

THE NEW BOOK.

Presentation to Christendom of the Revised Version of the Old Testament.

Eminent Biblical Scholars and the Best Hebraists Finish a Noble Work.

Great Care Taken to Preserve the Language of King James' Translators.

The first copy of the complete new version of the Holy Bible was presented to Queen Victoria on Friday, the 15th of May, and at midnight of that day copies were delivered to the London press for comment. The Committee of Revision was appointed by the Established Church Convocation the 6th of May, 1870. Of the sixteen members then appointed only six survive. The revisers sat altogether 792 days of six hours. The whole work was gone over in session three times. The first time a bare majority carried an alteration. The alterations were then printed and circulated among the revisers, who had the advantage before the second revision began of suggestions by the American revisers. On the second revision a two-thirds majority was necessary to confirm the alterations. The third revision was devoted to objections and points reserved. As for the general result—says a cable dispatch—

When the whole work is examined it will be found that the revisers have on the whole been very conservative. The alterations in the Old Testament are much fewer in proportion than those made in the New Testament. There have been very few—merely verbal alterations. The revised Old Testament is almost exactly the same length as the old one. There are important alterations in the arrangement of chapters, which are printed in paragraphs, so as to keep the consecutive sense, but are not divided into verses. Poetical passages are printed like blank verse.

The first axiom of the revised translation was: "Cling to the pure native significance of the words." This is a specimen of the blank verse:

Create in me a clean heart, O God,
And renew a right spirit within me;
Cast me not away from Thy presence,
And take not Thy holy spirit from me;
Restore unto me the joy of Thy salvation,
And uphold me with a free spirit.

Adam and Eve only take their names after the fall. Before, they are man and wife. No changes in diction are made in the first chapter of Genesis to aid or puzzle debaters on faith and science.

The old account of the deluge is left as it was. The Mosiac books are but little touched. The Joshua miracle of the sun and the moon are left intact.

Job is mainly printed in blank verse. "I know that my Redeemer liveth," stands, but the marginal note destroys all its significance in relation to the Messiah.

"O, that mine adversary had written a book," becomes: "That I had the indictment mine adversary had written against me."

"Hast thou clothed thy neck with thunder?" changes to "with a quivering mane."

"Hell," comments the *Daily Telegraph*, "is indelicately dismissed," and the Hebrew "sheol" is substituted throughout.

The *Globe* says: "Go to sheol" will now become a more pleasant phrase of the angry irreverent man.

The italics of former editions yield to common type in the text.

The psalms are divided. There are few important changes made in them, and those with piousness scrupulous care. The beautiful Psalm xxiii., "The Lord is my Shepherd," remains unaltered, except the change in Psalm xxiv. beginning: "Lift up your heads, O ye gates;" but in Psalm xxvii.: "The wicked man no longer spareth himself like a green bay tree," but as "a green tree in its native soil;" nor in Psalm xli. a daughter is said to be "all glorious within," but "The King's daughter within the palace is all glorious."

A well-known verse in Psalm xlii. now reads: "The days of our years are three score and ten, or even by reason of sorrow, three score years, yet is their pride but labor and sorrow, for it is gone and we fly away."

The Proverbs and Song of Solomon are arranged as poetry and trimly interfered with. A celebrated passage in Isaiah is now read: "As one from whom men hide their face He was despised, and we esteemed Him not."

The London *Times*, in a lengthy review of the new revision, says:

The work of the New Testament Committee continued until the autumn of 1880; that of the Old Testament Committee until the close of 1884. The whole Bible after these twelve years of labor appears in its revised English version at this time before the people of Great Britain and America.

This revision is now a fact of history. Those who have labored in the preparation of it have carefully and conscientiously re-examined every verse, sentence, and word; they now commend it to the English-speaking world. That it will meet unfavorable criticism—sometimes severe, sometimes thoughtful—sometimes from the conservative and sometimes from the progressive side—as a part of it has already met such criticism, they do not doubt. But they instruct to the future, knowing that the book will live while the world exists, and that it will be the labor of many generations to make the Scriptures clearer in their true meaning to all men of the English race.

The Bible appears bound with the New Testament. The preface opens with a statement of general principles on which the revision has been conducted. The revisers have borne in mind their duty not to make a new translation, but to revise the already existing, and have departed from it only where it disagreed with the translators of 1611 upon the meaning of a word or sentence. The terms of natural history are only changed where it is certain that the authorized version is incorrect. Where it is doubtful or there is an alternative, the rendering is given in the margin. In some words of frequent occurrence, the authorized version being either inadequate or inconsistent, changes have been introduced with as much uniformity as practicable; for instance, "Tabernacle of the congregation" has everywhere been changed to "tent of meeting."

In regard to the word "tent," the usage of the authorized version is followed, the revisers not thinking it advisable to insert it uniformly in place of "tent" or "God," which, when printed in small capitals, represent the words substituted by Jewish custom for the ineffable name.

Of technical terms from the Hebrew, one in three seems to have been generally introduced. The word "grove" (Judges vi., 25) has been replaced by "ashera," with its plurals, "asherim" and "asherot."

In the poetical books "sheol" replaces "hell," which has been changed in the prose passages to "the grave" and "the pit," with "sheol" in the margin. "Of these readings, hell," says the preface, "if it could be shown in its original sense, as used in the creeds, would be a fairly adequate equivalent for the Hebrew word, but it is so commonly understood as the place of torment that to employ it frequently would lead to inevitable misunderstanding. In Isaiah xiv. 9, where "hell" is used in more of its original sense, the revisers have left "hell" in the text, putting "sheol" in the margin.

"Abaddon," which has hitherto been known to English readers of the Bible only from the New Testament (Revelation ix., 2), has been introduced in three passages—once in Job and twice in 1 Peter.

The term "meat offering" has been changed into "meal offering," the former term having ceased to be the generic name for all food.

A new plural—peoples—has been introduced, although sometimes this becomes Gentiles when the contrast to the chosen people is marked.

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lil., verse 13. The several days of the creation are made more prominent by breaks of a line between the verses. This expedient has enabled the revisers to make use of the disjunctive *et* and to show the dramatic character of the song of songs, the first chapter of which, for example, is divided into seven speeches.

The Psalms are definitely divided into five books, the last four beginning respectively at Psalms xlii., xliii., xc., and cvii.

A striking improvement is the printing of all poetical passages in poetical form. This has been done in the Psalms, Job, and the Canticles. But the Prophetical books, in prose, however passionate their oratory. The songs of Lamech, Jacob, Miriam, Moses, Deborah, and Hannah; the Psalms of Jonah and Habakkuk; and David's psalm in Second Samuel, i., appear in versified ballad.

The origin of Joshua's miracle: "Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon," is indicated by its verse character. So, also, is the triumphal cry of Samson Judges xvi. 25.

Examination of the more familiar passages and phrases discloses the fact that care was taken in preserving intact household words of the Old Testament. The old literary form has been held sacred, and the revision has been charged with any pedantic straining after the original text; but not all the familiar objects of the Scriptures have escaped untouched. The high priest no longer casts lots for the scapegoat. He does so by drawing.

The summary for each day at the creation now runs according to the formula: "And there was evening and there was morning, one day." "There was evening and morning, a second day," a third day, and so on, giving a suggestion of successive stages with long intervals.

"The apples of gold," of Proverbs xxv., 11, are now encased in "figured work" of silver, not in "lectures."

"Vanity and vexation of spirit" (Ecclesiastes ii., 17) has become "Vanity and a striving after mind."

"Happy is the man that hath his quiver full of them" (Psalms cvii. 46) has been changed to "Happy is the man that hath filled his quiver with them."

Reuben's curse (Genesis xlix., 4), "Unstable as water thou shalt not excel," now reads, "Unstable as water, have ye said, therefore shall thou be dissolved." The authorized Genesis (chap. vi., verse 4): "There were giants in the earth in those days," is revised: "The nephilims were in the earth in those days."

In the authorized version of Job xxxi., verse 35, "O! that one would hear me! Behold, my desire is that the Almighty would answer me, and that mine adversary had written a book," is revised, "O! that one would hear me! Behold, my desire is, that the Almighty would answer me, and that I had the indictment which my adversary hath written."

The authorized Psalm lili., verse 9: "For Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels" is revised: "For Thou hast made him a little lower than God."

The authorized Psalm cxvi., verse 11: "I said in my haste, men are liars," is revised: "I said when I made haste to escape, all men are a lie."

Ecclesiastes xli., 13: "Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: fear God," etc., has been revised to read: "The conclusion of the matter; all hath been heard; fear God, etc."

Proverbs xiv., 9: "Fools make a mock at sin, but among the righteous there is favor," is revised, reads: "The foolish scorn the guilt offering, but among the righteous there is favor."

The above are nearly all of the passages in which a shock is given to old associations. In other passages there are found variations which cannot be called rash alterations. For instance, Isaiah, chap. li., in the revised text, reads: "Behold, my servant shall deal prudently; he shall be exalted and extolled and be very high." The revised verse reads: "Behold, my servant shall deal wisely; he shall be lifted up and shall be exalted; he shall be very high."

Isaiah lili., 3, in the authorized version is: "He is despised and rejected of men; a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief, and we hid as it were our faces from him; he was despised, and we esteemed him not." In the revised text, reads: "He is despised and rejected of men; a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief; and as one from whom men hid their faces; he was despised, and we esteemed him not."

The same chapter, verse 7, is changed to read: "He was afflicted, yet he opened not his mouth; as a lamb that he led to the slaughter, etc."

Same chapter, verse 8: "He was taken from prison and from judgment, and who shall declare his generation?" is revised to read: "By oppression and judgment he was taken away, and who considereth his generation?"

The Christology of the Old Testament is almost unaltered, except the revision in Psalm xxiv. beginning: "Lift up your heads, O ye gates;" but in Psalm xxvii.: "The wicked man no longer spareth himself like a green bay tree," but as "a green tree in its native soil;" nor in Psalm xli. a daughter is said to be "all glorious within," but "The King's daughter within the palace is all glorious."

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AT THE BAYONET'S POINT.

Riel and His Followers Driven Out of Batouche by Gen. Middleton's Forces.

Six Volunteers Killed and Fifteen Wounded in the Charge—The Rebel Loss Heavy.

The Canadian forces under Gen. Middleton, after four days' fighting, defeated Louis Riel's half-breeds and captured Batouche. The rebels were driven from their rifle-pits and ambush at the point of the bayonet. The charge was made on the afternoon of Monday, May 11. Gen. Middleton sent the following official report of the engagement to the Government at Ottawa:

Have just made a general attack and carried the whole settlement. The men behaved splendidly, and the rebels are in full flight. Am sorry to say I have not got Riel. While we were notting this morning Willm. Astley, one of the prisoners, skulked up with a flag of truce, and handed me a letter from Riel saying: "If you massacre our families, I shall massacre yours."

I sent an answer that if he would put his women and children in one place and let me know where it was, not a shot should be fired on them. I then returned to camp and pushed on my advance parties, which were heavily fired on so pressed on until I saw my chance, and ordered a general advance. The men responded nobly, splendidly led by their officers and Col. Straubenzelle, and drove the enemy out of their rifle-pits. After the rifle-pits were taken they forced their way across the plain and seized the houses, and we are now masters of the place, and most of my force will bivouac there. Light in the heat of the action, Mr. Astley came back with another message from Riel, as follows: "General, Your prompt answer to my note shows that I was right in mentioning to you the cause of humanity. We will gather our families in one place, and as soon as it is done will let you know. On the envelope he had written as follows: 'I do not like war, and if you do not retreat, and refuse an interview, the question remains the same concerning the prisoners.' Our loss I cannot say, but it is not heavy."

As yet I find it is six killed and fifteen wounded.

Killed: Capt. John French, scout; Lieut. Fitch, of the Royal Grenadiers; Capt. Brown, of the 1st Battalion; W. H. Kippen, of the 1st Battalion; Private Fraser, of the Ninetieth; Private Hardesty, of the Ninetieth.

Wounded: Lieut. Garden, surgeons' scouts; Lieut. Laidlow, Tenth Battalion; Maj. Dawson, Tenth Battalion, slightly in the ankle; Sergt. Jakes, Ninetieth Battalion, in the hand; Private Young, Ninetieth Battalion, flesh wound in thigh; Private W. Cook, Tenth Battalion, shot in arm; Lieut. Edgar, Tenth Battalion, slightly wounded in finger; Private C. Barber, slightly wounded in hand; Private J. W. Quigley, flesh wound in arm; Private J. Marshall, Tenth Battalion, flesh wound in leg; Private W. Wilson, Tenth Battalion, slightly wounded across back; Private Barton, Midland Battalion, thigh and groin, serious; Corporal Helliwell, Midland Battalion, slight hurt in face and arm; Lieut. Helliwell, Midland Battalion, in the shoulder.

The prisoners were all released and safe in my camp. Among them is Jackson, a white man who was Riel's Secretary, but who is mad and rather dangerous.

FRED MIDDLETON, Major General.

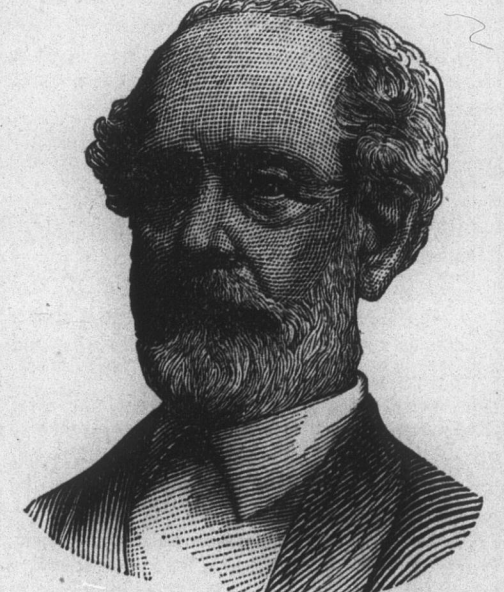
ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Reveille was sounded at 6 o'clock a. m. The troops had received some rest, but were not fresh. Middleton seemed bent on doing something, but it was not until 10 o'clock that he expressed himself to the troops. The day was clear and warm. Fighting was begun before 7 o'clock, and the troops advanced nearer the rebel strongholds than on the previous day, and continued to pour volley after volley on the enemy's position. The distance was considerable, and the bullets did not have great effect. Battery A and the Winnipeg field battery did effective work in shelling the enemy. A considerable detachment of the rebels was on one occasion completely driven from their entrenched position in the bluff by the explosion of a shell in their midst. Several charges were hurled toward the rifle pits in the hope of capturing them, but the half-breeds held stubbornly to them.

For a time the rebels seemed inclined to hold to the rifle pits, and then they fired several volleys into the troops, doing considerable damage, but it was their passing kick, for the next moment they wavered, broke, fled, and within a quarter of an hour Batouche was in the hands of the troops, and the rebels were flying over the plains. The rebels were found locked up in a house supposed to be Riel's headquarters. They were terribly frightened during the progress of the battle, as they expected every minute to be murdered, but when the troops broke upon the route and released them they wept for joy. The following are those released: McDonald, the Thomas brothers, H. Ross, Astley, MacKeand, the Jackson brothers, Albert Monkman, and Agent Lash. The rebel loss was very heavy. While riding about the field the bodies of nine half-breeds and Indians were seen.

JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

Auditor of Railroad Accounts.



Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, who was lately appointed Auditor of Railroad Accounts, was born in Virginia in 1807, graduated at West Point in 1829, served in the Seminole war as aid to Gen. Scott, resigned in 1837, re-entered the army in 1838 as First Lieutenant, and was brevetted Captain for gallantry during the war with the Florida Indians. He served in the Topographical Bureau, and in 1843 on the survey of the boundaries between the United States and the British provinces. From 1844 to 1846 he was engaged on the coast survey. He served with gallantry in the Mexican war, was twice wounded, and successively brevetted as Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel. From 1853 to 1855 he was in charge of Western river improvements. He was subsequently employed in various duties in Kansas and elsewhere, and in 1856 was acting Inspector General in the Utah expedition. In 1860 he became Quartermaster General, with the rank of Brigadier General. He resigned his commission in April, 1861, entered the Confederate service, and commanded at Bull Run, Yorktown, and Richmond. He was severely wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, and for several months was disabled for service. He was subsequently entrusted with important commands in the Southwest. Since the war he has led a quiet life. He once represented the Richmond (Va.) district in Congress.

THE PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN.

The Story of How McClellan Was Prevented from Capturing Richmond and Ending the War.

The Machinations of the Washington Directory—Stanton's Infamous Treachery.

[From the Chicago Times.]

It is nearly a quarter of a century since the period when General George B. McClellan was in command of the Army of the Potomac; and when he was the target of the missiles hurled by "loyalists" of every grade, from Stanton down to the cheapest of politicians who edited newspapers at some cross-roads or peddled whisky in some backwoods shanty. His original crime was the admission of being a Democrat, and although he outwitted his political opponents without ostentation, without ever thrusting them forth for inspection, it made him the object of suspicion on the part of some, and of envy and hatred on the part of others. He was of the same class as Generals McDowell, Porter, Thomas, Sturges, and Steele; and the result was that, no matter what these men did, however well and gallantly they fought, they were incessantly the objects of detraction, suspicion, and denunciation.

For the first time, Gen. McClellan has broken silence, and has given to the public some of the facts connected with his famous campaign between Washington and Richmond. It is one of the most humiliating and infamous phases of the civil war, and should doubly damn the estimate of decent posterity the men who at Washington used their places to maneuver in the interests of party, and who, to gain mean partisan advantages, did not hesitate to sacrifice the blood and treasure of the country, and to blast the reputation of competent, patriotic men, whose only offense was that they differed from the capital directory in their party affiliations.

Having obtained some brilliant successes in Western Virginia, the very first of the war, McClellan was, the next day after the defeat of Bull Run, appointed to take charge of Washington and the troops of the vicinity. It was a period of terror to the victorious Confederates, and was expected to appear momentarily, and take a city filled with demoralized fugitives from the battlefield of Manassas. McClellan took command; he brought order out of chaos; reduced a chaotic mob to a disciplined army; erected ample fortifications for the defense of the capital; and when this had been accomplished, and the shivering officials had been assured of safety, he began the work of organizing an army of offensive operations against the enemy. This work had to be done from the very bottom. Gen. McClellan says: "Everything had to be created from the very beginning. Raw men and officers were to be disciplined and instructed. Artillery, small arms, and ammunition were to be fabricated or purchased from abroad; wagons, ambulances, bridge trains, camp equipages, hospital stores, and all the vast impediments and materials indispensable for an army were to be manufactured. It was not till the spring of the next year, 1862, that sufficient small arms were secured and enough field batteries accumulated.

When Scott retired McClellan was made commander-in-chief of all the armies. He had charge of Washington, the organization of the Army of the Potomac, and the direction of the movements of the armies of the West. Stanton at this time was appointed Secretary of War, and prior to this he had always expressed the most ardent regard for McClellan, the expression of which, says Gen. McClellan, "was exceeded only by the bitterness of his denunciation of the Government." The moment Stanton was in office "it became very difficult to apprehend that he was engaged in any ordinary business, and our personal relations at once ceased. The impatience of the Executive immediately became extreme, and I can only attribute it to the influence of the new Secretary, who did many things to give up to the free and confidential intercourse that had heretofore existed between the President and myself."

McClellan devised the plan of a campaign against Richmond in which Urbana, on the Rappahannock River, was to be the base of operations. The plan was approved by a positive vote from the President, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Upper Potomac of Confederate batteries. The leader was positive that the Urbana movement would accomplish the purpose of driving the Confederates to fall back to protect Richmond, and that the order was positive. He went to Harper's Ferry and commenced operations, and soon after learned that the President was dissatisfied, when he went to Washington, explained what he had done to Stanton, who was perfectly satisfied, and who also said it was in accord with the views of the President, and that it was unnecessary for McClellan to communicate with Lincoln. A little later the President sent for him, and then McClellan learned that no explanation had been made, as Stanton had asserted, and that the President knew nothing of the Harper's Ferry matter. Here is direct evidence of it, in the confidential piece of treachery on the part of the Secretary of War, who is spoken of by his admirers as a Carnot, but who, in this light, seems to have been simply an envious Judas.

It was at this interview that President Lincoln gave a singular exhibition of timidity. In discussing the Urbana campaign, he said to McClellan that it had been suggested to him that McClellan had decided on this movement for the "traitorous" purpose of leaving Washington unprotected and exposed to attack. This was at a time when the capital was fortified and defended beyond all possibility of capture. On the same day, without any consultation with McClellan, orders were issued forming army corps of the Army of the Potomac, and assigning the corps and division commands. This Urbana plan was agreed to by the President, who, soon after, without any consultation with McClellan, issued his famous order directing the Army of the Potomac to advance to the attack of Manassas. McClellan succeeded in getting this order revoked, but its issuance had interfered with his Urbana movement. He had intended to get to Urbana, leaving the Confederate army at Manassas, by which he would be able to place himself between it and Richmond. The order of Lincoln sent the Confederates to Richmond, and the Urbana plan was ruined.

The movements of McClellan from the time he adopted the York River as the base of operations till the transfer of his army to the James River, and the victory at Malvern Hills, were impeded willfully at every step by the Washington authorities. Before starting, it was agreed by the President that he should have the command for the campaign. Before he left Washington, Blenker's division of 10,000 was taken from him; the day he reached Fortress Monroe another 10,000 were withdrawn; at Yorktown he was about to move up the peninsula to seize a critical position, a telegram came from Washington withdrawing the First Corps from his command. This reduced his force 43,000 more, and left him with 22,000 men. Instead of the 155,000 which had been agreed on. Deducting train-guards, the sick, non-combatants, and the like, he was left with an actual effective force of 6,000 men.

It is needless to rehearse the events of the Chickahominy campaign. McDowell's corps was to advance from Fredericksburg and join the Federal right. It never came; the march was begun, and stopped by orders from Washington. McClellan, by one of the most brilliant movements in the history of war, extricated himself from the Chickahominy swamps, and in face of a superior force moving upon his rear, transferred his entire army to the James, where he occupied a commanding position against Richmond, and where, at Malvern Hills, he inflicted a crushing defeat on the Confederate forces. From this position the fall of Richmond and the close of the war were assured within a short time; it was the position that was obtained two years later by Grant at an expense of life too horrible to contemplate. But the administration then was not so much worried against the Confederates as against McClellan; he was removed, and the Army of the Potomac was taken from the James River.

These facts and many others of importance are presented in McClellan's paper in the *Century*. The Peninsular Campaign. They prove, in the light of subsequent events, that the campaign was one of the best-conceived during the war, but was defeated solely by the machinations of the Washington directory. After a perusal of the article, no fair man can doubt for an instant that if McClellan had been supported to an extent twenty times the extent Grant was, two years later, Richmond would have been captured in July, 1862, and the war would have ended with 22,000 men, instead of about equal to the number lost by Grant in the four battles from the Wilderness to Cold Harbor.

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

—Seymour shipped over 42,000 dozen eggs to Eastern markets last month.

—There is an old lady named Carroll living near Indianapolis, who is 109 years old.

—It is reported that a poultry house in Evansville scalds and plucks chickens while yet alive, and that the tortured fowl squawks even after it is passed into the ice-box.

—While Davis Wheat's children were playing in their yard at Kent, Jefferson County, a large gray eagle swooped down upon them and tried to carry off the smallest. Minnie, the largest child, was slightly hurt in fighting the bird off from her little sister, and the latter's clothes were torn.

—Ex-Senator McDonald said on Grant's birthday: "Six years before this present Congress I voted in the Senate of the United States to place Gen. Grant once more upon the rolls of the army, and there never was a time since the question was first mooted, down to the present time, that I did not stand ready to vote that way."

—A woman went into a Lafayette grocery store and secreted about two dozen eggs in a large pocket made for such purpose beneath her panier. The clerk detected her, and without saying anything about it slipped up, as she passed out the door, and administered a smart spank with a barrel stave. She painted the town yellow on her homeward way.

—A skeleton, believed to be that of a Swede named Charles Sheller, who disappeared from Buena Vista nearly thirty years ago, has been found in a swamp twenty-three miles south of Tipton, near the Washburn Railroad, by a man named Goody Koontz, while digging in a ditch. The murdered man had accumulated considerable money getting out ties for the railroad. Although the dead has been committed so many years, it is believed the guilty culprits yet live, and that they may yet be brought to justice.

A Night of Terror.

[Indianapolis dispatch.]

Mrs. W. D. Bynum, wife of Congressman Bynum, had a thrilling experience with a burglar at her residence between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning. Mr. Bynum is absent at Washington, and the family at home includes Mrs. B. and two children and a domestic. Mrs. Bynum was awakened by the glare of a dark-lantern in her face, and as she half arose in her fright a gruff voice demanded, "Have you any money in the house?" She answered that she had a small amount, whereupon she was ordered to produce it.

Mrs. Bynum had no other alternative but to obey, and she searched for some time for her pocketbook, but was unable to find it, and said so. The scoundrel then told her that he had previously taken the pocketbook to the cellar and examined it, but could find no money. Mrs. Bynum told him \$5 was concealed in an inner fold, and with the glare of the lantern still in her face he compelled her to go down-stairs and search it out.

The amount disappointed him, and after their return to the upper floor he insisted upon more. Mrs. Bynum contended that this was all she had, whereupon the burglar attempted to violence. His victim screamed for aid, and fell down the stairway into the street. From there she ran to a neighboring house, but was refused admittance, there being none but women present, who failed to recognize her voice, and it was not until she reached the second house, some distance away, that she was given shelter and protection.

As soon as the nature of her danger was known a posse proceeded to Mr. Bynum's house, but the scoundrel had disappeared, taking along with him a few trinkets in addition to the money given him by Mrs. Bynum.

An Historic Tramp.

If any traveling show company has lost a Richard III. it would be well to look for him in this city. He is here. He is at present playing the great role of tramp. Walking into the Bee Line Ticket Office, this morning, with manly stride, appropriately hunched as to his back, he "trode the boards" of the office, saying:

"Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer by the prospect of a free ride over your road. By the way, mister, I was just now passing a criticism upon the hand-painted interior of your temple of justice—I was particularly interested in the Mayor's Court—when his honor introduced himself to me and spoke at length upon the excellence of the railroad facilities of this town. He told me that by taking the first train over your road I could distance the police force. I came in such a hurry, for fear of missing the express, that he forgot to hand me a pass. But you can just make out a free ticket. I only want to go as far as Utah. The only three wives I ever had live there, and in the pursuit of historic fame I have been separated from them for years."

He was a greasy, grizzled, fat young tramp, with enough red hair on his face to stuff a mattress, and enough brains and information in his head to have cracked that organ open, had it not been unusually capacious.

"The best road for walking is Jay Gould's line—there is no gravel ballast, and not much iron to interfere with the feet, and the ties are soft and about a pace apart. I recommend that all delicate young men like yourself walk, but my physicians have cautioned me against overexertion. If the road-bed is smooth as yours is, I frequently take the box-car sleeper, and, rather than associate with conductors and common train-men, I take to the bumper or truck." (Striking an attitude.)

"I come no more to make you laugh; things now that bear a weighty and a serious brow. Sad, high, and working, full of state and woe. Such noble scenes as draw the eye to flow. We now present.

"In other words, my friend, give me a lease for 999 years on a quarter, and I will withdraw my request for a pass, and forego the pleasure of meeting my wives."

The loan was negotiated.—Indianapolis News.