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GEN. WASHINGTON

EXTENDED HISTORY OF HIS LIFE.

Of the First and Famous President of the United States by an Early Writer--Incidents and Adventures of His Life.

CAAPTER III.

CAMPAIGN OF 1776.

Of the operations of General Washington in New York and New Jersey. The battle on Long Island. The retreat from York Island and through Jersey. The battles of Trenton.

On the 5th day after their landing, the British attacked the Americans on Long Island, commanded by Gen. Sullivan. The variety of ground and the different places, both in the attack and defence, occasioned a succession of small engagements, pursuits and slaughter, which lasted for many hours.

The Americans were defeated in all directions. The circumstances which eminently contributed to this, were the superior discipline of the assailants, and the want of early intelligence of their movements. There was not a single corps of cavalry in the American army. The transmission of intelligence was of course always slow, and often impracticable. From the want of it, some of their detachments, were advancing towards another, of whose movements they were ignorant.

In the height of the engagement Washington passed over to Long Island, and with infinite regret saw the slaughter of his best troops, but had not the power to prevent it; for had he drawn his whole force to their support, he must nave risked every thing on a single engagement. He adopted the wiser plan of evacuating the island, with all the forces he could bring off. In superintending this necessary, but difficult and dangerous movement, and the events of the preceding day, Washington was indefatigable. For 48 hours he never closed his eyes, and was almost constantly on horse back. In less than 13 hours the field artillery, tents, baggage and about 9000 men, were conveyed from Long Island to the city of New York, over East River, and without the knowledge of the British, though not 600 yards distant. The darkness of the night and a heavy fog in the morning, together with a fair wind for midnight, favored this retreat. It was completed without interruption some time after the dawning of the day.

The unsuccessful termination of the late action, led to consequences more seriously alarming to the Americans, than the loss of their own men. Hitherto they had had such confidence in themselves, as engaged in the cause of liberty and their country, that it outweighed all their apprehensions from the exact discipline of the British troops; but now finding that many of them had been encircled in inextricable difficulties from the superior military skill of their adversaries, they went to the opposite extreme, and began to think but very indifferently of themselves and their leaders, when opposed to disciplined troops. As often as they saw the enemy approaching, they suspected a military manœuvre, from which they supposed nothing could save them but immediate flight. Apprehensions of this kind might naturally be expected from citizen soldiers, lately taken from agricultural pursuits, who expected to lay aside the military character at the end of the current year, Washington, tremblingly alive to the state of his army, wrote to congress on the 6th day after the defeat on Long Island, as follows: "Our situation is truly distressing. The check our detachment lately sustained has dispirited too great a proportion of our troops, and filled their minds with apprehension and despair. The militia instead of calling forth their utmost efforts to a brave and manly opposition, in order to repair our losses are dismayed, intractable, and impatient to return. Great numbers of them have gone off; in some instances, almost by whole regiments, in many by half ones, and by companies at a time. This circumstance of itself, independent of others, when fronted by a well appointed enemy, superior in number to our whole collected force, would be sufficiently disagreeable; but when it is added, that their example has infected another part of the army; that their want of discipline and refusal of almost every kind of restraint and government, have rendered a like conduct but too common in the whole and have produced an entire disregard of that order and subordination which is necessary for an army, our condition is still more alarming, and with the deepest concern I am obliged to confess my want of confidence in the generality of the troops. All these circumstances fully confirm the opinion I ever entertained, and which I more than once in my letters took the liberty of mentioning to congress, that no dependence could be put in a militia, or other troops than those enlisted and embodied for a longer period than our regulations have hitherto prescribed. I am fully convinced that our liberties must of necessity be greatly hazarded, if not entirely lost, if their defence be left to any but a permanent army.

"Nor would the expense incident to the support of such a body of troops as would be competent to every exigency, far exceed that which is incurred by calling in daily succors and new enlistments, which, when effected are not attended with any good consequences. Men who have been free and subject to no control, cannot be reduced to order in an instant; and the privileges and exemptions they claim and will have, influence the conduct of others in such a manner, that the aid derived from them is nearly counterbalanced by the disorder, irregularity and confusion they occasion."

In 14 days after this serious remonstrance, congress resolved to raise 88 battalions to serve during the war. Under these circumstances, to wear away the campaign with as little loss as possible, so as to gain time to raise a permanent army against the next year, was to the Americans an object of the greatest importance.

Gen. Washington, after much deliberation, determined on a war of posts. Recent events confirmed him in the policy of defending his country by retreating. when he could no longer stand his ground without risking his army. He well knew that by adopting it he would subject himself to the imputation of wanting energy and decision; but with him the love of Sunday was paramount to all other considerations.

In conformity to these principles, the evacuation of New York was about this time resolved upon, whensoever it could no longer be maintained without risking the army. Arrangements were accordingly made for a temporary defence, and an ultimate retreat when necessity required. The British now in possession of Long Island, could at pleasure pass over to York Island or the main. Washington was apprehensive that they would land above him, cut off his retreat, and force him to a general action on York Island. He therefore moved his public stores to Dobbs' ferry, and stationed 12,000 men at the northern end of York Island. With the remainder he kept up the semblance of defending New York, though he had determined to abandon it, rather than risk his army for its preservation.

While Washington was making arrangements to save his troops and stores by evacuating and retreating, the British commander was prosecuting his favorite scheme of forcing the Americans to a general action, or breaking the communication between their posts. With this view he landed about 4000 men at Kipp's Bay, three miles above New York, under cover of five men of war. Works had been thrown up at this place, which were capable of being defended for some time, and troops were stationed in them for that purpose; but they fled with precipitation without waiting for the approach of the enemy. Two brigades were put in motion to support them. Gen. Washington rode to the scene of action, and to his great mortification met the whole party retreating. While he was exerting himself to rally them, on the appearance of a small corps of the enemy they again broke and ran off in disorder. Such dastardly conduct raised a tempest in the usually tranquil mind Gen. Washington. Having embarked in the American cause from the purest principles, he viewed with infinite concern this shameful behavior, as threatening ruin to his country. He recollected the many declarations of congress, of the army and of the inhabitants, preferring liberty to life, and death to dishonor, and contrasted them with their present scandalous flight. His soul was harrowed up with apprehensions that his country would be conquered, her army disgraced and her liberties destroyed. He anticipated in imagination, that the Americans would appear to posterity in the light of high sounding boasters, who blustered when danger was at a distance, but shrunk at the shadow of opposition. Extensive confiscations, and numerous attainders, presented themselves in full view to his agitated mind. He saw in imagination new formed states, with the means of defence in their hands, and the glorious prospects of liberty before them, leveled to the dust; and such constitutions imposed on them, as were likely to crush the vigor of the human mind; while the unsuccessful issue of the present struggle would for ages to come, deter posterity from the bold design of asserting their rights.

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A mother out in Idaho says: "When my boy fell down stairs I followed him with a bottle of your Haller's Pain Paralyzer." The emergency was at hand and she was prepared to effectually meet it. This peerless remedy should have a place in every family to combat all the aches, pains, bruises and for the dead certain cure of cramp colic in the stomach and bowels. A large bottle costs only 50c, and it is sold by Deyo & Grice druggist.

York finds it neccessary to levy an occupation tax.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

blocks for seating purposes.

When a young man in di
sinks, he then begins to try and
how he will find a good side trac
not be obliged to walk up
rack.

The Penny Creek Sunday sc
progressing rapidly on the road
cess. Why? Because they
list of officers and teachers t
capable of executing their res
duties.. Pr

Otto,

Otto and vicinity have been
with a good rain. There was
erable wind with it, and did
damage. Uncle Dick Payne's
ary was turned over. The
seems to be after Uncle Dic
year. The wind generally come
its source, but it changed ov
time.

Church was well attended la
day at Catherton.

Everybody smiling. The rai

Most of the people are
corn around here yet, and so
harvesting.

John Peterson has bought
header; having sold his interes
old one to Mr. Bergman.

Allen Cooper is plowing up
piece of wheat, and is going to
in corn; he will have late r
ears.

Mrs. S. P. Cather has been
sick list lately.

N. E. Harvey is putting up
dition to his "mansion" as he t
Nebraska brick. F. E. Payne
A. Cooper are doing the fram

Mrs. Wilson and her d
Daisy were callers at M. E. (
on Saturday.

The ghost of last week has
to be F. E. Payne. He has
or something similar over h
sewed to his hat in order to k
getting sunburnt. Who wou
thought it?

If this finds its way into th
instead of the waste basket t
be more to follow.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. —Latest United States Government Food Report.

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Residents of territory reached by Burlington Route lines, will do well to note the following: On July 5th, 6th and 7th round trip tickets to Ashbury Park, N. J., will be on sale at the one-fare rate, plus two dollars. On July 8th, 9th and 10th round trip tickets to Cleveland, Ohio, will be on sale at the one-way rate. On July 16 and 17th round trip tickets to Toronto Canada, will be on sale at the one-way rate.

These substantial reductions from regular tariff are made on account of the National Educational Association's convention, and the annual meetings of the Christian Endeavor societies, and the Baptist Young Peoples' Union, respectively, for all of which the Burlington Route has been made the official line. Special trains arranged with a view to the comfort and convenience of delegates and their friends, will be run. No one who is planning an eastern trip this summer can afford to let these opportunities slip by. Tickets and full information upon application to local B & M R R Agent, or to J Francis, G P & T A., Omaha, Neb.

Cable from Queen Lil.

Dear Gresham:—One more boon I crave
I trust in your affection
'Tis not to murder Dole, the Knave
Or put down insurrection;
'Tis not my crown, but me to save,
I write in deep dejection,
And so a package I must have
Of Park's Tea for my complexion.

Gresham's Answer to Queen Lil.

When I received your Cablegram
I thought I sure would faint
For though I often use Parks' Tea
'Tis not for your complaint.
I feared that Mrs. G. would think
Wrong about our connection
'Till on her dresser there I saw
Parks' Tea for her complexion.

Sold by C. L. Cotting.

Don't try to express live ideas in dead languages.