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Washington In War.

Military Deeds that Prove His Breadth and Genius- He Never Lost an Army.

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Washington the soldier was entirely another being from Washington the patrician, whose noble manners and lofty purpose drew out the reverence of the American people. He was the gentleman in camp and on horseback, of course, but the gentleman with the native nonsense taken out of him by contact with the rough side of life. Like one of the modern blue bloods translated from Oxford or Harvard to the wild scenes of the plains, he had learned before called to the high command to respect men for manhood alone, for physical strength and courage, for loyalty and endurance. Braddock despised the Virginia provincials whom Washington, then a young staff officer, proposed to throw around the ambushed army at Monongahela for a defense. But Washington knew his men and knew the value of bush fighting in that border warfare. He saved the haughty English from total massacre. So, later, the British officers despised the ragged and unmilitary rebels who dared stand before the trained battalions of Europe. Washington had served with British officers and had learned to estimate the prowess of British troops. His faith in the ultimate triumph of the rebels was practical, not sentimental. He won the fight by hard work, not by luck, nor yet by the favor of the gods.

When Virginia was discussing what she should do to assist Boston in her fight with the British, Colonel Washington said, "If need be, I will raise 1,000 men, subsist them at my own expense and march them to the relief of Boston." He had in mind the mountaineers and hunters of the Virginia borders, whom he knew and who knew him. When Patrick Henry uttered before the continental congress the burning appeal ending with the words, "Give me liberty or give me death," Wasington stood calmly by, dressed in his uniform as colonel, with his sword buckled on ready to march at the word.

It was a bold hand that the Virginia colonel put to the task of making soldiers out of militia and minutemen. The troops at Cambridge were chiefly New Englanders, who were rebels against all authority as smacking of kingly rule. He gave them to understand that the war was not to be simply a holiday of thrashing the hated redcoats, but a long struggle, where patriotism and loyalty must be tried in the fire. Incompetent and hishonest officers were cashiered, although they had been elected by the men. His firmness and habit of order drew the admiration of the best element, and he found such New Englanders as Stark, the Green mountain ranger; Putnam, the Connecticut farmer and Greene, the studious Rhode Island mechanic, ready to stand by every act for the discipline of the army.

Washington's first campaign, the siege of Boston, was attended with all manner of difficulties. He had to create a navy to cope with British ships, to satisfy the stay at home counselors of the colonies, who, like most stay at homes, were full of fight, and more than once found his plans thwarted by a council of his chief officers upon whom he depended to lead in attacks. Meanwhile the commander was busy with grand strategy. He sent Arnold and Montgomery to Canada, a brilliant move, but one that came to disaster through the untimely death of Montgomery and the wounding of Arnold. At the end of six months, three of them winter months at that, from the time he had an army fit for action Boston was clear of the British for good.

After Boston the points of importance were Philadelphia and New York, both more exposed to naval attacks than Boston, the cradle of the rebellion. The colonies had next to no navy, and Washington entered upon a defensive warfare to keep the British on the coast and prolong the struggle until the enemy was worn out or outside help should come. Bringing the army to New York, Washington yielded nothing without a fight, but at the same time saved his strength for better purposes than the attempt to defend untenable ground. New York was bound to fall to the British, but he saw to it that it was not made a base for operations in the Hudson river valley, which would cut the colonies in two. He fought some lively battles, or skirmishes rather, which raised the hopes of his soldiers and of the colonial people. The rebels could stand before the redcoats one to five and give a good account of themselves. West Point was made a bulwark against British advance up the Hudson.

So far Washington had clung to the defensive in his new field. Next he entered upon a double line of strategy—to hold on to New England while keeping the British from controlling New Jersey and the Delaware river as a new base for cutting the colonies in two. With but 3,000 poorly clad and half starved troops he took position in Pennsylvania beyond the Delaware, in December, 1776. Gen. Charles Lee, the second in command, had a larger army in the field, but refused to co-operate with Washington. Congress abandoned Philadelphia and appointed Washington dictator. Lee was captured while sleeping far outside his lines, and these events raised Washington upon a pedestal in the eyes of the soldiers and the people. The military power of the Revolution centered in him. There soon followed the brilliant stroke at Trenton and Princeton. In these affairs he took the greatest chances, and both were nearly lost by the failures of his combinations, the most delicate plans in war. But Washington came out of them victorious by the display of the highest courage. His tactics at Trenton and Princeton, as well as at the Brandywine and Germantown in the same field, are open to criticism, but in each case the situation called for action and Washington was forced to risk much upon the fidelity and ability of his generals. The net result of the Trenton and Princeton campaign was to free New Jersey of the British, except the northeast corner, and save Philadelphia for a time.

Washington settled down for the winter at Morristown with only 1,000 long service troops, but when spring opened in 1777 he had an army of 7,000 under able generals. The British divided the attention of the revolutionists by moving on Philadelphia from the Chesapeake bay and from Canada down Lake Champlain toward Albany. For defense of the North Washington sent Daniel Morgan and his Virginia riflemen to Albany and appealed to the New York and New England patriots to arise and meet the invader. With his own army he kept Howe occupied around Philadelphia, although he lost the battle of Brandywine and Germantown. After the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga he asked for the continental troops serving with the army there under Gates to come to his aid in securing the forts on the Delaware, and thus cut Howe off from direct communications with the sea. They were not sent, and the Delaware line was lost. Washington went into camp at Valley Forge. He had been the victim of base conspiracy to undermine his power, but kept up his own spirit and that of his men during that trying time by looking for aid from France. Lafayette had joined him at Philadelphia, and during the winter the treaty of alliance was signed.

Early in the spring General Howe resigned the British command at Philadelphia, and his successor, Clinton, evacuated the city, taking the army to New York. Seeing a chance to cripple the British on the march, Washington planned an attack at Monmouth and was robbed of a brilliant victory by the treachery of Charles Lee, who had returned from captivity to his command. In that battle Washington displayed again the qualities of a fighting general. Like Napoleon, he dashed to the front to cheer on and direct his men. At the same time he did not give way to battle frenzy, although he lost his temper over ich contemptible conduct of Lee. Lafayette proved a hero, boy that he was.

While the alliance with France came in good time to cheer on the revolutionists, it increased the difficulties of the commander in chief. Without the French navy there was little hope of success, but the French admirals had their own views of the plan of action. Furthermore, the revolutionists expected too much of the French, and another task was laid upon Washington's shoulders—to keep his people to their work. Besides planning campaigns he was forced to do the work of a national leaded, a leader bearing upon his sword the late of the country. The campaign undertaken by the French were failures, and the British gained territory on the coast. Finally Washington asked Lafayette to go to France and secure a fleet and an army which should be under his own direction. It arrived at Newport in the summer of 1780, and while Washington was there conferring with the French leaders Arnold plotted the base treason which was to give his commander another cruel blow. He had trusted the brilliant soldier of Quebec and Saratoga and given him that opportunity to betray the citadel of the Hudson Valley.

But the nerve of the warrior leader was not to be shaken now that the hour had come for a decisive blow. The troops of Rochambeau united with the continental forces gave him for the first time in the war an army. The fleet also gave the needed sea power to attack where the British were strongest, along the coast. The main British army was in the south under Cornwallis. Washington sent Greene to the South with orders not to fight for positions, but to draw Cornwallis northward. Morgan was also in the South with his Virginians. But these brilliant soldiers, the mountaineer and the blacksmith, had been driven from the service by the ingratitude of congress, but Washington's appeal caused them to buckle on their swords for the last cast. Lafayette was sent to Virginia with an army, and after many a useless chase Cornwallis retired to the seaboard at Yorktown.

Washington left strong garrisons on the Hudson, and with about 7,000 soldiers threatened to attack New York. He hovered within striking distance, gradually moving southawrd, and reaching New Brunswick made a forced march to the head of the Chesapeake. By water the army was transported to the York, and with the aid of the French fleet and the troops on shipboard the allies laid siege to Yorktown. They outnumbered the British, and reenforcements for Cornwallis were cut off by the French ships. Yorktown fell, a triumph of strategy. Washington struck the enemy where he was weak with the most men, but it was only the most skillful planning that he caught his enemy in position favorable for the blow.

The result showed Washington's genius in holding on to New Jersey and while risking all to keep the enemy near the seaboard preserving an open road between the Hudson and the South. He was always within reach of the Hudson and of Maryland and Virgina. His army at its best was never the equal of the British in numbers had they been brought into action. Often they had 20,000 to 30,000 in New York, while Washington stood ward outside with less than 5,000.

To compare Washington with the great generals of modern times would be unjust to him. He hadn't the army for great battles. He waged a long and tedious warfare for national existence, and although rarely victorious he was never driven to the wall. He was a pioneer soldier, leading motley and temporary bands of pioneers against an old and strong military power.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

A nation pauses in the strenuous speed
That caught the current from a startled sky,
And taught the dewdrop o'er the earth to fly;
She lingers not to place her laurel meed
On brow of him who bid the empires read
Far-winging words; she turns where one doth lie
Anear the blue Potomac gliding by,—
Strong helper in her hour of direst need.

There by the crypt in hallowed Vernon's shade
She drops a tear upon the glorious grave
Of him all people name her chiefest son;
Her marts are closed, and pleading prayers are made
That God may guard, and by His favor save
The land of hope—the land of Washington!

WM. THORNTON WHITSETT.

UNITED STATES.

Shame yer eyes—blame yer eyes!
You've got ter git down an' apologize;
We can't stand this—we won't stand that!
Git up in meetin' an' lift yer hat,
An' say you're sorry, or—by the jinks,
I'll take yer country out o' the kinks!
Shame yer eyes—blame yer eyes!
You're got ter git down an' apologize;

SPAIN.

No, sirree—no, sirree!
You won't git anything out o' me!
Go ter sleep an' shet yer eyes—
Fer I'll never—I'll never apologize!
You'll have to put up with this and that—
For it isn't to you that I'll raise my hat!
Shame yer eyes—blame yer eyes,
I'll never git down and apologize!

UNITED STATES.

Well, no matter! I've bills to pay,
An' I can't be foolin' with you all day!
If you really won't apologize
You kin go to the devil, an'—blame yer eyes! —F. L. STANTON.

HE FELL DEAD.

(Albany Argus.)

"Speaking of passes," said an old legislator, "I recall once, when all of us were given an annual pass and our demands for passes for relatives were honored, how a member made the most of the privilege. He wrote a short note to the Central Albany agent, demanding a pass for himself, wife and two children over all lines from Albany to Los Angeles, Cal. Not receiving the passes as soon as he expected them, he wrote another letter declaring that he wanted those passes at once and no fooling about it as he wished to use them now, not six months hence. For some reason his demand was honored and he received the passes. Was he astonished or grateful? Not a bit. He held them for a week and then sent them back with a note which read: 'Have these passes indorsed good for berths and meals.' The Albany agent duly transmitted the communication to President Depew's private secretary. The member waited for a while and then he went for the Albany agent, who could only answer that he had duly dispatched the the passes to headquarters. Another wait and then another wrathful demand from the new member for his passes. The Albany agent, to rid himself of the annoyance, sent a letter to headquarters detailing the new member's persistent demands. He received a reply, which he duly turned over to his tormenter. It read: 'The man who opened that——letter and read it fell dead, and no one can be induced to pick it up to see what it contains.'"

One of the English bishops is said to have complained to Mr. Gladstone that the nature of the Shark was not clearly defined. "But the Snark, you know, was a Boojum," explained the statesman. "Yes, of course," persisted the bishop; "but what is a Boojum?" At that Mr. Gladstone observed that no man who had the least question of the character of a Boojum ought to be a bishop.

Society of the Cincinnati

Major Charles L. Davis, U. S. A., Secretary, of Asheville, Gives a Sketch of This Patriotic Order.

It was at that critical period in the history of our country, intervening between the cessation of hostilities, as the colonies emerged from the revolution, and the founding of a new government, that the Society of the Cincinnati had its birth, in the cantonment of the American army about Newburg on the Hudson. The approach of peace had quickened the fears of the army lest peace should be made a pretext, when it came, to disperse them before their just demands should be satisfied by a government under the articles of Confederation, which they were learning to despise for its weakness. Its commander-in-chief, Washington, felt deeply that the army, after all it had suffered and achieved, should be left penniless and turned adrift without reward or hope for the future and, so far as his power and influence extended, he employed his abilities to secure ample justice to it. Murmurings could not be suppressed however and it was rumored, in Philadelphia, that the army had secretly determined not to lay down its arms until due provision and a satisfactory prospect should be afforded on the subject of their pay for, after eight years of faithful service, in which some of the officers had sacrificed all their means in the cause of liberty, many of them had naught confronting them, but the doors of a debtor's prison and their pittance of pay was many months in arrears. In March, 1783, this discontent assumed form in an address, generally attributed to a General officer, which was circulated through the camp, inviting a meeting of the officers to seek redress by the use of their powers as an armed body. Washington showed his tact on this occasion by assuming control of the movement and, summoning the officers, he administered such a rebuke to them, that, left to themselves, upon his retiring from the assemblage, they

"Resolved, unanimously, that, at the commencement of the present war the officers of the American army engaged in the service of their country from the purest love and attachment to the rights and liberties of human nature, which motives still exist in the highest degree; and that no circumstances of distress or danger shall induce a conduct that may tend to sully the reputation and glory which they have acquired at the price of their blood and eight years of faithful service."

About this juncture the Society of the Cincinnati sprung into existence. Who first conceived the idea is a matter of some uncertainty but its origin is generally conceded to Gen. Henry Knox As early as 1776, at a meeting, in New York, of Washington, Lee and Knox, the latter is recorded to have remarked that he "should wish for some ribbon, to wear in his hat or button hole, to be transmitted to his decendants as a badge or proof that he had fought in defense of the liberties of the colonies." It is said too that Washington, being present at a service in Christ church, Philadelphia, on December 28, 1778, was alluded to by Rev. Dr. William Smith, in a sermon on that occasion, as the Cincinnatus of America, drawing a historical parallel between Washington and his Roman predecessor which may have suggested the name and title of the Society when it assumed form. It was probably, however, the joint conception of Maj. General, the Baron, von Steuben and Maj. General Henry Knox, but to Knox must be attributed the principal share in the matter for there exists, in his handwritting a rough draft of the proposed organization, dated West Point, 15th of April, 1783, endorsed by him a "Rough draft of a Society to be formed by the American officers and to be called 'The Cincinnati.'" This was presented to a called meeting of the officers, held at the "Cantonment of the American Army on Hudson's River, 16th of May, 1783," composed of an officer from each regiment, then in camp, in conjunction with the General officers, over which Gen the Baron von Steuben presided. At an adjourned meeting, held at the quarters of Gen. Baron von Steuben on May 13, 1783, the beloved "Institution" of the Society was adopted. Its preamble set forth that the Colonies of North America, having separated from the domination of Great Britain had, after a bloody conflict of eight years, because free, independent and sovereign states and "to perpetuate, therefore as well the remembrance of this vast event as the mutual friendships which have been formed under the pressure of coming danger, and on many instances, cemented by the blood of the parties, the officers of the American Army do, hereby, in the most solemn manner, associate, constitute and combine themselves into one Society of Friends, to endure as long as they shall endure, or any of their eldest male posterity and, in failure thereof, the collateral branches who may be judged worthy of becoming its supporters and members."

It adopted the name of The Society of the Cincinnati on account of the similarity between the character of the illustrious Roman, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus, and the officers of the American Army who, having generally been taken from American citizens, were about to lay down in peace the arms they had taken up in public defense.

Its immutable principles were:

"An incessant attention to preserve inviolate those exalted rights and liberties of human nature for which they have fought and bled, and without which the high rank of a national being is a curse instead of a blessing.

"An unalterable determination to promote and cherish, between the respective States, that union and national honor so essentially necessary to their happiness and the future dignity of the American empire.

"To render permanent the cordial affection subsisting among the officers. This spirit will dictate brotherly kindness in all things and particularly extend to the most substantial act of beneficence according to the ability of the Society, towards those officers and their families who, unfortunately, may be under the necessity of receiving it.

* * *

"In order to form funds, which may be respectable, and assist the unfortunate, each officer shall deliver to the Treasurer of the State Society one month's pay, which shall remain forever to the use of the State Society, the interest only of which, if necessary, to be appropriated to the relief of the unfortunate."

Its membership was limited to those officers then in service, "as well as those who have resigned with honor, after three years service in the capacity of officers, or who have been deranged by the resolutions of Congress, upon the several reforms of the army; * * provided that they subscribe one months pay and sign their names to the general rules in their respective State Societies * * within six months; * * and as a testimony of affection to the memory and the offspring of such officers as have died in the service, their eldest male branches shall have the same right of becoming members as the children of the actual members of the Society."

The Society there formed was divided into State Societies and Washington, being waited upon by a committee for the purpose, affixed his signature, the first, to the document and complied with their request to act as the Society's president until the general meeting called to assemble at Philadelphia in May of the following year, when this selection was confirmed and he continued to fill the office of President General until his decease.

The insignia of the Society, a bald eagle, being a bird found only in North America, was adopted, at the suggestion of Brevet Maj. Pierre Charles L'Enfant, Captain, corps of engineers, and the certificates of membership, on parchment, bore the signatures of G. Washington, president, and H. Knox, secretary. By the close of the year Societies had been formed in all thirteen of the States, some of them being organized in the cantonment of the Army on the Hudson.

No sooner was the Society established than it became an object of fierce attack from all quarters which, in this generation, when it is of so limited numbers and entirely devoid of political significance, is difficult to understand. Writers and orators throughout the country denounced it as an attempt to form a privileged aristocracy. Legislatures and the Congress threatened to disfranchise its members unless they abolished the hereditary feature. In New York the Columbian Order (now called the Tammany Society) was founded, in 1789, to antagonize it and, in striking contrast, has grown into a membership of thousands and become the most powerful political organization in the Union while the Society of the Cincinnati, numbering about half a thousand, is entirely without political influence. Statesmen such as John and Samuel Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson pronounced it: "The first step taken to deface the beauty of our Temple of liberty;" "a rapid stride towards an hereditary military nobility;" "an Order of Hereditary Knights;" "an hereditary aristocracy, and yet two of these so changed their views as to accept honorary membership in the society. The most formidable attacks known were by

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