

Government, but without effect. Matters rested, the guard being kept up until April 10th. On the morning of that day the Marshal managed to evade the sentinels and get into Mrs. Sargeant's house at the corner. Before he saw her she was apprised of the danger, and, slipping through the garden, passed into the house of Mrs. Waters, where the ladies locked themselves in. The Marshal followed, but the guard was alarmed and drove away the Marshal with fixed bayonets. Upon this the Marshal issued a proclamation calling for a *posse comitatus* of 2000 men to assemble at the State House, April 18th. Upon this General Bright issued orders calling out two regiments of Pennsylvania militia to resist any attempt that might be made by the United States officers. Bloodshed seemed imminent. General Bright was determined; his men were armed and furnished with ammunition. The soldiers seemed to have no feeling, except in favor of the State. In the community there were various opinions—some of them bitter.

#### STRATEGY BETTER THAN FORCE.

The Marshal did not attempt to bring his *posse comitatus* against the troops. His course was to resort to strategy. His first failure in getting over the fence and into the garden did not discourage him. But as Arch Street and Seventh Street were filled with soldiers he wisely attempted to approach the citadel from a distant and undefended base of operations, so that the garrison might be taken by surprise. Commencing on Cherry Street, between Seventh and Eighth, he scaled a fence which gave admission to an enclosure, from which he made a charge upon another yard, and so on by degrees gained the garden of the Rittenhouse mansion, and, again entering the house of Mrs. Sargeant, encountering that lady, made her his prisoner. General Bright was doubtless acting under the advice of the Attorney General and the Governor. He did not bring in his soldiers to attempt a bloody rescue, the Marshal was