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MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES must be accompanied by a responsible name.

THE BUTLER CITIZEN, BUTLER, PA.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One square, one insertion, 25 cents; each subsequent insertion, 15 cents. Yearly advertisements exceeding one-fourth of a column, 65 per cent.

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

A ROMANTIC STORY.

Col. Albert G. Pelton, whose beautiful 20,000 acre ranch is out toward the Rio Grande, near Laredo, has been the Peter the Hermit of the Texans for years.

One day the two, accompanied by the young wife's mother and twenty soldiers, rode out to the hot springs, six miles from the fort, to take a bath.

After the loss of his wife a change came over Col. Pelton. He seemed to think that he had a sacred mission from heaven to avenge her death.

He secured the most unerring rifles, surrounded himself with brave companions, and consecrated himself to the work of revenge.

He was always anxious to lead any and all expeditions against the Apaches, and he penetrated the sacred mountains into the Apache country.

The Apaches never dreamed that anything but an entire regiment would dare to follow them to their camp in the mountains.

So when Col. Pelton swooped down into their camp with ten trusty followers, firing their Henry rifles at the rate of twenty times a minute, they were taken by surprise.

They fled in confusion, leaving their women and children behind. It was then that there darted out of a log a white woman.

'Spare the women!' she cried, and then she fainted and fell to the ground.

When the Colonel jumped from the saddle to lift the woman he found she was blind.

'How came you here, woman, with these Apaches?' he asked.

'I was wounded and captured,' she said, 'ten years ago. Take, oh, take me back again!'

'Have you any relatives in Texas?' asked the Colonel.

'No. My father lives in Albuquerque. My husband, Col. Pelton, and my mother were killed by the Indians.'

'Great God, Bella! is it you—my wife?'

'Oh, Albert! I knew you would come,' exclaimed the poor wife, blindly reaching her hands to clasp her husband.

When I saw the Colonel to be reading a newspaper to his blind wife, while in her hand she held a bouquet of fragrant jessamines which he had gathered.

A LITERARY BLUNDER.

A review of the revision of the New Testament written from the point of view of general approval, is printed in the Evening Post to-day.

Without going over the ground of that review, and without giving any opinion upon substantial differences between the old and new versions, we may direct attention to what seems to be a literary blunder on the part of the revisers.

The blunder which we have in mind is well nigh incredible, and which is likely to rob the labor of the learned committee on either side of the Atlantic of a great part of its value by hindering, if not absolutely preventing the general acceptance of its results.

If some ingenious person should prepare an edition of the works of Shakespeare with all the old-fashioned words struck out and modern words put in their places, and with the quaint forms of speech carefully corrected so as to make smooth, straight, everyday sentences, he would have his labor for his pains.

Nobody would accept his new version. If his work was noticed at all, it would be sharply rebuked as an officious meddling.

It would be very justly that we want the old-fashioned words and the quaint forms; that they are the very characteristics which have made the words familiar; that the plays translated into contemporary English would seem like strangers to us; that we find little difficulty in interpreting the obsolete words, and that if we did the interpretation should be embodied in notes and commentaries and the pure text saved.

It is safe to say that the readers of the English Bible are at least as conservative of its literary features as the readers of Shakespeare are of the familiar characteristics of his works.

At least as many passages from the Bible as from the plays have become rooted and grounded in the popular memory. The former is a storehouse of English as well as a library.

For all derangements of the Urinary Organs wear a Day Kidney Pad.

Very effective. L. N. ST. ONGE.

The Czar has issued an imperial ukase commutating the sentence of death passed on Hensy Helfman, one of those implicated in the assassination of Alexander II.

Had an almost invisible skin disease, itching intolerably. Peruna cured it. H. Anbl, Pittsburg.

Peruna should be taken for all skin diseases.

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The Citizen

VOL. XVIII.

BUTLER, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1881

NO. 35

SCALDSOL THE GREAT CREAM REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

A VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A. The Parrot and Best Medicine ever Made. A combination of Hops, Bala, Marsh-Mallows, and other medicinal plants.

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SI-MONS' LIVER REGULATOR. Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common as heartburn, and it is usually caused by a secretion from the stomach, and can be easily cured.

SI-MONS' LIVER REGULATOR. This distressing affliction occurs most frequently, the disturbance of the stomach, arising from imperfectly digested food, causes a secretion in the head, accompanied with disagreeable humors, and this condition is what is popularly known as Sick Headache.

SI-MONS' LIVER REGULATOR. For Catarrhs, Hoarseness, and other ailments. ELY'S CREAM BALM.

ELY'S CREAM BALM. Having obtained an exclusive privilege, disclosing all of its secrets, the inventor, in order to give the most complete and accurate information, has caused the most complete and accurate information to be published.

CRYSTALINE PAINT. The Best and Cheapest. In the market. It can be used on Wood, Iron, Tin, Leather, Plaster or Paper.

J. G. REDICK, GENERAL AGENT, BUTLER, PA. It goes further, lasts longer, looks better and is cheaper than any other paint. For painting houses, barns, roofs, bridges, wagons, etc.

THE SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS.

(From Harper's Magazine for August, 1881.)

The French Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, who made a tour of the United States at the close of the last century, expressed surprise and disappointment at not finding the monument at Yorktown, Virginia, which the Continental Congress, fifteen years before, had voted to erect there in commemoration of Cornwallis's surrender.

It is not even yet begun," he wrote, "1795; and if he grew indignant enough to find that such negligence is inconceivable, shameful and unaccountable, we must admit that as one of that nation which contributed so much to the great event, he was not at all officious in his rebuke. But perhaps the Duke was a trifle severe, and judged us by the standard of military triumphs and set up monuments and statues without stint. Why no monument was erected at Yorktown during the Revolutionary generation is not altogether unaccountable, in view of the thousand and one more serious matters in hand. The dilemma of the finances, and the creation of a new political system requiring the attention of years, inevitably overshadowed everything of a purely sentimental nature. A monument could wait, as long as the patriotic intent and resolution were on record. It could wait, indeed, until some later generation, appreciating fully the magnitude of the victory, would be disposed to commemorate it in a fitting manner, and make the memorial truly historical, representative alike of the struggles of the fathers and the gratitude of their descendants. The time for it has come around with the completion of the century, and we are now promised both a grand celebration and a grand monument—the forty-sixth Congress making good the resolution of the Continental Congress by voting an appropriation of one hundred and forty thousand dollars for both objects.

The scene of the surrender has long been a much-neglected spot. Yorktown is not reached by railway, and is off the line of progress. Some day it may revive its old-time prosperity; at least it ought to become more accessible as a point for future pilgrimage. Before the Revolution the town was quite an emporium, the only port from which the tobacco of the Chesapeake and the Norfolk gradually reduced it by competition. Some two centuries or more ago we first hear of it as one of the few outposts or forts in the colony. In 1825 it was the centre of a thriving county—an Episcopal parish of sixty communicants, with a church. Williamsburg, the capital, was in the House of Burgesses and growing college, attracting thither the wisdom and fashion of the Dominion, was scarce a dozen miles away. Until Cornwallis stationed himself there, Yorktown had escaped the ravages of war on the Virginia coast, and after its surrender it still contained about seventy houses, not more than two or three having been wholly destroyed. Fifteen years later it had not extended its limits, and we find its population, more than half of which was composed of negroes, numbering about eight hundred souls. The last war, it need hardly be said, left it in a depressed condition, almost beyond recovery, and to-day it contains not more than thirty or forty inhabitants, among whom are to be found but few descendants of the ancient proprietors. In fact, it seems to be the lot of Yorktown that the more it becomes a historical spot, the less it becomes anything else.

How it happened that so great a stroke as the capture of the ablest British general in America was finally effected at this little town in Eastern Virginia, involves a lengthy chapter in the history of the struggle. This conspicuous fact, however, goes far toward explaining it. In the early years of the war the enemy struck at the head of the revolt. Unsuccessful there, they turned in later years to secure the weaker section, the south, and the Hudson-belt directed against it was Lord Cornwallis. Thus, upon the capture of New York city in 1776, and Philadelphia in the following year, the British commanders and the ministry at home believed that the reduction of the strong northern and central colonies was half accomplished, and their expected possession of the Hudson to its source would render further organized opposition and resistance impossible. This grand scheme, nevertheless, was doomed to disappointment. New York and Philadelphia were excellent bases for military operations, but they never became the centres of recovered territory. The British made no headway inland, and could control little beyond the banks of seasonal rivers, which they finally occupied. By the year 1777 they were fully convinced that the war in the northern colonies was a failure; that the possession of the two cities, one of which had already been given up, did not diminish the resources or weaken the army of the rebels. Burgoyne had been captured, Monmouth showed Washington's French allies, both on land and in St. Louis Point, furnished satisfactory numbers, were better disciplined and more effective than ever.

Baffled in the north, the British turned to the conquest of the less populous south. They proceeded upon the assumption that if the southern colonies should first be subdued and recovered in fact, the northern could thereafter be reduced by isolated and occasional attacks. For a time success rapid and alarming success—attended the execution of this plan. In 1778 Savannah was taken and Georgia overrun. American attempts to retake the city in the following year proved disastrous. In May, 1780, Charleston fell, and Lord Cornwallis assumed the command. By the month of July he had occupied the principal points in the State. At this crisis Congress sent Gates into the southern field, and in August of the same year suffered the crushing defeat at Camden, which seemed to lay open everything below Virginia to the occupation and ravages of the enemy. Cornwallis, at all appearances, was master

of the situation. Even Greene, who had next been appointed to face him, as the only hope of the Americans, did not dare to risk a battle until the spring of 1781, and then considered himself suddenly turned in a southerly westerly course to Elk Island, in the upper James, where he covered Simcoe's raid upon the magazines at Point of Fork, which Steuben was guarding with about five hundred Virginia recruits. The troops under Tarleton, whom the State militia avoided as they would "so many wild beasts," rode at will over the country, and nearly succeeded in capturing Governor Jefferson and the Assembly at Charlottesville. Meanwhile La Fayette had been re-enforced by Wayne, near the Rapidan, with one thousand Pennsylvania Continentals, and following Cornwallis, dexterously managed to prevent the further destruction of stores, and also joined Steuben's troops to his own. Yorktown was then retreating to Richmond, the Americans watching him always, and about the 20th of June marched to Williamsburg, on the Peninsula—a move not caused by inability on his part to hold his own in the heart of the State, but evidently to await further developments as to the plan of thoroughly subjugating it. Once more, however, he found his plans were frustrated, and he retreated to Guilford Court House, where he was defeated by the British, and now the situation in North Carolina, and now the situation and demands of his chief at New York cut off all hope of present success in Virginia; for upon his arrival at Williamsburg he received orders from Clinton to send him three thousand men, and with the rest to establish a defensive post on the coast as a base for future expeditions, and a retreat for ships of war. Cornwallis could do no less than obey, and marching to Portsmouth, was proceeding to embark the troops, when later instructions permitted him to retain them, and furthermore directed him to fortify Old Point Comfort in Hampton Roads as the naval station in view. But upon examination, he found that the fort was not to be defended, Cornwallis kept on to Yorktown to establish the post there. Thus, in the first week in August, 1781, after marching and fighting over a line of fifteen hundred miles since he left Charleston, and sweeping all before him, this British general reached the point from which he was not to move again except as a prisoner of war, and here once more came up the question of responsibility. Cornwallis reported after the surrender that he had never regarded Yorktown in a favorable light; that he occupied it in compliance with what he believed to be the spirit of Clinton's orders, and because he supposed that in an emergency he could be relieved by Clinton and a British fleet. But Clinton replied that his instructions to occupy Yorktown were discretionary, and that he "never received the least hint" from Cornwallis that the position was untenable until after he capitulated. And on these points, as well as others, the two continued to differ years after the war, each throwing the responsibility for the surrender upon the other. Cornwallis, whose ambition was to conduct operations on a great scale in the State, objected in toto to posts, stations, and coast expeditions, and wished to leave the State entirely if he could not remain there in heavy force. Clinton, who could not send more troops to Cornwallis at that crisis, preferred to retain the posts for future operations, and to carry the question of responsibility to the great council of the British. Cornwallis, on the other hand, was not looking at the issue, it is a military problem. Both generals had their friends and defenders.

But to complete the chain of incidents which finally entangled Cornwallis in the fatal Yorktown meshes, we must cross into the camps of the Americans and their friends the French. Washington, who with a wretchedly clothed and often half-starved army had been sustaining the cause of the Revolution through six anxious years, never felt the embarrassment of his situation more than in the early part of the year 1781. He could do little to assist the south, and saw no flattering prospects of achieving anything decisive in the north. The only ray of hope that flashed through the clouds was the probability that in the course of the summer a large French fleet would appear upon the American coast, with whose assistance something might be effected. But even here so many contingencies were involved that success itself seemed an aggravating uncertainty. A campaign, nevertheless, was arranged. On the 23d of May, 1781, the British evacuated New York, commanding the French allies at Newport, in conference at Westchester, Connecticut, where it was agreed that the French should join the Americans on the Hudson, and an attempt be made to capture New York city. A request was sent later to the Count de Grasse, admiral of the expected fleet in the West Indies, to co-operate in the capture of the harbor. This was Washington's plan, while it would seem that Rochambeau, although yielding to him, had misgivings in regard to it. At the same conference the project of marching to Virginia was alluded to, but it was held that that State could be relieved quite as effectively by attacking Clinton in the north, and preventing his sending further reinforcements southward. Still, everything depended upon the French. Without him the year would probably close with matters continuing in statu quo; with him a great blow might be struck somewhere, and that somewhere was now the problem. Although Washington had consulted himself and the French, the French position was defended by seventy-seven pieces of artillery and seven thousand five hundred men. General O'Hara happened to be the only general officer present, after Cornwallis, and important commands necessarily fell to him and his officers. Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas was trusted with the right of the works, and Lieutenant-Colonel Aber-

combe with the left. On the morning of September 27, Washington and the allied army moved forward from Williamsburg for the investment of Yorktown—a march of eleven miles. That night they encamped within a mile and a half of the enemy's position. On the 29th they approached still nearer, and some skirmishing followed. On the same day Cornwallis received dispatches from Clinton which decided him to evacuate his outposts at Pigeon Quarter, and retire within the lines immediately surrounding the town. This move became the subject of criticism. The possession of the works in question by the British would have delayed the besiegers, but Cornwallis justified his action by the tenor of his dispatches, which he claimed contained promises from Clinton that relieving forces would be sent to New York about the 5th of October, and that until their arrival he could hold out within his interior position. He claimed, further, that Washington, by crossing Worney Creek below, would soon turn his left, and compel him to fall back. Clinton, however, seems to have been disinclined to accept this explanation, and insisted that Cornwallis had represented some weeks before, that the exterior position had been surveyed, and would be fortified, leaving Clinton to infer that he would hold it as long as possible. Clinton also explains that his dispatches only held out hopes that a fleet would sail about October 5, relieving troops not being mentioned. In short, he insinuates that Cornwallis had not been in his room, and that he had not been in the British in the town. The working parties were covered by the American light-infantry, whose loss that day, the 30th, was trifling in numbers, but serious in the fall of the brave and much-loved Colonel Alexander Scammell, of New Hampshire. As officer of the day, he advanced with a small party to reconnoitre the enemy's position, and was suddenly surprised by Lieutenant Cameron and some troops of Tarleton's legion, and mortally wounded the moment after his surrender. His wounds were dressed in Yorktown, when he was returned on parole to Williamsburg, where he died on the evening of the 6th of October. One of the heroes of Saratoga, lately adjutant-general of the army, was composed of three divisions of Continentals, two brigades in each—in all, five thousand men—and between three and four thousand Virginia militia under General Nelson, whose brigades were Generals Weedon, Stevens, and Lawson, all good officers. For the division commanders we have Generals Lincoln, La Fayette, and Steuben. La Fayette's division, which took the right of the entire line, included the select troops of the army known as the corps of light-infantry. General Mullenburg commanded the First Brigade, General Hazen the Second. The three battalions of the First were led by Colonel Vose, of Massachusetts, Lieutenant-Colonel Gimat, of the Second, and Lieutenant-Colonel Barber, of New Jersey; those of the Second by Lieutenant-Colonel Huntington, of Connecticut, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Hamilton, of New York, and Lieutenant-Colonel Laurens, of South Carolina, aide to Washington. Brigadier with these, also, was Hazen's old Canadian regiment, some two hundred and fifty strong. The American side was composed of three divisions of Continentals, two brigades in each—in all, five thousand men—and between three and four thousand Virginia militia under General Nelson, whose brigades were Generals Weedon, Stevens, and Lawson, all good officers. For the division commanders we have Generals Lincoln, La Fayette, and Steuben. La Fayette's division, which took the right of the entire line, included the select troops of the army known as the corps of light-infantry. 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