

The Evening Register.

VOL. XXV.

ALLENTOWN, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 10 1871.

NO. 19.

ROBERT IREDELL, JR.
Printer,
No. 608 HAMILTON STREET,
ALLENTOWN, PA.
REPRINTING
NEW DESIGNS
Stamping Cheques, Circulars, Patent Office
Forms, Letter Heads, Bills of Lading, Way
Bills, etc., etc., Printed at Short Notice.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Per Column, 100 words, 1 week, \$1.00
Per Column, 100 words, 2 weeks, \$1.75
Per Column, 100 words, 1 month, \$3.00
Per Column, 100 words, 3 months, \$5.00
Per Column, 100 words, 6 months, \$8.00
Per Column, 100 words, 1 year, \$12.00
Professional Cards, 25 words per year.
Advertisements for the first insertion, 5 cents per line.
The above rates apply to all advertisements.
ROBERT IREDELL, JR., PROPRIETOR,
ALLENTOWN, PA.

Coal and Lumber.
WILLIAMSON & CO.,
LUMBER,
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.
WILLIAMSON & CO.,
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.
WILLIAMSON & CO.,
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

COAL
WILLIAMSON & CO.,
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.
WILLIAMSON & CO.,
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

BALED HAY,
WILLIAMSON & CO.,
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.
WILLIAMSON & CO.,
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

TO BUILDERS!
WILLIAMSON & CO.,
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.
WILLIAMSON & CO.,
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

WILLOUGHBY R. TREKLER,
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.
WILLOUGHBY R. TREKLER,
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

DRY LUMBER
WILLOUGHBY R. TREKLER,
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.
WILLOUGHBY R. TREKLER,
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

HELEN'S REVENGE.
BY ESTELLE DE NOOD.
HELEN'S REVENGE.
HELEN'S REVENGE.

HELEN'S REVENGE.
HELEN'S REVENGE.
HELEN'S REVENGE.

HELEN'S REVENGE.
HELEN'S REVENGE.
HELEN'S REVENGE.

HELEN'S REVENGE.
HELEN'S REVENGE.
HELEN'S REVENGE.

HELEN'S REVENGE.
HELEN'S REVENGE.
HELEN'S REVENGE.

HELEN'S REVENGE.
HELEN'S REVENGE.
HELEN'S REVENGE.

HELEN'S REVENGE.
HELEN'S REVENGE.
HELEN'S REVENGE.

lived to those of the stranger with a gratitude that he understood perfectly. He was not quite a stranger, Helen thought, since for many months he had always returned from the city in the same car. He was a tall, strongly built man, with a fine aristocratic bearing, and a pleasant, open countenance. He had a high forehead, a straight nose, and a pair of eyes that were deep blue and very rich, and the diamond that sparkled on his bosom, the only ornament he wore, was a paragon of size and purity. She had noticed him often, principally because he looked so good and contented, and she used to follow him in her imagination to his pleasant home and the warm welcome that awaited him. To-night he did not ride further than she did, as usual, but followed her out of the car and walked by her side down the quiet little street to her door.

"You will pardon me I hope," he said politely; "but were some unassuming-looking characters in the car with us and I thought it best to accompany you."
"You are very thoughtful, sir, and very kind to come to my house," she said, and she smiled as she thought how easy a task it would be, for even now the touch of his hand, the glance of his clear honest eye was pleasant to her. Helen had never before had any other dream, that foolish, girlish dream that she had been so humiliated in her awakening.

"That is impossible," she said, and she looked at him with a mixture of surprise and indignation. "I am not a fortune teller, and I do not believe in such things." "I am not a fortune teller," he said, and he looked at her with a mixture of surprise and indignation. "I am not a fortune teller, and I do not believe in such things."

"I am not a fortune teller," he said, and he looked at her with a mixture of surprise and indignation. "I am not a fortune teller, and I do not believe in such things."

"I am not a fortune teller," he said, and he looked at her with a mixture of surprise and indignation. "I am not a fortune teller, and I do not believe in such things."

"I am not a fortune teller," he said, and he looked at her with a mixture of surprise and indignation. "I am not a fortune teller, and I do not believe in such things."

George felt an almost unconquerable desire to challenge him.
"By and by, Helen came out of her reserve and was ten times more bewitching than ever. She no longer hid him but gave herself up to the pleasure his attention seemed to give her. One evening, finding her alone when he called, he resolved to remain in suspense no longer. He told the story of his love in passionate language. She listened quietly, not a muscle of her face moving; then she said calmly:
"I am not a fortune teller, and I do not believe in such things."

"I am not a fortune teller," he said, and he looked at her with a mixture of surprise and indignation. "I am not a fortune teller, and I do not believe in such things."

"I am not a fortune teller," he said, and he looked at her with a mixture of surprise and indignation. "I am not a fortune teller, and I do not believe in such things."

"I am not a fortune teller," he said, and he looked at her with a mixture of surprise and indignation. "I am not a fortune teller, and I do not believe in such things."

"I am not a fortune teller," he said, and he looked at her with a mixture of surprise and indignation. "I am not a fortune teller, and I do not believe in such things."

"I am not a fortune teller," he said, and he looked at her with a mixture of surprise and indignation. "I am not a fortune teller, and I do not believe in such things."

"Words and Their Uses."
BY A MYSTIFIED QUAKER.
"New York, 23rd Feb., 1871."
"I have had these plain drab garments twenty years, and I have worn them all the while. I have had them all the while, and I have worn them all the while. I have had them all the while, and I have worn them all the while."

The Campaigns of Robert E. Lee.
NO. I.
No commander ever led large armies or conducted great military operations whose name has been so widely known as that of Robert E. Lee. We know his preface form and that opposed to him at every point. His own admirable reports of his campaigns down to that of Chancellorsville detail all his movements, and in respect to those which followed, the general facts are beyond dispute. We propose to consider these campaigns in their chronological order.

I.—THE SEVEN DAYS ON THE PENINSULA.
On the 26th of May, 1862, the Federal army, 100,000 strong, under McClellan, reached the Chickahominy. Its immediate object was the capture of Richmond, which the Confederates, numbering 47,000, under J. E. Johnston, had fallen back ten days before. The Chickahominy, a little stream running through a broad belt of swamps, formed an admirable defensive line about ten miles in front of Richmond. It could be crossed with artillery only by bridges. For a space of twenty miles there was but one place where an available military bridge could be constructed except by building long causeways through the swamp. At this point there had been a bridge, but it had been destroyed by the Confederates. The other that over which the Confederates had passed was the one which had been destroyed by the Confederates. The other that over which the Confederates had passed was the one which had been destroyed by the Confederates.

Richmond was at this time wholly unprotected, and the retreat of Johnston from Yorktown to the moment he was seriously menaced should have convinced McClellan that his own force was greatly superior. Nothing can be more evident than that the one thing for McClellan to do was to march his whole force across the Chickahominy, and to strike the Confederates directly on the Confederate capital; for if, contrary to all likelihood, he should be forced to retreat, and by destroying them behind him he could in an hour place the impassable Chickahominy between himself and any pursuit. Instead of doing this, he sent a third of his army just across the stream, and stretched the remainder for eighteen miles along the north bank. His army then lay in the shape of a long wing, with the Chickahominy on the right, and the river between the right and the left. He himself accurately describes the position in which he had placed his army: "The only available means of uniting our force was to march the troops on the left or north bank of the Chickahomony down to Bottom's Bridge, and thence over the portion of the stream of distance of about twenty-three miles. In the condition of the roads at that time, this march could not be made with artillery in less than two days." In a word, he divided his army in the face of the enemy, placing a few regiments of his army on the north bank, and the remainder on the south bank. This was a most unwise and unskillful move, and it was the cause of all the subsequent disasters which befell the Federal army.

McClellan had now made up his mind to begin offensive operations. On the 26th of May, he sent a third of his army just across the stream, and stretched the remainder for eighteen miles along the north bank. His army then lay in the shape of a long wing, with the Chickahominy on the right, and the river between the right and the left. He himself accurately describes the position in which he had placed his army: "The only available means of uniting our force was to march the troops on the left or north bank of the Chickahomony down to Bottom's Bridge, and thence over the portion of the stream of distance of about twenty-three miles. In the condition of the roads at that time, this march could not be made with artillery in less than two days." In a word, he divided his army in the face of the enemy, placing a few regiments of his army on the north bank, and the remainder on the south bank. This was a most unwise and unskillful move, and it was the cause of all the subsequent disasters which befell the Federal army.

McClellan had now made up his mind to begin offensive operations. On the 26th of May, he sent a third of his army just across the stream, and stretched the remainder for eighteen miles along the north bank. His army then lay in the shape of a long wing, with the Chickahominy on the right, and the river between the right and the left. He himself accurately describes the position in which he had placed his army: "The only available means of uniting our force was to march the troops on the left or north bank of the Chickahomony down to Bottom's Bridge, and thence over the portion of the stream of distance of about twenty-three miles. In the condition of the roads at that time, this march could not be made with artillery in less than two days." In a word, he divided his army in the face of the enemy, placing a few regiments of his army on the north bank, and the remainder on the south bank. This was a most unwise and unskillful move, and it was the cause of all the subsequent disasters which befell the Federal army.