

ble of fear or remorse.—GIBBON'S *DECLINE AND FALL*, ch. 45.

68. ADVANCE by Battle. *Scott's Campaign in Mexico.* [In 1847] Gen. Twiggs, in command of the American advance, set out [from Vera Cruz] . . . on the 12th of the month [of April]. Twiggs came upon Santa Anna, who, with an army of fifteen thousand men, had taken possession of the heights and rocky pass of Cerro Gordo. The position, though seemingly impregnable, must be carried, or further advance was impossible. On the morning of the 18th the American army was arranged for an assault which, according to the rules of war, promised only disaster and ruin. But to troops of the United States nothing now seemed too arduous, no deed too full of peril. Before noonday every position of the Mexicans had been successfully stormed and themselves driven in a precipitate rout. Nearly three thousand prisoners were taken, with forty-three pieces of bronze artillery, five thousand muskets, and accoutrements enough to supply an army. The American loss amounted to four hundred and thirty-one, that of the enemy fully a thousand. Santa Anna escaped with his life, but left behind his private papers and his *wooden leg*.—RIDPATR'S HIST. OF U. S., ch. 57.

69. ADVANCE, Heroic. *Battle of Foultoy.* A.D. 1745. William of Cumberland formed a column of fourteen thousand British infantry, thirty or forty abreast; and with measured tread, regardless of every obstacle, undismayed by the cannonade left and right, which mowed down their ranks, this terrible column strode on through the enemy's lines, carrying all before them. But where was their support? A column of infantry, without a horse, without a gun, now reduced probably to ten thousand, could not win a battle against sixty thousand, merely through the supremacy of physical strength and moral endurance. Slowly the compact mass moved back, still facing the enemy. Its ranks were not broken, not a man fled. [Loss about six thousand.]-KNIGHT'S HIST. OF ENG., ch. 7.

70. ADVANCE, Opportunity for an. *Gen. Sherman's March to the Sea.* [Began November 14, 1864.] His army of veterans numbered sixty thousand men. Believing that Hood's army would be destroyed in Tennessee, and knowing that no Confederate force could withstand him in front, he cut his communications with the North, abandoned his base of supplies, and struck out boldly for the sea-coast, more than two hundred and fifty miles away. As had been foreseen, the Confederates could offer no successful resistance. . . . On the 10th of December he arrived in the vicinity of Savannah . . . he had lost only five hundred and sixty men.—RIDPATR'S HIST. OF U. S., ch. 66.

71. ADVANCE or suffer. *Battle of Gettysburg.* I remember seeing a general (Pettigrew, I think it was) come up to him [Confederate General Longstreet] and report that "he was unable to bring his men up again" [to charge the Federals]. Longstreet turned upon him and replied, with some sarcasm: "*Very well; never mind, then, General; just let them remain where they are; the enemy's going to advance, and will spare you the trouble.*" [British officer's diary, quoted

in.]-POLLARD'S *SECOND YEAR OF THE WAR*, p. 354.

72. ADVENT seasonable, The. Needed—Ready. A thorough acquaintance with the history of the world and the state of mankind at the time of our Saviour's birth has led the wisest and most enlightened inquirers to conclude that the Almighty, having designed to illuminate the world by a revelation, there was no period at which it was more certainly required than that in which it was actually sent; nor could any concurrence of circumstances have been more favorable for its extensive dissemination than that which took place at the time of our Saviour's mission. A great part of the known world was at this time under the dominion of the Romans, and subject to all those grievances which are the inevitable result of a system of arbitrary power. Yet this circumstance of the union of so many nations into one great empire was of considerable advantage for the propagation and advancement of Christianity.—TYLER'S *UNIVERSAL HIST.*, Book 5, ch. 4.

73. ADVENTURE, Courageous. *War for the Union.* The control of Albemarle Sound had been secured by a daring exploit of Lieutenant Cushing, of the Federal Navy. These waters were commanded by a tremendous iron ram called the *Albemarle*. In order to destroy the dreaded vessel, a number of daring volunteers, led by Cushing, embarked on a small steamer, and on the night of the 27th of October [1864] entered the Roanoke. The ram was discovered lying at the harbor of Plymouth. Cautiously approaching, the lieutenant, with his own hands, sank a terrible torpedo under the confederate ship, exploded it, and left the ram in ruin. The adventure cost the lives or capture of all of Cushing's party except himself and one other, who escaped.—RIDPATR'S HIST. OF U. S., ch. 66.

74. ADVENTURE, Daring. *Napoleon I.* [Having escaped from his exile at Elba, his little army arrived near Cannes.] In the course of a few hours this escort of six hundred men, with two or three small pieces of cannon, were safely landed. . . . They were about to march seven hundred miles, through a kingdom containing thirty millions of inhabitants, to capture the strongest capital in Europe. . . . An army of nearly two hundred thousand men, under Bourbon leaders, were stationed in impregnable fortresses by the way.—ABBOTT'S *NAPOLEON B.*, vol. 2, ch. 24.

75. ADVENTURE, Passion for. *Conquest of Florida.* Adventurers assembled as volunteers, many of them people of noble birth and good estates. Houses and vineyards, lands and tillage, and rows of olive trees in the Ajurrafe of Seville were sold, as in the times of the crusades, to obtain the means of military equipments. . . . Many . . . who had sold estates for their equipments were obliged to remain behind.—BANCROFT'S HIST. OF U. S., ch. 2.

76. ADVENTURE, Primitive. *George Washington.* [Washington's return from a conference with the French commander St. Pierre, at Le Bœuf, near Lake Erie. A.D. 1753.] It was now the dead of winter. . . . With [Christopher] Gist [the guide] as his sole companion, he left the river, and struck into the woods. It was one of