odd moments, as *Cherubino* in Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro," notably in the "Voi che sapete," which she sang charmingly. During her absence she has studied a number of new parts, and she has acquired an experience the results of which are now evident in her work. Her style is broader. she sings with more feeling and expression, and her action is more dramatic than of old. Unfortunately, her voice has not kept pace with her improvement in other respects. Two years ago it was full and fresh, and though in no wise remarkable for extent or brilliancy, it had an entirely agreeable quality. Last night it sounded dry and worn, the sympathetic quality was all gone out of it, and in high passages, where it was forced, there was a wiry edge which was positively painful. It may be that the effects of her recent sea voyage or a transient cold, are responsible for this. It is certainly to be hoped that they are, for she is not one of those great singers, like Ronconi or Mario, whose art is so perfect that it can cause one to forget their lack of voice. Miss Hauk's impersonation of *Elsa* last evening was correct, but conventional. It had no great moments, but it was acceptable because of the care and conscientiousness with which she sang and acted. In short, it was such work as one might expect from a "useful" singer, but certainly not that of a great artist.

Mlle. Kalas, the *Ortrud*, has a good, serviceable mezzo soprano voice, not very full in the lower register, but clear and penetrating in the upper. She seems to have been taught in the French school, and has the vibrato which is characteristic of that style, but she sings like an artist, and will no doubt prove a useful member of the company. Campanini, who is in superb voice, was unusually good in the title role. His singing was free from the exaggeration which used so often to mar his work last year, and he sang with force and tenderness. In the duet in the third act he was especially fine. Galassi was perfectly satisfactory as *Telramund*, though the part is not one of his best. The chorus left much to be desired, but the orchestra was efficient in the main.

MADAME ADELINA PATTI.

On Saturday next Madame Adelina Patti will sail from Liverpool for this country. The company which comes with her includes Mlle. Augusta Hohenschild, contralto; Nicolini, tenor; Salvati, baritone (from La Scala); Levilly, baritone; Pinto, bass; Mlle. Castellan, violinist; Gorno, pianist. Madame Patti has been absent from this country since 1859.

LAST NIGHT'S EVENTS

Edwin Booth acted *King Lear*.....Friedrich Hasse appeared at the Germania Theatre as *Narcisse*.....The regular season of Italian Opera began, at the Academy, with "Lohengrin".....Messrs. Robson and Crane appeared at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in "Our Bachelors".....The "Strategists" was revived at Haverly's Theatre, and Mr. J. B. Polk appeared.....The Grand Central Theatre, in Forty-second-st., was opened by Messrs. Alf. Burnett and Fred. Whittaker.....Mr. and Mrs. George S. Knight appeared at the Windsor Theatre, in the Bowery, in Mr. Bronson Howard's "Baron Rudolph".....John T. Raymond came out at the Grand Opera House, as *Fresh, the American*.....Marie Geistinger acted at the Thalia Theatre, in "Boccaccio".....Lawrence Barrett began an engagement in Boston.—Alice Harrison also appeared in that city.....New features of an attractive kind were introduced by the San Francisco Minstrels.

THE WALL-PAPER COMPETITION.

Some months ago Messrs. Warren & Fuller, manufacturers of wall-paper in this city, offered very liberal prizes for the best designs for wall-paper, and the result of the competition thus brought about is now to be seen at the gallery of Mr. R. E. Moore (Kurtz Building), Madison Square, where the designs submitted are hung up for the public inspection.

The public that comes to inspect will no doubt be surprised to find so few designs awaiting their approval or disapproval. It was certainly to have been expected that the liberal offers of Messrs. Warren & Fuller would have drawn forth more and more interesting designs from artists and from professional workers. But as it is, hardly enough designs have been received to make a respectable show upon the walls, and the general character of the designs is such as to make the awarding the prizes a matter of very little difficulty.

Not a few of the designs are the productions of professional workmen, and have the merits and defects which we should expect to find in the work of persons accustomed to please, or to try to please, the tastes of the general public. Most of the workmen employed in our large paper-hanging manufactories are Englishmen, Frenchmen or Germans who have been regularly trained in all the processes, and who have been through a long schooling in watching the changes of the public taste and the vagaries of fashion. They enter a competition like this with the great advantage of knowing what is "practical" and what is not; what can be "carried out," and what would be impossible to execute, or so costly as to put its execution out of the question. Their drawings here exhibited have this merit, if they have few others, that they look exactly as the wall-paper made from them would look; the methods of drawing and of laying on the color are exactly those that will appear to have been followed if any one of them shall be accepted and placed in the hands of the workmen.

This is the advantage, or one of the advantages, enjoyed by the professional designer in entering such a competition as this; the disadvantage he is under is, that he cannot escape easily from the conventional ideas in which he has been trained, and he is too much persuaded that if all the rules have been carried out his design is therefore a good one. He forgets that the purpose of such a competition as this is not to repeat the old, but to suggest at least something new, and it might easily happen that the winner of the prize should prove to be some one who had not the least notion how wall-papers are made, nor the least skill in making his drawing look like a manufactured article. In short, what is wanted is ideas, and it is not strange if we find few ideas in the designs that come from the work-shops. For, in the work-shops, independent ideas are not apt to flourish; they are killed by routine and by the influence of "sound decorative principles."

Take the design hung on the south wall near the middle and marked "Perseverance." The author has taken great pains with his work, and thinks so well of it that he accompanies it with a large printed circular in the form of a letter to Messrs. Warren & Fuller, describing his design in detail, proving its absolute practicability, and defending its decorative character. It is a rather remarkable performance in its way, and it is impossible not to have a certain respect for a person who goes so thoroughly to work—first to make a design and then to fight for it.

The design is, like all the rest, divided into the three conventional parts, the base or dado, the wall proper, and frieze. The character of the whole pretends to be Japanese, and is so to the extent of nearly everything in it being taken almost directly from well-known Japanese models. This the author defends in a series of five propositions, of which the last is the most remarkable, since what could be more surprising than to hear a professional designer of wall-papers say that he was greatly influenced in his selection of the Japanesque as a model by his belief that a decoration in this style would prove a novelty! We can tell this competitor what would be a novelty. It would be a novelty to see a design for a wall-paper that should be absolutely free from all suspicion of the Japanesque. As for a Japanesque design being a novelty, one must have been shut up in Patagonia or in Canada to have thought it possible.

However, here is before us the design of "Perseverance," and we find it no more satisfactory after reading his analysis of it than we did before we were enlightened as to the mystic meaning of its component parts. We are told that the wall portion, or the "filling," as it seems this part is technically called, is composed of the fir tree, and that as the author has never seen an example of the fir tree used in Japanese decoration accompanied by the fir *cone*, he has availed himself of this beautiful feature of the tree "in such a way as Japanese artists would treat it, etc." Now, we would point out that the masses of foliage represented in this design as being portions of the foliage of a single tree, are copied, or borrowed, from Japanese designs, in which they always represent—so far as our observation extends—entire, but *dwarf* trees, and that of course to represent the cones upon a forest of dwarf trees would be to violate probability in a way in which the Japs rarely, if ever, choose to violate it. We have often seen the pine cones painted, and very beautifully and accurately painted, by the Japs in designs representing branches of the pine; but that is a different matter. Besides, if this were a Japanese drawing the bunches of pine needles would not look like opened paper fans; instead of being thus conventionalized out of all resemblance to nature, they would vividly recall nature, and the pine cones, moreover, would be in some proportion in size to the needle bunches themselves.

The truth is, the design about which the self-satisfied author makes such a to-do, and which he is not content to leave to the unassisted judgment of his judges, is throughout utterly mechanical, hard and commonplace. The storks, inspired not by nature, for the author evidently has never seen a stork, but copied each and all from Japanese pictures, are stiff and lifeless and injure a dado which, without them, would have some merit. But the whole design shows how great a failure is possible where a designer has allowed himself to think too much of what must be "the true principles of decoration" and has forgotten that fancy taste, and imagination are the makers of their own laws.

To our thinking, the best hope in this competition is found in designs like those marked "Vinna Tappa" and "Sub Rosa," though of the two bearing this latter motto the one at the left hand, consisting of a wall of white lilies, is so much the better as to make us wonder how the same designer can be the author of the other.

The designs signed "Vinna Tappa" show a real feeling for decorative effect, knowledge of material, and a sense of proportion with a good sense of color. In one, the "wall" is covered with a silver net-work on a ground of green-blue, in which the hues are very skilfully varied. The dado carries out the suggestion of the sea given by the wall somewhat more definitely with sea-weeds and fish, and the border at the bottom of the dado is composed of shells of one sort only, the simple curves of which are treated with much boldness. The frieze is composed of the same shells, with the sea-anemone. As described this reads a little too much like naturalism to be good decoration, but except in the dado, where the fish and the sea-weed are but little conventionalized, the treatment of all the objects is, we think, very happy. Next to this is a design of the same author, in which honey-bees, the honey-comb and bee-hives are made to play their part, but here, though the drawing is very clever, and the ingenuity in arrangement quite distinctive, we feel that realism is carried a little too far. The design "Sub Rosa" is a design in somewhat the same spirit as those of "Vinna Tappa," but less fanciful. It would be a very pretty paper for a summer drawing-room in a country house.

There are several designs here in which the parts are better than the whole. The "walls" in "Spes" and "Nightingale" are poor, while the dado and frieze in each are unsatisfactory. The same may be said of "B, wall-paper must be wall-paper, not a picture," a motto which says very dogmatically something that may be true or not, as circumstances lead us.

As for the designs that are purely comic—one composed, will the reader believe us! of nothing but open scissors!—another with a frieze of monkeys throwing down rose leaves which run like streams of clotted blood across the "wall" and are caught by a dado or more monkeys!—another with a skirting of rough rocks supporting a dado of smooth brick work, and a rough-cast "wall" above, with a frieze of sky in which owls and bats are sporting, the wall spotted over with buttercup plants, and the dado supporting an ivy-geranium!—lastly, a design in several panels covered over with the stiffest possible scenes from the life of that stiffest of people, the old Assyrians!

There are four large designs here of the same hand—two signed "Ohne Hast, ohne Rast" and two "Help yourself and the gods will help you," in which great patience has met great ignorance, and with the usual desperate results. In these large sheets of paper not the first glimmer of a sense of beauty or proportion of form or color, and of course no sense at all of what "decoration" means or what it is good for.

But, though the exhibition does not contain much of actual performance, there is some promise, and we are sure that we have here the beginning of a movement that must in no long time produce good fruit. We congratulate Messrs. Warren & Fuller on even so much success as has been gained in this first effort to encourage the arts of design here at home, and we hope they may find their profit in continuing their good work until it shall be no longer necessary to look abroad for our wall papers.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

Synopsis for the past 24 hours.

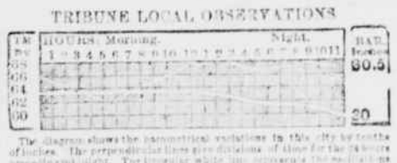
WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1 a. m.—The barometer is lowest in the St. Lawrence Valley and highest in the Missouri Valley. The temperature has risen slightly in New-England, the Middle and South Atlantic States, and from 2° to 12° in the Lower Lake region. It has fallen from 16° to 14° in the Upper Lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. Rain has fallen since last report in New-England, the South Atlantic States, the Lake region and the Ohio Valley. In New-England and the Middle and South Atlantic States the winds are southerly; in the Ohio Valley and Lower Lake region they are westerly, and northwesterly in the Upper Lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys.

Indications for to-day.

For New-England, partly cloudy weather and rain, southwesterly winds, falling followed by rising barometer, higher temperature.

For the Middle Atlantic States, fair weather, except rain in the northern portion, southwesterly veering to westerly winds, stationary or lower barometer and temperature.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS



The diagram shows the barometrical variations in this city in tenths of inches. The perpendicular lines are divisions of time for the hours prevailing midnight. The irregular white line represents the oscillations of the mercury during those hours. The figures at the right represent the barometer readings in inches, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, 218 Broadway.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Oct. 18, 1 a. m.—The barometer was stationary yesterday till noon, when the mercury began to descend, and the downward movement continued till midnight. Partly cloudy weather, marked by a few showers, prevailed during the day. The temperature ranged between 62° and 69°, the average (66¾) being 9½° higher than on the corresponding day in last year, and 3½° lower than on Sunday.

Cloudy or partly cloudy weather, with chances of rain, may be expected to-day in this city and vicinity.

LET THE PEOPLE SAVE NIAGARA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I am glad to see the subject of redeeming Niagara agitated once more, and hope you will keep dinning it into the ears of the slow-going powers that be until they accede to the popular demand for enclosing this sublime phenomenon of nature in an international park, sacred to the people, and not to be invaded by the money-getter. But as this is rather a matter for hope than for belief, I would suggest that the million dollars which your correspondent states would be sufficient to secure the park to the people be raised by the people. Though well aware that recent emergencies have drained the public purse for the time being, I yet have strong faith in the feasibility of this scheme. At present it costs a visitor to Niagara about $10 in fees if he goes to the principal points of interest. Would not many visitors be willing to drop a dollar or so in some safely protected receptacle near the Falls, for the ultimate abolition of all these harassing fines and tolls? Would not the railroad companies, which find—or rather, used to find—the Falls a source of large passenger revenues, contribute generously toward restoring the attractions of the place? They would only be consulting their own interests by so doing. Would not the very hotels and shops of which we now complain sell out cheaply when they see how much they have done toward unpopularizing Niagara, and how much more business they might do at a respectable distance from the river, if travel thither were made popular once more? It is an almost hopeless task to get through the head of the average New York politician and legislator any comprehension of the beautiful or of the nullness of an alliance between nature and vulgarest artifice. Equally difficult is it to make most of the residents about Niagara regard it as anything less than a splendid water power going to waste. Hence the establishment of the international park should be taken up by the people. If they snow enough earnestness about it the politicians who have the control of our interests and of part of our money may deem it advisable to become cognizant of the popular demand—" officially." TRAMP.

Brooklyn, Oct. 17, 1881.

THE NEWARK OPERA HOUSE TROUBLE.

The proprietor of the Grand Opera House at Newark, where an operatic performance was given on Sunday evening by the Thalia Theatre Company, of this city, says that the building will not be opened again for Sunday performances. Mr. Amberg, the manager of the Thalia Company, engaged the theatre for four Sunday evenings, but the proprietor of the building will cancel the agreement. It was reported yesterday that the Grand Jury would be asked to prohibit Sunday entertainments. Chief of Police Meldrum says that Mayor Fiedler told him on Friday not to interfere with the Thalia Company, and to refer all complainants about the proposed performance to him. In reply the Mayor says that he merely told the Chief that it would be better to wait and see what the performance would be before doing anything toward stopping it.

DEATH OF WILLIAM KENDRICK.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Oct. 17.—William Kendrick, at one time General Superintendent of the Philadelphia and Reading Company's collieries, and one of the oldest coal operators of Schuylkill and Northumberland Counties, died at Shamokin this morning, from the effects of a paralytic stroke.

YORKTOWN'S CELEBRATION.

A MULTITUDE OF VISITORS.

ARRIVAL OF GOVERNOR CORNELL OF NEW-YORK, AND GOVERNOR FARNHAM, OF VERMONT—MILITIA REGIMENTS ALREADY ENCAMPED—THE PARADE ON THURSDAY—THE COMING OF PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

YORKTOWN, Va., Oct. 17.—The day at this place has been without event other than the arrivals of those who have come to participate in the centennial ceremonies, namely: Troops from New-Hampshire, to the number of 600; the veterans from the Soldiers' Home, at Hampton, Va., 400 strong; three batteries from Fort Monroe, with eight guns each; the the Ransom-Estey Guards from Vermont, consisting of 150 men; the Richmond Howitzers, and the Governors of New-York and Vermont. The Vermont escort to Governor Farnham was accompanied by the Burleigh Corps, from Whitehall, N. Y.

Governor Cornell, having arrived at 1:30 p. m., was taken to the camp.

The Centennial Association has offered a prize cup of $1,000 value, for the best drilled battalion, both in field manœuvring and camp life generally. President Arthur and the French visitors are expected to arrive to-morrow morning. They will be formally received in Lafayette Hall, a building erected for use during the celebration, by Governor Holliday, of Virginia, Governor Ludlow, of New-Jersey, accompanied by Adjutant-General Stryker, General Weston, Major-General Mott, Quartermaster-General Perrine, and United States Senator Sewell, are also expected in the morning. The Georgia battalion, which may arrive to-night, will bring with them two guns which were delivered to Washington at the surrender of Yorktown. At the camps to-day all the militia had dress parades, and the Government troops had a brigade guard mount. General de Russy, of the Regular Army, was officer of the guard to-day, and General Grubb, of New-Jersey, will be officer of the day to-morrow for the whole encampment, by order of General Hancock.

On Thursday, the 20th, the day set for the grand review by the President, the troops will be formed from right to left in the following order, being, so far as regards the State troops, that of the adoption of the constitution and admission into the Union of the several States represented: The brigade of United States regular troops, the United States Naval Brigade, the Veterans from the Home, the Georgia troops, the New-Jersey troops, the Delaware troops, the Pennsylvania troops, the Connecticut troops, the Massachusetts troops, the Maryland troops, the South Carolina troops, the New-Hampshire troops, the Virginia troops, the New-York troops, the North Carolina troops, the Rhode Island troops, the Vermont troops, the Kentucky troops, and the Michigan troops.

A dispatch from Boston says that Governor Long and party, with the first corps of Cadets as escort, left Boston at 7:45 this morning by a special train on the Boston and Albany Railroad on their way to Yorktown.

A dispatch from Charleston, S. C., says that the Washington Light Infantry and the German Fusiliers left Charleston this morning for this place. At Florence they will meet the special train with the rest of the Palmetto regiment, and expect to reach this place to-morrow morning.

The military to represent the State of Pennsylvania leave Philadelphia to-morrow on the steamer Galatea. The command will consist of a company from the 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 14th and 18th Regiments, and Company D, of the State Fencibles, all under command of Colonel P. N. Guthrie. Governor Hoyt and General Hartranft, attended by their respective staffs, will also leave on the Galatea.

The Delaware Militia, about 300 in number, started for this place this afternoon, accompanied by Governor Hall and staff.

The 1st Regiment of Connecticut left Hartford today for New-Haven, where they embarked on the steamer Charleston for this place, expecting to reach here Wednesday. The regiment numbered nearly 500 men. Governor Bigelow and staff and a few prominent men accompanied the regiment. After leaving Yorktown the regiment will visit Charleston, S. C.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—President Arthur, accompanied by Secretary Hunt and Postmaster-General James, left Washington this afternoon for Yorktown on the United States steamer Dispatch. Secretary Lincoln left this forenoon on the steamer Fish Hawk, accompanied by Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Isham, the former law partner of the Secretary, and Private Secretary Sweet. General Sherman and staff left the city in the afternoon on the steamer Speedwell. The steamer Excelsior, having on board the Congressional Committee of Senators and Representatives and a number of United States Senators, also left here this evening. Secretaries Windom and Kirkwood and Attorney General MacVeagh will not go to Yorktown.

Several large steamers from New-York and Baltimore also left the wharf in the course of the day, well filled with passengers and troops en route to Yorktown to attend the celebration.

MASSACHUSETTS VISITORS IN THIS CITY.

The 23d Regiment, Colonel J. N. Partridge commanding, turned out five hundred strong yesterday to escort Governor J. D. Long, of Massachusetts, with his staff and the Boston Cadets, across the city on their way to Yorktown. The regiment formed at its Armory in Brooklyn at 2 p. m. and marched to the foot of Broadway, where a boat was taken to Thirty-fourth-st. It then marched through Thirty-fourth-st., First-ave., Thirty-eighth-st., and Fifth-ave. to Forty-second-st. In Thirty-eighth-st. the regiment passed in review before Mayor Grace. At Forty-second-st. and Fifth-ave. the regiment awaited the arrival of the visitors, who reached this city at 3:45. The Boston Cadets formed in Forty-second-st. and, headed by Governor Long and his staff, marched to Fifth-ave., where they passed in review the 23d Regiment. The visitors were then escorted across the city, the line of march being as follows: Fifth-ave., Fourteenth-st., Broadway, and Cortlandt-st. to the Jersey City ferry. There were about 300 of the Boston Cadets in line.

A JOURNAL OF THE SIEGE

BY WASHINGTON'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

INCIDENTS OBSERVED AND RECORDED BY JONATHAN TRUMBULL, JR., FROM AUGUST 12, 1781, TO THE SURRENDER OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Jonathan Trumbull, jr., who was subsequently Governor of Connecticut—the second Governor Trumbull—succeeded Colonel Harrison as Private Secretary to General George Washington, and while acting in that capacity kept a journal, from which the subjoined extracts are taken. The letter of General Washington, making the tender of the position, was as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, New-Windsor, Ap. 1781.

SIR: Colonel Harrison, who has acted as my secretary since the beginning of 1776, has accepted an honorable and profitable civil appointment in the State of Maryland, and has gone to enjoy it. The circle of my acquaintance does not furnish a character that would be more pleasing to me as a successor to him than yours. I make you, therefore, the first offer of the refusal of the vacant office, and should be happy in your acceptance of it.

The pay is $100 per month, the rations that of a Lieut. Col. in the army, which, in fact, is additional, as the value thereof is received in money. No perquisites appertain to the office. The secretary lives as I do—is at little expense while he is in my family or when absent on my business, and is in the highest confidence and estimation from the nature of his office. I mention these things for your information, and shall be happy in a speedy and favorable answer, being with great esteem and regard, dear sir, your obedient, humble servant, GO. WASHINGTON.

The journal of the private secretary is taken up with affairs from August 12, 1781, to the close of the siege of Yorktown. It is as follows:

1781, Aug. 12.—Have permission from the General to visit the Governor or Mrs. Trumbull at Danbury—go there in company with Col. Sheiden.

13th to 18th.—At Danbury, which place I leave this day to return to camp at Phillipsburg. On my arrival I find the plan of operations for the campaign altered. The attack on New-York had, from its first contemplation, been deemed eventual and contingent, dependant upon the exertions of the States and the place of arrival of the French fleet. At this period, the general, finding by accounts from the fleet that their first appearance would be in Chesapeake Bay, that the preparations of the States for an attack on New-York were very tardy and remiss, took his resolution to abandon its first object and to meet and cooperate with the fleet in the Chesapeake, with a view to reduce the British army in Virginia under the command of Lieutenant-General, the Earl Cornwallis.

For this purpose it was determined to take a detachment of American troops—about 2,000—and the whole of the French, under the command of the Count Rochambeau, which, with those under the command of the Marquis de la Fayette, already in Virginia. The French troops which the fleet brought with them were supposed to be equal to the accomplishment of the object.

Aug. 19th.—The General with the aforementioned troops leaves the camp at Phillipsburg and commences his march.

20th.—The American troops arrive at King's ferry, where they begin to cross the North River with their baggage, stores, &c. At evening his Excellency, after superintending the crossing and seeing everything in good train, passes the river with his suite, goes to Col. Hays at the White House, and takes quarters.

21st.—At Col. Hays writing to the several States explaining our movements, &c. These letters not yet to be communicated. The General wants to cover his design as much and as long as possible, for which purpose all our views, talk and some preparations seem to look toward Staten Island and the Sandy Hook. Thirty boats built on the North River are mounted on carriages and ready to be taken into our line of march, with the ostensible design of making a descent on Staten Island, or to be used for other purposes in our attempts upon New-York. French ovens are building at Chatham, in Jersey, others ordered to be prepared at a place near the Hook, and forage contracted to be delivered to the French army immediately on their arrival at the latter place, where it is to be supposed batteries are to be erected for the security and aid of the fleet which is hourly expected. By all the manœuvres and the corresponding march of the troops our own army is as completely deceived as the enemy appeared afterwards to have been.

No movement perhaps was ever attended with more and more various conjectures—some of which are laughable enough; and not one, I believe, penetrated the real design.

This day the Americans are all passed the river, and the French troops arrive at the ferry.

Aug. 22d.—Still at Col. Hays. French army begin to pass over.

23d.—French troops, with their artillery, baggage, stores, crossing the river—a heavy train.

24th.—The General, with Count Rochambeau, visits West Point. French army all over.

25th.—Army marches, Americans for Springfield (New-Jersey), French for Whippany. General and family leave Col. Hays and make quarters at Ramapaugh.

26th.—Army marching. Gen'l. moves to Pompton, where he turns off to Chatham, which place he reaches at evening and takes quarters.

27th.—At Chatham. Write letters to Virginia and other Southern States, to Philadelphia, etc. P. M. ride to Springfield, where Gen. Lincoln with his troops is arriving.

28th.—Remain at Chatham. American troops halt at Springfield. The French at Whippany—large company to dine at headquarters. Army to move to morrow; Tilghman goes to Philadelphia.

29th.—Genl. and family leave Chatham, breakfast at Brunswick, proceed to Princeton, where we met Count Rochambeau and suite; dine together and proceed to Trenton, where we sleep.

30th.—Leave Trenton, breakfast at Bristol, arrive in Philadelphia about noon, alight at the city tavern amidst crowds of people and shouts of acclamations, all wondering at the design of this visit. We are quartered with Mr. Morris, financier, where we dine this day.

31st.—In Philadelphia, dine with the Minister of Finance; great company and great parade.

September 1st.—In Philadelphia writing letters, expecting troops, dine with President Reed [President of Congress].

2d.—No news from the fleet. Write letters to General Greene. American troops pass the city. Our designs begin to appear to be more vigorous.

3d.—French troops march through the city—much admired. Dine with the President of Congress. Tilghman leaves us to visit his friends on the eastern shore of Maryland, and to join us perhaps at head of Elk.

4th.—Preparing to leave the city. The General dines with the French Minister—family with Mrs. Morris. Nothing heard from the fleet—causes much anxiety and speculation. English fleet heard of steering southward.

5th.—Leave Philadelphia, ride about three miles below Chester, where we meet an express with news from Admiral de Grasse. Fleet arrived in the Chesapeake 29th ult. News strangely delayed, but very welcome. The General returns to Chester to rejoice with Count Rochambeau, who was coming down by water. We communicate the joy to Congress and Ministers; dine at Chester and reach Wilmington at evening.

6th.—Breakfast at Christians bridge, where our stores, boats, etc., are brought from Delaware by water through Christiana Creek. Debarked and carried by land across to the head of Elk, about twelve miles, where they are again embarked upon the river and transported down the Chesapeake. Genl. proceeds to the head of Elk, where the troops and great part of stores are arrived and beginning to embark. For want of water-craft obliges part of the troops to march by land to Baltimore, and even, eventually, as far as Annapolis. Many ox and horse teams are sent on by land. The Genl. expects to find little or no means of land transportation in Virginia, the many rivers and great abundance of water communication almost superseding the necessity of that convenience. At Elk we take quarters at the house of Captain Radolph.

7th.—At Elk forwarding troops, stores, artillery, etc., writing letters. Country through which we have passed much pleased with the prospect of our expedition.

8th.—Leave the head of Elk, cross the Susquehannah River for breakfast, arrive at Baltimore early p. m. Great joy in town, illumination, addresses, etc.

9th.—The Genl. with only Col. Humphrey leaves Baltimore very early, intending to reach his own house this day, about 60 miles—the rest of the family jog along easily—lodge at Bladensburgh.

10th.—Arrive at the great Potomac-cross to Alexandria, where we enter the *Dominion* about 12 o. c. Take a snatch at Alexandria and proceed to Mt. Vernon, where we find ourselves just as the family are at dinner. Count Rochambeau arrives at evening.

11th.—At Mount Vernon. Gen. Chasteleaux arrives with his aid. A numerous family now present. All accomodated. An elegant seat and situation. Great appearance of opulence and real exhibition of hospitality and primely entertainment.

12th.—At Mount Vernon.

13th.—At Mount Vernon. Leave Mount Vernon. Between Colchester and Dumfries meet letters giving an account of an action between the two fleets, and that the French were gone out from the bay in pursuit of the English—the result not known. Much agitated. Ride to Dumfries to dine. Lodge at Fredericksburgh, a town on the Rappahannock—pretty little place.

14th.—Proceed to Bowling Green. Lodge at Todd's Bridge. Rumors of the return of the French fleet with some advantage—relieves our fears.

15th.—Arrive at Williamsburgh—great joy among the troops and people—take quarters. Dine with Marquis St. Simon, who commands the troops arrived in the fleet—a very agreeable man.

16th.—The Genl reconnoitres. Dine with Marquis de la Fayette. Meditates a visit to the Admiral.

17th.—Preparing queries to Count De Grasse. Dine with Baron Steuben. To-morrow go to the fleet.

18th.—The Genl, Count Rochambeau, Genl. Chasteleux, Genl. Knox and Genl. Duportail, with aids, Col. Cobb and myself, in small boat in College Creek—pull down the creek and embark on board the the little ship Queen Charlotte, captured from the English on her voyage from Charlestown to England, with Lord Rawdon, Lt. Col. Doyle & lady, who are prisoners to the French Admiral. Find accommodations fitted up for his lordship, and great variety of stores to which we are introduced with great hospitality by the present possessor. Fine wind down the river James—pass several ships, and come to and wait the tide.

19th.—Fine wind; come early in the morning in view of the French fleet—a grand sight! 32 ships of the line in Lynn Haven Bay, just under the point of Cape Henry, about 60 miles from where we had first embarked. Get alongside the Admiral about 12 o'c—go on board. Received with great ceremony and military and naval parade, and most cordially welcomed. The Admiral, a remarkable man for size, appearance and plainness of address. Compliments over, business is proposed and some dispatches to great satisfaction; after which dinner is served, and then we view the ship and see her batteries and accommodations—a noble prospect—the world in miniature. After receiving the compliments of the officers of the fleet, who are almost all come on board the Admiral's ship—take our leave about sunset to return to our own little ship—saluted by the Admiral's guns and the manning of all the ships of the fleet, which from their yard-tops give us their several "fee de joies" or "Vive le Roi."

20th.—On board the Charlotte—very calm; made almost no way—begin to discry our little fleet from the Bay with our troops, a joyful sight. P. M.—The wind springs up. We move, get aground, obliged to lie all night—very impatient.

21st.—Still aground—leave the ship and go off in the ship's boat—soon see the ship getting off and following us. We go on board the Andromache (frigate for my lodgings). Get breakfast. The wind freshens, we are tossed in our boat, but not very comfortably—wet with the spray. Our little salt-water—up with sail—see one return to her, and the other coming up very hard and blowing almost and stormy; we are obliged to come to under the land and wait better weather. Seen a number of our small fleet—are visited by the officers and are informed of their situation—very favorable.

22d.—Storm and wind continue till morning. We weigh and beat up the river, come up with the Experiment and go on board to dine.

23d.—Early in the morning, wind ahead. We leave the ship, take our book, make along shore, and arrive at Williamsburg about noon. General Lincoln, with a number of the troops, arrived, and many stores, artillery, etc., in better condition and in less time than could have been expected. Happy circumstance! Dine with Marquis de la Fayette; Tilghman and Fitzhugh join us.

24th.—The troops continue to arrive. Many favorable circumstances. Prospects promising.

25th.—Troops come up, begin to encamp near Williamsburg.

26th.—Preparations making to move toward the enemy about twelve miles from us. Write General Green, etc.

27th.—Almost ready to move.

28th.—A most wonderful and very favorable coincidence of circumstances, having concentrated our various and extended preparations. The army commences to march from Williamsburg and approaches within about two miles of Yorktown. The enemy now approach and make some show of opposition from their cavalry, but on bringing up a few field pieces and giving a few shots they retire, and we take our quiet positions for the night. The Genl. and family keep in the field, without any other covering than the canopy of the heavens and too spreading branches of a small tree, which, from this circumstance, will probably be rendered venerable for a long time to come.

Previous to this movement the enemy's post at Glouester, on the opposite side of York River, had been invested by a body of militia under the command of General Weedon, the French legion of the Duke de Lauzun and also of French troops from the fleet, all under command of Brigadier-General de Choisy. By this approach of the main army and the lying of the French ships in the mouth of the river, the enemy are now completely invested except by water above the town, where they are yet open, and their boats are traversing up the river out of sight and distance. To close them in on this side, the General has proposed to the Admiral to run some ships above the town, and take their station there.

29th.—The American troops take their position in front of the enemy's works, extending from the left of Pigeon Quarter to Moore's mill on Wormley Creek, near the river. The French troops occupy the left of the Americans and extend to the river above the town. No opposition this day except a few shot from their extreme works and small firing from their yagers and our riflemen.

30th.—In the morning it is discovered that the enemy have concentrated all their exterior works and retired into their interior defences near the town. We immediately take possession of Pigeon Quarter and Hill, with the enemy's redoubts, and find ourselves very unexpectedly upon very advantageous ground, commanding their lines and works in near approach. Scarce a gun fired this day. At night our troops begin to throw up some works of defence and to take advantage of the enemy's evacuated labors. Col. Scammel being officer of the day and reconnoitering is unhappily made a prisoner and cruelly wounded.

Oct. 1st.—Our troops continue their works of defense, and employed in bringing from our landing the heavy artillery, stores, &c., which come on slowly for want of means of transportation. Our teams not arrived; the Genl's own wagons and those of the other officers are employed in this service. Small and ineffectual fire from the enemy.

2d.—Employed as yesterday. Our wagons very inadequate to the purpose. Firing from the enemy as yesterday. At night four Americans are killed by one random shot from the enemy.

3d.—Continue our operations as yesterday. Almost no fire from the enemy—a matter of speculation. The Genl. determined to return no fire upon the enemy till our batteries are all ready to play to some purpose.

4th.—Getting on cannon, stores, &c. It is as well as we can do with our means. Little firing from the enemy all day—till night our patrols, by order, approaching near the enemy's works, draw their fire of musquetry, spread an alarm and produce a continued fire of cannon through the night. One man killed.

5th.—Means of transportation increased by the arrival of ox-teams, &c. Proceed now with better dispatch. Park of artillery begins to look respectable and preparations for offensive measures ripen fast.

6th.—Continue our preparations. Deposits of Fascines, Gabions &c., formed. Little fire from the enemy who are remarkably quiet and inoffensive—differently accounted for. At night our line of circumvallation is begun, and trenches are opened at 600 yards distance; all this performed without discovery from the enemy, or an increased fire from the town. Random firing all night—no person hurt, and by morning the troops are completely covered and work in security. Very happy beginning of our operations. This day Col. Scammel died of his wounds at Williamsburg, having been sent out of the town on parole.

7th.—Works continued—batteries constructing—little annoyance; one man killed. A sally expected at night.

8th.—No molestation from the enemy last night—remarkably civil; fire as usual; one American killed, one wounded; one killed and four wounded in the French lines. Batteries completing and cannon getting into them, with mortars, howitzers &c., and begin to wear a threatening appearance.

8th.—One American and one French battery commence their fire at 4 o'cl. p. m., and are very heavy. Evening's fire as usual.

10th.—all our batteries open early this morning with a terrible roar—about 60 cannon and mortars are exceedingly well served, and judiciously thrown.—Do great execution. Continue till 10 o'clock and then slacken. The enemy's fire silenced and they driven from their guns which can make no opposition to ours. In the evening a heavy fire again from our batteries, with little return from the town. The Shannon, 44 gunship, took fire in the evening from a hot ball and burned to the water. An elegant appearance—though the loss is regretted. One transport is also lost. The Shannon being placed in such a situation as greatly to annoy the troops in Battery about the town, produced the resentment which was the cause of her unhappy fate.

11th.—Batteries continue to play—the enemy make little return. One ship was burned at night. Our second parallel is now within 400 yards of the town, in equal quiet as the first, and unobserved. No sally yet from the enemy. Their mode of defence is much admired. The opposition from his lordship is by no means equal to our expectations, considering his high character for bravery, military skill and activity.

12th.—The second parallel completed. Batteries are constructing for the removal of artillery nearer the town. Enemy begins to increase their fire, some small shells are thrown by them and we experience more annoyance—and if no more effectual annoyance is experienced the town must soon be too hot for his lordship and his troops. Some loss this day.

13th.—Batteries are completing. Fire from the enemy more annoying and occasions considerable loss. Defences expected to be more vigorous.

14th.—Two redoubts of the enemy on their left being much in our way and appearing to be practicable to our assaults, and their situation if gained being likely to be very advantageous to our operations, an attempt is resolved upon and preparations are made for their attack. At evening an alarm is spread on the opposite side of the enemy by a sham attack on that quarter, to divert the attention of the enemy, while a real assault is made by two divisions of troops on the two redoubts, which are almost instantly carried with great bravery and resolution, and with very little loss on our side. Some of the enemy (73) are prisoners, some killed and some run away—among the latter their chief commander, a Col. McPherson. A noble acquisition which uncovers all the left flank of the enemy, and especially their works, to be taken in reverse.

15th.—Batteries and works completing, and our second parallel extended to take in the two redoubts we had acquired, which is completed, and the enemy's own labors are added to ours. At night the enemy make a small and ineffectual sortie—little loss to us—some given to the enemy, who are soon repulsed with precipitation. This is their first attempt, and gave but little fear or apprehension from this specimen of their bravery.

16th.—Our newly acquired redoubt with other batteries preparing for like cannon now removing and placing in them, and every preparation for a serious and terrible fire to-morrow from increased numbers of batteries and artillery, in much nearer approach than hitherto.

17th.—Expect to begin our new rear of cannon, mortars, &c., but are prevented by the appearance of a flag from his lordship, which bears a letter proposing a cessation of hostilities, and a conference of commissioners to consider on terms for the surrender of the Posts of York and Gloucester. This produces a correspondence the more honorable to our Genl. as it was the first message or letter that had ever passed between the two commanders, and was begun on the part of the British hero. The correspondence and articles of capitulation will speak the rest.

18th.—Correspondence kept open;—Commissioners preparing articles.

19th.—All matters being settled, the capitulation is this day signed and the troops march out, etc. This day Lord