BUSINESS CARDS.

J. J. Glover,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
No. 3 Williams Block
DELAWARE, OHIO.

D. Pihl,
NO. 3 WILLIAMS BLOCK
FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER-WARE.
Agent for the Howe Sewing Machine.

Hyatt & Hobbs,
WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
60 FRONT STREET,
WORCESTER, MASS.
REFERENCES:
Mechanics National Bank, Worcester; Central National Bank, Worcester; Miller, Donaldson & Co., Columbus, Ohio; Walter Brown & Co., New York; Delaware County National Bank, Delaware, Ohio; First National Bank, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

V. T. HILLS,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
NO. 4, WILLIAMS' BLOCK, DELAWARE, OHIO,
Will constantly keep a good stock of Staple Groceries which will be sold at wholesale only, at prices as low as the market. [jy 11, '68.—tf.

Dr. H. Pease,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office in Templar Hall Building, Room No. Seven's Invalids & Cole's Clothing Store, Delaware, Ohio. (nov1'67-1y)
H. WHITE. [illegible] COMPANY

Drs. White & Constant,
HAVING disposed of their Drug Store, will now give their entire attention to the practice of Medicine and Surgery. Office, Sutton Block, over Grocery Store. [apr 6'68-1y

Dr. John A. Little,
OFFERS his professional services to the people of Delaware and vicinity, hoping by prompt and faithful attention to business to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage.
April 14, 1866.

Dr. Goldrick's
OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE, Three doors East of Methodist Church, North Sandusky Street. Will attend to any calls—Town or Country. [apr 26'67-1y.

JONES & HIPPLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
NO. 1, WILLIAMS BLOCK,
DELAWARE, OHIO.

C. H. McELROY,
Attorney at Law.
Office, No. 6, Williams Block,
Delaware, Ohio. November 6, 1868.

W. F. REID. T. E. POWELL
REID & POWELL,
ATTORNEY'S AT LAW
DELAWARE OHIO.
Will promptly attend to all legal business intrusted to their care, throughout the counties of Franklin, Marion and Morrow counties. Attention will be given to practice in Probate Court, and to the collection of bounty, back pay and pensions.
Office—West side of Sandusky Street, near Post Office. [feb15'68.-1

J. Hipple,
REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office in Williams Block, Delaware Ohio. Property Rating to Buy, Sell, or rent Farms or Town Property will do well to see him before buying. [June 14'67-tf]

T. E. POWELL,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Delaware, Ohio.
Will buy and sell, on commission, dwelling houses, farming lands, town and city property.
All persons wishing to sell any description of real property will do well to leave a full description of the same entered upon his register. No charge unless a sale is effected.
Office—With W. F. Reid, Esq., West side Sandusky street, near Court House Square.
feb 15, '67-tf.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
DELAWARE OHIO.
SECOND BUILDING SOUTH OF THE AMERICAN.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS, LOANS MONEY, BUYS and SELLS Exchange, and Government Securities. A general Banking, Exchange and Collection Business.
Also deals in all kinds of Government Securities.
5-20, 10-40, AND 7-30, BONDS
constantly on hand and for sale.
K. POWERS, President,
mar17'68-1 W. E. MOORE, Cashier.

B. W. LITTELL & SON,
DEALERS IN
FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
Kept constantly on hand, Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Syrups, Molasses, Fish, Fish, Pork, Dried Beef, Sugar Cured Hams and Shoulders, Pure Cider Vinegar, Molasses, Syrups, Crockery, Stone Ware and Fruit Cans.
Remember the place—One door south of Miller's. Feb. 19, 1866.

DONIVAN & POTWIN,
GROCERS,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
Delaware, Ohio, Mar. 20, 1868-tf

H. J. McCULLOUGH,
LUMBER MERCHANT
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Sash, Doors, Nails, Glass, White Lead, Oil, Salt, Calcined Plaster, Water Lime, and Cement.
Cor. Winter & Henry Sts., near Suspension Bridge
DELAWARE, O.

J. H. GRIFFITH,
DEALER IN
AMERICAN & ITALIAN MARBLE
OPPOSITE THE OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY,
DELAWARE OHIO.
Statues, Monuments, Urns, Vases, Mantles, Cabinet and Center Tops, executed from the best designs and choicest marble. [apr27'66 1y.

C. D. POTTER. E. P. SAMMONS.
C. D. POTTER & CO.
TEMPLAR HALL
DEALERS IN
IRON, NAILS, GLASS,
HOUSE BUILDING MATERIALS,
FARMERS AND MECHANICS TOOLS,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
Hardware Generally,
DELAWARE, OHIO.
Jan 11, '67-tf

LUMBER NAILS, &C.
Lumber, Iron, Fish, Salt
Nails, Glass.
THE undersigned having opened a Lumber Yard and Store House on Winter Street, between the suspension Bridge and Railroad Depot, and opposite the Gas Works, and purpose adding to the present stock, a large variety of articles, which we are receiving and will have constantly on hand, a large stock of
Pine, English Ash, Walnut, & other Lumber
also Scantling, Rafters, Sheeting, Shingles, Lath, Fence Boards and Posts, Sash, Doors and Blinds, purchased from Builders, they are enabled to sell at the west Cash rates. Also,
Iron, Nails, Window Glass, Fish, Salt, Plaster, Cement, Water Lime &c.
We also sell Steamboats and others on the most favorable terms. CLIPPINGER & CO
Delaware, May 18, 1868.—tf

The best Cigars in the city are to be had at may 27'68-tf] DONAVIN & POTWIN'S.

WHITE LEAD SYRUP, for sale at $1.50 per gal at DONAVIN & POTWIN'S
may 27'68-tf

HOWE SEWING MACHINES.
I AM NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH THESE superior Sewing Machines in any quantity and of any style, on credit, to responsible persons, who may desire to be accommodated in this way. And will say to those who may not be acquainted with this Machine that plenty of reference can be given to those who are using them.
C. PLATT,
Agent for Delaware, County

OATS! OATS!
HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR OATS AT DONAVIN & POTWIN'S. [aug 8-tf]

DELAWARE GAZETTE.

VOL. L. DELAWARE, OHIO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1868. NO. 28

FOR SALE.

House and Lot for Sale.

SITUATED on Eaton Street, South Delaware. The house is a story and a-half frame, with eight rooms, neatly painted throughout and papered, with wood-room and cellar in rear, and large cistern in front door. The grounds include two and a half lots, and is well supplied with all kinds of fruit trees. Stable on premises. This property will be sold reasonably. For further particulars, inquire of the on the premises, or of my son at W. S. Little's grocery.
may31-tf MRS. A. C. SMITH.

House and Lot, in Galena, for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED offer for sale a convenient story and a half Frame House, containing seven rooms, good cellar, cistern and well, stable, wood-house and all necessary outbuildings on the premises. The land on which it stands consists of one large lot, with orchard of choice fruit, consisting of apples, peaches, pears, cherries &c.—also small fruits in abundance. This property is desirable, and parties wishing to secure a pleasant home in a good neighborhood will do well to apply to A. F. Hamilton, of Galena, or the Misses Yeaman, near Delaware, or Lewis Sluck, near Cheshire.
Jul 10'68-3m] THOS. YEAMAN.
LEWIS SLUCK.

On Franklin Street, Delaware, Ohio.

FOR sale—$750 and $800. "One story, Two good houses, well built, lots 50 feet front, 165 feet deep. For sale by
April 26'68—tf HENRY J. EATON.

EXAMINATION NOTICE.

School Examiners' Notice.

THE School Examiners of Delaware county will meet, during the year 1868, for the examination of teachers, at the following places and times; namely:

At the COURT ROOM in Delaware, March 7th and 21st; April 4th and 18th; May 16; September 26th; October 10th and 24th; November 7th and 21st; December 5th.

At the SCHOOL HOUSE in Ostrander, March 28th and Oct 31. At the SCHOOL HOUSE in Ashley, April 11th and Nov 14. At the Office in Orange, W. April 25th and October 31st. At Co. Prather's SCHOOL HOUSE in Sunbury, May 9th and October 17th.

Candidates must present satisfactory testimonials of good moral character; and the law requires, as a condition of examination, that each applicant for a certificate shall pay a fee of 50 cents.

No certificate is granted unless the candidate is qualified to teach all the branches named in the law namely: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar; and possess an adequate knowledge of the theory and practice of teaching.

No candidate, after a second failure, will be admitted to re-examination within six months.

Examinations will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., and close at 4 P. M., and no applicant will be admitted after 10 o'clock. The articles will be considered as far as possible in writing. Each examination will occupy a whole day. A penmanship and composition directed to him must be made, one certificate awarded will be issued to the successful candidate.

A. S. CAMPBELL,
Clerk.
Feb. 21, 1868-tf

EDUCATIONAL.

Boys' School.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made to commence the Winter session of this school, which is designed to prepare boys for College, or receive a thoroughly Scientific or Classical education.

The School will be limited to 25 or 30 pupils, and is intended to be permanent.

Those desiring to avail themselves of its advantages, can do so by making immediate application to C. HILLS,
Sept 4—tw Delaware, Ohio.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

Beach & Neville,
Practical Photographers,
N. W. Corner Sandusky & Winter Sts.
DELAWARE, OHIO.

Special attention given to enlarging from old pictures, (Photographs, ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c.) No matter how small, or old, may be the picture, we can make a life size, and perfect likeness of it, and finish it in India Ink, Water and Oil Colors.

Porcelain Pictures in Frames, Cases, and on Watch Tids. We are the only parties who use the Enterprise Porcelain. Our work is unexcelled. Satisfaction guaranteed. Patronage respectfully solicited.
apr 2'68

RAILWAYS.

ERIE RAILWAY.
THE BROAD GUAGE—DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE TO
NEW YORK, BOSTON,
AND NEW ENGLAND CITIES
THIS RAILWAY EXTENDS FROM
Dunkirk to New York 460 Miles,
Buffalo to New York 423 Miles,
Salamanca to New York 415 Miles,
AND 30 MILES
22 to 27 Miles the Shortest Route.

All Trains run directly through to New York, 12-480 MILES without change of coaches.

From and after May 11th, 1868, Trains will leave in connection with all Western lines, as follows:

FROM DUNKIRK AND SALAMANCA—By New York time from Union Depots:

7.30 A. M. EXPRESS MAIL, from Dunkirk, (Sundays excepted). Stops at Salamanca 10.40 A. M. and connects at Hornellsville at 12.05 P. M. with the 7.00 A. M. Express Mail from Buffalo, and arrives in New York at 7.40 A. M.

2.25 P. M. LIGHTNING EXPRESS, from Salamanca, (Sundays excepted). Stops at Hornellsville 6.15 P. M. (Sup.) intersecting with the 10.25 P. M. train from Buffalo, and arrives in New York at 7.40 A. M.

FROM BUFFALO—By New York Time from Union Depot, Exchange and Michigan streets.

5.00 A. M. NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS, (Sundays excepted.) Stops at Hornellsville 8.00 A. M. (Sup.) Susquehanna 1.25 P. M. (Dinner.) Tuxedo 4.05 P. M. (Sup.), and arrives in New York 9.25 P. M. Connects at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and at Hornellsville with Midnight Express Train of New Jersey Railroad for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

7.30 P. M. NEW YORK MAIL, via Avon and Hornellsville (Sundays excepted.) Connects at Elmira with Northern Central Railway for Harrisburg, Philadelphia and the South, and arrives in New York at 7.00 A. M.

3.25 P. M. LIGHTNING EXPRESS, (Daily). Stops at Susquehanna 9.20 P. M. (Sup.) and arrives in New York at 7.40 A. M. Connects at Jersey City with Morning Express Train of New Jersey Railroad for Baltimore and Washington.

7.35 P. M. NEW YORK NIGHT EXPRESS, (Sundays excepted.) Stops at Hornellsville, 11.05 P. M. intersecting with the 3.55 A. M. Train from Buffalo, and arrives in New York at 12.40 P. M.

11.20 P. M. CINCINNATI EXPRESS, (Sundays excepted.) Stops at Susquehanna 3.45 A. M. (Sup.) Tuxedo 10.15 A. M. (Sup.), and arrives in New York at 3.55 P. M. Connects at Elmira with Northern Central Railway for Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and points South, and at New York with Afternoon Trains and Steamers for Boston and New England Cities.

Only One Train East on Sunday, leaving Buffalo at 2.25 P. M. and reaching New York at 3.40 A. M.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND PASSENGERS, with their Baggage, are transferred FREE OF CHARGE in York.

To pleasure travelers the line of the Erie Railway presents many objects of interest, passing through the beautiful valleys of the Chemung, Susquehanna, Delaware and Ramapo rivers, and overhanging panorama of nature's beauties commands attention.

THE NEW VESTIBULED AND MOST LUXURIOUS SLEEPING CARS, RUN ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS, accompany all night trains on this railway.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH

And fare always as low as by any other Route.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA ERIE RAILWAY

Which can be obtained at all Principal Ticket Offices in the West and South-West.

H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
May 10—68 1y.

OILS.

Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil,
Lard Oil, Neat's-foot Oil, Fish Oil,
Lubricating Oil and Coal Oil, sold by
N. U. STARR, DRUGGIST,
Opposite American House Delaware, Ohio.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Legal Notice.

Olive L. Young, vs. William A. Young, } THE DEFENDANT, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that the plaintiff on the 24 day of September, A. D. 1868, filed her petition charging the said defendant with wilful absence for more than three years last past, and gross neglect of duty, and seeking for the custody of her children, and for divorce and alimony. Said petition will be for hearing at the next term of the Common Pleas Court of Delaware County, Ohio.
CARPER & VAN DEMAN,
aug14—Sept 25 5t Attys for Plaintiff.

Legal Notice.

THE STATE OF OHIO, DELAWARE COUNTY, ss.

Mary Ann Cummings, vs. Abraham Cummings. } Petition for Divorce and Alimony, in Delaware Common Pleas.

THE said DEFENDANT, ABRAHAM CUMMINGS, whose place of residence is unknown, will hereby take notice that on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1868, the said Petitioner, Mary Ann Cummings, filed her petition in the Clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas within and for Delaware county, in the State of Ohio, and the same is now pending therein, which petition she sets forth her marriage with said defendant, and charges him therein with—

1. Gross neglect of duty for more than three years.

2. With wilfully absenting himself from said Petitioner for more than three years.

3. With adultery with persons whose names are unknown.

And asking the Court to grant her a divorce from said defendant, to restore her to her maiden name of Mary Ann Case, and to decree her reasonable alimony.

Said case will be for hearing at the next term of the said Court of Common Pleas, to be holden in the county of Delaware, Ohio.
MARY ANN CUMMINGS,
By Reid & Powell, her Attorneys.
Delaware, O., Aug. 28, '68—6t

JEWELRY &C.

Hair Jewelry.

SPECIAL attention given to filling orders in this beautiful art, with neatness and dispatch at the Jewelry Store of C. PLATT,
dec8'67. No. 3 Williams' block.

Solid Silver

SPOONS, Forks, Napkin Rings, and other Table furniture just received. Prices reduced less than Columbus rates, at No. 3, Williams Block.
May 23 '68 C. PLATT.

Table Cutlery.

A NEW ARTICLE.—A Table Knife with gold band and silver, forged from one piece of cast steel, nicely finished, and heavily plated with pure silver. The best and most durable knife in the market.

Fine Ivory Handle Knives,
Hard Rubber " "
Bone & Wood " "

NEW STOCK of the above goods just received direct from the manufactory—and for sale at reduced prices—at No. 3 Williams Block.
July 17, '68-tf. C. PLATT.

Clocks.

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED. Prices reduced, at No. 3, William's Block.
May 3 '68-tf C. PLATT.

AUTOMATIC WATER GATE.

Besse's Patent Automatic or Self-Acting Water Gate.

THE only durable and reliable Gate for fencing streams and fields which are liable to be overflowed. It is simple, cheap, efficient and durable, and every farmer in the United States has a stream running through his farm, should as once secure a farm right. Great inducements for close agents to canvass. These Gates are kept on hand first choice of territory. I will sell individual, township, county, and state rights, so cheap that those seeing the gate cannot help but buy. For particulars apply in person or by letter to the Patentee, H. BESSE,
Jan. 10 '68-1y. Delaware, Ohio.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY.

Mrs. M. C. WENSELL,

HAS on hand a well selected Stock of Millinery, Hats and Bonnets of all kinds, and also a complete assortment of which she invites the attention of the ladies of Delaware and vicinity.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting Dresses, Sacks, &c., or made to order on short notice, in the latest styles.

No. 54, South Main St., Delaware, Ohio.
May 1 '68-3m

MILLINERY!

S. C. EVANS & CO.

HAVE on hands a good assortment of Bonnets Hats, and other Millinery goods. The best of Workmen are kept, both in the Millinery and Dress Making department. Work gotten up in the best style, and all orders attended to promptly. Don't forget to call at

S. C. EVANS & CO'S,
in the Evans Block, Delaware, Ohio
May29, 68-1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wagons, Wagons.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the greatly increased demand in Ohio and for

FARM WAGONS,

We have largely increased our facilities for manufacturing, and keep constantly on hand, and are prepared to make to order on very short notice,

Wagons of any Size Desired.

We also pledge ourselves to give as good bargains for the same class of work as can be got anywhere in the State of Ohio. We are also prepared to do all kinds of

Turning, Scroll and Bracket Sawing
Ripping and Planing Building
Lumber, &c.

Any person wanting anything in our line, are requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Don't suffer yourselves to be misled by the many false stories in this direction that our work is not up out of cheap stuff. Our motto is "Large Sales and Small Profits."

JOHN McELROY & SON.
Delaware, July 31, '68—3m

AGENTS WANTED.

SOMETHING FOR THE HOUR!

Marshal's Line Engraved Portrait of

GEN'L U. S. GRANT

is pronounced a perfect likeness of the General, in his best expression. It is a work of art it is immeasurably superior to all others. Mrs. Grant says of it: "I am delighted! It is the splendid evening of my husband." As a lifeness, I do not think it could be better." Senator Sumner pronounces it "rare and finished work, excellent as a likeness." Mr. Bryant says: "It is easily a noble specimen of the art of engraving, and appears to me to give the character of the original more perfectly than any engraving which I have seen." The Cincinnati Gazette says: "The subject of the picture, and its intrinsic merit, will sell for it a very extensive circulation." The Circle and Commercial says: "It is a great deal the best likeness we have ever seen of the General, giving his quiet, serious, resolute face better even than it is done in a photograph. It is a work of art so excellent, so absolutely distinguished, that we are at pains to give it this commendation."

This inimitable portrait is sold only agents, and is now ready.

Address ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO.,
n-11—3m 177 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

STONE.

DOOR and Window Sills, Cellar Steps, Flagging Gutters Orders in the rough, and all Kinds of building Stone, furnished at my Quarry west of R. W. Fenner College, West Delaware.

Can leave orders at the Grocery Store of W. S. Little.
May 3, '67-1. G. W. LITTLE

HEADQUARTERS FOR "WIZARD OIL," Donavin & Potwin's.

WARRANTED TO CURE ALL PAIN. may7'67

American Hog Tamer.

TO PREVENT HOGS FROM ROOTING.

EVERY farmer should have it. It saves many times its cost. For sale by
nov 2 '67 C. CHAM PEFLAIN AGT.

On Very Long Time.

TWO LARGE INLOTS, which can easily be made into three good building lots, at the north end of Union Street, 63 rods from the Court House, for sale by M. J. EATON.
sep15—tf

Dress Making.

FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKING, CUTTING, FITTING,
Cloaks, Basques, Sacques, &c.,
Door by MRS. BORLAND, over City Drug Store, south door, Delaware, Ohio. sep18—6t

DELAWARE GAZETTE.

The Carpet-Baggers.

BY GEO. ALFRED TOWNSEND.

Who be you "uns that pitch your camp
Beside the brown Savannah?
We think not by your nervous tramp,
Ye native to the manor
What number, say! your regiment!
What battle-field ye camped on?
With infantry or Horse Guards,
Or troopers of Wade Hampton?

"We camped upon the Coosa's side
With Thomas and with Sherman!
This first we fought in my side,
Are of Wisconsin's German;
Then three with Banks were fever-flayed,
Long marched among the bayous;
I lost my arm on Grierson's raid,
A soldier of Ohio!"

Then with their ancient battle yell,
The hospitable rooms
Rushed from their thresholds forth, to fell
Their unprotected foemen;
"Go back! ye crippled myrmidons,
Ye Yankees and ye yagers!
Our Georgia's children are her sons
Admit no carpet-baggers!"

"Nay brother, not as soldiers come,
With knapsack and with sabre,
But with the widow's weeping drum,
We meet you, friends and neighbors:
Our spear it is the pruning hook,
For war to make no quarrel
Our knapsack is the carpet sack
To bear our gold and raiment.

"Therein a few good books we bring
To feed our higher natures,
To which alone we appear, it will reassure the enemy, and still further demoralize our troops. Must order a charge to save appearances. I do not expect the gunboats to go into action."

The men were getting weary and exhausted with the fatigue and prodigious efforts of the last few days and nights. Grant always had a theory, that there comes a time like this in every hard-fought battle, when tired nature begins to yield, and that which ever party rallies and attacks at this time wins.—But for two or three days to look over a field of a hundred thousand men, and amid the din, roar, and confusion of a battle, to weigh as in the hollow of the hand the rising and falling enthusiasm of the contending hosts, and then, with unerring judgment, to select the one auspicious moment which leads to victory,—this is given only to the few great soldiers in the world's history.—And then the fixed purpose, the unconquerable will to do or die, to scorn the weakness of the flesh, must always be there; and they were there.

It was noticed that the rebels had put on their knapsacks and haversacks, instead of leaving them in the fort; and some of our troops near Grant spoke of this, and said, "They have come out to stay for a battle of several days."

"Are the haversacks filled, or empty?" said Grant. No one could answer.

"Examine some of the prisoners," said he.

"They are filled; they have three days' rations," was the report.

"Nothing is little in the world," said Dr. Johnson, "to him who properly understands it."

As soon as the report was made, Grant said, "Then they are trying to cut there way out: they do not mean to stay and fight. Wisner attacks now wins. They'll be quick if they beat me."

And, dashing his spurs into his horses' flanks, he galloped off to Smith's division on the left, occasionally explaining to the officers and men as he passed, "They are whipped; they are fighting to be allowed to retreat."—He explained briefly, that he wished to attack them on their weakened right. It was thus Napoleon on the morning of Austerlitz, in almost the only instance in his life, explained to his French soldiers his plan of attacking the Russian centre on the Heights of Pratzen.

Grant knew well that his bayonets remained; that American soldiers could *think* as well as fight, and would understand and appreciate this confidence.—He knew the war was a war of ideas, and that the serious, intelligent convictions of men would carry them through a forlorn hope, or into a deadly breach spouting with fire, where the mere martial ardor of a military machine would quail to follow. Hence, he said, "Conscience makes cowards of us all;" but "conscience also makes *heroes* of us all." (Coleridge.)

Grant now ordered Smith to advance, at the same time sending word to McClernand and Wallace to close up and be ready to attack. The men rallied; the weary and laggard in the rear came forward; wounds were forgotten; all caught the spirit of their leader.

Gen. Smith was a veteran soldier: he had followed the stars and stripes through the battles of Mexico to "the halls of the Montezumas." He was a man sixty years old, his hair white as the snow on the ground. As he rode down his line, forming his division for the attack, he was a fine target for the rebel rifles; but the bullets showered unnoticed about him. His column was formed of Lauman's brigade; the second Iowa Infantry having the front, followed by the Seventh, Fourteenth, and Twenty-fifth Indiana. He also told the soldiers what was to be done. This reciprocal confidence between the veteran and his soldiers was like that of a father and his sons; and the enthusiasm of the soldiers was unbounded. As he took his place to lead the advance, his colors by his side, years seemed to drop from him like a mantle. Those near him said his countenance blazed with the fire of youth: he was young again. Putting his cap on the sword, he flung it forward over the rebel intrenchments, and dashed forward into the thickest of the fight.—So Marlborough, with a soldiers' ardor, flung his marshal's *baton* over the French lines, sure of recovering it again.

Nothing could stand the onset.—Without firing a gun, they charged directly on the intrenchments, carried them at the point of the bayonet, and leaping over their works, on the summit of a hill, where artillery could be planted, and which was the key to the fort.—(McPherson's report.) Wallace, too, had regained his lost ground, and driven Buckner back to within a hundred and fifty yards of his intrenchments.

Night now settled down on the field, with a battle undecided. Smith, maintaining his commanding position, in vain protested that one half hour more of daylight would give us the victory.

How many men, on how many battle-fields, have coveted the power of Joshua of old,—to stay the sun in the heavens!

Both parties had now been nearly four days and nights under arms, and with almost continuous fighting. No one even had slept as they stood in line of battle, as McDowell, completely overcome, had dropped to sleep while writing in the telegraph office his dispatch to Washington after the first battle of Bull Run.

And now the living lay down with the wounded, the dying, and the dead. Smith, wrapped in his cloak, lay down among his men on the frozen ground.

Grant passed the night in a negro hut.—Here, during the night, a fugitive slave who had escaped through the rebel lines made his way to him to tell him that the enemy were retreating across the river, and desired to give him an account of their condition and the position of their forces. Grant was still under Halleck. Orders No. 3 and No. 13, were his military laws: "Unauthorized persons must not be admitted within our lines." Should Grant admit the man, and talk with him, or read Order No 3, call the guard, and have him arrested and sent back to his owner? One thing was not then, and it is not now, generally known. When the war opened, Mrs. Grant, through her father, owned three slaves in Missouri. Grant privately, without talk, in his own right, manumitted these "contraband property." "—one to each slave, telling them to go free This man was unauthorized by Order N. 3, to go to head quarters but the hands on board the boat would not take his word for it, but "slipped" him off, and he was arrested by a "higher law," and that was his hatred of slavery and the love of freedom which God has planted in the soul of every human being. When Nelson, in the battle of Copenhagen, was told that his commander had hoisted for him to take his ship out of action, he put his spyglass to his blind eye, and said, "I don't see it: fire away!" Then, turning to an officer, he said, "I have a right to be blind sometimes." So Grant did not read or obey Order No. 3, but noted like a man of common sense, and received the fugitive, listened to his story, and questioned him carefully. One officer suggested that perhaps the fellow was lying, and had been sent to entrap Grant in some manner; but the man said:

"You may whip me, shoot me, cut me to pieces, if it ain't as I tells you."

Within the Fort a strange scene was enacting. Floyd called a council of war. The midnight conclave were to decide whether they should surrender, or renew the battle in the morning.—Smith, at the south-west angle of the fort, could take other intrenchments in reverse. Buckner, opposite Smith's division, said he could not withstand any attack half an hour. It was evident they must surrender; but now Floyd declared that he would not do this.

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Gen. Pillow followed his example; both declaring that "personal reasons controlled them!" meaning, probably, the fear that they would be hung if they fell into the hands of the United States. Floyd turned his command over to Pillow, and Pillow to Gen. Buckner, who like a soldier, had determined to share the fate of his men. He immediately sent a note in diplomatic style to Grant suggesting an armistice. Without waiting an answer, Floyd and Pillow stole out in the dark, hoping to get on a steamboat, unknown to the soldiers, but the men had rumors of what their commanders were doing, and crowded to the landing, where they greeted them with curses and hisses loud and deep.

"Such was the want of all order and discipline by this time on shore, that a wild rush was made for the boat on which the captain said would swamp her unless he pushed away immediately. This was done, and they left behind the boat on which I was—the other having gone—left the shore. By this precise mode I effected my escape; and, after leaving the wharf, the department will be spared the fixed purpose, the unconquerable will to do or die, to scorn the weakness of the flesh, must always be there; and they were there.

It was noticed that the rebels had put on their knapsacks and haversacks, instead of leaving them in the fort; and some of our troops near Grant spoke of this, and said, "They have come out to stay for a battle of several days."

"Are the haversacks filled, or empty?" said Grant. No one could answer.

"Examine some of the prisoners," said he.

"They are filled; they have three days' rations," was the report.

"Nothing is little in the world," said Dr. Johnson, "to him who properly understands it."

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And, dashing his spurs into his horses' flanks, he galloped off to Smith's division on the left, occasionally explaining to the officers and men as he passed, "They are whipped; they are fighting to be allowed to retreat."—He explained briefly, that he wished to attack them on their weakened right. It was thus Napoleon on the morning of Austerlitz, in almost the only instance in his life, explained to his French soldiers his plan of attacking the Russian centre on the Heights of Pratzen.

Grant knew well that his bayonets remained; that American soldiers could *think* as well as fight, and would understand and appreciate this confidence.—He knew the war was a war of ideas, and that the serious, intelligent convictions of men would carry them through a forlorn hope, or into a deadly breach spouting with fire, where the mere martial ardor of a military machine would quail to follow. Hence, he said, "Conscience makes cowards of us all;" but "conscience also makes *heroes* of us all." (Coleridge.)

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Gen. Smith was a veteran soldier: he had followed the stars and stripes through the battles of Mexico to "the halls of the Montezumas." He was a man sixty years old, his hair white as the snow on the ground. As he rode down his line, forming his division for the attack, he was a fine target for the rebel rifles; but the bullets showered unnoticed about him. His column was formed of Lauman's brigade; the second Iowa Infantry having the front, followed by the Seventh, Fourteenth, and Twenty-fifth Indiana. He also told the soldiers what was to be done. This reciprocal confidence between the veteran and his soldiers was like that of a father and his sons; and the enthusiasm of the soldiers was unbounded. As he took his place to lead the advance, his colors by his side, years seemed to drop from him like a mantle. Those near him said his countenance blazed with the fire of youth: he was young again. Putting his cap on the sword, he flung it forward over the rebel intrenchments, and dashed forward into the thickest of the fight.—So Marlborough, with a soldiers' ardor, flung his marshal's *baton* over the French lines, sure of recovering it again.

Nothing could stand the onset.—Without firing a gun, they charged directly on the intrenchments, carried them at the point of the bayonet, and leaping over their works, on the summit of a hill, where artillery could be planted, and which was the key to the fort.—(McPherson's report.) Wallace, too, had regained his lost ground, and driven Buckner back to within a hundred and fifty yards of his intrenchments.

Night now settled down on the field, with a battle undecided. Smith, maintaining his commanding position, in vain protested that one half hour more of daylight would give us the victory.

How many men, on how many battle-fields, have coveted the power of Joshua of old,—to stay the sun in the heavens!

Both parties had now been nearly four days and nights under arms, and with almost continuous fighting. No one even had slept as they stood in line of battle, as McDowell, completely overcome, had dropped to sleep while writing in the telegraph office his dispatch to Washington after the first battle of Bull Run.

And now the living lay down with the wounded, the dying, and the dead. Smith, wrapped in his cloak, lay down among his men on the frozen ground.

Grant passed the night in a negro hut.—Here, during the night, a fugitive slave who had escaped through the rebel lines made his way to him to tell him that the enemy were retreating across the river, and desired to give him an account of their condition and the position of their forces. Grant was still under Halleck. Orders No. 3 and No. 13, were his military laws: "Unauthorized persons must not be admitted within our lines." Should Grant admit the man, and talk with him, or read Order No 3, call the guard, and have him arrested and sent back to his owner? One thing was not then, and it is not now, generally known. When the war opened, Mrs. Grant, through her father, owned three slaves in Missouri. Grant privately, without talk, in his own right, manumitted these "contraband property."—one to each slave, telling them to go free This man was unauthorized by Order N. 3, to go to head quarters but the hands on board the boat would not take his word for it, but "slipped" him off, and he was arrested by a "higher law," and that was his hatred of slavery and the love of freedom which God has planted in the soul of every human being. When Nelson, in the battle of Copenhagen, was told that his commander had hoisted for him to take his ship out of action, he put his spyglass to his blind eye, and said, "I don't see it: fire away!" Then, turning to an officer, he said, "I have a right to be blind sometimes." So Grant did not read or obey Order No. 3, but noted like a man of common sense, and received the fugitive, listened to his story, and questioned him carefully. One officer suggested that perhaps the fellow was lying, and had been sent to entrap Grant in some manner; but the man said:

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