in Mexico, South America and the West Indies, its merits are widely recognized and its reputation too firmly established to be shaken.

7-22-ly.

HAVE, HAVE, HAVE YOUR CLOTHING. Made to order, BY FLEMING, THE TAILOR.

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ESTATE NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of George Lutz, of Walker township, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.

Table with 2 columns: Brand Name and Comparative Worth. Includes ROYAL (Absolutely Pure), GRANT'S (Alum Powder), RUMFORD'S, HANFORD'S, REDHEAD'S, CHARM (Alum Powder), AMAZON (Alum Powder), CLEVELAND'S, PIONEER (San Francisco), CZAR, DR. PRICES, SNOW FLAKE (Grot's), LEWIS, PEARL (Andrews & Co.), HECKER'S, GILLET'S, ANDREWS & CO. "Regal", BULK (Powder sold loose), RUMFORD'S, when not fresh.

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS

As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.

"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances. E. G. LOVE, Ph.D."

"It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure. H. A. MOTT, Ph.D."

"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market. I find it entirely free from alum, terra alba, or any other injurious substance. HENRY MORTON, Ph.D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology."

"I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder. The materials of which it is composed are pure and wholesome. S. DANA HAYES, State Assayer, Mass."

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1873; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, New York, and at State Fairs throughout the country.

No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and universal endorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the world.

NOTE—The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair minded person of these facts.

* While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

Walter W. Bayard, HAS OPENED A DRUG STORE. In the room lately occupied by W. H. Wilkenson on Allegheny street, and will keep constantly on hand a full line of DRUGS, MEDICINES, TOILET ARTICLES &c. I have TUBE PAINTS for Keaning Work. ALL ODORS OF PERFUMERY and SACHET POWDERS. Prescriptions Prepared at all hours, Night or Day.

—THE— National Life Insurance CO., OF MONTEPELIER, Vt. Incorporated in 1848. Assets \$3,000,000, Surplus \$1,050,000. \$1000 Bonds sold on yearly instalments. Three bonds are payable to the holder at the expiration of 20 years or at previous death, or a stipulated amount payable in cash at the end of any year after the first, on their surrender. R. M. McENALLY, Special Agt. Office—1 Door North of Post Office. BELLEFONTE, PA.

Quick Railway Time. Rockford, Ill., Jan. 1880. This is to certify that we have appointed Frank P. Blair, sole agent for the sale of our Quick Train Railroad Watches in the town of Bellefonte.

ROCKFORD WATCH COMPANY. BY HOSMER P. HULLAND, Sec. Having most thoroughly tested the Rockford Quick Train Watches for the last three years, I offer them with the fullest confidence as the best made and most reliable time keeper for the money that can be obtained. I fully guarantee every Watch for two years. FRANK P. BLAIR, No. 2 Brookerhoff Row, Allegheny American Watches at reduced prices.

DIXON, Jan. 27, 1882. The Rockford watch purchased Feb. 1879, has performed better than any Watch I ever had. Have carried it every day and at no time has it been irregular, or in the least unreliable. I cheerfully recommend the Rockford Watch. HORACE B. HORTON, at Dighton Furnace Co. TAUNTON, Sept. 18, 1881. The Rockford Watch runs very accurately; better than any watch I ever owned, and I have had one that cost \$150. Can recommend the Rockford Watch to everybody who wishes a fine timekeeper. S. P. HUBBARD, M. D. This is to certify that the Rockford Watch bought Feb. 22, 1879, has run very well the past year. Having set it only twice during that time, its only variation being three minutes. It has run very much better than I ever anticipated. It was not adjusted and only cost \$20. R. P. BRYANT.

Do You Want a Nice, Comfortable BOOT or SHOE? IF SO, CALL AT MICHAEL COONEY'S Well known Boot and Shoe Stand, McCarty's Building, opp. Depot. ELLENFONTE, PENNA. STUDIO, 2nd floor Bush Arcade, (Room opp. Dr. Rothrock's Dental Office.) I am now ready to do all kinds of PAINTING, Such as PORTRAITS in oil, LANDSCAPES, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL, FANCY DECORATING and GRADING a SPECIALITY. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. I would be pleased to have you call, and examine specimens of work. Instructions given in Painting. VERY RESPECTFULLY, C. P. Hilder.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS. Are you distressed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cut teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists—keep it on the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 5-7-ly

AGENTS WANTED For the introduction of FRANK'S RASPBERRY. Are you distressed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cut teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists—keep it on the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 5-7-ly

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\$200,000 in presents given away. Send 5 cents postage, and by mail you will get free a package of goods of large value, that will start you in a way that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the \$200,000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted everywhere, of either sex, of all ages, for all the time, or spare time only, to work for us at their own homes. Fortunes for all workers absolutely assured. Don't delay. H. HALL & Co. Portland, Maine.

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