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THE RIVALRY.

A Story of the Times of Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton.

BY JERE CLEMENS.

CHAPTER X.

"Hark! the trumpet's blast is ringing, banners wave along the coast, Freedom to the field is bringing, The remnant of her shattered host."

The terrible winter of 1777-78 at length wore away. The season for active operations had arrived, yet both parties seemed willing to repose a little longer on their arms. The occupation of Philadelphia had proved to the British almost as fatal as that of Camp to Hannibal. Sir William Howe had captured the city at the expense of much toil and blood; but in so doing, he had gained no substantial military advantage. It had indeed supplied him with comfortable winter quarters for his men, but this advantage was more than counterbalanced by the evils which accompanied it. The disposition which it is impossible to prevent among the conquerors in a conquered city, had enervated a large portion of his men, and others made acquaintances and formed attachments which caused them to desert by the hundred. Dr. Franklin never exhibited a deeper knowledge of human nature than in his reply to the French Minister at Paris, who informed him that General Howe had taken Philadelphia. "Say, rather," replied the doctor, "that Philadelphia has taken him. The prediction was verified. One winter in the city sufficed to demoralize the best army that England had as yet landed on our shores.

In the spring of 1778, General Howe, wisely deeming that British troops were of rare growth in an American soil, solicited permission from his government to surrender the chief command in America, and return to England. His request was complied with, and Sir Henry Clinton appointed in his stead. The new commander soon became aware of the evils resulting from the hard-won conquest of his predecessor, and as he could perceive no countervailing advantage from its occupation as a military post, he determined to abandon it. This was a maneuver that General Washington had no idea of permitting him to execute in peace. His scouts were constantly on the alert, and when, on the eighteenth of June, the enemy crossed the river and began his retreat, the American army was almost instantly in motion. The march of the British was necessarily retarded by the long train of wagons and pack-horses which had collected for the transportation of their plunder, while the troops of Washington were light, and unencumbered by anything except their arms. A knowledge of this enabled the American commander to calculate with great certainty the time and place where the enemy must be overtaken, and his dispositions were made accordingly. Morgan's rides were ordered to gain their right flank; Major's brigade their left; and fifteen hundred picked men, under General Scott, to overtake and gall their rear.

Before reaching Monmouth Court House, Sir Henry Clinton became aware that he must soon be overtaken, and, like a consummate soldier, as he was, immediately changed the position of his troops, placing his baggage train in front and his most reliable veterans in the rear. That night, (June twenty-seventh), he encamped in a strong position, protected by impenetrable marshes on either flank. Though fully aware of the strength of the enemy's position, at five o'clock on the morning of the twenty-eighth General Washington, who was in the rear of his own army, sent orders to General Lee to begin the attack; but that officer, from some unaccountable cause, certainly not from a want of courage, instead of an attack, began a desultory and hazardous retreat. A message from La Fayette brought Washington himself to the front. Those who saw him on that occasion describe him as animated by a passion that it was fearful to behold. Every muscle of his usually serene and placid countenance was alive and working. His eye burned with a fire that was absolutely scorching, and his voice rang louder than the trumpet, and he demanded of General Lee the cause of this ill-timed prudence; "fiercely he rode among the men and ordered them to halt, face about, and meet the now exultant and pursuing foe. His presence acted like magic, and soon, along the whole line, the roar of artillery, and the regular, sustained volleys of musketry, told that the retreat was at an end.

Most of the details of that glorious day have been embalmed in more enduring histories than this, and the course of our narrative only requires special notice of the operations of the left flank, where Lord Stirling commanded, and under whom fought Aaron Burr.

Anticipating a general engagement, Colonel Burr had employed nearly the whole of the preceding night reconnoitering the ground in his front. The sickness or absence of his superiors had developed upon him the command of one of Stirling's brigades, which was early in the action, opposed to a superior British force. Steadily and firmly, the veterans of England followed him, under their youthful commander, awaited their approach. At the distance of fifty yards the British order to "charge" was given—an order which was immediately answered by that stern shout of the hardy Islanders which has spread terror through the ranks of their foes in every quarter of the globe; but now they were faced by men of kindred blood, and the response was a murderous volley, which checked their career and made wide gaps in their bristling line. Another, and another, succeeded; and then, in turn, the clear voice of Aaron Burr was heard above the noises of the battle—"Forward, and sweep them from the field!" Disordered as the British were by the heavy fire of musketry, they met the onset with a valorous and courageous and stubbornness of the race

habitants had caused it to be overrun by Whigs, now by Tories, and now by armed banditti who served without party promise at the time the greatest amount of plunder and the greatest license to cruelty. Scenes of rapine and lawless violence increased to such a degree, toward the close of 1778, that, in the language of the eye-witness, "no man went to his bed but under the apprehension of having his house plundered or burned, and himself or family massacred before morning." The British forces in New York made frequent incursions into the country, and it was at all times overrun by their spies and emissaries. To counteract these evils and punish these outrages, various American officers had at different times been stationed upon the banks of Westchester, but all had been either outwitted and cut up by the enemy, or had imbibed the universal proclivity for plunder and murder, and become themselves no better than marauders. General McDougall, who had taken command of the district of country which Westchester constituted a part, reported that this state of things should come to an end—that the plunders of the British from New York should be met and driven back—that the inhabitants who remained peacefully at home should be protected, and the British emissaries detected and punished. In seeking for an officer upon whom he could fully rely to carry out his energetic purposes, he disregarded the claims of rank, and overlooking several others who imagined they were entitled to a preference, he called upon Burr from Haverstray, where he was then stationed, and appointed him to the command of the lines from the Hudson to the Sound, a distance of fourteen miles—his headquarters being at White Plains, near the center. In his orders, General McDougall gave still further proof of his unbounded confidence in the valor, the discretion, the activity, the humanity, and the integrity of Burr. After enumerating many things to which he wished particular attention should be paid, he added, in reference to all doubtful cases, I authorize you to be sole judge. Thus at the age of twenty-three, Colonel Burr was vested with almost unlimited powers in the command of one of the most important points in America. After events vindicated the choice of a general, and proved that his confidence reposed in him was not misplaced.

On the day of his arrival at his future headquarters, he found his expedition preparing to set out on an expedition whose ostensible object was to watch the movements of the enemy near New Rochelle. He advised and injudicious as Colonel Burr regarded this enterprise, he did not feel authorized to interfere, further than to desire the rights of property, and a plain observance of military discipline on the march. The scouting party were gone the whole night, and the next morning, after Colonel Burr had formally assumed the command, he was mortified by seeing them come into the post loaded with plunder. The license of the times and of the place had made robbery so much a matter of course, that there was no attempt at concealment. The stolen articles were openly displayed in a heap to wait an equitable distribution among the robbers. At this sight Colonel Burr's feelings of delicacy toward his predecessor vanished. The whole property brought in was unhesitatingly seized and placed under a guard of his own selection. Regarding the commanding officer as really the most guilty of the party, he inflicted no punishment upon the men, but instituted searching inquiries as to the whereabouts of the property was taken; and when this was done, he ordered its immediate restoration to the real owners, without any discrimination between Whigs and Tories. At the same time, he distinctly intimated to officers and men that a license to rob was not to be found in the military code, as he understood it, and clearly informed them that offenders in that line would hereafter be subjected to the full rigors of the law. Nor was he content to pause here. During that day he rode to every post, repeating his orders and instructions at each one, and giving assurances of protection to the peaceful inhabitants as he went.

There were among the troops on the lines of Westchester some who had served under or near Colonel Burr in former campaigns. These old soldiers knew that he meant what he said, and would perform to the letter whatever he promised or threatened, and not only dismissed all idea of indulgence in any further license themselves, but prepared to aid their commander in his efforts to repress it in others. The people of the country, however, had heard so many solemn promises of the same kind, and had seen so often deceived, that they distrusted his professions, and doubted his ability, if he had the will to protect them; while the militia, who composed the larger portion of his force, had long been so much accustomed to have their own way, that they looked almost in derision upon any attempt to restrain them from the exercise of their favorite pursuits. Colonel Burr was perfectly aware of the enmity of the people and the insubordination of the militia, and calmly awaited a fair opportunity to remove both.

In the mean time, in order to prevent the intrusion of the enemy's spies, he issued an order that no person from beyond should pass his lines on any pretext whatever. This order, and the fact that he had any authority to issue it, whatever they might be, were to be deposited at the posts, and trusty persons were designated at each one to receive and forward them to headquarters. His next care was to make a careful reconnaissance of the country, which induced him to alter his posts and advance some of them three miles nearer the enemy. Nothing was neglected, and to everything he gave his personal attention. About this time an opportunity occurred to him to fall conviction of his unflinching determination to protect the defenseless, and restore peace and order to a rent and bleeding community. A man by the name of Gedney was robbed by a party of militia, and his family grossly insulted. The finale of the affair was thus narrated by Colonel Burr's biographer:

"By what means he detected them was unknown; but, before twenty-four hours had elapsed, every man of the party had been secured, and a great part of the stolen property recovered. Upon referring to his register, Colonel Burr found that Gedney was a Tory; but he was known to have taken no active part against the patriots, and Burr had promised that all such should be protected. He therefore caused the Tories to be taken into the custody of the troops, laden with their booty, and then had them conducted by a company of soldiers to Gedney's house. There he required them, first, to restore the stolen goods; next, to pay in money for such as had been lost or damaged; thirdly, he compelled each man to present Gedney with a sum of money as a compensation for his fright and loss of time; fourthly, he had each one of them flogged ten lashes; lastly, he made each of them ask pardon of the old man, and promise good behavior for the future. All these things were done with the utmost deliberation and exactness, and the effects produced by them were magical. Not another house was plundered, not another family was alarmed, and the peace and order of the Westchester lines. The mystery and swiftness of the detection, the rigor and fairness with which the marauders were treated, overawed the men whom three campaigns of lawless warfare had corrupted, and restored confidence to the people who had passed their lives in terror."

TO BE CONTINUED.

Miscellaneous Reading.

BITTER ATTACK ON LYON.

Tillman Denounces Abbeville Man as a Slanderer and Liar.

There was a brief mention in The Enquirer of last Tuesday of Senator Tillman's attack on Mr. Lyon in his Columbia speech Monday night. For the sake of the record it is proper to give a fuller report of the senator's attack on the Hon. Col. Lyon. He simply stated that he had written him a personal letter or apologized. Tonight he wished to denounce this whole charge as a libel. He simply said that he had written him a personal letter or apologized. Tonight he wished to denounce this whole charge as a libel. He simply said that he had written him a personal letter or apologized. Tonight he wished to denounce this whole charge as a libel.

THE INVENTOR OF CHESS.

His Price Seemed Modest, But It Could Not Be Paid.

An Arabian, author, Al Sefhadi related the following curious anecdote: A mathematician named Sessa, the son of Dahar, the subject of an Indian prince, having invented the game of chess, his sovereign was highly pleased with the invention and, wishing to confer upon him some reward worthy of his magnificence, desired him to ask whatever he thought proper, assuring him that it would be granted. The mathematician, however, only asked for a grain of wheat for the first square of the chessboard, two for the second, four for the third, and so on to the last, or sixty-fourth. The prince at first was almost incensed at this demand, conceiving that it was ill suited to his liberality. By the advice of his courtiers, however, he ordered his vizier to comply with Sessa's request, but the minister was much astonished when having caused the quantity of wheat necessary to fulfill the prince's order to be calculated, he found that all the grain in the royal granaries, and all that in all India, would not be sufficient. He therefore informed the prince, who sent for the mathematician and candidly acknowledged that he was not rich enough to be able to comply with his demand, the ingenuity of which astonished him still more than the game he had invented.

Defended the Dispensary.

Senator Tillman then took up a general election, and he said, "The dispensary is a good thing, and it is a pity that the legislature should have passed a law that would take it away from the people. I am glad that the dispensary is still in existence, and I am glad that the people are still able to use it. I am glad that the dispensary is still in existence, and I am glad that the people are still able to use it."

SOUTH CAROLINA IN THE REVOLUTION.

How the Spirit of Liberty Was Kept Alive By an Unconquerable People.

By REV. ROBERT LATHAN, D. D.

From the Yorkville Enquirer of 1876.

INSTALLMENT XIV.

Battle of Ramsour's Mill.

After the discomfiture of Buford at Waxhaw, Tarleton repaired to Camden. In the fall of 1780, the British were soon communicated to Sir Henry Clinton, the commander-in-chief of the British forces in America. Over the affair at Waxhaw, the British were jubilant. After the fall of Charleston they thought the state of South Carolina was subdued. Now they were sure of it. On the third of June, Sir Henry Clinton, who had returned to the British government. On the fifth of June, Sir Henry full of bright hopes, and cheered by the prospects that the thirteen colonies would be in a short time made as formerly a part and parcel of the British government, set out with the main body of his army for New York.

The British army in the south was left in command of Lord Cornwallis. Before leaving for New York, Sir Henry Clinton issued a proclamation, in which the paroles of citizens were nullified and all were required to take up arms for the purpose of crushing out as speedily as possible, the rebellion. No neutrality was allowed. Whoever was not for the British government, was to be regarded as an enemy. Citizens were required to enter the British army and assist in subduing their fellow citizens. This when viewed in one aspect, was a wise step; but when viewed in another aspect, was very unwise. Sir Henry Clinton, no doubt thought the people of South Carolina were in sympathy with the government of England. At least, he thought from all external signs of the times that the great majority of the people of South Carolina had despaired of the success of the colonies. His past experience ought to have taught him differently. The people were not subdued. They were only quiet. Those who had rebelled against the government of England were still in heart, rebels. Necessity was forcing them to remain in a neutral state. Besides multitudes of individuals had left the state and were in connection with the citizens of other states, preparing for renewing the conflict. Pickens, Sumter, McCall, Hammond, Hampton, Liddle and Rutledge together with multitudes of other South Carolinians of little less note, had sought voluntary exile for a time. The same course had been pursued by Hawley, Clark and Dooley of Georgia. Like Alfred, one of England's early monarchs, these men had secretly defended themselves against the "backwater" men, and were waiting like Alfred for a proper occasion to pounce down upon the invaders of their country.

Both Clinton and Cornwallis were mistaken. South Carolina was not subdued. Her patriots only made a virtue of necessity and kept quiet. The massacre of Buford's command drove the inhabitants of the Waxhaw settlement in various directions. Most of them sought shelter and protection amongst the Whigs of North Carolina. The widowed mother of Andrew Jackson, with her two sons, found a home in the house of Widow Wilson, in Sugar Creek congregation. In this Whig region the tale of their suffering was told. The massacre of Buford's command was narrated and the "horrest" region was thoroughly aroused. General Rutherford and David Caldwell, and Major Joseph McDowell, these brave Whigs hung around their camp, and excited within them anything else but feelings of confidence. Welch attempted to capture Brevard and McDowell, but was unsuccessful.

So soon as Gen. Rutherford learned that Lord Rawdon had returned to Camden, he determined to make an attack upon this Tory camp at Ramsour's Mills. On Sabbath, the 15th of June, he set out from his camp, which at that time was south of Charlotte for the Tuckasee ford on the Catawba. Whistler encamped at Mallard creek, General Rutherford, not knowing as yet what course Lord Rawdon would pursue, ordered Col. Locke, Major Wilson and Captains Falls and Brandon, together with the other military officers of the region, to raise men and disperse the Tories. Rutherford's object in this was to retain his own force to oppose Rawdon. On the same day that Gen. Rutherford set out in the direction of Ramsour's mill, he sent a dispatch to Col. Locke and his men to meet him near Tuckasee ford, on the evening of the 19th or the morning of the 20th. The early part of the 19th was wet and unfit for moving. About twelve o'clock, the rain ceased and the sun shone out. The guns of the soldiers having become wet, were fired off. This caused a general rush of the Whigs of the neighborhood to Rutherford's camp. On the evening of the same day the Catawba was crossed at Tuckasee ford and that night the men under Rutherford occupied about sixteen miles from Ramsour's mill.

No plan of operation was concerted between Rutherford and Locke. The latter in good faith and with proper spirit, in concert with other kindred spirits, set about making preparations in earnest to disperse the Tories. On the morning of the 19th, the forces under McDowell, Wilson, Falls, Brandon, and Locke encamped on Mountain creek. The whole force amounted to about four hundred men. Here a council of officers was held, and there were movements freely discussed. Some suggested that they should recede to the Catawba and wait for reinforcements; others proposed that the whole force should march at once and form a junction with Gen. Rutherford. Both these propositions, for various reasons, were objected to. Some in the overflowing of their patriotism, insinuated that both propositions indicated a fear of the Tories. This settled the question at once. It was determined to boldly attack the Tories as soon as possible.

Col. Johnson was sent to inform Gen. Rutherford of their conclusion and to ask his co-operation. Johnson arrived at Rutherford's camp at ten o'clock on the night of the 19th. Gen. Rutherford thinking that his message had reached the camp of Locke shortly after the departure of Col. Johnson, remained in camp anxiously awaiting the arrival of Locke's forces.

Late in the afternoon, Locke, McDowell, Wilson, Falls and others, set out with the four hundred men sent them for the Tory camp at Ramsour's mill. At the west end of the mountain the troops were halted for an hour and the other arrangements being made, the mode of attack. Every officer was left to his own discretion and to act as circumstances might demand. The only thing definitely arranged was that the companies under McDowell, Brandon and Falls should act as cavalry and march in front. At daylight they were within a mile of the enemy's camp. The camp was favorably situated for those occupying it. It was on the hill three miles from Ramsour's mill and about half a mile from Lincolnton. The Tories had a picket guard of twelve men stationed in the road which passed over the hill. The horsemen under McDowell, Brandon, Wilson and Falls were arranged by twos. So soon as the Tory pickets discovered the cavalry, they fired and fled to their camp. They were pursued to the lines and then the Tories poured in a galling fire, which drove the cavalry of the patriots back. The cavalry passed through the infantry under Locke and afterwards returned and renewed the attack. As night was being expected the mode of attack was very disorderly. The Whigs moved forward boldly, but in great disorder. In a short time the Tories were driven from the hill and then the Tories poured in a galling fire, which drove the cavalry of the patriots back. The cavalry passed through the infantry under Locke and afterwards returned and renewed the attack. As night was being expected the mode of attack was very disorderly. The Whigs moved forward boldly, but in great disorder. In a short time the Tories were driven from the hill and then the Tories poured in a galling fire, which drove the cavalry of the patriots back. The cavalry passed through the infantry under Locke and afterwards returned and renewed the attack. 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