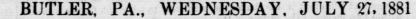
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THE BUTILER CITIZEN. BUTLER. PA



 The SURRENDER OF CORN-WALLIS.
 of the stuation.
 Even of the difference

 The French Duc de la Rochefoucauld of the stuation.
 Even of the difference

fortunate that he was not beaten as Liancourt, who made a tour of the United States at the close of the last badly as he might have been. The century, expressed surprise and disap-pointment at not finding the monument and the Cowpens, it is true, had meanat Yorktown, Virginia, which the Con-tinental Congress, fifteen years before, layed the British general; but should tinental Congress, fifteen years before, had voted to erect there in commemohe still succeed in delivering a damagration of Cornwallis' surrender. 'It is ration of Cornwallis' surrender. 'It is not even yet begun,' he wrote, in 1796; be entirely neutralized, and the country and if he grew indignant enough to south of the James come under add that "such negligence is inconceiv-able, shameful and unaccountable,' we power. A blow was finally given on March 15, 1781, at Guilford Court must admit that as one of that nation House, in North Carolina, near the which contributed so much to the Virginia border, and had it proved in great event, he was not at all officious in his rebuke. But perhaps the Duke was a triffe severe, and judged us by the standard of republican Rome, every respect another Camden, the in-terests of the British in the south might have become very securely rooted. But right there at Guilford Court which accorded military triumphs and set up memorials and statues without stint. Why no monument was erected led straight on to the Yorktown catasat Yorktown during the Revolutionary trophe. The victory over Greene was generation is not altogether unaccount-able, in view of the thousand and one won at too great a cost to be pursued, and Cornwallis found himself compellmore serious matters in hand. The died to retire to the coast to refit and relemma of the finances, and the creation enforce his exhausted and diminished army. He fell back, or to the right, to of a new political system requiring the

attention of years, inevitably overshad-owed everything of a purely sentimen-Wilmington, North Carolina, and for the time being surrendered the situatal nature. A monument could wait, as long as the patriotic intent and restion to his lately beaten antagonist, so that the south, at least above the olution were on record. It could wait. South Carolina line, yet remained to indeed, until some later generation, apbe conquered. Nothwithstanding this apparent preciating fully the magnitude of the

victory, would be disposed to commem-orate it in a fitting manner, and make SOLD BY ALL DEUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE. the memorial truly historical, repre senting alike the struggles of the fath ers and the gratitude of their descend-ants. The time for it has come around

British leaders, and his successes revivwith the completion of the century, ed the spirits and hopes of the ministry and we are now promised both a grand at home, who still expected that from celebration and a grand monument-Wilmington he would continue his conquering career. Greene called him the "modern Hannibal" and La Far the Forty-sixth Congress making good the resolution of the Continental Con-"modern Hannibal," and La Faygress by voting an appropriation of one hundred and forty thousand dollars ette referred to him as that "formidable" Britisher who made no mistakes for both objects. His next step was awaited by the Americans with deep interest and not

The scene of the surrender has long a little anxiety. The course which Cornwallis deter been a much-neglected spot. York-town is not reached by railway, and is

off the line of progress. Some day it may revive its old-time prosperity; at mined to pursue from Wilmington involved an important personal question as well as vital consequences. When Sir Henry Clinton, the commander-inleast it ought to become more accessi-ble as a point for future pilgrimage. chief at New York, subsequently Leld him responsible for his surrender, he turned back to this Wilmington decis-Before the Revolution the town was quite an emporium, the only port from which the Virginia planters shipped their tobacco to England. Baltimore ion as one of the causes, if not, indeed the main cause, of the disaster. Corn-wallis had made up his mind to push and 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 into Virginia, and reduce that "power-ful province," as he styles it, before operating again to the south of it; for it is to be noticed that, notwithstand-ing his brilliant detour from Charles-

In 1825 it was the centre of a thriving county—an Episcopal parish of sixty communicants, with a church. Wil-liamsburg, the capital, with its House of Burgesses and growing college, at-tracting thither the wisdom and fash-ion of the Dominion, was scarce a doz-en miles away. Until Cornwallis sta-tioned himself there, Yorktown had es-caned the rayages of war on the Virgi-

been wholly destroyed. Fifteen years

ing, and that the whole held would have to be fought over again, by begin-ning, however, at the other end with the conquest of Virginia, and there he proposed to carry the war. Clinton after ward pronounced the decision to be contrary to the spirit of his instruc-the time of the site upon the structure of the site upon the the contrary to the spirit of his instruc-be contrary to the spirit of his instruccaped the ravages of war on the Virgi-nia coast, and after its surrender it still contained about seventy houses, not more than two or three having

From Harper's Magazine for August, 1881.] of the situation. Even Greene, who and Tarleton, proceeded to operate in ence-that even had De Grasse come but failing to bring him to action, he suddenly turned in a south-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 troopers 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 Charlottsville. Mean-while 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 destruc-tion of stores, and also joined Steuben's troops to his own. Cornwallis then retired 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 thwarted. The dearly bought victory at Guilford Court House crippled him 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 treat, these operations from the capture of Charleston to Guilford won for Cornwallis a great reputation. He had proved himself the boldest, the most original, and the most dangerous of the for future expeditions, and a protection for ships of war. Cornwallis could do mitted him to retain them, and further-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 be-fore 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 ques-tion of responsibility. Cornwallis re-ported after the surrender that he had never regarded Yorktown in a favorable light; that he occupied it in compli-ance with what he believed to be the spirit of Clinton's orders, and because he supposed that in an emergency he ing his brilliant detour from Charles-ton northward, and the flattering com-pliments it provoked at home, he was secretly conscious that the sum total of advantages gained amounted to noth-ing, and that the whole field would have to be fourth or area in here in the sum total of ing, and that the whole field would that the position was untenable until could i e relieved by Clinton and a Brithat the position was untenable until after he capitulated. And on these

crombie with the left. the State. Against such a force La Fayette could do nothing. Cornwallis chased him as far as the North Anna, apeake, while the army would move to the same point. In other words, the march upon Cornwallis, perhaps the most splendid episode of the war, was an alternative plan already maturing in Washington's mind before word came from De Grasse that for good reasons he should not sail further north than Virginia De Grasse's announcement that h

would be in the Chesapeake about the retire within the lines immediately surfirst of September, and that he expect ed to meet the allied army there not at New York, did not reach Washington until August 14. At once the latter turned his entire attention to the lescent upon Cornwallis. Demonstra tions had been made against New York in July with a serious intent, but now from Clinton that relieving forces they were conducted as a feint. It was 5th of October and that until their arof the greatest importance that Clinton should not suspect the intended march until Washington was well on his way southward. The plan remained a prorival he could hold out within his interior position. He claimed, further, that Washington, by crossing Worme-ly Creek below, would soon turn his left, and compel him to fall back. Clinound secret with both the America and French chiefs. The troops were ton, however, seems to have been disput on the move again toward the city as if for an attack, and when they turninclined to accept this explanation, and ed about and crossed the Hudson at insisted that Cornwallis had represent-King's Ferry, late in August, the feint ed, some weeks before, that the exterior position had been surveyed, and was still kept up on the Jersey side for a day or two, when the entire force headed for the Chesapeake. On the would be fortified, leaving Clinton to infer that he would hold it as long as possible. Clinton also explains that 2d of September the American wing, his dispatches only held out hopes that two thousand strong-four thousand a fleet would sail about October having been left to guard the Hudson lieving troops not being mentioned. In under Heath-marched through Phila short, he insinuates that Cornwallis Clinton to send him three thousand delphia, followed the next day by the men, and with the rest to establish a French contingent, which delighted had not done all in his power to gain time_then the one thing to be gained. defensive post on the coast as a base Congress and the citizens with its inspiring music and brilliant appearance Here the news was received that D But whether Cornwallis's reasons wer sufficient or not, his move precisely suited the Americans and French, who, no less than obey, and marching to Portsmouth, was proceeding to embark the troops, when later instructions per-pushed on with the livliest anticipaon the 30th, occupied the abandon works, and thus found themselves in an unexpectedly favorable position for tions of success. The troops took advancing their siege operations. The more directed him to fortify Old Point straight road to the head of the Elk French manned two of the redoubts, Comfort in Hampton Roads as the na-val station in view. But upon exam-ination, finding that the Point could In spite of the fatigues of the march while the Americans reversed another and built a fourth, which effectually hemmed in the British in the town. not be defended, Cornwallis kept on to they were all in good spirits, with The working parties were covered by hardly a sick man among them, and seemed to realize the probably decisive the American light-infantry, whose loss that day, the 30th, was trifling in results of the movement they were ennumbers, but serious in the fall of the gaged in. "We shall soon look in brave and much-loved Colonel Alexanupon Cornwallis as stern as the grave," wrote an officer to a friend in the North, and he only reflected the gender Scammell, of New Hampshire. As officer of the day, he advanced with a eral expectation. From Baltimore, Washington and Rochambeau and small party to reconnoitre the deserted works, when he was suddenly surpris-ed by Lieutenant Cameron and some their suites rode rapidly overland, stoptroopers of Tarleton's legion, and mor-e tally wounded the moment after his surrender. His wounds were dressed in Yorktown, when he was returned on ping at Mount Vernon on the 9th and 10th-the chief's first visit to his home for six years-and on the 14th reach-ed the camp of La Fayette at Williams burg, who had been re-enforced with parole to Williamsburg, where he died three thousand French troops under on the evening of the 6th of October One of the heroes of Saratoga, lately adjutant-general of the army, a noble and gifted soul, with enviable prospects St. Simon, brought on by De Grasse. When Clinton, at New York, woke up to the fact that Washington had given him the slip, he saw no other way of meeting the danger to which Cornwalbefore him, his fall was hardly less than a public loss. The allied forces now spread out lis would be exposed but by attempt-ing to go to his relief by sea. La Fayette's little army at Williams--once, indeed, attacking him at Green the right to the river below. Springs, near Jamestown, but without success—received Washington with unbounded enthusiasm. As he ap-proached the camps with Rochambeau, numbers there were on both sides of the troops turned out on their parades, the river sixteen thousand besiegers wallis in May, "I should certainly have endeavored to have stopped you, as I more troops to Cornwallis at that crisis, and later in the afternoon the Marquis though in point of effectiveness the St. Simon gave a sumptuous entertain- the proportion was more in favor of the St. Simon gave a sumptuous entertain-ment, at which the chiefs and all the officers were present. "To add to the happiness of the evening," says one of the guests, "an elegant band of music played an introductive part of a French of the guest of the evening of opera. signifying the happiness of the General Nelson, whose brigadiers were family when blessed with the presence Generals Weedon, Stevens, and Lawson, family when blessed with the presence of their father, and their great dependall good officers. For the division commanders we have Generals Lin-coln, La Fayette, and Steuben. La ence upon him About ten o'clock the company rose up, and after mutual congratulations and the greatest ex- Fayette's division, which took In a right of the entire line, included pression of joy, they separated." the select troops of the army known as the corps of light-infantry. General Muhlenburg commanded the First few days the troops from the northward arrived in transports from the the year 1781. He could do little to assist the south, and saw no flattering and on the 27th of September the com-Brigade, General Hazen the Second. The three battalions of the First were and on the 21th of September upon bined force was ready to move upon led by Colonel Vose, of Massachusetts, Lieutenant-Colonel Gimat, aid to La Fayette, and Lieutenan-Colonel Barber, of New Jersey; those of the Second by Lieutenant-Colonel Huntington, of hope that flashed through the clouds situation thus presented was the great was the probability that in the course surprise of the Revolution. It appears feat Connecticut, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexwould appear upon the American ures in an otherwise comparatively coast, with whose assistance something tedious war, for here we have a piece under Hamilton, of New York, and might be effected. But even here so of strategy on Washington's part many contingences were involved that which is volved for the first time exten-Lieutenant-Colonel Laurens, of South Carolina, aide to Washington. Bri-gaded with these, also, was Hazen's old sive and critical movements, and whose details were carried out with singular Canadian regiment, some two hundred precision and success. Clinton is quiet-ly left in the lurch at New York; and fifty strong. Excluding the latter, the light-infantry numbered about fourteen hundred men, nearly all of Washington boldly marches four hun dred miles away, and suddenly crushwhom had been detached from the New England lines. The Frist Bri-gade, which had been with him trough the Virginia campaign, was La es his famous lieutenant at a point where assistance can not reach him. The position at Yorktown, on the bank of the York River, so formidable Fayette's favorite, and he used to say of it that finer troops could not be found A request was sent later to the Count in the late war, proved a weak one as of it that finer troops could not be found de Grasse, admiral of the expected fleet Cornwallis was situated. He threw the world over. Steuben's division inin the West Indies, to co-operate by up works around the place, and occu- cluded the brigades under Generals entering the harbor. This was Wash-ington's plan, while it would seem that mile beyond, on the Williamsburg two Pennsylvania regiments, comtwo Pennsylvania regiments, com-manded by Colonels Richard Butler road, then known as "Pigeon Quarter, _a name still familiar to old residents and Walter Stewart, and a lately raisthe same conference the project of of the place. It was here that Ma-marching to Virginia was alluded to, gruder's Confederate 'Red' and 'White' ed Virginia Continental regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Gaskins. be relieved quite as effectually by at-tacking Clinton in the north, and pre-venting him from sending found pre-tacking clinton in the north, and pre-their guns pointed in nearly the sender of t while two Maryland regiments, under Colonel Adams and Major Roxburgh had redoubts on the same sites, but their guns pointed in nearly the oppo-direction. The works around the town were protected on the right by a deep ravine, and on the left by the head of Wormeley Creek, which set in from the river below. At the mouth of the ravine on the right, and across it, a terms the subtraction of the subtraction of the subtraction of the terms the subtraction of the subtraction of the subtraction of the terms the subtraction of the subtraction of the subtraction of the terms the subtraction of the terms the subtraction of the subtrac upon as accurate, and I give them to strong work was thrown up, and gar-talions, making up the remaining bri-risoned by a portion of the Royal Welsh Fusileers. The officer second side of the French we find seven in command was Captain Thomas Saumaurez, who lived long enough to be promoted to the rank of lieutenant-tonge, Agenois, Touraine, and Gatnois, of Queen Victoria's coronation. Two other young captains-Charles Asgill, Viomenil, the Viscount Viomenil, and of the Guards, and Samuel Graham, of the Seventy-sixth_also rose to the same grade. The British position was defended by seventy-seven pieces of ar-tillery and seven thousand five hun-rington. and Major Bauman_completthe 2d of August he had informed the Fayette of the contingency that might take him to Virginia, where they could unite in falling upon Cornwallis; and he had sounded Mr. Robert Morris as to transportation from Philadelphia, to transportation from Philadelphia, was intrusted with the right of the works, was the spot where Washing-works, and Lieutenant-Colonel Aber- ton established his head-quarters.

On the morning of September 28, Washington and the allied army moved Guiteau's Movements as Discovered forward from Williamsburg for the by the Attorney General.

CONFESSION.

investment of Yorktown-a march of

the subject of criticism. The posses-sion of the works in question by the British would have delayed the be-siegers, but Cornwallis justified his action by the tenor of his dispatches, which he claimed contained promises form Clinton that reliaving forces would sail from New York about the day, May 18, 1881, the assassin

ADVERTISING RATES

blished and most extensively cir lican newspaper in Butler count o county) it must be apparent that it is the medium they so NO. 35

A ROMANTIC STORY.

Col. Albert G. Pelton, whose beautiful 20,000 acre ranch is out toward the Rio Grande, near Laredo, has been the

nvestment of Yorktown will a mile and a half of the ene-my's position. On the 29th they ap-proached still nearer, and some skirm-isbing followed. On the same day Cornwallis received dispatches from Clinton which decided him to evacuate his outworks at Pigeon Quarter, and retire within the lines immediately sur-time moding the town. This move became to Washington City on Sunday eve-ment of the same day to be added to be assassing to be added to be added

full details of which I have. Wednesthe young wife's mother and twenty soldiers, rode out to the hot springs, six miles from the fort, to take a bath

DETERMINED TO MURDER THE PRESIDENT. He had neither money nor pistol at that time. About the last of May he While in the bath, which is near the Rio Grande, an Indian arrow passed over their heads. Then a shower of went into O'Meora's store, on the cor ner of Fifteenth and I streets, this city arrows fell around them, and a band o wild Apache Indians rushed down and examined some pistols, asking for the largest calibre. He was shown upon them, whooping and yelling like a band of demons. Several of the two, similar in calibre and only differtwo, similar in callore and only dider-ent in price. On Wednesday, June 8, he purchased the pistol which he used, for which he paid \$10, he having in the meantime borrowed \$15 of a gentlesoldiers fell dead, pierced with poisoned arrows. This frightened the rest, who fied. Another shower of arrows, and the beautiful bride and her mother dropped into the water, pierced by the cruel of the Apaches. With his wife dying man in this city on the plea that he wanted to pay his board bill. On the of the Apaches. wanted to pay his board bill. On the same evening, about 7 o'clock, he took the pistol and went to the foot of Seventeenth street and procticed firing at a board, firing 10 shots. He then re-turned to his boarding place and wiped the pistol dry and wrapped it in his coat and waited his concertunity Cont and waited his opportunity. On Sunday morning, June 12, he ges had left, the Colonel swam the

river and made his way back to Fort Macrae. Here his wounds were dresswas sitting in Lafayette Park, and saw the President leave for the Chrised, and he finally recovered, but only tian church, on Vermont avenue, and to live a blasted life-without love, he at once returned to his room, obtain ed his pistol and put it in his hip pock-et, and followed the President to church. He entered the church, but church. He entered the church, but

found he could not kill him there with-out the danger of killing some one After the loss of his wife a change came over Col. Pelton. He seemed to think that he had a sacred mission else. He noticed that the President sat near a window. After church he from heaven to avenge ber death. He made an examination of the window and found he could reach it without any trouble, and that from this point he could shoot the President through and consecrated himself to the work of revenge. He was always anxious to the head without killing any one else lead any and all expeditions against the Apaches. Whenever any of the other Indians were at war with the The following Wednesday he went to the church and examined the location and window, and became satisfied Apaches. Col. Pelton would soon be at the head of the former. One day he would be at the head of his own soldiers and the next day he would be at the head of a baud of Mexicans. He that he could accomplish his purpose and he determined, therefore, to make the attempt at church on the following Sunday. He learned from the papers that the President would leave the defied Indian arrows and courted city on Saturday, the 18th of June, with Mrs. Garfield, for Long Branch; death. Once, with a band of the wildest desperadoes, he penetrated a bundred miles into the Apache country. he therefore determined to meet him at the depot. He left his boarding place The Apaches never dreamed that any-thing 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 fairer their House about 5 o'clock on Saturday morning, June 18, and went down to the river June 18, and went down to the river at the foot of Seventeenth street, and fired five shots, to practice bis aim, and be certain his pistol was in good order. He then went to the depot and was in the ladies waiting room of the depot with his pistol ready when the Presileaving their women and children be dental party entered. hind. It was then that there darted He saw Mrs. Garfield looked





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later it had not extended its limits, and tions, which required him to hold and was to conduct operations on a great we find its population, more than half scenare South Carolina. By marching scale in the State, objected in toto to 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 in a depressed condition, almost beyond recovery, and to-day it con-tains not more than three hundred in-habitants, among whom are to be found

but few descendants of the ancient pro-And thirteen years later when Clinton was answering the criticisms of the historian Stedman, he again insisted that "Cornwallis had been ordered, prietors. In fact, it seems to be the lot of Yorktown that the more it becomes a historical spot, the less it be-

comes anything else and had promised, in case of failure in North Carolina, to fall back on South How it happened that so great a stroke as the capture of the ablest Brit-Carolina and secure it." To all this Cornwallis had the ready answer that ish general in America was finally ef-fected at this little town in Eastern Virginia, involves a lengthy chapter in a return to South Carolina was imprac-

ticable, that at so great a distance he 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 had to act according to his best judgment, and that Virginia once sub dued, the lower provinces would fall "without much difficulty." The of the revolt. Unsuccessful there, they two generals continued the controversy turned in later years to secure the at a later date with some acrimony, weaker section, the south, and the thunder-bolt directed against it was but Cornwallis had the moral support of the home minister, and the com-mander-in-chief actually found himself Lord Cornwallis. Thus, upon the oc-cupation of New York city in 1776, and Philadelphia in the following year, obliged to accommodate his own future the British commanders and the minis-try at home believed that the reduction plans to this movement of his subordinate. Whatever the merits of the case we have the undisputed fact that Cornof the strong northern and central col wallis entered Virginia against the expectations and wishes of his superionies was half accomplished, and their expected possession of the Hudson to its source would render further organ-

The final movements of our 'modern leed co-operation and resistance impos-sible. This grand scheme, neverthe Hannibal,' the ill-timed necessities which compelled him to coop himself less, was doomed to disappointment. New York and Philadelphia were exup behind intrenchments at Yorktown, compose a distinct and absorbing act in this military drama. The dream of laying Virginia at his feet, which at one time scemed to be on the point of ellent bases for military operations cellent bases for military operations, but they never became the centres of recovered territory. The British made no headway inland, and could control very little beyond the strips of sea-coast which they actually opcupied. By the year 1474 they tacitly confess-ed that the war in the northern colonies was a failure; that the possession of the two cities, one of which had al-ready been given up dud not diminish realization, was rudely interrupted by an unexpected combination of circum-stances. He had now reached a point where he could not act as independ-ently as before. He was just near enough his chief at New York to find that the two must thenceforth co-operready been given up, did not diminish the resources or weaken the army of the rebels. Burgoyne had been cap. tured. Monmouth showed Washington strong and confident in the field, and ate, and as Clinton presently discover ed that his movements must be deter-mined by those of the Americans and

their French allies, both on land and Stony Point furnished satisfactory proof that his troops, thugh reduced in numbers, were better disciplined and sea, we find Cornwallis likewise ham pered by what may be called a triple contingency, namely, the possibl movements of Washington, the uncer

nore effective than ever. uncer tain operations of French and British Baffled in the north, the British turn fleets, and the consequent plans enforc-ed upon Clinton. When combinations ed to the conquest of the less populous south. They proceeded upon the as-sumption that if the southern colonies should first be subdued and recovered finally began to take definite shape to ward the close of the summer, they matured so rapidly that for the British the end came like a shock.

in fact, the northern could thereafter be reduced by isolation and exhaustion For a time success—rapid and alarm-ing success—attended the execution of this plan. In 1778 Savannah was taken and Georgia overrun. American attempts to retake the city in the fol-lowing year proved disastrous. In May, 1780, Charleston fell, and Lord one under Arnold, another under Phil-

to Virginia he was abandoning it. "Had you intimated the probability of your intention,!" wrote Clinton to Corn-if he could not remain there in heavy a move as likely to be dangerous to be dangerous to be dangerous to the wisest, not looking at the issue, is the wisest, not looking at the issue, is

a military problem. Both generals had their friends and defenders. But to complete the chain of inci-

dents 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 but half-fed army had been sustaining the cause of the Revolution through six anxious years, never felt the embarrassment of his sitprospects of achieving anything deciive in the north. The only ray of Cornwallis at Yorktown below. of the summer a large French fleet as one of the few grand relieving coast, with whose assistance something might be effected. But even here so

success still seemed an aggravating un-certainty. A campaign, nevertheless, was arranged. On the 23d of May, Washington met Count de Rochameau, commanding the French allies at Newport, in conference at Wethersfield, 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. tochambeau, although yielding to him, had misgivings in regard to it. At Still, everynforcements southward. thing depended upon De Grasse. 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 committed himself at the

Wethersfield conference to an attack upon New York, and expected the co-To summarize these intermediate operation of the French admiral, we events-details being beyond our limit -it will be recalled that before Corn-wallis reached Virginia, Clinton had find, as the summer advanced, and the situation in Virginia changed by the retirement of Cornwallis to the seacoast, that he recognized the possibility of a change of plan on his own part, and this before De Grasse's final desti-Cornwallis assumed the command. By the month of July he had occupied the principal points in the State. At this solect body of twelve hundred light in-fantry, mainly from New England. On southern field, who in August of the the 20th of May Cornwallis arrived at take him to Virginia, where they could southern held, who in August of the the 20th of May Cornwallis strived at take nim to virginia, where they could same year suffered the crushing defeat Petersburg from Wilmington, joined unite in falling upon Cornwallis; and the expeditionary corps to his own ar-everything below Virginia to the occu- my, and with four thousand veteran to transportation from Philadelphia, infantry, and two well-mounted de- from which we are to infer-as indeed inferwallis, to all appearances, was master tachments of troopers under Simcoel one of his letters authorizes the infer-

out of a loge a white woman. 'Spare the women!' she cried, and then she fainted and fell to the ground. weak and frail he had not the heart to shoot the President in her presence and as he knew he would have anothe When the Colonel jumped from the saddle to lift up the woman he found opportunity he left the depot. He had previously engaged a carriage to take the was blind.

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

bim to jail. On Wednesday evening the Presi-dent and his son, and I think United States Marshall Henry, went out for a ride. The assassin took his pistol and followed them, and watched them for 'I was wounded and captured,' she said, 'ten years ago. Take, oh, me back again !

'Have you any relatives in Texas?" some time in hopes the carriage would asked the Colonel.

some time in nopes the carriage would stop, but no opportunity was given. On Friday evening, July 1, he was sitting on a seat in the Park, opposite the White House, when he saw the President come out alone. He followasked the Colonel. 'No. My father lives in Albequin. My husband, Col. Pelton, and my mother were killed by the Indians.' 'Great God, Bella! is it you-my vife ?'

ed him down the ayenue to Fifteenth 'Oh. Albert! I knew you would street, and then kept on the opposite side of the street, up Ffteenth, until the President entered the residence of come,' exclaimed the poor wife, blindly reaching her hands to clasp her bus-Secretary Blaine. He waited at the corner of Mr. Morton's late residence,

When I saw the Colonel Le was reading a newspaper to his blind wife, while in her hand she held a boquet of corner of Fifteenth and H streets, for some time and then, as he was afraid fragrant jessamines which he had gathhe would attract attention, he went in

to an alley in the rear of Mr. Morton's residence. There he examined his pistol and waited. The President and Secretary Blaine came out together A LITERARY BLUNDER'

A review of the revision of the New and he followed them over to a gate of and he followed them over a get no op-the White House, but could get no op-Testament written from the point of view of general approval, is printed in the Evening Posl to-day. Without going over the ground of that review, portunity to use his weapon. On the morning of Saturday, July 2, he breakand without giving any opinion upon fasted at the Riggs House about seven o'clock. He then walked up insubstantial differences between the old and new versions, we may direct at-tention to what seems to be a literary to the park and sat there for an hour. He then took a one horse avenue car and rode to Sixth street, he got out and blunder on the part of the reviserswent into the depot and loitered around there; had his shoes blacked blunder which is so grave as to be well nigh incredible, and which is likely to rob the labor of the learned committeeand engaged a backman for two dollars to take him to jail. He then went into men on either side of the Atlantic of a the water closet and took his pistol out great part of its value by hindering, i of his hip pocket and unwrapped the paper from around it which he had put there for the purpose of preventing the perspiration from his body dampening not absolutely preventing the general acceptance of its results. If some ingenious person should pre-pare an edition of the works of Shakes-peare with all the old-fashioned words he powder. He examined his pisto carefully, tried the trigger, and then restruck out and modern words put in turned and took a seat in the ladies their places, and with the quaint forms

waiting room, and as soon as the Presilent entered he advanced from behind him and fired two shots. These facts I think can be relied

the public to contradict false rumors in connection with this most atrocious of atrocious crimes.' [Glen's Falls, (N. Y.) Times.] A Card.

GLEN'S FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 14, '80. Rev. Mr. L N. St. Onge, DEAR SIR.-Will you please state

elow what satisfaction St. Jacobs Oil gives you, which you got of us some time ago, and oblige LEGGETT & BUSH. Very effective.

L. N. ST. ONGE.

Peruna should be taken for all skir diseases. The Czar has issued an imperia

passed on Hessy Helfman, one of those implicated in the assassination of Alexander II. Had an almost invisible skin disease itching intolerable. Peruna cured it. H. Ambil, Pittsburgh. it.

the old-fashioned words and the quaint forms; that they are the very charact-eristics which have made the words familiar; that the plays translated into contemporaneous 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

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 notice-ed at all, its author would be sharply rebuked as an officious meddler. It

would be said very justly that we want

the English Bible are at least at conservative of its literary features as the readers of Shakespeare are of the fa-miliar 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 ukase commuting the sentence of death well as the latter.

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