The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1864.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For standing matter per square, (40 words.) very day:

One insertion	$ 75	One month	$ 7,50
Two insertions	1,25	Two months	11,25
Three insertions	1,60	Three months	13,75
Four insertions	1,90	Four months	13,00
Five insertions	2,20	Five months	14,00
One week	2,50	Six months	20,75
Two weeks	4,35	One year	32,00
Three weeks	6,00		
One square changeable once a week 1 year			$30,00

DAILY POST,

Single subscriptions by mail, $8,00 per year.
Delivered in the city, at 18 cents per week.

WEEKLY POST.

Single subscriptions	$1,50
Five copies, each	1,40
Ten copies, each	1,30
Twenty copies, each, (and one to getter up,)	1,20
Thirty " " "	1,10

JAS. P. BARR,
Editor and Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

GLAD NEWS FOR THE UNFORTUNATE!
THE LONG SOUGHT FOR DISCOVERED AT LAST.

CHEROKEE REMEDY,
AND
CHEROKEE INJECTION

Compounded from Roots, Barks and Leaves.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the urinary organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus (or Whites in females) where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

☞It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times a day.

☞It is diuretic and alternative in its action; purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the Cherokee Remedy, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of *Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor Albus or Whites.* Its effects are *healing soothing and demulcent;* removing all scalding, heat, chordee and pain, instead of the burning and almost unendurable pain that is experienced with nearly all the *cheap quack injections.*

☞By the use of the Cherokee Remedy and Cherokee Injection—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed, and the weakened organs are speedily restored to full vigor and strength.

☞For full particulars get our pamphlet from any drug store in the country, or write to us and we will mail free to any address, a full treatise.

☞Price Cherokee Remedy, $2 per bottle or three bottles for $5.

☞Price Cherokee Injection, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

☞Sent by Express to any address on receipt of price.

☞Sold by all druggists everywhere.

Dr. W. R. Merwin & Co.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 59 Liberty street, New York.
Sold by Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood street. mh15-eod-d&w

THE GREAT INDIAN MEDICINE,

Compounded from

ROOTS, BARKS, AND LEAVES

CHEROKEE CURE!

An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by self-pollution, such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the direful complaints, caused by departing from the path of nature.

☞This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousands treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn case.

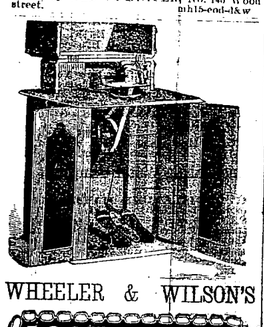
☞To those who have trifled with their constitution, until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid; we would say, *Despair not!* the CHEROKEE CURE will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed.

☞For full particulars get a circular from any drug store in the country, or write the Proprietors, who will mail free to any one desiring the same, a full treatise in pamphlet form.

☞Price, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express to all parts of the world.

Sold by all respectable druggists everywhere.

Dr. W. R. Merwin & Co.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 59 Liberty street, New York.
Sold by GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood street. mh15-eod-d&w



WHEELER & WILSON'S
LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES

GO TO THE AGENCY AND EXAMINE, and you will then agree with us, that it is an almost perfect instrument.—*Evening Post.*

EVERY FAMILY is made happier by the introduction of this trustworthy machine.—*Christian Intelligen.*

THERE are good, better and best, and the best machine, we feel entirely safe in saying is "Wheeler & Wilson's."—*Western Advocate.*

THEY HAVE NO RIVAL.—*Scientific American.*

HAVE received the Highest Premiums wherever exhibited.—*Philadelphia Press.*

EASILY MANAGED, not liable to get out of order, very beautiful and simple in construction.—*N. Y. Evan.*

BEFORE PURCHASING, examine the "Wheeler & Wilson."—*Daily Gaz.*

EXCELS in all the qualities that constitute a good machine.—*Independent.*

SURPASSES all others.—*Ladies' Repository.*

THIS is unquestionably the best Sewing Machine, and is the one which we can unqualifedly recommend.—*United Presbyterian.*

GET THE BEST.

These Machines are Warranted for Three years.

Prices from $50 upwards.

PITTSBURGH OFFICE,
NO. 27 FIFTH STREET,
WM. SUMNER & CO., AGENTS.
ap2-3meod

MEDICAL.

KUNKEL'S CELEBRATED

Bitter Wine of Iron,
Bitter Wine of Iron,
Bitter Wine of Iron,
Bitter Wine of Iron,
Bitter Wine of Iron,
The Great Tonic,
The Great Tonic,
The Great Tonic,
The Great Tonic,

For Dyspepsia and Indigestion,
For Dyspepsia and Indigestion,
For Dyspepsia and Indigestion,
For Dyspepsia and Indigestion,
For Weak Stomachs and General Debility,
For Weak Stomachs and General Debility,
For Weak Stomachs and General Debility,
For Weak Stomachs and General Debility,
Reliable and Sure to do Good,
Reliable and Sure to do Good,
Reliable and Sure to do Good,
Reliable and Sure to do Good,
And Cannot do Harm,
And Cannot do Harm,
And Cannot do Harm,
And Cannot do Harm,
It Costs but little and Purifies the Blood,
It Costs but little and Purifies the Blood,
It Costs but little and Purifies the Blood,
It Costs but little and Purifies the Blood,
We only ask a Trial,
We only ask a Trial,
We only ask a Trial,
We only ask a Trial,
Of this Valuable Tonic,
Of this Valuable Tonic,
Of this Valuable Tonic,
Of this Valuable Tonic,
Of this Valuable Tonic,
Only 75 Cts. and One Dollar per Bottle,
Only 75 Cts. and One Dollar per Bottle,
Only 75 Cts. and One Dollar per Bottle,
Only 75 Cts. and One Dollar per Bottle,

Manufactured solely by S. A. KUNKEL & BRO.,* General Depot, 118 Market street, Harrisburg, Pa. For sale in PITTSBURGH by all respectable dealers.

For sale in Pittsburgh by R. E. SELLERS & CO., and B. L. FARNESTOCK & CO. jan14-6m

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

"Great American Remedy."

Harvey's Chrono Thermal FEMALE PILLS

HAVE NEVER YET FAILED WHEN the directions have been strictly followed, overcoming difficulties arising from OBSTRUCTIONS, OR STOPPAGE OF NATURE.

Or in restoring the system to perfect health when suffering from Spinal Affections, Prolapsus, Uteri, the Whites, or other weaknesses of the Uterine Organs. The Pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate females without causing distress at the same time

THEY ACT AS A CHARM,

By strengthening, invigorating, and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity. No matter from what cause the obstruction may arise. They should, however, NOT be taken the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be the result.

Each box contains 60 Pills. PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

DR. HARVEY'S TREATISE

on Diseases of Females, Pregnancy, Miscarriage, Barrenness, Sterility, Reproduction, and Abuses of Nature, and emphatically the LADIES' PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER, a pamphlet of 50 pages, sent free to any address. Six cents required to pay postage.

☞The pills and Book will be sent by mail, confidentially, when desired, on receipt of RATES, and pre-paid on receipt of money by

J. BRYAN, M. D., General Agent,
No. 75 Cedar street, New York.

☞Joseph Flenniken, Druggist, corner of the Diamond and Market street, agent for Pittsburgh. oct6-m&w3

NOTICE TO ALL CONCERNED.—Among a certain class of self-important people there is a prejudice, if not dislike, of certain ed to all physicians that advertise and treat the diseases named in this card. (PRIVATE DISEASES,) why this should be, they do not know themselves, and yet, Are they not aware that all physicians treat diseases of every denomination in fact subject just the very diseases that are so obnoxious to these very refined parties. I suppose they would not let one of their family go to a party that has devoted years for their benefit, because he advertise the fact, and then family physicians must be a humbug so he can get the case. Often he has almost deprived the party of his life. He comes at last to the physician that advertises—how else are they to know? Are they not aware that Sir Astley Cooper, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Sir Charles Bell and M. Paul Ricord devoted years in the treatment of these diseases? These men are held up as shining lights in the medical world; I don't assert that all men are worthy that publish, still there are a great number of them that are. I have devoted myself to the study and treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES upwards of 10 years, and without egotism or boast, I have saved hundreds from years of misery and untimely death. My treatment is confined to the vegetable altogether, as I think it is the best and most certain. It is in my power to bring hundreds of certificates if I thought it necessary, to certify to my general success; but my long residence in this city is sufficient proof without asking more. Spermatorrhœa and all diseases arising from it are cured in a much shorter time than heretofore. It behooves every young man and woman to be careful in selecting a physician, the different advertisements that are seen in our papers are of no worth, and no benefit will arise from answers than only loss of health and money. Humbugs are exclaimed against by my new remedies. Address BOX 588, Pittsburgh Postoffice. jan-lyd

Horticultural & Floral Department.

PITTSBURGH SANITARY FAIR.

June 1st.

THE COMMITTEE ON PLANTS, FRUITS AND FLOWERS confidently appeal to the aid of all Horticulturists and Florists both Amateur, Commercial and Professional. The laudable object of the Fair and the apparent exigencies of the time, and the development of each day alone, will urge the Patriot and Philanthropist.

We solicit your donations or contributions of such articles as will adorn and render attractive the Department under our charge, which is of ample extent, and where careful attendants will always be at hand, that the owners of plants may rest assured that their collections will be duly cared for. In addition to the ordinary products of the green-house and garden, the Committee also solicits contributions of

Bouquets,	Cut Flowers,
Baskets of Flowers,	Dried Flowers,
Floral Designs,	Wax Flowers,
Hanging Baskets,	Leather Flowers,
Flower Stands,	Phantom Bouquets,
Fern Cases,	Autumn Leaves,
Aviaries,	Aquaria,
Gardening Implements,	Seeds,
Native Wine,	Gardening Books,
Garden Seats & Vases,	Fountains,
Horticulural Iron Work,	

Horticultural Wire Work,
Horticultural China and Glass,
Horticultural Pottery,
Foreign and Exotic Fruit,
Dried Fruit,
Wax Fruit,
Garden Statuary.

In short, Rustic Ornaments of every kind, or anything of a rural or rustic character that does not strictly belong to the Agricultural Department.

Daily contributions of cut flowers, bouquets, designs, baskets, &c., so as to insure a constant and regular supply during the Fair, will be very acceptable, and contributors will please arrange with the Chairman of the Committee.

AT FLORAL HALL.

Donations or contributions from abroad may be sent to W. M. D. McGOWAN, Secretary of the Fair, with Bill of Lading marked:

"For the Floral and Horticultural Department—For the Committee."

WM. S. BISSELL, CHAIRMAN.
my7-td

DYSPEPSIA CRACKERS,
—AT THE—
BOSTON CRACKER BAKERY,
NO. 44 FOURTH STREET.
mh24 S. S. MARVIN.

WINDOW SHADES—MADE TO our own order, for sale by
W. P. MARSHALL,
my7. 87 Wood st.

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, &C.

1864. Spring & Summer. 1864.

NEW AND HANDSOME

SHAWLS, CLOAKS, SACQUES,

Dress Goods and Balmorals,

Just opening at

C. HANSON LOVE & CO.'S,

Together with every description of

Housefurnishing and Mourning Goods,

Also the largest and best assorted stock of

Cassimeres, Cloths and Jeans,

FOR MEN and BOYS,

That we have been able to offer for a long time. Please give us a call and examine our stock.

C. Hanson Love & Co.,
my21 74 and 76 Market street.

NEW DRESS GOODS,

At 31, 37 1-2, 50 and 62 1-2c;

Striped and Figured Chintzes,

At 62c per Yard;

SUMMER SHAWLS,

$2,50 to $15,00;

Kid Gloves, $1,50 per Pair;

SILK CIRCULARS

AND

CLOTH CIRCULARS,

VERY CHEAP, AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.
my20

THIRD ARRIVAL OF

NEW SPRING

AND

SUMMER GOODS.

HUGUS & HACKE,

Cor. Fifth and Market St.

are now opening a splendid stock of

CLOAKS, SHAWLS

AND

DRESS GOODS

OF NEWEST STYLES,

French Chintzes, Hoop Skirts

AND

BALMORALS.

And a full line of

DOMESTIC GOODS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

ap29

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES is particularly called to our large and splendid

Stock of New Goods.

In addition to our usual extensive assortment, they will find very pretty styles of

Ladies' and Misses' Hats and Bonnets

in great variety, and cheaper than now generally sold. Also

SPRING AND SUMMER BALMORAL SKIRTS,

and a very choice stock of MERINO and SILK VESTS and UNDERGARMENTS for gentlemen's wear. We have as fine a lot of FINE TRAVELING SHIRTS as can be found anywhere. Also Ladies' and Gents' Linen Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Gloves and Hosiery, Pocketbooks, Portmonnaies and Purses; elegant steel and jet Pins and Broches, Belts and Belt Buckles, and a full line of Trimmings and Fancy Goods

As Cheap as the Cheapest.

Wholesale Rooms up stairs and in basement.

MACRUM & GLYDE,
ap23 78 Market street.

New Goods — New Goods
New Goods — New Goods
New Goods — New Goods
New Goods — New Goods
New Goods — New Goods
New Goods — New Goods
New Goods — New Goods
New Goods — New Goods
New Goods — New Goods

AT BARKER & CO.'S,
59 MARKET ST.

febio

REMOVAL OF LIVERY STABLE.—The undersigned having removed his Livery Stable from the rear of the Scott House, to near the corner of First and Smithfield street, W. C. Conn's old stand, is prepared to furnish carriges, buggies, and saddle horses upon the shortest notice. Also horses kept at livery at reasonable rates. Undertaki and all arrangements for funerals will receive as special attention. NEAL BRIDELAND.

NATIONAL BANKS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington City, Aug. 6th, 1863.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, in the County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "an Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25th, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking.

Now THEREFORE, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the said FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 8th day of August, 1863.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.

Capital $400,000, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., receive money on deposit and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1862, will we believe be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers, throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and directors.

DIRECTORS

JAMES LAUGHLIN	WM. K. NIMICK,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	ALEXANDER SPEER,
THOMAS BELL,	FRANCIS G. BAILEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
	SAMUEL ERA.

JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
aug5-d&wtf

SECOND NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington City, Feb. 13th, 1864.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25th, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the said SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 13th day of February, 1864.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Formerly IRON CITY TRUST COMPANY.)

Capital, $300,000, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The IRON CITY TRUST COMPANY having organized under the National Currency Act offers its services for the transaction of a General Banking Business. Drafts bought and sold. Money received on Deposit, and Collections made on all parts of the country.

DIRECTORS:

JACOB PAINTER,	ROBT. ROBINSON,
JAKE HILL,	E. BOUGHMAN,
C. F. KLOPFER,	W. M. GORMLY.
WM. COOPER,	

G. E. WARNER, President.
JNO. E. PATTERSON, Cashier.
feb23-4md

TEN-FORTY LOAN OF U. S.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, a

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

By authority of the Treasury Department, this Bank will receive Subscriptions for the Ten-Forty 5 per cent. Gold-bearing Bonds.

A commission will be allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers. JAMES LAUGHLIN,
Orders are solicited. President.
Pittsburgh, April 26th, 1864. ap27

JUST WHAT

EVERYBODY WANTS,

A POCKET ALBUM!

Holding from 12 to 24 Pictures,

FOR SOLDIERS!

FOR SOLDIERS!

Can be sent to all parts of the

United States for Twenty Cts

ALSO,

Albums for Centre Tables,

Albums for Centre Tables,

AT PRICES
BELOW ALL,
AT PRICES
BELOW ALL,

AT PITTOCK'S,

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.

feb35

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of J. F. DAY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Jonas Keefer retiring from the firm.

J. F. DAY,
JONAS KEEFER.

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 7th, 1864.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

Saddlery and Coach Hardware,

In all its branches, under the name and style of

DAY & HAYDEN.

No. 58 Wood Street.

JOSIAH F. DAY,
THOMAS S. HAYDEN.

Pittsburgh, Pa., January 18th, 1864. mh5-dtf

PLANER & KAYSER'S

Noiseless Patent Sewing Machines,

These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are WARRANTED, and sold at the LOWEST PRICES. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to.

ERNEST AXTHELM, Agent,
No. 103 Third street,
mh16-1yd Pittsburgh, Pa.

OATS—600 BUSH PRIME OATS—Just received and for sale by
FETZER & ARMSTRONG,
my6 corner Market and First sts.

The Daily Post.

Schedule of Advertising Rates.

STANDING MATTER.

	Daily. 1 Sqr.	3 times a week, 1 Sqr.	Once a week, 1 Sqr.
One time	$ 75	$	$
Two times	1 25		
Three times	1 60		
Four times	1 90		
Five times	2 20		
One week	2 50	1 70	85
Two weeks	4 35	2 90	1 45
Three weeks	6 00	4 00	2 00
One month	7 50	5 00	2 50
Two months	11 25	7 50	3 75
Three months	13 75	9 15	4 55
Six months	20 75	13 85	6 90
Nine months	27 00	18 00	9 00
One year	32 00	21 33	10 70

CHANGEABLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

For one square, changeable one time each week, confined to the immediate business of the advertiser. All larger advertisements in exact proportion.

	Daily.	3 times a week	2 times a week	1 time a week
1 month	$ 9 35	$ 6 00	$ 4 70	$ 3 00
3 months	17 20	11 45	8 60	6 00
6 months	24 00	19 00	15 75	10 50
1 year	40 00	28 00	24 50	14 00

☞First notices double the above rates.

Death notices, each insertion	50 cents
Marriage notices, each insertion	75 "
Steamboat advertisements, per trip	$2 00
Executors' and Administrator's notices	2 75

AN ENGLISH TRIBUTE TO OUR ARMY.

General Sherman's March from Vicksburg to Chattanooga.

Under the title of "A Yankee March," the London *Spectator* thus describes the remarkable march of Sherman's troops from Vicksburg to Chattanooga and the subsequent campaign under Grant which resulted in freeing East Tennessee from rebel rule:

A Yankee March.

The praises of Confederate Generals have been sung abundantly on this side of the water, and some writers seem to be never tired of describing their opponents in terms so uncomplimentary as to make it a positive reproach to the Lees, Longstreets and Braggs that they have not won their independence and secured for their Government the line of the Ohio and the control of the far West. Of course all this is very injudicious, and only leads to a misapprehension of the facts. We are quite ready to admire the skill and fortitude of the Southern officers and soldiers, but we cannot see why the same qualities should be overlooked on the other side. It is not only an act of justice to recognize high military qualities in both armies, but our self-interest requires that we should appreciate the facts, and the facts are that all the military skill and military perseverance and courage are not on one side. We may illustrate our meaning by narrating a series of movements in the late campaign on the Tennessee, which were overlooked at the time, yet upon which hung the safety of two Federal armies—the extraordinary march of General Sherman from Vicksburg to Chattanooga.

The Campaign of Rosecrans.

It will be remembered that in the summer of 1863 General Rosecrans, in a masterly campaign, drove Gen. Bragg out of every position, forced him over the Tennessee, and finally hurried him out of Chattanooga by moving upon his communications. At the same time Burnside had cleverly seized Knoxville, thus wresting from the Confederates the whole line of the river. Unhappily the war was being carried on from Washington, and Gen. Halleck was thinking more of further "forward movements" than of the security of the immense advantage gained. The only fear was lest Rosecrans, whom he had reprimanded for slowness, should go too far, and instead of directing that General to establish himself solidly in Chattanooga, while Burnside did the like in East Tennessee, he directed both to take up such positions as would enable them, when it seemed meet to Halleck that they should do so, to move either into Georgia and Alabama, or North Carolina and Tennessee. This was a great error. It is one that Halleck, knowing the importance of the Tennessee line to the Confederates, should never have committed, for he ought to have inferred, as others did, that the Confederates would spare no pains to regain what they had lost, and that therefore the business in hand for him and his Generals was to hold what they had won. His dream of further conquest was rudely dispelled by news that reinforcements from Virginia and Mississippi were going across to Georgia, in order to overwhelm the Federal armies. Then he bestirred himself.

It was the 13th of September. What he feared was that Bragg, being reinforced, would turn the right of Rosecrans and push into Middle Tennessee—a movement which a little reflection would have told him was impracticable, and one never attempted, not even when Rosecrans was reduced to extremities. Guided by this supposition, he ordered Burnside to move down the river towards Chattanooga, a false move; he directed Hurlbut at Memphis to lend every aid he could towards the protection of Rosecrans's line of communications; he ordered Grant, then at Vicksburg with part of his army, to send all his disposable troops to Memphis, and he even proposed to drawn men from Arkansas. All this was too late. He should have prepared before to give every security to the invaluable conquest of the line of the Tennessee by Rosecrans and Burnside. On the 14th he was more alarmed than ever, and his telegrams, flying to all points of the compass, became more imperative. It was certain that Longstreet had gone to Georgia. The decision and promptitude of the Confederates at this time entitle them to high praise. Longstreet joined Bragg, and, falling upon the disjointed army of Rosecrans, drove him with great loss into Chattanooga, on the 19th and 20th of September; cut off his communications, harried his rear, and reduced him to great extremity. It was on the 23d of September that Halleck, hearing nothing from Grant—Vicksburg was out of telegraphic circle—and shocked at the defeat of Rosecrans, ordered Hooker to take two corps from the army of the Potomac, and carry them by an immense circuit, through Louisville and Nashville, to the Tennessee. This was a vigorous stroke. On this very day, General Grant, at Vicksburg, received Halleck's despatch of the 13th ordering his troops to Memphis, and it is the striking march of this corps we purpose to follow.

General Sherman Marches.

On the 23d of September General Sherman was guarding the line of the Big Black, in rear of Vicksburg, when one of Halleck's dispatches reached General Grant. Sherman was ordered to send one division to Memphis, and so well prepared were they for movement that Osterhaus marched that day to Vicksburg, and the next was afloat on the Mississippi, bound north. That very day Sherman was summoned to Vicksburg, Grant had got several dispatches of different dates, and out of these he had to fish up Halleck's meaning. The conclusion arrived at was that the whole of Sherman's division should go to Memphis. They immediately moved up and embarked. At this time these two generals were not aware of the disaster which had befallen Rosecrans, but the purport of the dispatches showed that danger was in the wind. The great river was unusually low, and fuel was scarce. Sherman went on board the 27th, but the steamer made slow progress. "We were compelled," writes the General, "to land in places and gather fence rails and land wagons to haul wood from the interior to the boats" for fuel. Hence he and two of his divisions were nearly a week getting to Memphis, a distance of two hundred and seventy miles from Vicksburg. One division, however, had on the 4th of October got as far as Corinth.

Halleck's orders to Sherman directed him to move eastward, repairing the railroad as he went, and depending on himself for supplies. He found the railway accommodations so small, and the line so liable to interruption, that he marched one entire division by land. The Confederate General Chalmers got wind of this movement to succor Rosecrans, and he brought up three thousand horses and eight guns to hinder his execution. At this time it was of the last importance to the Confederates to stop Sherman. Bragg held Rosecrans in Chattanooga. Forrest's cavalry were cutting up the federal line of communications. Although, by his excellent arrangements, Rosecrans had secured the railway to Bridgeport, the road thence to Chattanooga and another road through the mountains were, for a time, at the mercy of the Confederates. Hooker had not come up, though he was at hand. But Sherman, with a whole corps, was not the man to suffer a body of horsemen to stop him. Moreover, the Confederates divided their forces into two bodies, so that each was too weak to be effective.

Sherman drove off Chalmers, and, repairing damages in a few hours, passed on to Corinth on the 12th of October. The second body of Confederates, under Stephen Lee, was about Tuscumbia, on the Tennessee, and mustered five thousand men. Osterhaus kept these in check while Sherman repaired the railway, and called up two gunboats from Cairo to Eastport to assist in the passage of the river. The obstacles were great, but on the 19th preparations to cross were complete. Nevertheless Sherman had not yet been ordered to make the best of his way to Chattanooga, but to battle along the railway. He pushed on, and closing with Stephen Lee, drove him away from Tuscumbia, and occupied that place on the 27th. On the same day one division was ferried over at Eastport and pushed on to Florence on the other bank, opposite Tuscumbia. Thus it had taken a month to bring a *corps d' armee* from Vicksburg into Northern Alabama, three-fourths of the time being occupied in overcoming the distance between Memphis and Tuscumbia—a hundred and fifty miles, in the face of the enemy, and through a country eaten up by two armies.

Chattanooga.

Now came a change. Bragg, after looking a long time at Rosecrans, had resolved to continue in that expectant attitude, while Longstreet marched upon and swallowed up Burnside. Grant had been commander-in-chief in the Southwest, and Hooker was available at Eastport to re-open the shortest line of communications. By a firm and skilful movement Hooker had been brought into play by Grant. Establishing a ferry just below Chattanooga, and occupying the left bank as a *tete-de-pont*, he rapidly moved up Hooker's corps from Bridgeport, on the same side of the river, and thus recovered possession of his best line of road to Bridgeport, Stevenson and Nashville. This was completed in three days, operations beginning on the 27th of October. So far Bragg had been outwitted and outfought, and became more than ever a mere observer. Chattanooga was now out of immediate, but not out of contingent danger. For if Longstreet overcame Burnside he would be able to fall back on Bragg, and attack Grant or invade Kentucky. Therefore Grant had sent a man in a boat down the river with this characteristic message to Sherman: "Drop all work on the railroad east of Bear Creek, and put your command towards Bridgeport till you meet orders."

This reached Sherman on the 27th of October. At once he turned back everything to Eastport, his point of passage, and began to cross. But he only had two gunboats and a decked barge until the 31st, when two transports and a steam ferry-boat arriving, he got his army across. Chattanooga is distant from Eastport a hundred and fifty miles in a straight line; but straight line marching is not often practicable for armies. Between him and Bridgeport ran a deep and broad tributary of the Tennessee, the Elk river. He moved upon this by Florence and Rogersville, hoping to cross at the latter, but the river was not fordable. Therefore he was obliged to ascend the right bank as far as Fayetteville, upwards of fifty miles, and crossing there by the stone bridge he turned south towards Bridgeport. Grant's orders now met him again. But he still had to cross a ridge of mountains by devious ways; he was still about ninety miles from the river. Dividing his corps into three columns, he went on over the wintry roads as fast as possible, and arrived at Bridgeport on the 13th of November, having marched a hundred and eighty miles in twelve days—good marching, considering the season and the country, and the fact that he carried with him his own trains.

Called at once to Chattanooga, Sherman received there orders to bring up his corps to take part in an attack upon Bragg's fortified position. He returned and got his men in motion, but the road from Bridgeport to the ferry below Chattanooga was so rotten that three days were occupied in traversing it amid the falling rain. But the thing was done. Then the Tennessee had to be recrossed, and the river was so swollen, the bridge so much used that it broke repeatedly, and finally severed so completely that one division was cut off and left in Hooker's camp. No time was to be lost. Sherman's corps had marched from Memphis through a wilderness of swamp and forest, and mountains, at least three hundred miles. It had arrived when moments were precious, and it was at once forced into action.

On the day after their arrival Sherman's men were a third time sent over the Tennessee. The passage of half the force was made in the night with great skill, and at dawn the pontoon boats were connected, and very speedily and quietly the river was crossed by a road three hundred and fifty yards long. The remaining troops came over. Cloud, and mist, and rain concealed the movement, and in the afternoon, to his great surprise, Bragg found a *corps d'armee* on his right flank. The next day began the battle which tumbled the Confederate general, from his eyrie, by turning his right and smashing his centre, and drove him mangled and angry to Dalton. Without the troops brought from the Mississippi on one side and the Rappahannock on the other, this decisive defeat could not have been inflicted on the Confederates. Sherman deserves credit for his perseverance, and his men for their toughness.

But these hardy western troops had not yet done their work. They had pursued after the battle; they had turned off from the pursuit to break up the railway connecting Dalton with Knoxville, that is, Bragg with Longstreet; they had marched to the Hiawasse; they had been fighting and marching for a week since they crossed the Tennessee for the third time. Now came a still harder trial. Grant, eager to relieve Burnside, ordered Sherman to hasten to Knoxville. "Seven days before," writes Sherman, "we had left our camps on the other side of the Tennessee, with two days' rations, without a change of clothing, stripped for the fight, with but a single blanket or coat per man—*from myself to the privates included.* They had no provisions except what they gathered on the march. Yet without a murmur these sturdy soldiers turned eastward to save their comrades in Knoxville."

They had nearly Knoxville miles to pass over the Holston, a large river, to cross, and they were told that Burnside could only hold out until the 3d of December. Fortunately they had seized the bridge over the Hiawasse. The next thing was to capture the bridge over the Holston at Loudon. The cavalry, hurried up, were sent on to surprise it, but found it too well guarded, and before the infantry could arrive the Confederates had destroyed the pontoons and decamped. Sherman, therefore, having forced a march upon London, twenty-six miles, arrived to find the river impassable. He had therefore to turn up the left bank of the Little Tennessee to find a ford, and trust to Burnside's bridge at Knoxville for the passage of the Holston.

That night, December 2, he collected his cavalry, and ordered its commander to ford the Tennessee at daylight, and "at whatever cost of life or horseflesh" to ride up to Knoxville, forty miles distant, and warn Burnside of the coming succor. The horsemen reached the place on the morning of the 4th, and found all well. In the meantime Sherman had made Morgantown, hoping to find a ford. The river was two hundred and fifty yards wide, from two to five feet deep, and freezing cold. Artillery could not be got over, and a bridge had to be built. It was built roughly, with only such ordinary tools as axes, picks, and spades. When half the force had got over, it broke, and had to be repaired. But such were the energy and the real ingenuity displayed that on the 4th all had passed; and on the 5th the whole force had reached Maryville, eight and twenty miles distant, and about twenty miles from Knoxville.

Their work was done. The mere presence of this force, combined with the knowledge he had obtained of Bragg's defeat, had compelled Longstreet to loose his hold of the federal divisions he had hoped to capture. Burnside was saved by Sherman's energetic march, and it was now his turn to pursue and Longstreet to retire. Ten days afterwards Sherman's soldiers had countermarched once more, and had established themselves in the rich country between the Hiawasse and Little Tennessee. They had earned repose. From the 23d of September to the 16th of December they had been constantly in motion, having passed from the bluffs of the Lower Mississippi to the mountains of East Tennessee, the greater part of the route being literally across country, and having played essential parts in the defeat of Bragg and the frustration of Longstreet. Such a display of genuine military qualities should not pass without some record, and we offer it to our readers as some proof that, with all their faults, the federal officers and soldiers are not without great virtues which soldiers at least should admire.

"PEOPLE'S CONVENTION."

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