The Franklin Repository.

BY M'CLURE & STONER. CHAMBERSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1865. VOL. 72...WHOLE NO. 3,717

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE FRANKLIN REPOSITORY is published every Wednesday morning by "THE REPOSITORY ASSOCIATION," at $2 50 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $3 if not paid within the year. *All subscription accounts* MUST *be settled annually.* No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for *in advance*, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at FIFTEEN CENTS per line for first insertion, and TEN CENTS per line for subsequent insertions. A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half-year or year. Special notices charged one-half more than regular advertisements. All resolutions of Associations; communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages and Deaths exceeding five lines, are charged fifteen cents per line.

☞ *All Legal Notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial Sales, are required by law to be advertised in the* REPOSITORY—*it having the* LARGEST CIRCULATION *of any paper published in the county of Franklin.*

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

☞ Mr. John K. Shryock is our authorized Agent to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements, and receipt for the same. All letters should be addressed to

M'CLURE & STONER, Publishers.

Coal, Lumber, &c.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS! *ATTENTION!*
The undersigned have now on hand, at their PLANING AND FLOORING MILL, a large supply of Sash, Shutters, Doors and Blinds for sale, or made to order.
Mouldings of all descriptions, from half inch to 8 inches, on hand.
Plain and Ornamental Scroll Sawing neatly executed.
Also—Wood Turning in all its branches. Newel Posts, Banisters, Bed Posts, &c., on hand.
A large supply of Dressed Flooring for sale.
Also—Window and Door Frames on hand or made at short notice. HAZELET, VERNON & CO.,
febl tf Harrison Avenue, Chambersburg, Pa.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.
100 TONS OF TIMOTHY HAY
Wanted by GEO. A. DEITZ.
200 WALNUT LOGS
Wanted by GEO. A. DEITZ.
100 ASH LOGS
Wanted by GEO. A. DEITZ.
100 LARGE CHERRY LOGS
Wanted by GEO. A. DEITZ.
WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS,
and all kinds of Produce bought by GEO. A. DEITZ, at his Warehouse above the Railroad Depot.
STOVE AND LIME COAL
for sale cheap, by the ton or half ton.
OAK AND HICKORY WOOD
by the cord or half cord.
OAK AND HICKORY WOOD,
sawed and split for stove use, by the cord or half cord.
WINDOW AND DOOR SILLS,
of Oak, Walnut and Pine, always on hand.
WINDOW AND DOOR-FRAME STUFF,
and all kinds of LUMBER, such as Oak and Pine Plank; Oak, Walnut, Pine and Hemlock Boards; Flooring Boards, Joists, Scantling, Shingles, Paling, Laths, &c.
BEST OF ROOFING SLATE
always on hand, and roofs put on by the best Slaters, who have drawn medals for their superior workmanship.
CALL AT DEITZ'S WAREHOUSE,
above the Railroad Depot, and *buy cheap.* [dec21

LEONARD EBERT & SON, *COAL AND LUMBER MERCHANTS.*
We have on hand all kinds of Coal and Lumber, and are prepared to furnish Bill Lumber to order at short notice, all at the most reasonable terms. Our stock of Lumber consists of
White Pine 2 inch Plank,
" " 1½ " select Plank.
" " 1¼ " Plank.
" " 1 select and Culling Boards,
" " ¾ " Boards,
" " ¾ " Siding (6 inch,)
" " Best River Shingles,
" " Worked Floring,
" " " Siding,
" " Joist and Scantling, all sizes,
Hemlock Joist and Scantling,
" Boards,
Yellow Pine Boards, Joist and Scantling.
Palling and Plastering Laths.
We have also always on hand a good supply of all kinds of Coal for stoves and lime-burning. Also a superior article of Broadtop Coal for blacksmiths. The public are invited to give us a call, as we will endeavor to give satisfaction to all that call.
Coal and Lumber furnished on the cars to any station on the Franklin Railroad.
☞ Office on Second St., in the rear of the Jail Yard, Chambersburg, Pa. LEO. EBERT & SON.
july27-tf

STEAM SAW MILL.—The undersigned have erected and in operation a Steam Saw Mill at the South Mountain, near Graffenburg Springs, and are prepared to saw to order Bills of WHITE OAK, PINE, HEMLOCK or any kind of timber desired, at the shortest notice and at low rates. One of the firm will be at the Hotel of Sam'l Greenawalt, in Chambersburg, on Saturday the 24th inst. and on each alternate Saturday thereafter for the purpose of contracting for the delivery of lumber. LUMBER DELIVERED at any point at the LOWEST RATES. All letters should be addressed to them at Graffenburg P. O., Adams Co., Pa.
dec14-1y MILTENBERGER & BRADY.
☞ Small lots of Lumber, Shingles, &c., from our mills can be procured at any time at
W. F. EYSTER & BRO'S,
Market Street, Chambersburg.

SMALL, BENDER & CO., *York and Goldsborough, Pa.,* LUMBER DEALERS
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
SASH, DOORS, SHUTTERS, BLINDS, *DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES,* &c.,
Keep constantly on hand a well selected stock of seasonable Lumber, viz:—Joist and Scantling, Weatherboarding, dressed Flooring, Siding, Laths, Shingles, Palings and Fencing.
☞ White Pine and Oak Bills, sawed to order at the shortest notice. All communications should be addressed to YORK, PA. [sep28-1y

BUILDING LUMBER.—The undersigned is prepared to saw all kinds of Building Lumber at the lowest market price. R. A. RENFREW,
GREENWOOD MILLS, Fayetteville P. O. dec28-1y

LUMBER.—All kinds of Lumber for sale at reasonable rates at A. S. MONN'S Mill, near Quincy, Pa. july19-tf

Watches and Jewelry.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c.
Having just opened a well selected assortment of goods in my line, directly
Opposite the Post Office, on Second Street,
where my old and I hope many new customers will find me during business hours. My old stock having been reduced very suddenly on the 30th of July last, I was compelled to buy an
Entire New Stock of Goods,
which are of the latest styles and patterns, consisting of Gold and Silver (Imported and American)
Gent's and Ladies' Watches,
Jewelry of fine and medium qualities,
Silver Thimbles,
Napkin Rings,
Fruit and Butter Knives,
Gold Pens of fine quality,
Pocket Cutlery,
Razors, Strops and Brushes,
Silver Plated Spoons, Forks and Butter Knives,
Jett Goods,
Pocket Books,
Ladies' Purses.
Nail and Tooth Brushes,
Redding and Pocket Combs,
Lead Pencils,
Morocco Satchels,
Large and Small Willow Baskets,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
Violins,
Flutes,
Fifes,
Banjos,
Tumborines,
Accordeons,
Flutinas, &c.
The assortment of CLOCKS is large and of every variety.
I have on hand the HENRY REPEATING RIFLE, which can be fired *fifteen times* in that many seconds. Everybody should have one for self defence.
The public are invited to call and examine them.
PISTOLS on hand and orders filled for any kind that may be wanted. Cartridges of all sizes kept on hand.
From long experience I can adapt Spectacles to the sight of the old as well as middle aged. SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES in Gold, Silver and Steel Frames always on hand.
Having the agency for the sale of the celebrated BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF SAFE, manufactured by Farrell, Herring & Co., I will fill orders at the manufactures price. All information in regard to them given.
The public are invited to call and examine the stock.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at low rates to suit the times.
dec14 EDWARD AUGHINBAUGH.

ELI HOLDEN, INVITES THE ATTENTION of every this paper, which includes many thousand of his old patrons and acquaintances, to his unusually large and beautiful variety of AMERICAN & Imported WATCHES, CLOCKS, and elegant designs of JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, &c. ELI HOLDEN,
oct26-1y 708 Market Street, Philadelphia.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
MECHANICSBURG, PA.
REV. O. EGE & SON.
Duties Resumed September 1st.
Charges, $112.50 per 5 months session, in advance.
Send for a circular july26-6t.

Candidates' Cards.

COUNTY TREASURER.—MAJ. JOHN HASSLER, offers himself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Union Nominating Convention.
St. THOMAS, March 22 1865.

COUNTY TREASURER.—At the solicitation of a number of my friends, I announce myself a candidate for the Office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Union Nominating County Convention [QUINCY, March 22.] WM. FLAGLE.

A. M. CRISWELL will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Union Nominating County Convention.
GREEN TOWNSHIP, May 3d, 1865.

TREASURER.—Samuel F. Greenawalt offers himself as a Candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Union Nominating Convention. CHAMBERSBURG, March 15.

WM. H. BROTHERTON WILL BE A candidate for COUNTY TREASURER, subject to the decision of the Union Nominating Convention.
WAYNESBORO, June 7, 1865.

SHERIFFALTY.—At the solicitation of a number of my friends, I offer myself as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Franklin County, subject to the decision of the Union Nominating Convention.
GUILFORD TOWNSHIP, March 29. F. W. DOSH.

SHERIFFALTY.—Encouraged by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Union Nominating County Convention. DAVID EBY.
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP, March 22.

SHERIFFALTY.—I offer myself as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Franklin county, subject to the decision of the Union Nominating Convention. THOMAS M'AFEE.
MERCERSBURG, PA., March 22, 1865.

SHERIFFALTY.—Encouraged by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Union Nominating County Convention. D. M. LEISHER.
CHAMBERSBURG, March 15.

SHERIFFALTY.—Capt. JNO. DŒBLER, of Chambersburg, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Union Nominating County Convention, march15.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—The name of WM. S. EVERETT, Esq., will be presented to the Union County Convention for the nomination for District Attorney. [july19] UNION.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—SNIVELY STRICKLER will be a candidate for DISTRICT ATTORNEY, subject to the decision of the next Union County Convention. Greencastle June 7th, 1865.

D. WATSON ROWE WILL BE A candidate for the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY, subject to the decision of the next Union County Convention. may31.

Hotels.

EASTERN INN.—The undersigned having lately purchased the large and commodious Brick Building of Rev. S. R Fisher, in connection with his present place of business, on the corner of Main street and Ludwig's Alley, is prepared to accommodate BOARDERS by the day, week or month. He is amply provided with STABLING to accommodate the traveling public. Having a large LIVERY STABLE connected with the Hotel, guests and the public generally can be furnished with Horses and Carriages at any moment. Persons visiting Chambersburg with their families will find this the most comfortable Hotel in the county, as it has been refitted with entire new Furniture, and the rooms are large and well ventilated. The TABLE is amply supplied with all the luxuries of the season, and the BAR, which is detached from the Brick Building, will always be furnished with choice and pure liquors. Every attention paid to the comfort of guests. [oct12[S. F. GREENAWALT.

BROWN'S HOTEL.—This Hotel, situated on the corner of Queen and Second Streets, opposite the Bank, Court Room, and County Offices, and in the immediate neighborhood of Stores, Shops, and other places of business, is conveniently situated for country people having business in Chambersburg. The Building has been greatly enlarged and refitted for the accommodation of Guests.
THE TABLE will always be furnished with the best the Market can produce.
THE BAR will be supplied with pure and choice Liquors.
THE STABLE is large and attended with a good and careful Ostler.
Every attention will be rendered to make Guests comfortable while sojourning at this Hotel.
febl JACOB S. BROWN, Proprietor.

UNION HOTEL.—This old and well established Hotel is now open for the accommodation of Guests
The Proprietor having leased the three-story block of buildings on Queen Street, in the rear of his former stand, is prepared to furnish GOOD ROOMS for the traveling and transient custom.
HIS TABLE will sustain its former reputation of being supplied with the best the market can produce.
HIS BAR, detached from the main building, will always have choice and pure Liquors.
Good warm STABLING for fifty horses, with careful ostler.
Every attention will be made to render guests comfortable while sojourning at this Hotel.
jan18 JNO. FISHER, Proprietor.

NATIONAL HOTEL.—The subscriber would respectfully announce that he has so far completed his Hotel building as to be enabled to open it for the accommodation of the public. The building is entirely new and built on the most approved plan for comfort and convenience.
The BAR will always be supplied with the best of liquors.
He has also erected in connection with the Hotel a large and convenient STABLE, and is now prepared to furnish Stabling and Provender for any number or Horses.
Attached to the Stable (*under cover*) are a pair of HAY AND STOCK SCALES, to which the especial attention of Farmers, Drovers and Butchers is invited.
july26 DANIEL TROSTLE.

DAVID H. HUTCHISON has become the Proprietor of the UNITED STATES HOTEL, near the Railroad Depot at HARRISBURG, PA. This popular and commodious Hotel has been newly refitted and furnished throughout its parlors and chambers, and is now ready for the reception of guests.
The traveling public will find the United States Hotel the most convenient, in all particulars, of any Hotel in the State Capital, on account of its access to the railroad, being immediately between the two great depots in this city. [Harrisburg, june 17, 63-tf.

STATES UNION HOTEL, OPPOSITE the Lebanon Valley and Pennsylvania Railroad Depots, Harrisburg City, Pa. This convenient and pleasant Hotel is now kept by the undersigned, late of the Indian Queen in Chambersburg, and he invites the patronage of his old friends and the public generally. Terms moderate.
oct5-tf JOHN W. TAYLOR.

Clothing.

NEW QUARTERS AND NEW STOCK.
THE OLD CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
IN THE MARKET HOUSE,
Chambersburg, Pa.
The undersigned, after a temporary absence necessitated by the destruction of Chambersburg, has again returned and opened out in full blast in the Market House between Wallace's Dry Good store and Huber & Lemaster's Grocery store, a large assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS, of every description and quality.
This stock consists of Ready Made Clothing such as Over Coats, Dress Coats, Pants, Vests, Under Shirts, Drawers, &c., also
GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS, such as Cravats, Suspenders, Gloves, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Umbrellas, &c., &c.
His stock of Cloths for customer work consists of French, English and Domestic manufacture. Black Doe Skin and Fancy Cassimers, Black Satin, Figured Silks, Plain and Fancy Cassimer Vestings which will be made up to order in styles to suit the taste of customers, on short notice, and reasonable terms.
Having engaged a practical Cutter from the East, I am prepared to furnish clothing in the most fashionable styles, and *as none but experienced workmen are engaged* persons may rely upon getting their work well done at my Store.
Thankful for the patronage heretofore bestowed, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
oct19 J. T. HOSKINSON.

THE NEW PHILADELHHIA CLOTHING STORE!
JOHN DIETER
Would respectfully inform the citizens of Chambersburg, and the public generally, that he has opened
A NEW CLOTHING STORE,
On Main St., in Isaac Hutton's new building, opposite Huber & Tolbert's.
His stock embraces a complete assortment of new and desirable Goods, which he offers to the public at very low rates.
He also has a full line of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
☞ Call and examine for yourselves. ☜
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO CUSTOM WORK,
and satisfaction guaranteed, [July26-3m

Financial.

BOUNTY TAX.—By order of the School Board of Hamilton township, the committee will meet at the Tavern of JOHN GORDON, *on Saturday, the 29th of July*, and on the two succeeding *Saturdays, August 5th and 12th*, to collect the Bounty Tax due from the taxpayers of said township.
☞ All Bounty tax remaining unpaid after the 14th of August will have ten per cent. added, and placed in the hands of proper officers for collection. july26-3t

MONEY WANTED.—BRAND & FLACK respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to them by notes or book accounts to call and make immediate settlement. The necessity of this notice is apparent to every one, and we hope those indebted will report at once. aug24-tf

Franklin Repository.

PUT YOUR SHOULDER TO THE WHEEL

There is a voice that speaks us,
If we own no craven heart,
As we pass along life's pathway
Taking our appointed part;
And it bids us bear our burden,
Heavy though it seem and feel,
And with strong and hopeful vigor
Put your shoulder to the wheel.

What though clouds are darkening o'er us,
They but hide a tranquil sky;
Or should storm drops fall around us,
Soon the sunshine bids them dry.
Never doubt, faud aint and falter,
Heart be stout and true as steel;
Fortune smiles on brave endeavor—
Put your shoulder to the wheel.

Folded hands will never aid us
To uplift the load of care;
"Up and stirring" be your motto,
Meek to suffer, strong to bear.
'Tis not chance that guides our footsteps,
Or our destiny can seal;
With a will then, strong and steady,
Put your shoulder to the wheel.

Men of worth have conned the lesson,
Men of might have tried its truth
And lips have breathen its maxim
In the list'ning ear of youth;
And be sure throughout life's journey,
Many wounded hearts would heal,
If we all as friends and brothers
Put our shoulder to the wheel.

From Hours at Home.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL GRANT.

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

"The short fellow with a cigar in his mouth, do you mean?"

"Yes; he is constantly smoking, and walks up and down without speaking to anybody."

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

Such was the standing and the fame of Ulysses S. Grant before the breaking out of the rebellion. He was the brother of Grant the tanner; and but for the summons of Fort Sumter requiring him to take up anew 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 tobacco, or would have been expended upon the strategy of improving the sidewalks of Galena. 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 his commission years before, and military services and titles were at a discount in comparison 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 more promising.

Rumor has attached to his name at this period, a habit of self-indulgence which is inimical to industry and thrift, and fatal to character. It is difficult to ascertain the precise truth with regard to the private personal habits of men who have become distinguished 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 deny 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"—showed how little credit he gave 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 impression that he no more believed that Grant was a drunkard than he believed himself to be insane. A careful sifting of evidence upon this point leaves it probable that like too many army officers, Capt. Grant was a convivial drinker, and was sometimes betrayed into inebriety. Whether from this cause, or from the natural inaptitude of civil pursuits, of one trained in the school of arms, he seems to have led a somewhat aimless and shiftless life, in the interval between the closing up of his first military record and the opening of the war of the rebellion. It is said that when he received his commission as Colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment of Illinois Infantry, he had not means of providing himself with a horse and accoutrements, 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 him to meet his debt! The qualities that he has exhibited as a general argue that he could never have been an habitual drunkard; nor could he have broken either his physical constitution or his force of will by indulgence in drink. But whatever may have been his antecedents in this 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, *he formed habits of* industry and of perseverance, and acquired powers of endurance, which have served him well in the vast and complicated labors of his military campaigns. How marvelous and how instructive the providences that had prepared for the service of the nation in the most arduous and critical period of its history, that trio whose names shall hereafter be grouped for the incitement of American youth, and for the honor of democratic institutions—the pioneer-boy, the tailor-boy, and the tanner-boy!

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 mathematical discipline of the Academy. Having passed the examination successfully, he wrote to his father: "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 thoroughness of application secured for young Grant an honorable standing in his class in the Academy. Immediately upon graduating, in 1843, when he was barely twenty-one years of age, he was commissioned, by brevet, second lieutenant of infantry, 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 adventure. He fought under Gen. Taylor at Palo Alto, at Resaca de la Palma, and at Monterey; and marched with the victorious Scott from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico. In every battle, Lieutenant Grant won such distinction for usefulness and bravery as was 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 courage. His bravery was the more noticeable because he coveted extreme exposure when he might have shielded himself with honor. His practical sense, his method and energy, had caused him to be selected as regimental quartermaster, upon the march from Vera Cruz to the interior—a valuable training in the way of logistics, of which he has proved himself master upon so grand a scale. But he would not suffer the duties of this department to detain him from the field. He wrote to his parents: "I do not mean you shall ever hear of my shirking my duty in battle. My new post of quartermaster is considered to afford an officer an opportunity to be relieved from fighting; but I do not, and cannot see it in that light. You have always taught me that the post of danger is the post of duty." Then, quoting Warren's memorable reply to Putnam, who had proposed sending him to a place of safety—"Send me where the fight may be the hottest, for there I can do the most good to my country;" the young hero 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 battle comes."

After the Mexican war, Captain Grant was sent to the Pacific coast, where he remained for several years in garrison duty: but growing weary of this dull 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 tanner's brother. The sound of war, however, and especially of war in defense of the nation's life, broke his almost sluggish quietude, and roused within him more than the fire of his Mexican campaign, in the flaming 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, he received a colonelcy as the reward of his success, and with his well-drilled 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 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 beside that of Admiral Foote, to the magnificent sweep of his campaign through the "Wilderness," from the Potomac to the James, which ended at last in the capture of Richmond, and of the principal army of the rebellion. Every body knows the story of the news-boy who was selling the "Life 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." If any reader of *Hours at Home* does not know who was the hero of Fort Henry and Donelson; of Pittsburg Landing; Corinth, and Iuka: of Vicksburg and Chattanooga, with the adjacent heights of Missionary Ridge 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 the General himself.

The thoroughness with which he mastered the situation, and the sagacity and boldness with which he took advantage of the critical opportunity, were first conspicuous at Fort Donelson. By a series of skillful maneuvers he had completely invested the fort, and had gained command of the enemy's principal positions. Just as he was preparing his combinations for a grand assault, word was brought from the front that the 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 sent a flag of truce proposing 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 superiority of his will to any emergency or disaster, were strikingly exhibited at Shiloh, where, in disregard of tactical precedent, he placed himself between the enemy and the banks of the Tennessee. When asked how he could have retreated, if beaten, he replied: "I didn't mean to be beaten; and besides, there were transports ready 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." In the judgment of some, the fortunate turn of the day barely saved him from severe military censure, for his hazardous disposition of his command. But was not the fact that he had staked all deliberately upon one blow, the key to his 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, boldness, and confidence, must be added that tenacity of purpose which first impressed itself upon the country in the siege of Vicksburgh, and whose success against the citadel 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 good schoolboy maxim to "hold on to what he got."

At Chattanooga he redeemed our army from the demoralization of despair; and there also he displayed the vastness of his grasp in strategy—the power of combining upon a broad scale, movements converging toward one end with the certainty of success through the careful adjustment of parts, and by boldness at the moment of opportunity. He was months in maturing his plan for dislodging the enemy from the mountain fastnesses around Chattanooga and in getting up his own supplies; but when the day for action arrived, his plan was at once so comprehensive and so minute that the result was almost a certainty of *mathematical calculation. His strategy, as he* himself defined it, consisted in "getting as near as possible to the enemy with the least necessary loss, and then going at him!" This strategy, so strikingly inaugurated at Chattanooga, was carried to perfection in General Grant's last campaign for what had proved the insoluble problem of the war—the capture of Richmond. His object was not Richmond, but Lee's army; and his rapid and terrible blows upon that army, in the "Wilderness," with the determination to "fight it out upon that line," and to fight his battles "through," drove Lee into an attitude of sheer defense, from which he 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 at the key of Lee's supplies, he sat down calmly to await the result of Sherman's grand campaign in Georgia and the Carolinas, which was a part of his programme for the capture of Lee. And when at last, almost at the appointed day General Sherman had fulfilled his task of cutting off at once Lee's supplies and his retreat, when Sheridan had swept the Shenandoah, 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 most to admire, the terrible energy of the battles of the Wilderness, or the calm tenacity of the seige of Petersburg, or the comprehensive sweep of the Georgia flanking, or the rapid onslaught and pursuit at the last; but in the combination of qualities here 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 of praise.

A severe singleness of aim has marked the course of the Lieutenant General. Not a line has he written, not a word has he spoken, that could be tortured to a political use. Indeed, he has not written nor 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, nor the uproarious cries of New York mobs, during his recent visit to this metropolis, could extort from him anything beyond the expression of thanks.

His modesty is one of his chiefest virtues, relieving and adorning all the rest. We chanced to see General Grant upon the floor of the United States Senate, 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!

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.

THE CHILDREN OF THE STATE.

The Orphans of Pennsylvania Soldiers Adopted as the Children of the State—Liberal Provisions for their Education—The Plan Devised and its Operation the Work of Andrew G. Curtin—Its Support Based upon the Munificence of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

As our own noble State was the first, and we believe is yet the only one, to make liberal and permanent provision for the maintenance and education of the destitute orphans of her gallant sons who laid down their lives for the Union, we have watched the progress of the enterprise with more than ordinary pride and interest. Feeling also that our readers will be gratified to hear of the present condition of this work, we have been at some pains to procure a brief outline of what has been done and is in progress.

Fortunately, or rather providentially, for the efficiency and success of the undertaking, there was scarcely anything of detail as to a plan of operation in the acts, (one of May 6, 1864, and the other of May 23, 1865,) on the subject; the whole manner of proceeding being left to the discretion of Gov. Curtin. And here it may be remarked, that more of this noble *project belongs* to the present Executive than is generally known. It is supposed that it entirely originated with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but this is not by any means the fact. It is true that that liberal corporation did present to the Governor, for the use of the State, towards the demands of the war for the Union, the sum of $50,000; but we believe that the gift at first was general and not for the specific purpose to which it has since been dedicated, or for any other specific purpose except as above stated. And it was some time after the gift took place, that the suggestion was made to appropriate the fund to the support and education of the destitute orphans of our soldiers. As we understand the matter, this suggestion originated with Gov. Curtin, but was at once acceded to by the company. It thus appears, that while the honor of designating this particular work of benevolence is due to the Governor, that of affording the first means of putting the idea into operation is entirely the work of our great railroad company. We are *much mistaken, indeed, if this* plan for the support of our military orphans, does not furnish one of the brightest pages in the history of the State, and, therefore, the above statement has been made, in order that the facts may be put correctly on the record.

The plan for giving activity to this humane and patriotic thought seems to have been well considered. At one time very different methods were proposed. Some desired the money to be distributed amongst the destitute widows of our soldiers, in proportion to the number of their children, to be by them expended in their maintenance and education. But the uncertainty of the effective application of the fund by this means, to its specific objects (the maintenance *and* education of the orphans) rendered it, if not an unsafe, at least a very unreliable mode. Others contended for the expenditure of the fund by the various School Boards, who were to find out the children and have the general oversight of them while in a state of apprenticeship. But here, again, want of *certainty and reliability were felt to be in the way*, while the plan itself differed nothing from that of treating these soldiers' orphans as paupers, except that they were to be bound out by *School Directors* instead of *Directors of the Poor.*

A broader minded policy was fortunately adopted and is now slowly vindicating its own merits and taking firm ground in the public mind. Its main features are these:

The destitute orphans of our deceased soldiers and sailors are admitted into the care of the State, between the ages of four and sixteen, and of both sexes. The lowest age—four—has been adopted as the limit, for the reason that as "education" as well as maintenance is to be afforded, no child could be fairly accepted as the proper subject of school education—the kind supposed to have been intended—till at least of that age, though as a general rule, not many are fitted for such exercises even then. But to meet the wants of as many as possible, it was thought best to fix the age of admissibility as low as the most liberal would contend for. Below four children are to be regarded more as nurselings than as school pupils. On the other hand, it was supposed that at sixteen young persons might be so well grounded in the essentials of a general English education and established in moral and business habits as to admit of being safely sent abroad into the world to win their own "maintenance" Hence the limits *upward as well as downward; it being* always understood that orphans of this class, now under four years, shall come into the school as soon as they arrive at that age.

Of course proof of the facts that the children are the offspring of our soldiers, and of their destitution, is in all cases required. This, while not so strict as in case of application for a pension, is sufficiently so to guard against imposition. The mother or guardian is required to state all the necessary facts, under oath. This statement is then laid before the Board of School Directors of the district in which the applicant resides, and if found to be correct, is officially approved by that body; and finally, it is scrutinized by a county committee of superintendence, appointed for that and other purposes; and not till all these formalities and approvals have been complied with and obtained is any case laid before the State Superintendent, who has a final power of admission or rejection, according to the facts of each application, regularly and officially considered.

The pupils when accepted are divided into two classes. Those between the ages of four and seven, eight or nine years, according to physical development and intellectual advancement; and those from seven, eight or nine, as just stated, to sixteen.

The first class, or the more juvenile orphans, are placed in the Orphan Asylums already in existence for general or denominational purposes, in most of the cities and some of the larger towns. Here departments for themselves are in some cases provided; and they receive that careful degree of physical and moral care and that moderate portion of intellectual culture which their tender years demand; and hence, when duly prepared, they are to be transferred to the other or higher grade of schools. To these schools, for the more juvenile, the State pays a moderate annual sum for their keeping, the price at present being $100 for each pupil, including the expense of boarding, clothing, tuition, &c.

The other class—from seven, eight to sixteen—are *being placed in schools in the country*, where they are not only to be instructed in all the branches of a sound English education, as soon and as thoroughly as their previous culture and various gifts will admit, but in those useful and practical employments which also constitute a portion of education in the true sense of the term. To this end, no school for this class of pupils will hereafter be accepted with less than twenty acres of arable land attached to it, and all now in the employment of the State will be required to have that quantity in readiness for cultivation next spring. Each school is to contain about an equal number of boys and girls, and all the household and domestic employments, as well as the cultivation of the ground belonging to the school, with several of the simpler mechanical employments, are to be habitually attended to, and pursued by the pupils, according to sex and physical ability, in addition to the usual number of hours of school study common to other boarding schools.

No other pupils are to be mixed with these orphans in their more advanced institutions; and the course and method of study are to be such as shall be designated by the State officers.

There are to be not less than 100, nor materially over 120 pupils, in each of these more advanced schools.

To secure the sound moral and the proper religious *training of these orphans, they are to be* assigned, as far as practicable, to the care and instruction of teachers of the same religious persuasion as that of their deceased fathers; and the clergymen of the vicinity of each school are expected to have them in their proper Sabbath Schools, and otherwise regard them as of their flocks.

The compensation now paid for keeping and instructing the more advanced pupils in these boarding schools, is $150 per annum for each, for everything except clothing, which is provided by the State.

The attempt to execute this task began in June, 1864; but till May, 1865, no encouraging progress was made. This was owing to two obstacles: 1st. To want of confidence on the part of mothers and of proprietors of proper schools, in the permanency of the enterprise. The mothers were unwilling to separate themselves from their children—rendered doubly dear to them by the loss of the other parent—under the strong probability of having them sent back when the first appropriation of $50,000 should be expended; and school proprietors felt the same unwillingness to embark in an enterprise of such very doubtful duration. 2d. The exorbitant war prices of all the necessaries of life caused the few offers to accept these orphans that were made to run so high, that the State officer would close with very few of them, and these only because they were comparatively moderate and emanated from persons who were willing to risk a good deal in this noble undertaking.

There are now seventeen of these institutions, of both classes, in operation, viz: eleven for the more juvenile, and six for the more advanced.

Those of the former are Northern Home, in the city of Philadelphia; Home of the Shepard of the Lambs, Bridesburg; Lutheran Orphans' Home, Germantown; St. John's Orphans' Asylum Philadelphia; St. Vincent's Orphans' Asylum, Tacony; Children's Home, Lancaster; Children's Home, York; Loys