OH, HOUSE OF MANY MANSIONS.

Oh, house of many mansions,
Thy doors are wide to all,
All day and all the livelong
Thy lights are bright and fair;
But those who come to thy portals
Must come as little children,
Or they may not enter there.

Oh, house of many mansions,
My weary spirit yearns
And longs to join the redeemed
Who through thy portals pass,
Who enter through the portals
The mansions of the blest,
Where love is free and perfect
And God is then their rest.

The walls are not of marble,
Nor yet are built with jasper
I dwell in clay and sinning
Within their lofty walls,
Yet there shall be admitted
Any desired to record (?)
There shall be no more sorrow
In the heavenly home.

—E. L. Sickmon in Young Times.

A FRENCH SHILOH.

MARENGO, THE TEST BATTLE OF NAPOLEON'S CAREER.

Like Gaul at Shiloh, He Fled Last, Too Was—He Crowns the Beginning of Greater Things—The Daring Strategy That Brought on the Fight.

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MARENGO—Shiloh! Two battles that gravitated two great minds. When Shiloh was fought, Marengo was to Napoleon. The Marengo stills his soul to look back and admire how nearly equal to Napoleon, just as all admirers had Grant for his Shiloh and either would do, if they could. Marengo came near proving a disaster to the French, as did Shiloh to the north, which was saved by the appearance of a division of reserves whose first second but, as at Shiloh. The one worked at Marengo were the assistants, and their plan carried to the end of such, but their extension, just as at Shiloh. The Schmidts at Shiloh fought unflinchingly and gave ground only by and in the inches that at Marengo. At Shiloh the commander fell in the moment when victory seemed within his grasp, and at Marengo the unanimously of the field prevented the field from being lost, and finishing what victory was all but wrested. Finally, Shiloh gave the cause of the struggle a wonderful impetus to the Old Marengo, as Shiloh made the front of a rolling general whose portrait was some and has remained as Marengo. Napoleon so impressed and yet, when the lucky step was his chief exploit. From a personal point of view Grant had to win Shiloh in order to get here the rank he now wears with such success as McClellan, Buell and Halleck, and Napoleon had to win Marengo to compete with his self-bestowed title, Emperor and Napoleon. Had either failed, each would have proved inevitable, Grant would probably have dropped into obscurity, and the name with Napoleon and Marengo gone against him.

Marengo—fought June 14, 1800—was a Roman victory for Napoleon, although not for France. His success in Italy, in the campaign of 1796, and his campaign in Egypt made him feel equal to the opposition of the Austrians, who, in the year, in English, he had been elected so far as military authority was concerned, in opening the campaign against Austria, in 1800, he had either to give the plan of home to Moreau or Massena, by sending their strokes to the field, or to remain a non-actor if he would lead himself, even more so. As Bell could be was commander in chief—such as the president of the United States is—and which necessary as one in the field, but not as easily exercised it. To accompany the armies under Moreau or Massena would be to put himself out of the development to which he aspired. At least this is the view of the critics.

But as usually happens in a crisis, the people had no time to note the gravity previous to the battle, and the fact that France was in danger. Who was to lead the army? Moreau's army, 110,000 strong, was guarding the frontier on the Rhine. Massena was at Genoa guarding the pass from Italy into southeastern France below the Apennines. He had 30,000 troops in Genoa and 10,000 more in Nice, but on the strip of frontier north of Nice toward the Alps. The Austrians attacked Moreau with 120,000 men, leaving Genoa with 40,000, confronting Suchet's frontier guard with 40,000, and having the remaining 40,000 in garrison guarding communications. Of course it looked a sure spot in Napoleon, to have northern Italy, which he had wrested from Austria in 1796, and brought under his domination and made the Cisalpine Republic, and Piedmont, or Sardinia, to be his ally, and to be the probability that the Austrians in Italy would break through Genoa and Nice, form the southeastern province from their allegiance to republicanism, and then let loose upon the Rhenish frontier an army of 250,000 men to overpower Moreau.

The campaign was opened vigorously by the Austrians in Italy in April, 1800, and Napoleon needed to act promptly. The Swiss Gaul (Shiloh) had gone on paper, a body of troops known as the Grand Army of Reserve of France. It was a levy-en-masse of the Swiss and Gaul, Switzerland passed at home and viewed as consisting of a corporal's guard of drawers, old men and of weak struggles. Napoleon secretly formed this army of it, and, when it was assembled at Dijon, in eastern France, some of the doubtful services until gain could generally decided to the French world. On the 15th of May he set this army in motion to cross the Alps for a destination unknown except to himself. Engineers selected the route, and he made "ready for his" for another. "It is possible, he said, that" exclaimed Napoleon. Bertha

THE ROAD OF NAPOLEON'S RETREAT.

and other supplies were packed upon mules, gun carriages were taken apart and packed to the mules, even the cannon were carried in hollow pieces of hollow logs. Only rations were distributed to the soldiers, and money was sent ahead to the

[illegible] Dijon to prepare a loan in advance. Bribes of millions of [illegible] which helped the gigantic undertaking. The immediate result was a loan of the amount of the Bernard pass from so down to a water route, carried by the Genoese. On May 26 the army had reached and concentrated at the foot of the Alps in northwestern Italy. There the gorges were gun regular, and, not Hannibal Army, the Bernard Pass and Napoleon, on the Austrian rear. But in what point and in what way was a mystery to Moreau and to the Austrian, who looked to Napoleon's body. The army took the direct route to Milan, Genoa, 100 miles south of it, the next pass.

The field of operations during to some from Napoleon's movements was the seven late, Italian region of northwestern Italy, Piedmont and the Apennines. The Austrians under Baron Kaim were in contact with the French under Suchet along the borders of the Gulf of Genoa. In the at Genoa, numbering 30,000 or 100 miles, the army first entered through Austria, Piedmont and Moreau. It was considered in the north by partisans in Tyrol and at Milan. Napoleon's attempt to have the german north would carry his army across the Austrian line between Milan and to Pavia.

But Kaim assumed the responsibility of the Gulf, Genoa, Piedmont, Pavia, it might have relied his war of the Mincio on Napoleon. His army was to be Austrian rear, but about half of Moreau's men, armed and close eight, which [illegible] the Austrian rear, and the French had crossed the Alps and to indeed upon the Army of Reserve as a north. Napoleon had not only his Army of Reserve, numbered at 40,000 men, but Moreau had detached a reserve of about 20,000 from the Rhine to cross the Alps at Mount Cenis and move thence by Lake Margaretta of Novara. On June 1, therefore, there were nearly 100,000 French soldiers in northern Italy or between Milan and Pavia.

Napoleon made a feint on Turin, then turned east and down the Austrian from Milan, making that Alessandria. The column from the Simplon was distributed in the line of the River Tesino, extending from the Alps southward to the River Po, and the Austrian, which had come up in Pavia with but one or two brigades of infantry, fronts of Piedmont and Alessandria the Austrians retired northward to the Po, leaving a strong force of the Austrian to cross the bridge between Stradella and Piacenza. Into the gap Napoleon, with his Army of Reserve, came. Into the gap Napoleon, then in Milan, Moreau was in Pavia, Suchet in Genoa, and Moreau's Army of the Po, leaving half a [illegible] Pavia, Stradella and Piacenza, the Austrians retired northward to the Po, leaving a strong force of the Austrian to cross the bridge between Stradella and Piacenza