The Unveiling of Rochambeau's Statue

Impressive Ceremonies at Washington—The President's Speech — America's Debt to France—What Rochambeau Stood For— His Relations with Washington and His Important Part in the War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.-The second of the notable events marking the good will of European nations toward the United States took place to-day in Lafayette Square, where the statue of Rochambeau was unveiled. The popular interest was as great as in Prince Henry's visit, and in addition there was an enthusiasm which was frequently awakened by reference to France's former services to the United States.

. The sentimental side of the occasion was constantly brought before the minds of thousands who witnessed the unveiling. The square named after Lafagette iaces the White House and the War and Navy Departments. The hand of Rochambeau is pointing, as Gen. Horace Porter significantly remarked in his address, toward Mount Vernon, as it pointed in life toward Washington when Gen. O'Hara attempted to make his surrender to the

French commander instead of to the rebel. An incident which much impressed the crowd was that when the statue was unveiled :t proved impossible to separate the statue of Rochambeau from the American flag in which it was draped; the French General's hand caught one corner of the flag and held it, and there it remained throughout the ceremony. Striking, too, was the union of French and American seamen and marines in the ceremonies, and in the parade which followed it. It enabled Ambassador Cambon to say in his address:

"To-day, just as they did 120 years ago, the soldiers and sailors of France and of the United States stand side by side." During the ceremonies the French Marine

Band played the "Star Spangled Banner' and the American Marine Band played the "Marseillaise." The crowd was immense and included about everybody prominent in the social and official life in Washington. The day was warm and sunny at first, but it suddenly clouded over, and two short, but severe rain squalls marred the exercises. But they passed over quickly and the affair closed in sunshine. The invocation was made by the Rev.

Mr. Stafford in the absence of Cardinal Gibbons. As he closed with the Lord's Prayer the President and his Cabinet joined in, but the rest of the audience did not. The President' then delivered his address

of welcome, and during this there was an incident thoroughly typical of Mr. Roosevelt's character. While he was speaking several young women, who had just entered the enclosure, attempted to walk in front of the President's stand and gain entrance to the stand to his right. To do so would have been, of course, to create disturbance and confusion, yet nobody seemed to know enough to stop them.

The President was just pronouncing in an impressive fashion the words: "I am sure that I give utterance to the sentiments of-" when, suddenly changing his tone to the quick, decisive voice of command, he leaned over and said sharply to the guards, "Let no one in." The girls, looking frightened, shrank back, and the President went on, "Of every citizen of the United States," and so on to the end of his speech. It was all done so quickly that few had time to note that the President had made a divergence from his address.

THE FLAG INCIDENT.

Then the Countess de Rochambeau drew i aside the red, white, and blue drapery, revealing Rochambeau, one hand outstretched, directing the operations at Yorktown, and the other grasping the plans of the siege. Frenchmen and Americans alike joined in the cheer that went up, and the American Marine Band began "The Mar-

the hand of Rochembeau. Several French and American sailors sprang forward, grasped at the cords, and attempted to tug the drapery off. It would not come. At this instant the President took the direction of affairs into his own hands. Stepping quickly forward to the front of the stand, he called imperatively: "McNeill, tell them to stop that; leave it where it is." The French and American sailors immediately desisted, and the colors remained on Rochambeau's hand, half hiding the plans of Yorktown, until the end of the proceed-

But the American colors would not desert

M. Hamar, the sculptor, was then presented and received with applause. Ambasador Cambon, in full Court dress, walked to the front of the stand and in a loud, clear voice delivered his address in French. The President frequently joined in the applause which it inspired. When he spoke of America's generosity to Martinique, Secretary Hay led the applause, which was general and hearty. Ambassador Porter followed. The sentence in his speech which was most enthusiastically greeted was: "I felt that the old alliance made a century and a quarter ago was still potent for good."

Gen. Brugere got the reception of the day. It is a curious fact that no other participant, not even President Roosevelt himself, received one-quarter the applause which was given to the stalwart and martial-looking French General. When he thought it was about to subside he raised his manuscript, but was obliged to lower it again because the applause had increased instead of lessened. Finally the crowd broke out into loud

cheering. The President and his Cabinet were among the most constant and enthusiastic of those who kept the applause going. The demonstration ended with three cheers for Brugere. The French General is a forceful and powerful speaker, and was constantly interrupted by applause. The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Satterlee and then the President and Ambassador Cambon walked over to the statue, walked around it and commented on its merits. The President and his Cabinet then passed over to the White House side of Pennsylvania Avenue, where the reviewing stand was located. Here the President stood beside Gen. Brugere, pointing out the various American organizations | Potomac. In the heart of the Nation's in the parade and telling him about them. | capital, in presence of this vast assemblage make his address he was loudly cheered. The President said:

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

" Mr. Ambassador, and you, the representatives of the mighty Republic of France, I extend to you on behalf of the people of the United States the warmest and most cordial greeting. We appreciate to the full all that is implied in this embassy, composed of such men as those who have been sent over here by President Loubet to commemorate the unveiling of the statue of the great Marshal who, with the soldiers and sailors of France, struck the decisive blow in the war which started this country on the path of independence among the nations of the earth.

"I am sure that I give utterance to the sentiments of every citizen of the United States, of every American to whom the honor and the glory of our Republic in the past, as in the present, are dear, when I say that we prize this fresh proof of the friendship of the French people because it is pleasing to us to have the friendship of a nation so mighty in war and so mighty in peace as France has ever shown herself

to be. "I am sure, my fellow-citizens, that you welcome the chance which brings it about no intention of remaining here to share in that this embassy of the French people the prosperity which would follow success. should come to our shores at the very time when we, in our turn, have done our part in starting on the path of independence a sister republic-the Republic of Cuba. peculiarly because they are the American | modest yeomanry of the Colonies who conpeople, and because the history of the stituted the American forces, who were not United States has been so interwoven with supplied with clothing enough to cover what France has done for us, and, because their honorable wounds, and the march of they are part of the whole world, which acknowledges and must ever acknowledge in a peculiar degree, the headship of France along so many lines in the march of progress and civilization—the American people, I had been given almost unrestricted liberty through me, extend their thanks to you of action. Under these circumstances a and in their name I beg to express my man with less modesty and magnanimity acknowledgments to the Embassy that has of character and a less earnest spirit of ac-

for the magnanimous spirit that lay behind the doing of the deed, and I thank you." [Loud applause.] As the President closed his remarks, the Countess de Rochambeau drew aside the veils enveloping the figure, bringing into view the massive bronze proportions of the famous French: commander, standing proudly erect, with arm outstretched, directing the fortunes of war on the field of Yorktown. A great cheer went up from Frenchmen and Americans alike, and at the same instant the Marine Band broke into the inspiring strains of the "Marseillaise." As the French national hymn died away, Ambassador Cambon escorted to the front of the platform the youthful sculptor, M. Hamar, who executed the statue. Then the Ambassador, speaking in French delivered Ambassador, speaking in French, delivered a brief address. He said:

M. CAMBON'S SPEECH.

"The art of France and the generosity of an American Congress are joining this day in the erection of a monument to the memory of Marshal de Rochambeau. This is a fitting tribute paid to the French military leader who fought under Washington for America's independence. But a short distance hence, the American people had already consecrated the glorious memory of those young and enthusiastic French patriots who, fired with an inspiration which but echoed the silent wish of the entire French nation, had from the very dawn of the struggle brought their sword with Lafayette to the service of the thirteen

"It was just that honor should be rendered also to those warriors who came hither by order of the Government of France and who, understanding their duty, fulfilled it without reserve and insured the final success of the patriotic enterprise. In the person of Rochambeau we glorify jointly with their commander, the army of rance, its regiments, its officers unknown, its obscure soldiers.

"It is a very great honor for me to speak here as Ambassador of the French Republic and to express to you all to-day, who represent here the Government, the magistracy, and the Congress of the United States, our appreciation of the homage which you are now paying to the man who carried to their closing triumph the 'fleur de lis' of ancient France. To-day the French Republic sends you a mission which is headed by the most eminent of our general officers, Gen. Brugere. We must behold in him the French army and navy advancing, with a sort of national plety, to celebrate the memory of their elders, devotees, like themselves, of liberty.

ROCHAMBEAU'S CHARACTER.

"Rochambeau was a strict disciplinarian, a severe and courageous commander, careful of the lives of his men; he was wont at times to remark to the young men around him that during the long course of his military career fifteen thousand men had died under him, but that he could not reproach himself with the death of a single one of these. Thus he earned for our army the esteem of your people, and won for himself the affectionate devotion of your great Washington.

"Hence it is that this mounment, which in appearance seems only destined to evoke the recollection of warlike deeds, becomes by the character of the struggle which it recalls and of the man whom it glorifies, a monument and pledge of union between two nations. To-day, just as they did one hundred and twenty years ago, the soldiers and sailors of France and of the United States stand side by side; they surround this mounment; they march under one and the same command; they blend in one common chord their national hymns, and in celebrating their common glory they give the world an example of fidelity in friendship.
"This friendship you have proved to us.
The French Antilles have just suffered the shock of a tragic event, of a catastrophe the like of which the world had not witnessed for twenty centuries. The President of the United States, Congress, and the American people have vied with one another in generosity, in promptness to send relief to our stricken countrymen. Permit me to avail myself of this solemn occasion to thank publicly, in the name of my Government and country, you yourself, Mr. President, and the entire population of these United States You have shown by this act that something new had taken birth between the nations, that they might be united by a bond of disinterested sympathy and of mutual good will, and that those ideals of justice and of liberty for which our fathers fought and bled together 120 years since had real-

ly borne fruit in the hearts of men. A little more humanity has won its way into international relations, and three years ago we beheld representatives from all nations gathered together to devise means of insuring the maintenance of peace between the nations. It is a happy coincidence that even while I am speaking here the youthful and generous sovereign who had summoned the peace conference at The Hague and the President of the French Republic are together in St. Petersburg. Thus we may behold everywhere, even in the remotest regions of the earth, a manifest expression of the same sentiments of union by and between the highest and supreme representatives of nations. "Nor are these mere barren manifesta-

tions. The world, gradually gaining in selfconsciousness, begins to frown more and more severely on those who seek to disturb its peace; and when we measure the work accomplished and the advance made since Washington and Rochambeau fought together for the good of humanity, we may well conclude that they have not combatted in vain. This monument shall bear witness to this fact, and shall endure as a symbol thereof in the eyes of the generations to come.' Following the French Ambassador Gen.

Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador to France, spoke as follows:

GEN. PORTER'S SPEECH.

"Two years ago it became my pleasant duty to take part in the dedication of the statue of the distinguished French Marshal erected in his native city, Vendome. When upon that occasion I saw our country's flags everywhere displayed from the house-tops, heard our National airs played through all the streets and witnessed the touching demonstrations of the people without regard to class, expressive of their sympathy for America, I felt that the effect of the treaty of friendship and alliance made a century and a quarter ago was still potent for good.

"Upon returning from the land of Rochambeau it is an especial pleasure to participate in the inauguration of his statue in the land of Washington. Two countries claim a share in the glory which illumined his career. His remains repose on the banks of the Loire; it is fitting that his statue should stand on the banks of the When Mr. Roosevelt stepped forward to of representative citizens of the Old World of Ribault and Laudonniere and their comand the New, in memory of a contest in which French and American blood moistened the same soil in battling for a common cause, we meet to dedicate a statue in honor of a hero of two continents-the illustrious Rochambeau.

"Its purpose is to recall the record of imperishable deeds, to testify that his name is not a dead memory, but a living reality: to quicken our sense of appreciation, and emphasize the fidelity of our affection. In erecting yonder statue in honor of this great representative soldier America has raised constructively a monument to the memory of every Frenchman who fought for the cause of her National independence. Its dedication celebrates the joint victory which terminated a struggle that gave freedom to the American Colonies and consecrated all the New World eventually to liberty and the rights of man.

ROCHAMBEAU'S MISSION.

"To fully appreciate the genuineness of Rochambeau's character as exemplified in his American campaign we must recollect that he was a member of the old French nobility and the wearer of decorations be-stowed by royal hands, yet coming here to gain battles in the interest of advanced republican principles. It was not his own country for which he was fighting; he had "He came to our shores with a proud army, handsomely equipped, brilliantly uniformed, and disciplined in the rigid school of a leading military power of the Old "Mr. Ambassador, the American people, | World, to find himself associated with the whose shoeless battalions could be traced by the blood which flowed from their lacerated feet. Frequent communication with France was impossible, and Rochambeau come here and to President Loubet and all | commodation might have been overbearing,

outset an undisguised willingness to adopt all measures which might facilitate the the complete success of the allied armies.

"Rochambeau, in landing upon our shores, defined his policy toward the Americans in the comprehensive words, 'I am the friend of their friends and the foe of their foes.' His modesty was proverbial. ther foes.' His modesty was proverbial. He says in his memoirs, in speaking of the surrender of Yorktown, 'Lord Cornwallis was ill and Gen. O'Hara marched out at the head of the garrison. On arriving he presented his sword to me. I pointed opposite to Gen. Washington, at the head of the American Army, and I said that the French Army being auxiliary upon that continent, it was to the American General that he must look for his orders.' There is a mute eloquence in the very attitude of yonder statue which speaks of his accustomed modesty. The outstretched arm, which in life had so often pointed out the path to victory, is now extended toward Mount Vernon as if obeying the generous impulses of the living subject's heart in diverting attention from himself to his illustrious brother-in-arms. trious brother-in-arms.

THE COUNTRY'S GROWTH.

"Rochambeau left this country crowned with the laurels of success and the bearer of every token of recognition which a grateful country could bestow. If he were permitted to return to earth, he would see in the matchless prosperity of the country an ample vindication of the principles of government for which the battles in America were fought. He would find that the thirteen feeble Colonies had grown to forty-five vigorous States; that the three millions of people had been swollen to 85,000,000; that the population had been strengthened by an interweaving of the stoutest fibres of other nations and nurtured by the best blood of many lands; that the flag which had once struggled for bare existence in a few Atlantic States had moved across a vast continent and had been planted even in the opposite ends of the earth.

"He would find here all things changed

"He would find here all things changed except the sentiments of gratitude for his services. These will be everlasting. Living, he dwelt in the affections of his American comrades; dead, he is enshrined in the hearts of their posterity, for the friendship of the fathers is a precious legacy to the sons and a common heritage of ancient glory can never be divided. "This statue is not simply to commemo-

rate war, but to typify peace and good will between the newest republic of the Old World and the oldest republic of the New World. Seas made us distant; comradeship has made us near. This inauguration takes place beneath the three resplendent colors which at the present day are those of the respective banners of the sister republics. Their folds have a right to be placed in close touch, for the old flags which they represent were interlaced in battle, waved together in victory, and were intertwined in peace. May the ruthless hand of discord never rend them asunder! Let me close by quoting the eloquent words of President Loubet, the distinguished Chief Magistrate of the French Republic, spoken by him two years ago at the inauguration of the statue of Lafayette, the gift of the American school children to the City of Paris: 'This friendship, born in the com-radeship of arms, has developed and grown stronger during the century which is ending; the generations which succeed will not suffer it to grow weaker."

GEN. BRUGERE'S SPEECH

Gen. Brugere spoke in French, saying in

"My first and most agreeable duty is to thank the Government of the United States on behalf of the French mission for having invited the French Nation to participate in these imposing exercises, which can but strengthen the bonds of friendship uniting the two nations. We are all very proud of having been chosen to represent France on this memorable occasion. Especially as the monument which stands be-fore us is not only designed to honor Count Rochambeau, but, as the President of the French Republic said in 1881, on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument of Lafayette: 'It will commemorate the ancient bond of friendship existing between our nations, a bond which now, under similar political institutions, is destined to

grow stronger.'
"When France took an active part in the War of Independence, right and liberty were at stake; the cause was just and sacred. I do not wish to underrate the value of the material and moral aid which the troops under Rochambeau and de Grasse brought the American Army. Their discipline and morale were excellent. "These troops were but auxiliaries under the orders of Washington, and to him alone is due the honor of having won liberty for America. I do not really know which to admire more-Count de Rochambeau, Lieutenant General of the French Army, one of the best tacticians of the 'seven years' war,' who placed himself without hesitation under the orders of the always seeming to consult rather than com-

"In a letter written in 1786, Washington says: 'The sincerity, honor, and bravery of your troops, the high-minded patriotism, and the delicate sympathy which animate so many of your compatriots with whom I can venture to say I am intimately acquainted, and above all the keen interest which your illustrious monarch and his loyal subjects have taken in the success of the American cause and in the development of our independence have made your nation very dear to us and have formed ties and left us impressions which neither time nor

circumstances can destroy. "These are, gentlemen, the last thoughts of Washington. They find a clear echo in our hearts after the friendly reception you have given the French mission; after the ovation with which you have greeted us; after the eloquent and patriotic speeches we have just heard, and also after the generous proofs of sympathy the American Nation has given lately to our unfortunate compatriots in Martinique. And in conclusion I reiterate words Rochambeau pronounced in 1781: 'Entre vous, etre nous a la vie, a la morte—We are one in life or death."

The orator of the day was Senator Lodge

of Massachusetts, who began his address as the French band concluded a selection. Senator Lodge said:

SENATOR LODGE'S SPEECH.

"Statecraft has a cynical maxim that there is no such thing as gratitude between nations. If we must accept this as true of those practical dealings when sentiment comes into hopeless collision with self-interest, we may at least say that no nation really great will ever hesitate to make public acknowledgment of its obligations to others in the past. The New World of North America has had a long and close connection with the people of France. At the very dawn of the sixteenth century Breton fishermen had followed in the track of the Cabots and were plying their dan-gerous trade off the coast of Newfoundland. Thirty years later Cartier was in the St. Lawrence laying the foundation of New France by the mighty river of the North.

When the century had just passed its meridian the Huguenots came to Florida, and the great name of Coligny links itself with our history as the inspirer of distant expeditions to the untrodden shores of America, even when France was torn with the wars of religion. It is a dark and splendid story, well-nigh forgotten now, which comes up to us out of that dim past, touched with the glory of the Admiral of France. There in the old books we can read rades, of their daring and intelligence, and of the settlements they founded. Then come Menendez and his Spaniards, the surprise and slaughter of the French massacred for their religion, and then a few years later De Gourgues swoops down upon the Spanish forts, and the Spaniards in turn drench the sands with their blood and swing on of the avenger.

"Thus driven from the South, the French still held their grip on the heritage of Cartier. Champlain gave his name to the great lake of New England, where rival nations had been fought out and the new people were one day to fight for dominion. French missionaries died for their faith among the Through all these events, through all red men of New York. Père Marquette ex-plored the West, and the gallant La Salle weeks of rapid march and the hurrying bore the lilies of France from the source to days of siege and battle there shine out the mouth of the Mississippi. The French names mark the passing of the French discoverers from Montreal to St. Louis and from St. Louis to New Orleans.

COLONIAL RIVALRIES.

"And while the 'Roi Soleil' was raising his frowning fortress on the banks of the St. Lawrence, dispatching Auvergnats and Normans and Bretons to settle Canada. and urging his explorers across the continent, some others of his best subjects, driven forth into the world by revoked edicts and certain things called dragonnades were bringing their wit and quick intelligence to strengthen and upbuild the English colonies which were growing ur not at all in the orderly way dear to the heart of a grand monarch, but in a rude. vigorous, scrambling, independent fashion after the manner of races who founds nations and establish States.

"Presently it appeared that there was not room enough even in the vast wildernesses of North America for the rival powers of France and England. A few shots fired by sundry Virginians under the command of George Washington, whose name, springing forth suddenly from the backwoods, was then first heard in two than the grasping of a young people at a ended only with the fall of the French friendly hand to draw them forth from the power and the triumph of England and the stormy waters of a desperate war for lib-

commander, but he manifested from the North America. Instead of two rival powers struggling for mastery one reigned supreme from the St. Lawrence to Florida. joint military operations upon this difficult theatre of war, and sank all considerations other than those which would conduce to the Atlantic Colonies, had passed away. the Atlantic Colonies, had passed away.
The need of the strong support of the mother country against the power of France had gone, and the position of the colonies in their relations with England was enormously strengthened. A blundering Ministry, a few meddlesome and oppressive acts on the part of Parliament.

not wisdom enough left in London to allay it. The little minds which Burke thought so ill suited to a great empire were in full control, and the empire began in consequence to show an ominous and ever-wid-

ening rent. FRANCE'S OPPORTUNITY.

"Again France appears upon the contiment where for so many years she had played such a great part and had fought so bravely and so unavaningly for dominion. The opportunity had come to wreak an ample vengeance on the power which had driven her from Canada. France would have been more or less human if she had not grasped the opportunity, at once so satisfying to wounded pride and so promising politically. Covertly at first she aided the English Colonies, and after the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga the treaty of alliance was signed and France entered into war with Great Britain. The French Government aided us with money and with men, by land and by sea, but the decisive force was that which landed at Newport in the long July days of 1780.
"To that brave, well-officered, highly disciplined army we raise a monument today by placing here in the Nation's capital the statue of its commander. For their service and for his own we owe him a debt of gratitude, for which we should here

make lasting acknowledgment, one which

will stand unchanged beneath the sunshine shall have been forgotten. "This statue is the counterfeit presentment of the gallant figure of a gallant gentleman. Born in 1725 of noble family, a native of Vendome, Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimsur. Comte de Rochambeau, had just passed his fifty-fifth birthday when he landed at Newport. His career had been long and distinguished. His honors and his rank in the army had been won in the field, not in the antechambers of Versailles. In an age when the greatest nobleman of France thought it no shame to seek advancement from royal mistresses by whose whims Ministers rose and fell and the policies of State were decided, Rochambeau in time of peace turned from the Court to his regiment and his estates. "He had shared in all the campaigns of France from the time when his elder brother's death had taken him from the Church, in which he was about to become a priest, and placed him in the army. At the siege of Namur he earned the rank of Colonel by the surprise of an outpost, which led to the surrender of the town. He was twice wounded at the head of his regiment at the battle of Laufeld. He captured the enemy's magazines at the siege of Maestricht, and won the Cross of St. Louis leading the assault upon the forts of Minorca. He fought the Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick and captured the fortress of Regenstein in 1757. At Crefeid he sus-

tained for a long time the attack of the Prussian Army; he took a leading part in the battle of Minden, and was again wounded at Klostercamp. After the peace Rochambeau was often consulted by Ministers, but never would take office. At last in March, 1780, he was made Lieutenant General and sent with the French Army to

HIS OPPORTUNE ARRIVAL. "He reached the United States at a dark

America.

hour for the American cause. The first fervor of resistance had cooled, the active fighting had subsided in the North, Congress had grown feeble and inert, government and finance both dragged heavily, and it seemed as if the Revolution, so successful in the field, would founder upon the rocks of political and executive incapacity. Washington and the army in the midst of almost unparalleled difficulties alone kept the cause alive. The coming of Rochambeau and his army was a great good fortune, and yet its first result was to induce further relaxation of effort on the

part of Congress. "Washington, realizing all the event meant, opened correspundence at once with Rochambeau, but it was not until September that he was able to meet the French commander in person at Hartford. It was American General, or George Washington, a great relief to the heavily burdened Genalways considerate of the French General, | eral to meet such a man as Rochambeau, and yet even then, as he turned back with lightened heart and lifted hopes, the news of Arnold's treason smote him on his arrival at West Point. The Summer had gone and nothing had been done. When Rochambeau was unwilling to move without further reinforcements, and Washington was struggling desperately to wring from a hesitating Congress and from reluctant States the men, money, and sup-lies absolutely essential if the great op-portunity which had now come was not to pass away unused.

"So the Winter wore on, and Spring came, and in May Washington and Rochambeau were again in consultation. Washington was determined to strike a fatal blow somewhere. He considered Florida and the scheme of taking the British under Rawdon in the rear; he thought of Virginia, where Cornwallis, forced northward by Greene's stratagem, was established with his army; long and earnestly he looked at New York, the chief seat of British power. Rochambeau showed his military intelligence by leaning strongly to Virginia. But the one vital condition was still lacking.

"Washington knew that he must command the sea, if only for a month, at the point where he was to deliver the decisive blow. So the days slipped by, the Summer waned, and then of a sudden the great condition sprang into life. De Grasse, to whom we owe a debt as great as to Rochambeau, appeared in the Chesapeake with his fleet. No longer was there room for doubt. Cornwallis in Virginia was clearly now the quarry for the relief forces.

WASHINGTON'S CHANCE.

"The great, the golden moment so longed for by Washington, when he could unite both land and sea power, had at last arrived. De Grasse was master of the bay. The English fleet was scattered and divided. Clinton slumbered in New York and Cornwallis, with some 9,000 men, was in Yorktown, with the united French and American armies drawn close about him. "Fast followed the siege, nearer came the inclosing lines, Lauzun dashed back Tarlton's cavalry at the very beginning, and every British sortie from that moment was repulsed. Day by day the parallels were pushed forward, and at last Washington declared the advanced British redoubts practical for assault. The French, under Viomenil, the grenadiers of Gatinois, the regiment of Auvergne and Deux-Ponts stormed one, and here the most famous of the French regiments recovered from their King the proud motto of "Auvergne sans tache." The other redoubt was assigned to the Americans under Lafayette, led by Alexander Hamilton and John Laurens. Both assaults, brilliantly delivered, were

successful, and the American lines included the ground which had been so gallantly won. A desperate sortie under Col. Graham completely repulsed a vain attempt to escape by water, and then all was over. On the 18th of October Cornwallis surrendered, and on the following day the British filed out and laid down their arms, passing gibbets to remind all men of the passing between the ordered lines of the Frych, drawn up under the lilies, and the ranks of the Americans, standing beneath the thirteen stars, fixed on that day in the firmament of nations. The American Revolution

> very brightly the fine qualities of the French General. Nothing is more difficult than the management in war of allied forces. Here there was never a jar. Rochambeau was large-minded enough to understand the greatness of Washington, to realize the height of mind and the power of character which invested the American leader with a dignity beyond aught that royal birth or kingly title could confer.
> "No small jealousies marred their intercourse. They wrought together for a common cause, and the long experience, the thorough training, the keen military intelligence, the wisdom and honest pur-pose of Rochambeau were all freely given to the Americans and their communder. Honor and gratitude, then, to Rochambeau for what he did for us, and gratitude and honor likewise to De Grasse and De Barras for the sea power with which they upheld and sustained both Washington and Rochambeau.

THE BRITISH SURRENDER. "Eut there is something more in the story"

than this, something of deeper meaning than the plans of statesmen to humble a successful foe and take a tardy revenge for past defeats; something more profound continents, began a stubborn war which arrogant, and indisposed to look with favor | English Colonies.

of the French nation, both for the deed and upon plans presented by the American in Thus was new situation created in under the white flar in the mellow October

sunlight. The pride of victory is in their hearts, for they have done well for France; they have cruelly avenged the loss of Canada. The world smiles upon them as the British pass by and pile their arms. Happily for them they cannot read the future. They do not even grasp the meaning of the war they have helped to bring to an end. They cannot interpret

"Time's dark events." Charging like causeless clouds across the sky.

"But their future is our past, and we know their destinies. There is Rochambeau himself, chief figure among the French. He will go home to added honors, he will take part presently in the movement for reform, and will receive from a new Government a Marshal's baton. Then a torrent of blood flows. Others in his rank will fly across the frontier, but he is made of sterner stuff. He will retire to his estates, be dragged to prison, will be barely saved from the guillo-tine, and will live on to receive the compli-ments of the greatest soldier of modern times, and will die full of years and honors. There is Lafayette. For him an Austrian prison is waiting. There is Viomenil, who commanded the force which took the redoubt. He will die in hiding, wounded in defense of his King's palace against the onset of a maddened people on the 10th of August. There is Damas, wounded at the Yorktown redoubt. In a few years he will be a furtiling and an oxile fighting against be a fugitive and an exile fighting against and the rain long after the words we speak | France. There is Lameth, wounded also at the redoubt. For him, too, the future holds a prison and a long exile. There is Lauzun, type of the ancient régime, the victor over 'Tarlton's horse, the bearer of the brave news to Versailles, he, too, will stay by France, and his end will be the guillo-

> "The prophet who should have foretold such fates as these for that gallant company would have been laughed to scorn. From no men did disaster seem more dis. tant than from those brave gentlemen of France on that October morning, and yet the future held for them exile, prison, and the guillotine. And it was all inevitable, for the American Revolution not only made a new Nation, but it was the beginning of a world-wide movement. There was something stronger than Government or Ministers, than Kings or politics, which brought

> the French to America.
> "Across the square there stands the statue of Lafayette. He brought no army like Rochambeau, no fleet like de Grasse. He came by no command of his King. Yet has he always been nearer to the hearts of Americans than any man not of their own people. The reason is not far to seek. He came of his own accord, and brought with him the sympathy of France. He represented the new spirit of a new time, the aspirations, the hopes, the visions which had come out of the intellectual revolution wrought by Voltaire, Rousseau, and the encyclopedistes. "Purposes of state, calculations of

> chances, selfish desires might guide the French Government, but Lafayette was the living embodiment of the sympathy of the French people for the cause of the United States. He came because he loved the cause and had faith in it, and so the American people gave faith and love to him. And this impalpable spirit of the time stirring strongly but blindly in France, was even then more powerful than monarchs or Cabinets or coalitions. In America it passed for the first time from the world of speculation to the world of action. There in the new country, on the edge of the yet unconquered continent, theory became practice and doctrines lived as facts. There a people had risen up declaring that they were weary of Kings, had fought their own battle for their own land, and won. The democratic movement had begun.

From America it passed across the sea,

saying to all men that what had been done

in the new land could be done likewise in the old. The army of Rochambeau, flushed with victory, bore back the message with them, and it fell upon listening ears. France had helped us to liberty and independence, and we had shown her how both were won. The force which we had summoned they, too, evoked and banded Europe, blind to the deeper meanings of the American war. went to pieces in dull surprise before the onset of a people armed, the makers of a revolution in which thrones tottered. Phivilege and feudalism went down to ruin and the ancient boundaries of Kings faded from the map: The lilies which had floated so triumphantly in the Virginian air gave way to the American colors which French armies carried in triumph from Paris to Moscow, and from the Baltic to the Nile, wiping out forever the petty tyrannies which sold men to fight in quarrels not their own, and clearing the ground for the larger liberty and the united nations of to-day. The United States, with independence achieved. passed out of the network of European politics in which for a century and a half the American Colonies had been entangled, but the influence and example of the American Revolution were felt throughout the

civilization of the West.

washington. We place it here to keep his memory fresh in remembrance and as a monument of our gratitude to France. But let us not forget that we also commemorate here the men who first led in arms the democratic movement which during a century of conflict has advanced the cause of freedom and popular government through-out the world of Western civilization." The French and American forces then passed in review before the President. This afternoon the French guests visited the Capitol and the Congressional Library. Secretary Moody paid an unusual and graceful compliment to the sailors and marines from the North Atlantic squadron. who came on from Annapolis to participate in the procession. The men made so goodly a show, were so well set up and trim, and swung along with such nervous energy and strength that Secretary Moody, who has a special eye for these things, felt that he should recognize them, He called Admiral Taylor and Lieut.

Winslow to his carriage and the party was

driven to the railroad station, where the

"We unveil this statue in honor of a

braye soldier who fought by the side of

sailors were about to entrain for Annapolis. The men numbered about 200, drawn entirely from the Kearsarge and Alabama, and were commanded by Lieut. Welles, After shaking hands with the officers, Secretary Moody turned to the sailors and said: "Men of the North Atlantic squadron, I felt so justly proud of your splendid appearance on the occasion of the parade today that I could not do justice to my feelings unless I came down to express that pride to you. Let me say to you that that pride was shared in with the President of the United States and I am sure with every American citizen who saw you to-day. "You come, I am told, from two great battleships with historic names, representing conflict in the past happily never to be repeated. Let me assure you that when we see such men as you rallying about the flag of our country there is an added sense of security in the breast of every American citizen. I hope, Sir, [turning to the officer in command,] you will convey to Admiral Higginson and the officers of the various ships under his command the feelings of pride which I have had so much pleasure in expressing."

The National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, which held its closing session here to-day, sent a delegation to the Rechambeau ceremonies which made a presentation of a floral wreath. The delega-tion comprised a number of descendants of conspicuous leaders of the Revolution. In presenting the wreath to Count Rochambeau, Miss Boudinot, representing the society, said it was her pleasant duty to lay the wreath at the foot of the statue in grateful remembrance of the service rendered the ancestors of the donors by Rochambeau, and bade a hearty welcome to the members of the special embassy from France. A proposed ball on the French man-ofwar Gaulois while in New York waters has been abandoned because of the Martinique disaster. This reception was not on the official programme, but was intended to be given by Gen. Brugere of the Rochambeau mission, on the 28th inst., as an appropriate incident of entertainment while in this country. In view, however, of the appalling loss of life and suffering of the people of Martinique it was determined to dispense with the ball. The members of the mission are deeply affected by the many manifestations of sympathy for the people from the American Nation, which has so nobly responded to the needs for assistance for the sufferers in a practical