The Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, Publisher. REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER. $2 per Annum, in Advance.

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TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE REPORTER is published every Thursday Morning, by E. O. GOODRICH, at $2 per annum, in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, exceeding eleven lines are inserted at TEN CENTS per line for first insertion, and FIVE CENTS per line for subsequent insertions. Special notices inserted before Marriages and Deaths, will be charged FIFTEEN CENTS per line for each insertion. All resolutions of Associations; communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages or Deaths exceeding five lines, are charged TEN CENTS per line.

	1 Year.	6 mo.	3 mo.
One Column,	$100	$60	$40
Half "	60	35	25
One Square,	15	10	7½

Estray, Caution, Lost and Found, and other advertisements, not exceeding 10 lines, three weeks, or less, ... $1 50
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Merchants and others, advertising their business, will be charged $25. They will be entitled to a column, confined exclusively to their business, with privilege of quarterly changes.

☞ Advertising in all cases exclusive of subscription to the paper.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy colors, done with neatness and dispatch. Handbills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice. The REPORTER OFFICE has just been re-fitted with Power Presses, and every thing in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates. TERMS INVARIABLY CASH.

Cards.

WARD HOUSE, TOWANDA, PA.
On Main Street, near the Court House.
C. T. SMITH, Proprietor.
Oct. 8, 1866.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
TOWANDA, PA.
Having purchased this well known Hotel on Bridge Street, I have refurnished and refitted it with every convenience for the accommodation of all who may patronize me. No pains will be spared to make all pleasant and agreeable.
May 3, '66.—tf. J. S. PATTERSON, Prop'r.

ELWELL HOUSE, TOWANDA, PA.,
JOHN C. WILSON
Having leased this House, is now ready to accommodate the Travelling Public. No pains nor expense will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may give him a call.
☞ North side of the public square, east of Mercur's new block [now building].

PUBLIC DRAY.
The subscriber having purchased the DRAY formerly owned by O. W. Delano, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line and will attend promptly to all orders. Household goods carefully handled. Charges reasonable.
G. B ALVORD.
Towanda, June 1, 1868.

MYERS' MILL!
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Myer, Foster & Co., will deliver Flour, Feed, Meal, Graham Flour, or any thing else in their line in any part of the village.
Customers will find an Order Book at the store of Fox, Stevens, Mercur & Co. All orders left in said book will be promptly attended to.
Any inquiries in regard to Grinding, or other business of the Mill, entered in said Book, will be answered.
MYER, FOSTER & CO.
Towanda, June 24, 1868.—tf.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING!
LEWIS REHBEIN
Respectfully informs the citizens of Towanda Borough, that he has opened a
TAILOR SHOP,
In Phinney's Building opposite the Means House and solicits a share of public patronage.
He is prepared to cut and make garments in the most fashionable style, and the most durable manner. Perfect satisfaction will be guaranteed.
Cutting and Repairing done to order on shor notice. Sept. 10, 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE opened a Banking House in Towanda, under the name c. G. P. MASON & CO.
They are prepared to buy Bills of Exchange, and make collections in New York, Philadelphia, and all portions of the United States, as also England, Germany, and France. To Loan money, receive deposits, and to do a general Banking business.
G. P. Mason was one of the late firm of Laporte, Mason & Co., of Towanda, Pa., and his knowledge of the business men of Bradford and adjoining Counties, and having been in the banking business for about fifteen years, makes this house a desirable one, through which to make collections.
G. P. MASON,
A. G. MASON.
Towanda, Oct. 1, 1866.

BRADFORD COUNTY
REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
H. B. McKEAN, REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Valuable Farms, Mill Properties, City and Town Lots for sale.
Parties having property for sale will find it to their advantage by having a description of the same, with terms of sale at this agency, as parties are constantly enquiring for farms &c.
H. B. McKEAN,
Real Estate Agent.
Office Montanye's Block, Towanda, Pa.
Jan. 29, 1867.

HARDING & SMALLEY.
Having entered into a co-partnership for the transaction of the PHOTOGRAPHIC business, at the rooms formerly occupied by Wood and Harding, would respectfully call the attention of the public to several styles of Pictures which we make specialties, as: Solar Photographs, Plain, Pencilled and Colored, Ipalotypes, Porcelain Pictures, &c., which we claim for clearness and brilliancy of tone and Artistic finish, can *not be excelled*. We invite all to examine them as well as the more common kinds of Portraits which we make, knowing full well that they will bear the closest inspection. This Gallery claims the highest reputation for good work of any in this section of country, and we are determined by a strict attention to business and the superior quality of our work, to not only retain but increase its very *enviable reputation*.
We keep constantly on hand the best variety of Frames and at lower prices than at any other establishment in town. Also Passe-partouts Card frames, Card Easels, Holmes' Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Vies, and verything else of importance pertaining to the business. Give us an early call.
N. B.—Solar Printing for the trade on the most reasonable terms. D. HARDING,
Aug. 29, '67. P. SMALLEY.

A CARD.—Dr. VANDERBURG has obtained a license, as required, of the Goodyear Vulcanite Company, to Vulcanize Rubber as a base for Artificial Teeth, and has now a good selection of those beautiful carved Block Teeth, and a superior article of Black English Rubber, which will enable him to supply all those in want of sets of teeth, with those unsurpassed for beauty and natural appearance. Filling, Cleaning, Correcting irregularities, Extracting, and all operations belonging to the Surgical Department skillfully performed. Choloform administered for the extraction of Teeth when desired, an article being used for the purpose in which he has perfect confidence, having administered it with the most pleasing results during a practice of fourteen years.
Being very grateful to the public for their liberal patronage heretofore received, he would say that by strict attention to the wants of his patients, he would continue to merit their confidence and approbation. Office in Beldleman's Block, opposite the Means House, Towanda, Pa. Dec. 20, 1867.—3m.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS EXPERIENCE IN DENTISTRY.
J. S. SMITH, M. D., would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Bradford County that he is permanently located in Towanda, Pa., He would say that from his long and successful practice of TWENTY-FIVE YEARS duration he is familiar with all the different styles of work done in any and all Dental Establishments in city or country, and is better prepared than any other Dental operator in the vicinity to do work the best adapted to the many and different cases that present themselves oftentimes to the Dentist, as he understands the art of making his own artificial teeth, and has facilities for doing the same. To those requiring under sets of teeth he would call attention to his new kind of work which consists of porcelain for both plate and teeth, and forming a continuous gum. It is more durable, more natural in appearance, and much better adapted to the gum than any other kind of work. Those in need of the same are invited to call and examine specimens. Teeth filled to last for years and oftentimes for life.—Chloroform, Ether, and "Nitrous Oxide" administered with perfect safety, as over four hundred patients within the last four years can testify.
Office in Patton's Block. Jan. 23, 1868.

CARRIAGES!! CARRIAGES!!
AT THE
BURLINGTON CARRIAGE EMPORIUM!
The subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has now on hand, and is prepared to build to order,
OPEN AND TOP BUGGYS,
Democrat and Lumber Wagons, at reduced prices. I have enlarged my shop, by adding a superior Paint and Varnish room. The different departments are under the charge of
FIRST CLASS MECHANICS.
I would inform the public that I have secured the services of Mr. JAS. W. TURNER, formerly of Waverly, who has charge of the Painting Department, we are now prepared to do all kinds of Painting, having just received the largest and best selected stock of paints and varnishes ever brought into the county. Orders solicited and all work warranted. Repairing done on the most reasonable terms.
MORTIMER YORSBURGH.
April 25, 1868.—3m*.

CHOICE TOBACCO AND CIGARS at Bronshall & Cowell's Clamp Store.

Selected Poetry.

(From the New York Tribune.)

"LET US HAVE PEACE!"

[Gen. U. S. Grant's Letter of Acceptance.]

BY WILLIAM CLAND BOUNER.

"Let us have Peace!" is the cry of the millions
Who fought for the starry-gemmed flag of the free;
'Tis the prayer of the Hero, the song of civilians,
That rolls from the mountains far down to the sea.
The nation that rocked in the tempest and gloom,
And drifted in doubt to be wrecked on the shore,
The storm has outlived, and the thunders that boom
Are the voices that prophesy tempest no more.

"Let us have Peace!" is the sigh of the lowly,
That walk in the vale where the cypress is seen,
Who mourn their departed with tenderness holy,
And kneel where the graves are perennially green!
And where the "Unknown," in their silence are sleeping,
The feet of the angels are pressing the sod,
And vespers of harmony round them are keeping,
While Martyrs of Freedom have gone to their God.

"Let us have Peace!" the cry of Labor,
Where toilers imploringly lift up their hands;
Go! wipe off the stains from the death-dealing sabre,
And build the bright altar of hope for all lands.
Lo! radiant from darkness the temple of glory
Throws wide to the world the broad isles of the blest;
And freemen shall toil as they utter the story,
And children repeat to the ages again.

"Let us have Peace!" is the chorus ascending
From hamlets that lie 'mid the pine-covered hills,
And like a glad anthem in unison blending,
Floats on till the plain with its melody thrills;
And rivers that roll to the land of the West,
And prairies that wake to the hymn of the free,
With millions of freemen imploring for rest,
Swell psalms of rejoicing while bending the knee.

"Let us have Peace", from the war's wild commotion,
The trumpet's alarm, and the crash of the field,
And let the new bliss, like the billows of ocean,
Roll over the land where the hero has kneeled;
The smoke of the battle has swept from the sky,
The thunders have ceased, and bugle's wild blast;
The chains have been riven! and loud from on high
The reveille calls to the love of the Past!

"Let us have Peace!" in a holy thanksgiving,
The hero-voice cries, in the name of the Lord!
For the sake of the dead! for the sake of the living!
Turn spears into pruning-hooks—to plowshares the sword!
And out of the darkness shall come forth the beaming
Of Glory's bright sun where the Foemen have trod,
And Freedom shall teach, with a truth all redeeming,
That Peace with our Brother is Peace with our God!

Biographical.

Grant as a Man and a Soldier.

(From the Life of Ulysses S. Grant, by Chas. A. Dana and J. H. Wilson, Brevet Major General, United States Army.)

HIS APPEARANCE AND MANNERS.

Grant is somewhat under the medium size, though his body is closely and powerfully built. His hands and feet are small and neatly shaped; his dress is plain and exceedingly unostentatious; his eyes are large, deep, leonine, and very strong, equally capable of blazing with a resolution that nothing can withstand, and of shining with the steady light of benevolence and amiability. His fibre is like that of steel wire, elastic, close-grained, and enduring; his temperament is admirably compounded of the sanguine, nervous and lymphatic, but the last is in such proportion as to tone down and hold in equilibrium the other two, perfecting both mental and physical organization. His capacity for labor surpasses comprehension; neither mental nor physical exertion seems to produce the least wear and tear in his case. He rides at a dashing speed hour after hour and day after day with the same ease with which he plans a battle or issues the instructions for a campaign. There is no noise or clash or clangor in the man; his voice is as quiet and orderly as a woman's, and his language judiciously and tastefully chosen.—He was never heard to give utterance to a rude word or a vulgar jest; no oath or fierce fiery imprecation has yet escaped his lips. No thundering order, no unfeeling or undignified speech, and no thoughtless or ill-natured criticism ever fell from him. When angry, which is rarely the case, or at least he rarely shows his anger, he speaks with well-ordered but subdued vehemence, displaying his passion by compressed lips and an earnest flash of the eyes. But it must be said of him, that of all men he is the slowest to anger. He has been heard to say that even under the severest insult, he never became indignant till a week after the offense had been given, and then only at himself for not having sooner discovered that he had been insulted or misused. This arises rather from an unconscious self-abnegation than from any incapacity for choler. It is precisely this quality which has made him so successful in the personal questions which have arisen between him and his subordinates.—They have usually mistaken his slowness for dullness or a lack of spirit, and have discovered their mistake only after becoming rash and committing a fatal error. Grant is as unsuspicious and pure-hearted as a child, and as free from harmful intention; but he is stirred to the very depths of his nature by an act of humanity or brutality of any sort; while meanness, or ingratitude, or unchristianlikeness, excites him to the display of the liveliest indignation. He is not slow to the exhibition of contempt or disgust for whatever is unmanly or unbecoming.

KINDNESS TO SUBORDINATES.

In issuing orders to his subordinates or in asking a service at the hands of a staff officer, he is always scrupulously polite and respectful in manner; and orders or requests rather as he would ask a friend to oblige him personally, than as a military commander whose word is law. His consideration for those about him is admirably shown by the following incident: On the night after the battle of Mission Ridge, while returning from the front to his headquarters at Chattanooga, he desired to know what had become of Sheridan's division, which had been reported at noon as engaged in building a bridge across the Chickamauga at Mission Mills, and although it was then after midnight, he requested one of his staff to obtain the desired information. The officer, after a long and tiresome ride, reported at headquarters just at sunrise, and found the General not yet asleep. It seems that in returning to Chattanooga at about 1 o'clock, he found a full explanation of the day's operations, and instead of going to sleep he spent the rest of the night in thinking of the long and tedious ride he had required from his officer, all for no purpose, as he expressed it. Such solicitude for the comfort of others, it is needless to say, was rare even among the most humane of our Generals. Many of them would not have hesitated to save themselves even the slightest trouble at the expense of others; and not a few would have given themselves scarce a moment's thought had an aid-de-camp been killed, much less if he had only gone on a long and difficult ride upon a wintry night.

HABITS, TASTES, AND MENTAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Grant's personal habits and tastes are exceedingly simple; he despises the pomp and show of empty parade and in his severe simplicity and manly pride he scorns all adventitious aids to popularity. He lives plainly himself, and cannot tolerate ostentation or extravagance in those about him His mess was never luxuriously, though always bountifully furnished with army rations, and such supplies as could be transported readily and easily in the limited number of wagons that he permitted to follow his headquarters. His appetites are all under perfect control. He is very abstemious, and during his entire Western campaign the officers of his staff were forbidden to bring wines or liquors into camp.—He has been represented as one of the most taciturn of men, and in one respect he is such. He never divulges his thoughts till they are matured, and never aspires to speech-making; and even in private conversation he falls into silence if he suspects that he is likely to be reported. He is the most modest of men, and nothing annoys him more than a loud parade of personal opinion, or personal vanity; but with his intimate friends, either at home or around the camp-fire, he talks upon all subjects, not only fluently, and copiously, but in the most charming and good-natured manner. His line has been too busy to read history or technical works, but he has always been a close and a careful reader of the newspapers. He has a retentive memory, and is deeply interested in all matters which concern the interests of humanity, and particularly his own country. Upon all such subjects, in fact, upon all the vital questions of the day, he thinks carefully and profoundly, and expresses himself with great ease and good sense. His understanding is of that incisive character that soon probes a question to the bottom, no matter how much the politicians or newspapers may labor to confuse it; while his judgment is so deliberate, honest, and truthful in its operations, that it may be implicitly relied upon to arrive at a fair and unbiased conclusion. His memory is stored with personal incidents illustrative of men and manners in all parts of the country, showing that he has evidently been a profound student of human nature throughout life; his appreciation of men and character has never been surpassed. This was well shown in the reorganization of the army after he became Lieutenant-General. It is well know that he did not fail in a single instance where a change was made in putting the right man in the right place This was due neither to chance nor sharp judgment, but to his habit of careful observation. He warms towards a bold, out-spoken, and loyal nature; full of ardor and zeal himself, he naturally admires these qualities in others. He has no patience with a weak, complaining, and selfish disposition, and cannot endure double-dealing or indirectness of any sort. Straightforward and and frank in all things himself, he respects these qualities wherever they are found. Indeed, the most striking peculiarity of his nature, both as a man and a General, is a profound and undeviating truthfulness in all things. Those who have known him best will bear willing testimony to the statement that he never told a falsehood, or made a voluntary misrepresentation of fact; and will believe us that it would be almost impossible for him to do so as for the needle to forget its fidelity to the pole.

MORAL QUALITIES.

He is a true friend and a magnanimous enemy. His liberality is boundless, and his charity as broad as humanity itself. He has neither vanity nor selfish ambition; no promotion has ever been sought by him, and none has ever turned his head or changed his character in the slightest degree. Naturally a strong believer in the goodness of Providence, as exerted in the affairs of mankind, he yet possesses none of that blind fatalism which has at times characterized military chieftains. So confident was he in the moral strength and rectitude of our cause, and the superior intelligence and endurance of the Northern people, that he never even in the darkest hour, despaired of a united and prosperous country. In this respect he is a perfect embodiment of the great American characteristic, faith in the manifest destiny of the republic.

"We rarely find," said Napoleon, "combined in the same person all the qualities necessary to constitute a great General. The most desirable is that a man's judgment should be in equilibrium with his courage; that raises him at once above the common level. If courage be a General's predominating quality, he will rashly embark in enterprises above his conception; and on the other hand he will not venture to carry his ideas into effect if his character or courage be inferior to his judgment." By way of illustrating this principle Napoleon went on to assert that it was impossible for Murat and Ney not to be brave, but added that "no men ever possessed less judgment." Speaking of moral courage, he said: "I have very rarely met the two-o'clock-in-the-morning courage; I mean unprepared courage; that which is necessary on an unexpected occasion. Kleber was endowed with the highest talents, but was merely the man of the moment, and pursued glory as the only road to enjoyment, while Dessix possessed, in a very superior degree, the important equilibrium just described."

GRANT'S PLACE AMONG GREAT GENERALS.

Marshal Marmont classifies generals into four categories first "those who have never lost a battle, whose courage and judgment were equal to every emergency," such as Alexander and Cæsar in ancient times, and Gustavus Adolphus, Turenne, Conde, Luxembourg, and Napoleon until 1812, in modern times. In the second class he places "those who, if they have often gained victories, have sometimes lost them," in spite of desperate fighting and good generalship. Among these are the Archduke Charles, Suwarow, and Wellington. The third category contains "those generals who have been habitually unfortunate in war, but have never allowed their armies to be destroyed, nor been personally discouraged, always offering a menacing front and impressing the enemy with fear." Such in ancient times were Sertorius and Mithridates, and in modern times Wallenstein and William III of England. Finally, the fourth contains "that numerous class common to every country and every epoch, who have lost their armies without serious fighting, or without making the enemy pay dearly for his victory." In describing the qualities of a great leader, Marmont speaks of a union of intelligence and courage, but prefers, if either be in excess, that it should be courage, for reasons which are obvious. Another writer declares that the distinctive characteristic of genius is the apparent ease and simplicity with which it accomplishes the most difficult things Now let Grant be tried by these rules, and what rank must be assigned to him in history? Where must he be placed? Clearly in the highest category of great soldiers; but in order that this may be still further beyond the pale of dispute, let us consider the grounds or this conclusion some what more in detail.

GRANT NOT A MARTINET.

Grant having been educated as a soldier at West Point, the first military school of America, if not of the world, and having served under both Taylor and Scott, had at the outbreak of the rebellion received all the training, both theoretical and practical, that was requisite to a thorough understanding of the military art, as applicable to warfare in America.—In the very outset of his more recent career, he showed plainly that he had not been an idle or unobservant student of his profession He was, from conviction, always opposed to that spirit of martinetism which Frederick the Great succeeded in making the basis of military discipline in nearly all modern armies; and believed in developing the individuality of the soldier as much as possible, trusting to his intelligence and patriotism for a full performance of duty, instead of relying exclusively upon the capacity of officers to control brute masses.—He had the sagacity to perceive that the system of Frederick, while it might do well enough for feudal Europe, before the days of the revolution, could not be made to apply to citizen soldiery, and he therefore wasted no time in trying to enforce the strict rules of fixed military establishments. He did not make the usual mistake of supposing that the common soldier was ignorant and thoughtless, and therefore to be considered as a mere machine to be provided with a musket or sabre, and then to be harassed into a reluctant performance of duty, but was profoundly impressed with the idea that the volunteers were intelligent citizens of the Republic, whose business had been to become acquainted with public affairs. Withal, he was not unmindful of the necessity of drill and organization, for the purpose of ensuring coherence and uniformity of effort, though he acted upon the reasonable supposition, that volunteers would obtain more of the practical knowledge of warfare in a week's campaigning than a year's drilling in camps of instruction. He has been often heard to say that the officer who could not tell that his movements were in the way of successful execution by reading the faces of his men, was already defeated; he believes that American soldiers "are as smart as town folks," and what they do not know, or cannot find out, is scarcely worth the knowing. Looking the army in this light, he wisely devoted more time to the selection of good officers, and the weeding out of bad ones, than in working from the man upward.

A VOLUNTEER ARMY PREFERABLE.

He held from the first that the Government in conducting the war should have acted upon the hereditary policy of the nation, and disbanded the regular army entirely, distributing its officers, non-commissioned officers and privates among the raw and untrained volunteers, thus, by a wide dissemination of the trained and disciplined element, thoroughly impregnating every branch of the volunteer army with experienced and accomplished soldiers. By this means, one or two commissioned officers and ten or twelve non commissioned officers and privates of the old army could have been put into each new regiment. The rebels, having no standing army to maintain, pursued exactly this course with their officers educated for the military service, and although they had very few, comparatively, their army, for the first two years of the war was under much better general discipline than ours. To be sure, the Southern people had been preparing for this outbreak for several years before it actually took place, but the only satisfactory explanation of the efficiency with which they conducted operations at first is to be found in the fact that they wisely used their trained officers in the organization and command of new troops, while the National Government studiously pursued just the opposite policy. So rigidly was this system adhered to, that not till after Grant became Lieutenant-General did he have the assistance of trained military men even upon his staff.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

McClellan has been much praised for the organization of the Army of the Potomac, and while it is not our intention to detract from his deserts on that account, it must not be forgotten that in his greatest performance he was aided by those who became his successors, or that he had the help of nine-tenths of the trained soldiers in the Regular Army at the outbreak of the war. He absorbed the best of everything,—officers, troops, arms, ammunition and supplies of every sort. His infantry was commanded by Sumner, Franklin, W. F. Smith, Hooker, Kearney, Heintzelman, Casey, McCall, Stone, Meade, Ord, Humphreys, McDowell, Keyes, Fitz John Porter, French and Richardson; his cavalry, by Stoneman, Cooke, Buford, Emory, Pleasanton, Bayard and Averill; his artillery, by Barry, Hunt, Ayers, Gibbon, Griffin and a galaxy of younger officers.—The various departments of the staff were presided over by regular officers, many of whom were already distinguished for conspicuous services, including among their number, Barnard, Duane, Michler, Mendell and McComb, of the Engineers; Ingalls, of the Quartermaster's Department; Clarke, of the Subsistence Department; Letterman, in the Medical Department; and Seth Williams and Marcy, in the Adjutant General's Department. In fact, every corps, division and brigade, besides many a regiment and battery, was led by an experienced commander. The result is well known: the Army of the Potomac, "that splendid army of citizen soldiery," had its origin in this organization, and for four long years steadfastly struggled under every sort of commander till it finally found its hero in the Lieutenant-General, and gained a signal triumph.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

But fortunately for the cause of free government, there were other armies in the field whose history is not less glorious than that of the Army of the Potomac. Buell organized the Army of the Cumberland, whose distinctive feature was rigid discipline and methodical performance of duty; and although its commander was a military favorite and one of the prodigies of the earlier days of the war, he was permitted to have but limited assistance from the regular army. His staff officers alone, with a few division and brigade commanders like Thomas, Wood, Stanley, McCook, Hazen, Terrell and Harker, with two batteries of artillery and four new regiments of infantry, were drawn from the regular army. The case with Grant was incomparably worse. Sherman and McPherson were the only graduates of the military academy who were permanently identified with the Army of the Tennessee. C. F. Smith made the campaign of Fort Donelson with it; Rosecrans that of Corinth and Inka; Sheridan commanded a cavalry regiment in it for a while, and was then transferred to the Army of the Cumberland. Wilson belonged to the staff, and Ord, Sooy Smith and Comstock, and several inferior officers joined it during the siege of Vicksburg; but with the exception of a small battallion of the Thirteenth (new) infantry, and a few hundred of the First infantry during the Vicksburg campaign, not a regiment of regular soldiers ever formed any part of its columns. It was made up, Generals and all, of raw Western volunteers, with no knowledge of warfare except that derived from family tradition or based upon their mother wit; and no military training except in the use of the rifle. Having served with all these armies and had ample opportunities of observing their habitual deportment in camp, on the march, and in battle, at various epochs of their career, we may be permitted to speak unhesitatingly.

THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

In the routine and detail of duty, and in the minor matters of discipline and organization, the Army of the Potomac was undoubtedly superior to either of the others. But in the subordination of its Generals, in the promptitude, zeal and energy of its lower officers, in the self-reliance, earnestness and physical characteristics of its rank and file, in short, in every moral military quality, the Army of the Tennessee has never been excelled. No General ever more successfully impressed his own character upon an army than Grant did his upon the one which grew up so silently under his care. No army was ever more loyal to its chief, or more closely embodied the spirit of the people from which it sprung. It is a curious fact, too, not otherwise sufficiently accounted for, that it is the only army organized with the war, and continuing in existence till the establishment of peace, which, as a whole, never suffered a defeat. Its endurance and courage were unconquerable, so much so that before the war had terminated, it came to be a boast in its ranks that it was sure to win any battle that lasted over one day, no matter what the odds or who the enemy. Officers and men seemed to be endowed with the gift of persistency to a degree never surpassed except by their commander. As an organizer Grant's reputation must continue to increase the more his performances in this direction become known.

GRANT'S GREAT STRATEGEMS.

The attention of the reader has already been called to his recommendation of a united command in the Mississippi Valley, and to the tardy action of the government in carrying this recommendation into effect. It is hardly necessary now to say that this combination was the foundation of all our substantial victories, not only in the West, but throughout the entire theatre of war. Fort Donelson was won by celerity, audacity and heroic resolution. Shiloh by stubborn fighting and unconquerable heroism. Vicksburg by the most brilliant and original strategy, by rapid marching, judicious combination and self-reliance, which remind one of the invasion of Russia by Charles XII, or of the vigor displayed in Bonaparte's campaign of 1796; but it must not be forgotten that Charles lost his army at Poltowa, and that Bonaparte did not cut loose from his base and plunge headlong into the interior of the hostile country; but by a judicious and well-formed plan of operations he broke through the enemy's line at such a point as to retain his communications with France constantly uninterrupted, while by rapid combinations and severe battles he drove these lines before him. But Grant, in the Vicksburg campaign, boldly threw himself into the midst of hostile forces, leaving an army entirely behind him, until he had seized the most important point in the theatre of operations, and then turned upon and defeated that army, drove it into the fortifications from which it was destined never to emerge except at the will of its conqueror.—The closing victories of the war were won by a rare combination of military agencies. The consolidation of four vast territorial departments into one grand military division, enabled Grant to concentrate at Chattanooga a splendid army, heavily out-numbering the enemy, and it should be remembered that Providence favors strong battallions. By a series of strategic and strong tactical combinations, these superior numbers were so directed upon the field of battle as to take the enemy at disadvantage, striking him in flank, and actually getting closer to his base of supplies than his base was to his own headquarters.

The Atlanta campaign, and the march to the sea; the selection of Sheridan and the formation of the middle military division; the consolidation of the Western cavalry; the establishment of the military division of the West Mississippi, under Canby, followed by the campaign of Mobile; Sherman's grand holiday excursion and picnic party through the Carolinas, again severing the Southern territory, isolating and scattering its armies, breaking its communications, and eating out the vitals of the Confederacy; and lastly, but not least, the magnificent campaign of the Army of the Potomac, from the Rapidan to the James, and from Petersburg to Appomattox Court House, bear ample testimony not only to the grandeur of Grant's conceptions, but to the heroic and unshakable resolution with which he carried them into effect. There was no defeat in all this, no hesitation, no doubting, but the clearest comprehension of the ends to be aimed at, the most careful preparation of materials, and the most perfect confidence in the men and means by which they were to be attained. No modern General except Bonaparte ever wielded such vast and prolonged power; and not even the great conqueror displayed such remarkable sagacity in his organizations and selections of subordinates. Massena and Soult were driven from Spain; McDonald was overwhelmed at Katzbach; Marmont was defeated at Montmartre; and Napoleon himself was driven from Russia, beaten at Leipsic, and finally, after a series of unaccountable blunders, was hurled from his throne, recovering it again only to repeat his blunders and meet an ignominious fate.

But Grant knew that no genius, however remarkable, could sufficiently command the national armies in a war of such magnitude without the assistance of lieutenants who could be trusted, "to make their own orders" for the emergencies that were sure to arise. He therefore gave more tho't to the proper organization and direction of armies upon the vital points of the enemy's territory and lines, and to the selection of men competent to command them, than to issuing the detailed orders of battle. Neither Sherman, nor Sheridan, nor Thomas, nor Canby ever failed him, and had circumstances enabled him to devote himself exclusively to the command of the Army of the Potomac, he would doubtless have displayed as much skill in the tactics of battle as he did in the strategy of campaigns.

The quick judgment by which he discovered the enemy's plan to evacuate Fort Donelson, and the sudden resolution which he based thereupon, to attack at once, are evidences of something more than aggressive temper or mere brute courage. The tactics of Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga Valley, and Mission Ridge, have never been surpassed. The tactics, or more properly, the grand tactics displayed during the overland campaign, are worthy of the highest commendation, and had the execution of details been as faultless as the conception of the movements, there would have been nothing to regret. But it was precisely in the details with which Grant studiously avoided interfering that the greatest, and in fact the only failures took place.—Grant's conduct at Belmont, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, and in the Wilderness, was all that could have been wished, and shows beyond chance of dispute, that he possesses in the highest degree that "two-o'clock-in-the-morning courage" which Napoleon declared to be the rarest thing among Generals; while his conception and execution of the Vicksburg campaign are complete proof that his judgment is in exact equilibrium with his courage. His unvaried course of success through four years of warfare shows that he is entitled to be ranked in the category of Generals who never lost a campaign or a battle, and the easy simplicity with which he did the most extraordinary things point strongly to the possession of a remarkable genius for war.

THE LITTLE ONES.—Be patient with the little ones. Let neither their slow understanding nor their occasional pertness offend you, or provoke the sharp reproof. Remember the world is new to them, and they have no slight task to grasp with their unripened intellects the mass of facts and truths that crowd upon their attention. You are grown to maturity and strength through years of experience, and it ill becomes you to fret at the little child that fails to keep pace with your thought. Teach him patiently, and as God teaches you, "line upon line, precept upon precept; here a little and there a little." Cheer him in his conflict of mind; and after years his ripe, rich thought shall rise up and call you blessed.

Bide patiently the endless questionings of your children. Do not roughly crush the spirit of free inquiry, with impatient word or frown nor attempt, on the contrary, a long and instructive reply to every slight and casual question. Seek rather to deepen their curiosity. Convert, if possible, the careless question into a profound and earnest inquiry, and aim rather to direct and aid than to answer the inquiry. Let your reply send the little questioner forth, not so much proud of what he has learned as anxious to know more. Happy you, if in giving your child the molecule of truth he asks for, you can whet his curiosity with a glimpse of the mountain of truth lying beyond; so will thou send forth a philosopher and not a silly pedant, into the world.

Bear patiently the childish humors of those little ones. They are but the untutored pleadings of the young spirit for care and cultivation. Irritated into strength, and hardened into habits, they will haunt the whole of life like fiends of despair, and make thy little ones curse the day they were born; but corrected kindly and patiently, they become the elements of happiness and usefulness. Passions are but fires, that may either scorch us with their uncontrolled fury, or may yield us a genial and needful warmth.

Bless your little ones with a patient care of their childhood, and they will certainly consecrate the glory and grace of their manhood to your service. Sow in their hearts the seeds of a perennial blessedness; its ripened fruit will afford you a perpetual joy.—*Journal of Education.*

WHAT SEN. YATES SAYS OF GRANT.

Geo. Alfred Townsend has recently had an interview with Senator Yates, and interrogated him as to his reminiscences of Grant's military career early in the war, with the following result:

"Grant," said the Governor, "came down to Springfield dressed in common working clothes. He looked very much as he does now, ordinary, taciturn, unpretentious. When he presented himself to me he said:

"'Governor, the United States educated me. I want to be of use to her now that she is in danger.'"

Yates asked him what he wished to have

"'Any place where I can be useful,' said Grant. 'It don't matter much.'"

The system at that time was to commission only officers who had raised companies. Yates, hurried and overrun, told Grant to look in again. After a few days Grant, whose money had nearly run out paying hotel board, dropped in again, hat in hand, and asked Yates if anything had turned up.

"Can you write military orders?" asked the Governor.

"Yes!"

"There," said Yates, "Grant worked away satisfactorily, though my hands were full and everything was more or less disorganized. I had no time to observe him, and he was never forward to speak. Afterward I put him in the Adjutant-General's office, and although we did dot know it particularly at the time, we have found since that he laid the foundation there of what is now, probably, the best Adjutant-General's office in the United States. Before the war it was nothing. During all this time Grant was seldom in my mind. I had too much to do to keep personal watch over every officer in the State, and did not look out particularly for the coming man. But Grant made no mistakes, and I saw that his West Point knowledge was useful to us.

"Near by Springfield there was a large camp, termed Camp Yates, containing twenty thousand men, perhaps. It was a source of annoyance to me. I could not find anybody to keep the men subject and see that they were made clean, properly fed, and taught the germs of organization. I sent Grant out there, and pretty soon complaint ceased. Then I sent him on a tour to various camps thro' the State, but still I had no command to give him under the arbitrary system of giving only those places who had raised organizations. He went at last, to visit Covington, Kentucky, where his father lived. I did not like to see our boys enter the service of another Commonwealth, and I found a chance directly to displace a Colonel, or rather to send him to a different command, and then I telegraphed to Grant:

"'Will you take command of the —th regiment? Answer.

RICHARD YATES.'

"Grant replied:

"'I will start immediately!

U. S. GRANT.'

"He arrived promptly and took the position. Still I had no exalted expectations of him. He was not a brisk, nervous, attractive man. His face and figure were not so striking that anybody could pick him out of a troop, like Saul, and he did not say enough to interest me. Out of two hundred and eighty-two Colonels that I commissioned I thought it as probable that two hundred and eighty-one of them would become as famous as Grant.

"He did one thing, however, which I have since thought was significant of his future good sense and enterprise. His regiment was the most demoralized one that we had in Illinois. It had become insubordinate and allowed to go to seed. Grant started the process of breaking it in by compelling it to march across the State of Missouri, and he was the first of our Colonels who had economy and pluck enough to save us the delay and expense of railway transportation in this manner. In this march he stopped straggling and orchard robbing by a device original, good humored and effective. He made every straggler carry a fence rail in line, and as the march itself was tolerably laborious, the fence rail did the work. He made a fine fighting regiment of those men."

After speaking of many other trivial matters, Governor Yates said, in conclusion,

"Hero worshippers will be disappointed in Grant. I don't take it to be any stolidness of mine that failed to perceive genius in him. Nobody else did. His genius is not ostentatious nor dramatic. It is the genius of accomplishment that he has.—When his work is done, there it is, done; and there is the man, except for the work, ordinary as before. I don't make up this for error of perception by visiting the General twice as much as before; but in the light of his achievements I feel the same confidence and satisfaction in him that all the people feel. The Democrats feel it too; he has no enemies in our State but political ones, and one or two personal ones, like McClernand. We will elect him with ease."

ANCIENT REAPING MACHINES.—Many, we doubt not, will hardly believe that reaping machines were in operation nearly 2,000 years ago; but such was nevertheless the fact. Pliny, the naturalist, who gives the following account of one of these ancient machines, died nearly a century before the birth of Christ, and such machines were in use in advance of that period:

"As touhing the manner of cutting down or reaping corn, there be diverse and saundry devises. In Fraunce, where the fields be large, they used to set a jade or an ass unto the taile of a mighitie great wheelebarrow or carte, made in the manner of a van, and the same set with keene and trenchant teeth sticking out on both sides; now is this cart driven forward before the beast, upon two wheeles, into the standing corne (contrary to the manner of other carts that are drawn after) the said teeth or sharp tines fastened to the sides of the wheelebarow or carte aforsaid, catch hold of the corne care and cut the off; yet so as they fall presently into the bodie of the wheelebarrow."—*Examiner.*

ANECDOTE OF FREDERICK THE GREAT.—A sergeant of the life-guards, very vain, but possessed of much bravery, wore a watch chain to which he had fastened a musket-ball, being too poor to buy a watch. The king, having heard of this, wished to expose him to ridicule. Stepping up to the soldier, he said,

"Sergeant, you must have been economical; I see you wear a watch; mine tells me it is five o'clock,—how much is yours?"

The soldier, guessing the intention of the king, but nothing daunted, immediately drew forth the ball, saying,

"Your Majesty, my watch is neither five or six o'clock, but it tells me, as often as I look at it, that I must be ever ready to die for your Majesty."

"Here, my friend," added the king, much moved, "take this, to know the precise hour also in which to die for me;" at the same time giving his own watch, studded with jewels, to the soldier.

CHINESE TORTURE.—The torture of the bedstead is resorted to in order to extort money. The victim is put on a wooden rack, flat on his back; and his neck, wrists and ankles are fastened down by boards having curves made large enough for the purpose. These instruments are pressed down on the parts of the body to which they are fitted, and are then tied under the bedstead.—Besides all this, sometim