Butler Citizen.

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Address
THE BUTLER CITIZEN,
BUTLER, PA.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One square, one insertion, $1; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. Yearly advertisement exceeding one-fourth of a column, $5 per inch. Figure work double these rates; additions or changes where weekly or monthly changes are made. Local advertisements 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion. Marriages and deaths published free of charge. Obituary notices charged as advertisements, and payable when handed in. Auditors' Notices, $4; Executors' and Administrators' Notices, $3 each; Estray, Caution and Dissolution Notices, not exceeding ten lines, each.

From the fact that the CITIZEN is the oldest established and most extensively circulated Republican newspaper in Butler county, (a Republican county) it must be apparent to business men that it is the medium they should use in advertising their business.

List of Traverse Jurors drawn for a Special Term of Court, commencing 2nd Monday of April, 11th day.

SECOND WEEK—THIRD MONDAY 18TH

Samuel Adams, Fairview township.
William Adams, Washington.
Archibald Black, Donegal.
John Belfour, Adams.
Charles Cramner, Clay.
D M Cross, Marion.
Joseph Curry, Slipperyrock.
John Cannon, Parker.
Allen Campbell, Sunbury bor.
John Doerr, Butler twp.
T R Dodds, Franklin.
Joseph Ewing, Clinton.
W H Ensminger, Butler bor.
O P Graham, Cranberry.
R S Grant, Allegheny.
William Gibson, Petrolia bor.
John Hamil, Summit twp.
Paul Kelster, Slipperyrock.
Thomas Kennedy, Winfield.
Simon Keefer, Lancaster.
James Kelley, esq, Sunbury bor.
John M Louden, Clay twp.
Alex Lowry, Butler bor.
J W McNaughton, Washington.
J H Manz, Connoquenessing.
Thomas Morrow, Clearfield.
James Monroe, Petrolia bor.
James Mahood jr, Washington twp.
William McKinnin, Clinton.
Claud Mangel, Winfield.
H C McCoy, Cherry.
W A Purviance, Forward.
David Patton, Concord.
William Roosenberry, Venango.
James B Story Butler bor.
David G Stoops, Adams.
W H Shanor, Lancaster.
Philip Shoop, Forward.
Henry Sanderson, Clay.
John Updegraff, Worth.
Freeman Vandivort, Cranberry.
C A Wagner, Slippery rock bor.
J W Young, Allegheny twp.
F Zehner, Jackson.

THIRD WEEK—FOURTH MONDAY, 25TH

Solomon Albert, Franklin township.
F M Brawley, Parker.
Alex Brown, Mercer.
J E Bard, Centreville bor.
James Barr esq, Adams twp.
Samuel Cross, Worth.
James Colgan, Allegheny.
Israel Cranmer, Clay.
John Cypher, Winfield.
James Crawford, Allegheny.
Thomas Chantler, Middlesex.
John Carrothers, Clay.
John Cunningham, Concord.
William Crukshanks, Winfield.
B Dougherty, Petrolia bor.
Charles Deitrick, Middlesex twp.
John B Davis, esq, Clinton.
John Ferguson, Middlesex.
Benjamin Garvin, Cranberry.
A D Gillespie, Washington twp.
John Goehring, Jackson west.
J W Glenn, Mercer.
Absalom Gray, Connoquenessing north.
Michael Higgins, Venango.
J M Hemler, Petrolia bor.
James Kildoo, Clay.
King Lawrence, Middlecreek.
Thomas McGaffick, Slipperyrock.
J Russell Mellan Bess, Cherry.
A H Morse, esq, Buffalo.
Samuel Meals, Venango.
A Miller, Fairview w'sh.
Hugh McFadden, Donegal.
James Wilcock, Connoquenessing south.
James Norris, Summit.
Henry Pillow, esq, Butler bor.
John Parks, of W. Middlesex.
Lewis Reefer, Summit.
G S Shibley, Parker.
Abraham Seckler, Jackson west.
Edward Sefton, Clinton.
Alex Wilson, Armstrong.
John Webb, Clay.
D C Wadsworth, Clay.

List of Traverse Jurors drawn for a Special Term of Court, commencing 3rd Monday of May, 16th day.

Robt Anderson Allegheny twp.
Jacob Beverly, Buffalo.
W S Brown, Mercer
John Beck, Fairview.
Peter Barnhart, Fairview.
Noah Bowen, Adams.
George Cooper, Middlesex.
John Clark, Washington.
Charles Comboy, Penn.
John B Cunningham, Clinton.
Geo W Campbell, butler bor.
G W Dodds, Connoquenessing.
Nicholas Dumbach, Cranberry.
John W Ekis, Saxonburg bor.
James Freeman, Cranberry township.
Paul Gottlob, Jefferson twp.
Samuel Gallagher, Millyerack.
A W Grossman, Brady.
Henry Greenawald, Jackson.
Jacob Graham, Clearfield.
B P Hilliard, Washington.
Jacob Hilger, Slipperyrock.
David Henry, Buffalo.
Joseph Logan, Jefferson.
John Link jr, Worth.
Baxter Logan, Penn.
Peter Miller, Lancaster.
Alonzo McCandless, Franklin.
Patrick McNatan, Venango.
William Moore, Fairview.
Alex Morrison, Lancaster.
W T Mechling, Butler bor.
James Kay, Penn township.
A M Reynolds, Venango.
Robt. M. Clair, Centre.
J P Stinestraw, Washington.
William Shephard, Middlesex.
Frank Slater, Donegal.
John Stutebaker, Worth.
Chas Tinker, Cherry.
John Vensil, Donegal.
W F Wick, Clay.
Christ Walter, Jackson.
J C Ziegler, Jackson.

HOTELS

GRAND BOULEVARD HOTEL.
Corner 59th St. & Broadway,
NEW YORK.
On Both American and European Plans.

Fronting on Central Park, the Grand Boulevard, Broadway and Fifty-Ninth St., this Hotel occupies the entire square, and was built and furnished at an expense of over $600,000. It is one of the most elegant as well as being the finest located in the city; has a passenger Elevator and all modern improvements, and is within one square of the depots of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Elevated R. R. cars and within nearer to the Broadway cars—convenient and accessible from all parts of the city. Rooms with board, $2 per day. Special rates for families and permanent guests. E. HASKELL, Proprietor.

THE SCHREIBER HOUSE.

L. NICKLAS, Prop'.,
MAIN STREET, BUTLER, PA.

Having taken possession of the above well known Hotel, and it being furnished in the best of style for the accomodation of guests, the public are respectfully invited to give me a call.

I have also possession of the barn in rear of hotel, which furnishes excellent stabling, accomodations for my patrons. L. NICKLAS.

Valuable Real and Personal Property for Sale. By Order of Court.

The undersigned, Receiver of the First National Bank of Butler, Pa., will offer at public sale at the Court House, in Butler, on Thursday the 21 of April, 1881, at 1 o'clock, P. M. all of the following discribed real and personal property of said Bank, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the borough of Butler, Butler county, Pa., bounded on the north by Butler branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad east by lands of Mrs. Conrad Souhrada south the Connoquenessing and west by the distillery lot. Containing four acres, more or less. Terms. One-half cash on day of sale, and the other half within six months thereafter, with interest, and such security as shall be satisfactory to the Receiver, and no deed to be made to the purchaser until the consideration shall be fully paid.

ALSO.—Five thousand dollars of Karns City and Butler Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest annually, payable semi-annually in gold. These bonds fall due on the first of August, 1886, and are by writing date 12th of December 1876, guaranteed by Charles Duffy and W. H. Biddle, both as to principal and interest, at their par value when due, and the interest semi-annually. Said bonds so guaranteed, are four $1,000 each, numbered 20, 21 22 and 23; and two of $500 each numbered 22 and 23. Mortgage dated 24 June and recorded 14 July, 1876.

Terms cash to be paid on day of sale.

JOHN N PURVIANCE.
Receiver of First National Bank of Butler, Pa

VIA-SANO

THE GREAT LIVER KIDNEY AND BLOOD REMEDY & Anti-Bilious TONIC. A compound of the active principles of Eucalyptus, Sarsaparilla, Mandrake, Dandelion, Kidney-Wort, Buchu, Hops, &c., which acts promptly on the Liver, Kidneys, Blood, Stomach and Bowels at the same time. These organs are so intimately connected that when one is diseased, they all become more or less affected. Hence the great value and superiority of this compound, which restores them all to healthy action, and as a tonic, builds up the entire system. It is also a most valuable remedy for Headache, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Gravel, Female Weaknesses, all Skin Diseases, Scrofulous and Syphilitic affections, old sores and ulcers. Pleasant to take. Trial bottles, 25cts. Large bottles, 50cts. All druggists and country stores have it, or will get it for you. Also prepared in sugar-coated pills and mailed for 50cts a box. AUGUSTA WANTUS, SOLE PROPRIETOR, Philadelphia, Pa.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM.
OF LYNN, MASS.

DISCOVERER OF
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
The Positive Cure
For all Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, Irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound
Is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1.00, per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness, and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

GEO. A. KELLY & CO. General Agents. Pittsburgh Pa.
Sold by D. H. Waller, - Butler Pa.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.
A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, with the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Health Restoring Agent on earth.
No disease can possibly exist where Hop Bitters are used regularly and perfect are their operations.
They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.
To all who are debilitated, nervous, sleepless, or suffering from alcoholic excess or other indiscretion, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.
Neither whiskey nor other liquors are a beverage compared with Hop Bitters. Don't waste your money on whiskey, beer, cider, wine or other bitters, but buy a bottle of Hop Bitters and be cured. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.
$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and cause them to use Hop Bitters.
Remember, Hop Bitters is not a vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made, the "INVALID'S FRIEND" and HOPE and should be without them.
D. I. Q. is an absolute and irredeemable cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, C.

WILL IT CURE ME?

Said a man, whose woebegone countenance and broken-down constitution plainly showed traces of disease—a sufferer with Nervous Dyspepsia, in whose stomach the most delicate morsel lay like lead. Refreshing sleep and quiet nerves were strangers to him, and he despaired of ever being well. We advised him to take

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR,

which he did, and in a short time was not only relieved but cured.

Reader, if you are suffering with Dyspepsia or Liver Disease in any form, do not wait until the disease has taken a fast hold upon you, but use the Regulator when the symptoms first show themselves. SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR is not an alcoholic stimulant, but a PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY but will cure when everything else fails. It is a faultless family medicine. Does not disarrange the system. Is no violent drastic purge, but nature's own remedy. The friend of everyone, it will not disappoint you. A single trial will convince you that it is the cheapest, purest and best Family Medicine in the world.

ASK the recovered dyspeptics, bilious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, the mercurial diseased patient how they recovered their health, cheerful spirits and good appetite—they will tell you by taking Simmons Liver Regulator.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR
Simmons
Liver Regulator!
Original and genuine prepared only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Phila.
apr28-1y

ELY'S CREAM BALM
CATARRH, COLDS IN THE HEAD, HAY-FEVER, CATARRHAL DEAFNESS, HEALS SORES IN NASAL PASSAGES, SUDDENS CATARRHAL HEADACHE. PRICE 50 CENTS.

DIRECTIONS.
For Catarrh, hay fever cold in the Head, &c., insert with little finger a particle of the Balm into the nostrils: draw strong breaths through the nose. It will be absorbed, cleansing, and healing the diseased membrane.

For Deafness, apply a particle into the ear.

ELY'S CREAM BALM
HAVING gained an enviable reputation, displacing all other preparations in the vicinity of discovery, is, on its merits alone, recognized as a wonderful remedy wherever known. A fair trial will convince the most skeptical of its curative powers. It effectually cleanses the nasal passages of Catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions, allays inflammation and irritation, protects the membranal linings of the head from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment as directed will cure Catarrh. As a household remedy for cold in the head is unequaled. The Balm is easy to use and agreeable. Sold by druggists at 50 cents. On receipt of 50 cents will mail a package. Send for circular with full information.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CO., Owego, N. Y.
For sale in Butler by D. H. Waller, J. C. Redick, Zimmerman & Waller, Coulter & Linn.

Union Woolen Mill,
BUTLER, PA.
H. FULLERTON, Prop'r.
Manufacturer of BLANKETS, FLANNELS, YARNS, &c. Also custom work done to order, such as carding Rolls, making Blankets, Flannels Knitting and Weaving Yarns, &c., at very low prices. Wool worked on the shares, if desired. nov7-1y

Rheumatic Cure.
DONNELL'S
RHEUMATIC COMPOUND
has cured rheumatism after the treatment of fourteen doctors had failed and after he had used crutches for sixteen years.
It was discovered by K Donnell, in the treatment of himself Sold by
D. H. WULLER.
nov24:8m BUTLER, PA.

Subscribe for the CITIZEN.

STONY POINT.

Anthony Wayne's Masterstroke—A Gallant Feat of Arms One Hundred Years Ago—How a British Stronghold was Taken by a Brilliant Assault—The Story of an Event that Glorified Pennsylvania's Hero.

Thirty years ago, while I was making a pencil sketch of the small monument that commemorates the cruel midnight massacre of troops under General Wayne (near the old Paoli tavern on the broad Lancaster Pike,) in 1777, a white-haired but vigorous man, sunburned and brawny, came from a neighboring field to gratify curiosity which had been excited by the presence of a stranger.

'My legs did good service on that terrible night,' said the septuagenarian after I had read aloud the sad inscription on the stone.

'Were you with Wayne at this encampment?' I asked.

'Indeed I was, and at many others,' he replied. 'Lord! how we scampered when those savage red-coats and more savage Hessians fell upon us in the dark without warning. Poor fellows! Many of our men were murdered as you see. Yes, *murdered*, for they were bayoneted while begging for mercy.'

'You were with Wayne afterward?' I said inquiringly.

'Yes sir,' he answered, with emphasis. 'Didn't I feel good, though, when I heard the British and Tories begging for mercy from Wayne at Stony Point, and *it was granted.*'

'It was not Wayne's old regiment that attacked that post,' I replied. 'It was a portion of the light infantry of the army.'

'Of course it was,' he answered. 'When I heard Wayne was made commander of that corps I got permission to join it, for the bold, dashing soldier was my distant kinsman, and a good fellow anyhow. I was one of De Fleury's hundred or more volunteers who first entered the fort on that hot July night.'

We sat down on a grassy hillock, when the white-haired man, with animation gave me a minute account of the circumstances of the attack upon and capture of Stony Point before the dawn of July 16, 1879. When I visited the spot a few weeks afterward, his narrative was vividly presented by memory, for I found the topography, the official records and the local traditions in general agreement with him.

THE KING'S FERRY.

Stony Point is a conspicuous feature in the picturesque scenery of the Hudson river near the Highlands, and is thickly clustered with historic associations. It is a bold, rocky peninsular promontory, dotted with evergreens and sparsely clad with verdure even in mid-summer. It highest point is about one hundred and fifty feet above tidewater. It juts out from the western shore of the river at the upper entrance to Haverstraw Bay, and is connected with the mainland by a low causeway across a marsh, which, covered with water at high tide, makes the peninsula an island. Near its summit, upon and among the mounds—the remains of ancient redoubts and breast-works—stands a substantial stone lighthouse, the keepers lodge and a fog-bell tower. The whole region around it is classic ground, hallowed by deeds of valor and patriotism

Opposite Stony Point, and jutting out toward it from the eastern shore of the Hudson, is a fertile peninsula called Verplanck's Point. Each jut-land had been fortified by the Americans chiefly for the protection of 'The Kings Ferry' from point to point, which formed a convenient and most important open passage across the Hudson between New England and the Middle States. These fortified headlands also presented serious obstacles to the passage of hostile ships up the river—a most important function—for the British Ministry never wholly dispelled the dream of the earlier period of the war, for weakening the aggregate power of the struggling colonies by separating New England from the rest of the Union by a series of military posts stretching from the St. Lawrence to the sea, along the line of Lake Champlain and the Hudson river. The capture of Burgoyne's army and the failure of Sir Henry Clinton to effect much by sending a maurauding expedition up the Hudson in the autumn of 1777, did not absolutely discourage the Ministry, but modified their dream. They afterward confined their efforts to plans for securing to themselves the free communication between New England and the other States by way of 'The King's Ferry' and the passes of the Hudson Highlands. Such was the object of an expedition led by Sir Henry Clinton in person at the close of May, 1779

With a large land force under Gen. Naughan, borne by a flotilla commanded by Admiral Collier, Sir Henry sailed from New York to attempt the seizure of Stony and Verplanks Points, and was successful, for only forty men garrisoned the former and seventy the latter. The invading troops landed below the two forts and marched upon them. The garrison at Stony Point fled to the Highlands, and the troops at Verplanck's, after a very slight resistance, were made prisoners of war. This was a serious disaster to the Americans. The passage at 'The King's Ferry' was closed to them and the Highland passes and defenses were menaced with danger, Perceiving this. Washington took immediate measures for their protection and for recovery of the lost posts. His army, which had wintered at Middlebrook, in New Jersey, was moved early in June to 'The Clove,' a fertile valley far in the rear of Haverstraw, and late in the month he made his headquarters at New Windsor, on the Hudson, a few miles above the Highlands, where he perfected plans for an active campaign against the invaders.

Anticipating an attempt to recapture the forts Sir Henry placed a strong garrison in each and ordered them to be strengthened; then he returned to New York with ships and soldiers and sent them on a marauding expedition to the coast of Connecticut.

THE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Washington had a corps of light infantry, composed of picked men, drafted from the various regiments of the Continental army, and organized at that time into four regiments under the command, respectively, of Colonels Butler, Meigs, Putnam and Febiger. Butler was one of a gallant band of four brothers who fought the good fight for American independence from the beginning. He had been Wayne's chief support in his hard conflict on the field at Monmouth a year before. He was twenty-five years of age, but was already distinguished for military genius, coolness and valor. Meigs was a brave soldier, forty years old, who had won the thanks of Congress and the gift of a sword for gallantry two years before. Putnam was a cousin of 'Old Put'—as the soldiers called him—was a skillful engineer, a soldier of the French and Indian war, and constructor of Fort Putnam near West Point. He was forty-one years and full of zeal for the American cause. Febiger was a young Danish soldier thirty-two years of age, who had fought for the freedom of the colonies ever since he was engaged in the fiery scenes on Bunker's Hill. The corps commanded by these good soldiers were considered the *elite* of the army and Washington chose them for the execution of his design against Stony and Verplanck's points. To the bold and faithful young soldiers, General Anthony Wayne, then thirty-five years of age, Washington gave the command of this corps on the 1st of July, 1779. This officer was a gratified recipient of the honor and was proud of the confidence of the commander-in-chief Wayne was scrupulously neat in his personal appearance; had exquisite taste in dress, and was always disturbed by any violation of good judgment in costume or manners. He was particularly disturbed by the appearance of his corps when he took command of them. Through the neglect or poverty of the commissary department they were scantily clothed in varied soiled or ragged uniforms or no uniforms; insufficiently fed, and lax in manners and discipline. He immediately pleaded for reformation, and asked particularly for a supply of new uniforms for the whole corps—believing in the moral influence of dress. 'I must acknowledge,' he wrote to Washington, 'that I have a prejudice in favor of an elegant uniform and soldierly appearance, so much so, that I would much rather risk my life and reputation at the head of the same men, clothed and appointed as I could wish, with a single charge of ammunition, than to take them as they appear in common with sixty rounds of cartridges. It may be a false idea, but I can't help cherishing it.'

Washington agreed with Wayne, but they were compelled to bend to circumstances. The army was poverty smitten. Only a week before they were to enter upon a great undertaking (to be mentioned presently;) when they had been twelve days in camp in the rocky region of the Donderberg, the corps had received only two days' rations of fresh provisions and three of rum. Not a particle of forage had been furnished for the horses, excepting the scanty tufts of grass that shot up among the stones; and the store of the commissary of clothing was empty. So Wayne was compelled to lead his corps, in their piebald and worn-out uniforms, to the performance of extraordinary deeds of bravery. These deeds were performed under cover of night, when the meanest and most gorgeous uniforms were the same to the human eye.

RECONNOITRING.

From his quiet nook at New Windsor, Washington instructed Wayne to prepare for a bold dash on the works at Stony Point. The impetuous young General was impatient to undertake the enterprise. On the day after he took command of his corps he reconnoitered that post, accompanied by Colonel Butler and Major Stewart, of the Pennsylvania line. The latter was Wayne's brother-in-law. He was a brave young Irishman, and was regarded as the handsomest man in the Continental army. Wayne's ardor and confidence were somewhat diminished by his observations, and he reported to Washington that the British works on the western side of the Point (which only they had seen) were too formidable to storm with any hope of success and to make regular approaches was not feasible.

He suggested that a surprise might be effected, and at his solicitation Washington rode down from New Windsor to Wayne's camp between Fort Montgomery and the Donderberg, and carefully reconnoitered the works on the 6th of July. Tories abounded in the neighborhood, and reports of every movement seen of the Americans were quickly conveyed to the fort. The garrison was continually on the alert against a surprise. Deserters, too, gave information concerning the movements and conjectured designs of the troops at their encampment among the mountains. On the day after the reconnoissance by Washington, a letter written to a New York newspaper, at Stony Point, said: "Yesterday, Mr. Washington, with several other rebel officers, were reconnoitering our post, attended with about five hundred men thirteen of which number chose to come to us in the course of the day, by whom we learn that the report among them is that an attack on the post is intended. I have no doubt it will prove a very serious affair to them."

The troops at Stony Point had reason to think so, for they were strongly intrenched in a seemingly impregnable position. The works embraced a series of redoubts on the summit of the rocky peninsula. An abattis—a line of felled trees, their tops outward—had been laid across the Point from north to south, and this was defended by four companies of regular infantry, one of loyal Americans and a detachment of the Royal Artillery. A second row of abattis was formed across the peninsula where it slopes toward the causeway on its western side, and was defended by three redoubts, armed with brass 12 pounders and manned by two companies of infantry and two of grenadiers. At five different points pickets were stationed, and the batteries commanded every approach. They might enfilade any advancing column. The whole force was under the command of a trusted soldier, Lieutenant Colonel H. Johnson. Thus prepared there is no wonder the garrison believed that an attack would be "a serious affair" for the assailants.

WAYNE'S INSTRUCTIONS.

After his reconnoissance, Washington prepared to surprise the fort, and from New Windsor, on the 12th of July, he sent minute instructions to Wayne, which were in the form of suggestions, rather than in the form of a positive order; and he gave the General the privilege of changing any part of the plan to meet the demands of circumstances. He suggested that the execution of the enterprise should occur at midnight, with the greatest secresy, secured by the arrest of every person found abroad or who might betray it. He recommended the attempt at surprise to be made by only a few competent and faithful men—'between one and two hundred'—with tried officers preceded by a vanguard of prudent and determined men to remove obstructions, to secure sentinels and to drive in guards He also suggested the wearing of a white feather, or cockade, or other conspicuous object, that might designate friends from foes in the darkness; that the surprise party should be supported by the main body following closely; that the advance party should move with fixed bayonets and unloaded muskets; that the attack should be made at three points, and that a watchword should be agreed upon for the same purpose as the badge of distinction. Other details were given, and Wayne acted in accordance with almost every suggestion. Wayne determined to surprise the garrison at Stony Point on the night of July 15. The day was sultry. At noon he moved from his encampment, about fourteen miles from the fort, with three of his four regiments, commanded respectively by Colonels Butler, Meigs and Febiger. Washington had ordered down from West Point about three hundred light infantry under Major (afterward General) Hull to increase the attacking force; also, two companies of North Carolina light troops and a small party of artillerists to man the guns of the fort when they should be captured and turned upon Verplanck's Point. The march was over lofty, rugged hills, through tangled swamps and difficult mountain defiles. Nearly the whole distance the troops were compelled to march in single file. They passed the south side of the Donderberg while a heavy thunder shower was raging on its summit and beyond, and sending down sudden torrents through the ravines. On this march the most perfect silence had been observed, and every precaution had been taken to prevent desertion. Every dog found on their way when they approached the vicinity of the river was killed to prevent alarms by their barking. At 8 o'clock in the evening, when daylight was fading, the whole party rendezvoused about a mile and a half below Stony Point.

POMPEY AND THE COUNTERSIGN.

Among the Tory inhabitants and weak-kneed time-servants in the vicinity of the Point, lived Mr. Lamb, a warm and faithful Whig. He was disliked by his Tory neighbors because he had often circumvented the designs against the patriots. He owned a shrewd negro slave named Pompey. Soon after the British took possession of Stony Point, Pompey went timidly to the fort to sell strawberries to the officers. He was kindly received. When berries and cherries became plentiful the negro carried on quite an extensive trade with the garrison. He became a favorite with the officers who did not suspect that he was reporting everything he saw and heard in the fort to a Whig master. At length the hoeing corn season coming on, Pompey was kept at work in the fields during the day, and his commercial relations at the fort were likely to end suddenly. He could only go there in the evening. The officers, unwilling to miss their supply of their delicious luxuries, gave Pompey the countersign regularly that he might pass the sentinels after dark with his supply of fruit. In this way he had become possessed of the countersign for the night of the 15th. Wayne, aware of these facts, and fully trusting the knowledge and fidelity of the negro, employed him as a guide and chose the countersign of the garrison for the night—'The fort's our own'—as the watchword of the assailing troops.

In the gloom of that sultry evening Wayne disposed his forces for the attack. They were formed in two columns. At the head of the right, and twenty paces from it, one hundred and fifty picked men, led by Lieutenant Colonel De Fleury, were posted, and just in advance of these were a 'forlorn hope' of twenty men to 'remove obstructions and secure sentinels,' commanded by Lieutenant Knox, of the Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment. At the head of the left, in like manner, were posted an advanced guard of one hundred picked men, under Major Stewart, and a forlorn hope of twenty men, led by Lieutenant Giddons, of the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment. Meanwhile General Wayne and his field officers had made final reconnoissance of the fort, and when he returned he entered a house (Springsteel's) near by, which he had made his temporary headquarters, gathered up his papers, wrote a letter to his brother-in-law, Sharp Delany, of Philadelphia, and, putting all in a sealed package, forwarded them by a trusty messenger to his friend General Irvine, with a request that in case of his death it might be forwarded to his kinsman. Wayne was impressed with the belief that he should not survive the approaching conflict; but he lived almost seventeen years afterward and did good service for his country and the letter and papers were never sent.

When General Wayne had supped he put the two columns in motion. A black walnut tree (which was standing huge and vigorous a few years ago) Pompey took charge of the forces, chief pilot. At half-past eleven o'clock the silent march began. Gathering cloud obscured the sky and deeper shades of night favored the bold enterprise. Wayne was at the head of the right column, and all moved on as stealthily as a leopard preparing to spring upon its prey. Major Hull with his three hundred Massachusetts light troops, was with that column. Pompey and two stout men preceeded Knox and his forlorn hope a few paces. The negro approached the first sentinel on the high ground westward of the morass, gave the countersign and was recognized as the fruit peddler. While Pompey was talking with this guardian of the fort his two stout companions sprang from the gloom and seized and gagged the soldier. The silence of the sentinel near the causeway was secured in the same way, and up to past midnight the garrison was slumbering, without a suspicion of danger nigh.

THE SURPRISE.

So soon as the tide had ebbed as was supposed sufficiently to allow a passage by the causeway and along the beach, the two columns which had marched side by side in platoons separated, the right diverging southward for the purpose of crossing the morass and striking the beach which extended along the southern and south-western shores of the peninsula. At the same time the left column moved toward the causeway, which Colonel Butler's regiment instantly passed in water two feet deep, and at the foot of the slope diverged to the left and secured a picket guard. At the same time the column with Wayne at its head passed the marsh on the southern side in the water knee deep (for the tide was not down) and reached the beach Before doing so they were discovered and fired upon by a picket guard. This aroused the garrison and they flew to arms. The assailing column was now directly under the fort. It closed in solid order and pressed up the steep hillside in the face of a tempest from muskets and artillery—the missiles from the latter doing very little harm, for they passed over the heads of the assailing force. At the same time Major Murfree, of the left column, had made a feint against the fort on the north-west side with his North Carolinians, but this did not weaken the resistance to an advance of the right column, which was gallantly struggling with the half removed abattis part way up the hill to gain the sally-port of the fort. Every ledge of rocks above the ascending column were surrounded with British infantry who, with taunts and imprecations, poured down an incessant storm of bullets. But not a patriot faltered. Steadily, and as silently as on the night march from the walnut tree, the brave soldiers followed Wayne, who, with spear in hand, directed every movement, as inch by inch they approached the breastworks and pushed back the foe. Not a gun was fired by the patriots. They turned the abattis, pushed on toward the breastworks, cut and tore away the palisades and cleared the *chevaux-de-frise* at the sally-port.

Within the inner abattis a flying bullet had struck Wayne a glancing blow on the head and stunned him. He fell upon his knees. His two aides (Fishbourne and Archer) partially raised him to his feet. In a moment he recovered full consciousness and requested his aides to carry him within the works where, in case his wound should prove mortal, he desired to die. But the hurt was not severe. The troops dashed forward with fixed bayonets—the main column following the advance closely. The charge was led by Lieutenant Colonel De Fleury, followed by Febiger's regiment. The ramparts were carried; De Fleury seized the colors of the fort with his own hands, and his assailing column entered the works in triumph, shouting the significant watchword "The fort's our own!" De Fleury, Lieutenant Knox, Sergeant Baker, of the Virginia line (bleeding from four wounds), Sergeant Spencer, of the same line (with two wounds) and Sergeant Dunlop, of the Pennsylvania line (also twice wounded), were the first five to enter the works and win the reward offered by Wayne. In his order of battle, the General had engaged to reward the five men who should first enter the works with promotion, honorable mention, and with $500, $400, $300, $200 and $100 respectively.

"THE FORT'S OUR OWN."

Almost at the moment when De Fleury entered the fort Lieutenant Gibben with the assailing party of the left, closely followed by Major Stewart, burst in on the opposite side. The terrified garrison, perceiving resistance to be useless, surrendered immediately. the men, especially the "loyal Americans," falling on their knees and crying out piteously. 'Mercy, mercy, dear Americans!' To the honor of the conquerors, it is asserted that not a man of the garrison was injured after they ceased to resist and begged for quarter Major Hull, and Wayne's aides carried the bleeding General into the fort, where he heartily joined in the shouts of triumphs by the victors, and soon afterward with vigorous hand wrote the following dispatch to Washington:

STONEY POINT, July 16, 1779, 20'clock a. m.

DEAR GENERAL:—The fort and garrison, with Colonel Johnson, are ours. Our officers and men behaved like men who are determined to be free.

Yours, most sincerely,
ANT'Y WAYNE

GEN'L WASHINGTON.

The victory was complete. The British ships lying on the Hudson, near Stony Point hastily slipped their cables and fled down the river; and at dawn the next morning the guns of the fort, manned by the handful of artilleymen who accompanied Wayne, were turned upon Fort Fayette, on Verplanck's Point opposite, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Webster. A cannonade was kept up lazily during the day. Gen. Robert How had been ordered to attack that fort simulataneously with the assault on Stony Point, but through a misconception, the movement was delayed and the fort was saved to the British by timely reinforcements to the garrison sent up the river by Sir Henry Clinton. In winning this brilliant victory Wayne lost fifteen killed and eighty three wounded. The British had sixty slain and Lieutenant Colonel Johnston and five hundred and forty-three officers and men were made prisoners of war.

Washington received the danger of an attempt to hold the fort at Stony Point with so few men as could then be spared from the army and he ordered the ordinance and stores to be removed to West Point, the military works to be destroyed and the place evacuated by the Americans. This was accomplished on the nights of the 17th and 18th, or twenty-four hours after the capture. A large portion of the ordinance was placed upon a gallery to be conveyed to West Point. While off the eastern side of the Donderberg a shot from the British sloop of war Vulture which had ventured near Verplanck's poin, struck the gallery between wind and water, opened a sluiceway, and she went to the bottom of the Hudson with her freight of heavy guns. The property captured by the Americans at Stony Point was valued at more than $180,000. On the 20th the British repossessed themselves of Stony Point, but there was little of value left, except the eligible site for a fortification.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

The news of this exploit thrilled every nerve of the Union with delight, and unstinted praises of Wayne and his troops were upon every lip. On the receipt on the General's dispatches, the same day Washington issued from New Windsor a general order, in which he congratulated the army on the success of the gallant move at Stony Point, and requests the victorious commander and his whole corps to accept his warmest thanks. Four days afterward the President of Penn'a Coucil awarded similar tokens of approbation to Wayne and his men. "You have played their [the British] own game," he wrote, "and have eclipsed the glory of the British bayonet of which we have heard so much." Ten days after the victory the Continental Congress voted thanks to the brave actors, and ordered medals to be struck in commemoration of the event—one of gold to be presented to General Wayne and a silver one each to be given to Lieutenant Colonel De Fleury and Major Stewart. At the same time promotions by brevet were ordered for some subalterns, and a vote approving General Wayne's offer of rewards was passed.

De Fleury, a decendant of a nobleman, who was at one time a Cardinal and Prime Minister of France, returned to his native country before the medal designed for him was struck. It was made, however, but all record of it was lost. Late in April, 1850, a boy, while digging in a garden at Princeton N. J., found the medal. Congress sat at Princeton in the summer of 1783. The medal was probably lost there by the Secretary of Congress, Charles Thompson, in whose custody it properly belonged.

BENSON J. LOSSING.

A BRITISH VIEW.—THE COUP-DE-MAIN AT STONY POINT AS IT APPEARED TO THE ENEMY IN NEW YORK.

How the capture of Stony Point was regarded by the enemy may be learned from the following letter from Major General James Patterson, of the British army, to Viscount Townsend:

NEW YORK, July 26, 1779.

MY LORD: * * * * I am exceedingly sorry to inform your Lordship of the very extraordinary and sudden Revolution which has since happened at Stony Point—a post considered to be safe against any coup-demain, and capable of resisting almost any *open* attack that could be made against it, but the enemy notwithstanding made a very bold and daring attempt on the 15th inst., about 12 o'clock at night, and carried it by storm in less than twenty minutes. The particulars of this singular and unfortunate event, which has filled every mouth with astonishment, are very little known. The wounded officers who are brought down to New York differ in their relation of that night's transactions that it is difficulty to form a real judgment of them.

The military character of Lieut. Col. Johnston, of the 17th Regt, who commanded there, has been so well established as not to admit easily of a belief that he suffered his garrison to be surprised, yet it