

# AMERICAN CITIZEN.

"Let us have Faith that Right makes Might; and in that Faith let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it"—A. LINCOLN.

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## The Lower Stratum of England's Population.

John Bull, as the fancy pictures him, is about as fair a representative of the English people, as gaudy and spindle shanked Brother Jonathan is of the American. John Bull, rosy-cheeked, fat, demonstrative of roast beef and plum pudding diet, is rather too flattering a figure to symbolize a population of which one-eighth is fed under the provisions of the Poor Laws. England must be a very rich country, indeed, to be able to pay twenty-five millions of dollars per annum for the support of her paupers. But she must be a very poor country, to require such an expenditure for such a purpose.

For the statements we make on the subject, we have the best of authority.—We refer not to "Sketch of Old England by a New England Man," nor to Lester's "Glory and Shame of England," nor to Channing's "Duties of Free States," nor to any American authority whatsoever. The sad story of the debasement, misery and wretchedness of the lower order of the English population is told by an English writer, a gentleman of the legal profession, in a work expressly on the subject, designed to arouse attention, and to suggest efforts for the improvement of the classes of which it treats. The work is entitled "The Social Condition and Education of the People of England," by Jos. Kay, Esq., of Trinity College, Cambridge. It was published, re-printed, by the Harpers, two years ago. In this book, which was evidently written in sorrow, not in anger, are narrated facts attested by the best evidence, documentary and official. They relate to the condition of the very poor and working classes and to the pauperism and crime that prevail among them. To a few of these facts we confine ourselves in this article, not for the sake of exciting any ill-feeling toward England, but to arouse gratitude to that Divine goodness which has ordered our lot under institutions of enlightened freedom, which are adverse to the growth of a selfish, proud and pernicious aristocracy. The facts in Mr. Kay's book prove that the condition of the poor in the agricultural counties, with regard to education and morals, is even worse than in the manufacturing districts. This, at first, strikes us as so strange to be almost incredible. But when we read of the habitations in which the very poor live, all skepticism gives place to conviction, amazement a sorrow. Mr. Kay's book, it is proper to say, was published in 1850. It led to some efforts of reformation, but the momentum acquired by the immense amount of pauperism was too great to be materially checked. The cause of the evil being chiefly the aristocratic institutions of society, which mark so wide a difference of classes that the educational interests of the very poor are not embraced in general legislation, no transient efforts of benevolence can effect a permanent and general improvement.

In 1848, when the population of England was about sixteen millions, the number of paupers was one million eight hundred and seventy thousand. Under improved poor laws, the amount expended on these dependent people was, on an average of seventy years, no less than twenty-five millions of dollars per year. From this enumeration are excluded the large numbers who were kept from starvation by individual and private charities, and the large sums of money so expended. "This," says Mr. Kay, "has been required to alleviate the miserable condition of our laboring population, and to keep crowds from actual starvation. Their independence is destroyed; they cannot live unless they depend upon the charities of the higher classes."

On the score of crime, the representation is made, in tabular form, for thirteen years.—We select the year 1848, the latest in the table, which shows an almost constant increase from year to year. The total number of prisoners committed was 30,349. Of these 7,530 males and 2,161 females could read only, or read and write imperfectly. Similar statements are made in relation to different sections of the country and to the principal cities, and the inference drawn by the author is "that the greater part of their immorality is the direct and immediate effect of the utter neglect of their education."—The city of Liverpool seems to be an exception to the author's statement of the comparative pauperism and immorality of the agricultural and manufacturing population. Liverpool, however, is not a manufacturing but a commercial city, a seaport, and, as the author remarks, "the nearest seaport to Ireland." The nativity of felons is given in the following figures: There were brought before magistrates for felony, in 1849, 6,194 persons, of whom only 1,487 were natives of Liverpool, and the rest 4,705, were strangers.

Both the condition and the prospects of the debased class are shown, in a speech of Lord Ashley, in the House of Commons in 1848. He reckons that in London there are 80,000 children of an utterly abandoned class, mostly without honest employment, without homes, schooling, or control. The number of males taken up by the police of London, in 1849, was 41,479, of whom 8,405 were under thirty years of age, 3,328 between ten and fifteen, and 307 under ten.

We have not time nor heart to dwell on these sad details further. The condition of the same class of population in the rural districts is shown, county by county and the picture is dark and repulsive.—Extracts from the London Times and the Quarterly Review indicate the concern with which it is viewed by the higher classes. A large share of the evil is ascribed to the want of good public schools such as exist in the countries of Western Europe and in America, and to the miserable houses in which the laboring poor herd together with little or no regard to comfort or decency. The poetic idea of English cottages is terribly shocked by a description of them and their tenants, among the very poor laborers on the great landed estate of the country. The sleeping arrangements, that embrace three beds in a room twelve feet square, for the accommodation of ten persons, are not an exaggerated example. Such is given as the condition of the very poor peasants in the best counties of England, Berkshire, Devon, Bedford, Dorset, &c. We cannot shock our readers with the painful details. The moral debasement consequent on their miserable way of living fully justifies the author's exclamation, "Such is the hideous social system to which we have subjected our poor!"—The Times, speaking in 1849, of Dorsetshire affairs, says: "It is not the old story of wages inadequate for life, hovels not fit for habitations, and misery and sin alternately claiming our pity and our disgust; but it is the rapid increase of crime, and it adds: 'It is no light affair, that a moral county, the abode of an ancient and respectable aristocracy, with a population of 174,043 by the late census, should produce in four years nearly 4,000 convictions, being, at the rate of one conviction in that period for every sixty persons, or every twelfth household.'"

The evils connected with this state of things are ascribed to a complexity of causes, the absence of which, in Western Europe and America, exempt them from these evils. Among those causes are named the large extent of estates, the impossibility of a poor man getting property, the want of free schools, the restriction of suffrage, the aristocratic constitution of the English church and clergy. The conclusion, a very sad one, to which the facts lead the author, and will lead many candid readers, is strongly expressed in the closing sentence of the book, "The aristocracy is richer and more powerful than that of any other country in the world; the poor are more depressed, pauperized, more numerous in comparison with the other classes, more irreligious, and very much worse educated than the poor of any other European nation, solely excepting Russia, Turkey, South Italy, Portugal and Spain."

In no part of our country has there been any approximation to such a social and moral condition of society, except in the south, and there it was not reached, and there look for rapid improvement by the overthrow of the slaveholding aristocracy and the slave institution and the investment of the people with the privileges of education, citizenship and religion.—Pitts. Com.

A NEW ENGLISH MINISTRY.—We reason and believe that a new English Ministry will shortly be organized. There is not wanting evidence to prove, however, that the Palmerston Ministry are now fearful of an overthrow, knowing, as they do, that their course toward America has been unwise, impolitic and disapproved by the people. Our success in quelling the rebellion has not only confounded Palmerston and his associates, but given a great impetus to liberal ideas, which are represented and developed by such men as Bright, Goldwin Smith, the Earl of Argyll, Garibaldi's friend, Potter, Cobden's successor, Tennison and others. "Once let America crush the rebellion and England will go," said Carlyle sometime since, "to democracy by express trains;" and we already see Gladstone and Lord Aberdeen hobnobbing with the liberals, and worshipping the rising sun.

—Now that our forces have obtained access to Texas, we shall learn what become of Samuel Houston. The probability is that he died during the first year of the war, though for some reason the Southern journals maintained a studied silence in regard to him.

THE DIVAN.  
I.  
A little maid of Astrakhan,  
An idol of old days,  
She sits so still, and never speaks  
The while a cup of wine,  
The full of wine, and on her cheeks  
Are stains and smears of wine!

II.  
Thou little girl of Astrakhan,  
I join thee on the silk divan,  
There is no need to seek the land,  
The rich bezars where rubies shine;  
For mine are in that little hand,  
And on those little cheeks of thine!

## WIT AND WISDOM.

—Wanted for chemical purposes.—A lady "dissolved in tears."

—Punch says the gender of a railway train is feminine. Don't you often miss it?

—The height of inhospitality.—Not to entertain your own opinion.

—A man was gored to death, in Liverpool, recently by an—Irish bull.

—Opportunities, like eggs, must be hatched when they are fresh.

—Soft words butter no parsnips, but a new bonnet presented to a wife will cover a multitude of her husband's sins.

—A Western chap, in describing a gale of wind, says, "A white dog while attempting to weather the gale, was cut with mouth wide open, and turned completely inside out."

—A little boy at school, when called upon to recite his lesson, was asked, "Of what is the German Diet composed?"

The boy replied, "Sour-kraut, schnapps, lager beer, and six-crowns."

—The jarkey who greased his feet so that he could not make a noise when he went to steal chickens, slipped from the hen-roost into the custody of the owner. He gave, as reason for his being there,— "Dat he cum dar to see ef de chickens sleeped with dere eyes open. He was cooped."

—Doctor, I want you to prescribe for me. The doctor feels her pulse. "There is nothing the matter, madam; you only want rest."

"Now, doctor, just look at my tongue! Just look at it; look at it! now say, what does that need?" "I think that needs rest, too." Exit madam in a state of great excitement.

—You say, Mr. Snooks, that you saw the plaintiff leave the house. Was it in haste?

"Yes, sir."

"Do you know what caused the haste?"

"I'm not sartin, but I think it was the boot of his landlady."

"That will do. Clerk; call the next witness."

—Over in Jersey, during the last Presidential canvass, a young lawyer, noted for the length of his neck, his tongue and his bill, was on the stump blowing his horn for Gen. McClellan. Getting on his eloquence, he spread himself, and said:

"I would that on the 8th day of November I might have the wings of a bird, and I would fly to every city and every village, to every town and every hamlet, to every mansion and every hut, and proclaim to every man, woman and child—"

"George B. McClellan is President of the United States!"

At this point, a youngster in the crowd sang out:

"Dry up, you fool. You'd be shot for a goose before you flew a mile."

—North Adams is known as a pleasant village in the Berkshire section of Massachusetts. A few days since a mysterious gentleman, a stranger, engaged board at the village hotel. He desired that no person would speak to him except the landlady. He was good-looking and well dressed. Several ladies endeavored to make his acquaintance, but failed. Finally bolder ones appointed a committee of five to visit him. They did so and stated their business. He eyed them and replied, "I am a stranger and a criminal. I was convicted in New York of a heavy crime. The judge sentenced me 8 years in Sing Sing or to live in North Adams six months; I chose the latter." The ladies retired, and the stranger was not again disturbed.

SOUTHERN WIT.—While the train was stopping at a small place near Weldon, a robust Georgia trooper hailed one of the many loungers about the station with:—

"Say, old tar heel, got any tar for sale?"

The native so addressed answered rather shortly, to his "gallant defender," "No, sir-ee!"

"Wal, you've got some pitch, haven't you?" "Nary pitch here," answered the sandhiller. "Well, what have you done with 'em, for you know you live on sich stuff." About this time the long, lean specimen of a tar-maker bright-eyed up and replied, "Well, we sold all we had to Jeff Davis." The Georgia, thrown off his guard, could not resist asking, "Why, what did old Davis want with all the tar?" Quoth the man of pitch, "Why, you Georgians run so, that he had to buy something to make you stick."

## THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

### The Case of Mrs. Mary Surratt.

### Hon. Reverdy Johnson's Argument.

WASHINGTON, June 19.

Mr. Clappett read the argument addressed to the President and the gentlemen of the Commission argued by Hon. Reverdy Johnson and concurred in by Mr. John McLane, assistant counsel for Mrs. Mary Surratt. It commences by asking if the Commission has jurisdiction of the cases before it, and calling attention to the great importance of the question, and refers to the duty of the Commission to consider it, and declares if the Commission is unauthorized the act establishing it is a usurpation on the part of the Executive.

It then proceeds to say the Constitution defines the powers and duties of the executive, and provides punishment for his violation of them. Therefore he acquires no power beyond what the Constitution confers, and this act, beyond authority, can furnish no defence against the legal consequences of what are done under it; and whatever is done is utterly vain. The commission must therefore decide this question before announcing judgment.—That a tribunal like this has no jurisdiction over them, other than military officers, is believed to be evident. That offences defined and punished by the civil law, and whose trial is provided for by the same law, are not the subject of military jurisdiction is of course true. A military, in contradistinction from a civil offence, must therefore be made to appear; and when it is, it must also appear that military law provides for its trial and punishment by a military tribunal. If that law does not provide a mode of trial, or affix a punishment, the case is unprovided for, and, as far as the military power is concerned, is to go unprovided for, as either the civil, common or statute law embrace every offense that the United States or States have deemed it necessary to punish, in all such cases the civil courts are clothed with every necessary jurisdiction. In a military court, if the charge does not state a crime provided for generally or specifically in any of the Articles of War, the prisoner must be discharged. (O'Brien, pp. 26, 27.)

The one code, the civil, embraces all citizens, whether soldiers or not, etc.—There the military has no jurisdiction over any citizen as such. If the provisions of the Constitution clearly maintain the same doctrine, the executive has no authority to declare war, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, or to make rules for the government of either of these forces. These powers are exclusive in Congress. These powers are exclusive in Congress. The army cannot be raised, or have laws for its government and regulation, but as Congress shall provide. The power of Congress was granted by the convention without objection. In England, the king, as General of the whole kingdom, has this sole power, tho' Parliament frequently interposed. But with us it was thought safest to give the power to Congress, since otherwise summary and severe punishments might be inflicted. No members of the Convention or Commentators on Constitution, since, has since intimated that even this Congressional power could be applied to citizens not belonging to the army or navy. The power given to Congress, to make laws for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces. No artifice of ingenuity can make these words include those who do not belong to the army and navy, and they are therefore to be considered to exclude all others as if negative words to that effect had been added, and this is not only the obvious meaning of the terms considered by themselves, but is demonstrated from other provisions of the constitution. So jealous were our ancestors of ungranted power, and so vigilant to protect the citizen against it, that they were unwilling to leave him to the safeguard which proper constructions of the constitution, as originally adopted, furnished.

Thus they resolved, that nothing should be left in doubt. They determined, therefore, not only to guard him against executive and judicial, but against congressional abuse. With this view they adopted the 5th constitutional amendment, which declares that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia when in active service in time of war or public danger. This view is elaborated by reference to the highest legal authority, and the constitutional questions are discussed at length.

The sixth amendment which our fathers thought so vital to individual liberty when assailed by governmental proscription,

is but ideal. In the course of his argument Mr. Johnson said he had not forward this question of jurisdiction only because he conscientiously believed it to be his duty. He did not seek the impunity to any one engaged in the horrible crimes of the night of the 14th of April. Over them the civil courts of this district had ample jurisdiction and would faithfully exercise it if the cases are removed to them as in the case of Mrs. Surratt. He referred to her as a woman who was educated a devout christian, ever kind, affectionate and charitable, and with no motive disclosed to us that could have caused her to participate in the crimes in question. He said he had no evidence uncontradicted of showing that she was a participant. He would say nothing of the testimony. That would be reviewed by his associate. As to the evidence of Michman and Lloyd he said, if the facts they state were true, their knowledge of the purpose to commit the crimes and their participation in them is much more satisfactorily established than the alleged knowledge and participation of Mrs. Surratt.

Mr. Aiken stated to the court that he should not be prepared until Wednesday to read the argument in the case of Mrs. Surratt. The delay was attributable to the voluminous evidence previously to be examined by him.

## SHERMAN'S GEORGIA CAMPAIGN!

### ITS FIRST PUBLICATION.

### COX'S DEFENCE OF ALLATOONA.

### Why the March thro' Georgia was Planned.

### Preparations for the Great Campaign.

WASHINGTON, June 19.

The following is the official report of Major General Sherman, of his great Georgia Campaign, which he has completed and transmitted to the War Department within the past few days:

HEADQUARTERS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS.,  
IN THE FIELD, SAVANNAH, GA.,  
JANUARY, 1, 1865.

Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff,  
Washington City, D. C.

GENERAL:—I have the honor to offer my report of the operations of the armies under my command, since the occupation of Atlanta, in the early part of September last, up to the present date.

As heretofore reported, in the month of September, the Army of the Cumberland, Major General Thomas commanding held the city of Atlanta; the Army of the Tennessee, Major General Howard commanding, was grouped about East Point; and the Army of Ohio, Major General Schofield commanding, held Decatur. Many changes occurred in the composition of those armies, in consequence of the expiration of the time of service of many of the regiments. The opportunity was given to us to consolidate the fragments, re-clothe and re-equip the men, and make preparations for the future campaign. I also availed myself of the occasion to strengthen the garrisons to our rear, to make our communications more secure, and sent Wagner's Division of the Fourth Corps, and Morgan's Division, of the Fourteenth Corps to Chattanooga, and Corse's Division, of the Fifteenth Corps, to Rome. Also, a thorough reconnaissance was made of Atlanta, and a new line of works begun, which required a small garrison to hold.

JEFF DAVIS' VISIT TO MACON.

During this month, the enemy, whom we had left at Lovejoy's Station, moved westward toward the Chattahoochee, taking a position facing us, and covering the West Point Railroad, about Palmetto Station. He also threw a pontoon bridge across the Chattahoochee, and sent cavalry detachments to the west in the direction of Carrollton and Powder Springs.—About the same time President Davis visited Macon, and his army at Palmetto, and made harangues, referring to an active campaign against us. Hood still remained in command of the Confederate forces, with Cheatham, S. D. Lee, and Stewart commanding his three corps, and Wheeler in command of his cavalry, which had been largely reinforced.

My cavalry consisted of two divisions. One was stationed at Decatur, under command of Brigadier General Garrard; the other, commanded by Brigadier General Kilpatrick, was posted near Sandtown, with a pontoon bridge over the Chattahoochee, from which he could watch any movement of the enemy toward the west.

PREPARATIONS TO MEET THE ENEMY.

As soon as I became convinced that the enemy intended to assume the offensive, namely, September 28th, I sent Major General Thomas, second in command, to Nashville, to organize the new troops expected to arrive, and to make preliminary preparations to meet such an event.

About the first of October some of the enemy's cavalry made their appearance on the west of the Chattahoochee, and one of his infantry corps was reported near the Powder Springs; and I received authentic intelligence that the rest of his infantry was crossing to the west of the Chattahoochee. I at once made my orders that Atlanta and the Chattahoochee railroad bridge should be held by the 20th Corps, Major General Slocum, and on the 4th of October put in motion the 15th and 17th corps, and the 4th, Fourteenth and Twenty-third corps, to Smyrna camp ground; and on the 5th moved to the strong position about Kennesaw. The enemy's cavalry had by a rapid movement got upon our railroad at Big Shanty, and broken the line of telegraph and railroad and with a division of infantry (French's) had moved against Allatoona, where were stored about a million of rations. Its doubts were Garrisoned by three small regiments under Colonel Tourtelotte, 4th Minnesota.

I had anticipated this movement and had, by signal and by telegraph, ordered Gen. Corse to reinforce that post from Rome. Gen. Corse had reached Allatoona with a brigade during the night of the 4th, just in time to meet the attack by French's division on the morning of the 5th. In person I reached Kennesaw mountain, about 10 A. M., of the 5th, and could see the smoke of battle and hear the faint sounds of artillery in the distance. The distance, eighteen miles, was too great for me to make in time to share in the battle, but I directed the Twenty-third Corps, Brigadier General Cox commanding, to move rapidly from the base of Kennesaw, due west, aiming to reach the road from Allatoona to Dallas, threatening the rear of the forces attacking Allatoona. I succeeded in getting a signal message to Gen. Corse during his fight, notifying him of my presence. The defence of Allatoona, by Gen. Corse, was admirably conducted, and the enemy repulsed with heavy slaughter. His description of the defense is so graphic that it leaves nothing for me to add. The movement of Gen. Cox had the desired effect of causing the withdrawal of General French's division rapidly, in the direction of Dallas.

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## THE ATTACK AND ROUT AT ALLATOONA.

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## PURSUIT AFTER HOOD.

On the 6th and 7th, I pushed my cavalry well toward Burnt Hickory and Dallas, and discovered that the enemy had moved westward, and inferred that he would attempt to break our railroad again in the neighborhood of Kingston. Accordingly on the morning of the 8th, I put the army in motion through Allatoona Pass to Kingston, reaching that point on the 10th. There I learned that the enemy had feigned on Rome, and was passing the Coosa river on a pontoon bridge about eleven miles below Rome. I therefore on the 11th, moved to Rome, and pushed Garrard's cavalry and the Twenty-third Corps, under Gen. Cox, across the Oostenaula to threaten the flanks of the enemy passing north. Garrard's cavalry drove a brigade of the enemy to and beyond the Narrows, leading into the valley of the Chattahoochee, capturing two field pieces and taking some prisoners. The enemy had moved with great rapidity, and made its appearance at Resaca, and Hood had in person demanded its surrender. I had from Kingston reinforced Resaca by two regiments of the Army of the Tennessee. I at first intended to move the army into the Chattahoochee valley, interpose between the enemy and his line of retreat down the Coosa, but fear that Gen. Hood would in that event turn eastward by Spring Place, and down the Federal road, and therefore moved against him at Resaca, Colonel Keaver at Resaca afterward reinforced by Gen. Raum's brigade, had repulsed the enemy at Resaca, but he had succeeded in breaking the railroad from Tilton to Dalton, and as far north as the tunnel. Arriving at Resaca on the morning of the 14th, I determined to strike Hood in flank, or force him to battle; and directed the army of the Tennessee, General Howard to move on Snake Creek Gap, which was held by the enemy, while General Stanley, with the Fourth and Fourteenth Corps, moved by Tilton across the mountains to the rear of Snake Creek Gap in the neighborhood of Villanow.

## HOOD AVOIDS A FIGHT.

The army of the Tennessee found the enemy occupying our old lines in Snake Creek Gap, and on the 10th skirmished for the purpose of holding him there, until Stanley could get to his rear. But the enemy gave way about noon, and was followed through the Gap, escaping before Gen. Stanley had reached the further end of the pass. The next day, the 16th, the armies moved directly toward La Fayette;

with a view to cut off Hood's retreat. We found him entrenched in Ship's Gap, but the leading divisions (Hood's) of the Fifteenth Corps rapidly carried the advance posts held by two companies of a South Carolina regiment, making them prisoners. The remaining eight companies escaped to the main body near La Fayette. The next morning we passed over into the valley of the Chattahoochee, the Army of the Tennessee moving in pursuit by La Fayette and Alpine, toward Blue Pond; the Army of the Cumberland by Somerville and Melville postoffice to Gaylesville, and the Army of the Ohio, and Garrard's cavalry, from Villanow, Dintown and Gover's Gap to Gaylesville. Hood, however was little encumbered with trains, and march with great rapidity, and had succeeded in getting into the narrow gorge, formed by the Lookout range, abutting against the Coosa river in the neighborhood of Gadsden. He evidently wanted to avoid a fight.

## THE COMBINED ARMIES AT GAYLESVILLE.

On the 19th all the armies were grouped about Gaylesville, in the rich valley of the Chattahoochee, abounding in corn and meat, and I determined to pause in my pursuit of the enemy to watch his movements and live in the country. I hoped that Hood would turn towards Guntersville to Bridgeport. The Army of the Tennessee was posted near Little River, with instructions to feel forward in support of the cavalry, which was ordered to watch Hood in the neighborhood of Willis' Valley, and to give me the earliest notice possible of his turning northward. The Army of the Ohio was posted at Cedar Bluff, with orders to lay a pontoon across the Coosa, and to feel forward to Center and down in the direction of Blue Mountain. The Army of the Cumberland was held in reserve at Gaylesville; and all the troops were instructed to draw heavily for supplies from the surrounding country. In the meantime communications were opened to Rome, and a heavy force set to work in repairing the damages done to our railroads. Atlanta was abundantly supplied with provisions, but forage was scarce, and Gen. Slocum was instructed to send strong foraging parties out in the direction of South river, and collect all the corn and fodder possible, and to put his own trains in good condition for further service.

## THE MARCH THROUGH GEORGIA PLANNED.

Hood's movements and strategy had demonstrated that he had an army capable of endangering at all times my communications, but unable to meet me in open fight. To follow him would simply amount to being decoyed away from Georgia, with little prospects of overtaking him and overwhelming him. To remain on the defensive would have been bad policy for an army of so great value as the one I then commanded, and I was forced to adopt a course more fruitful in results than the naked one of following him to the Southwest. I had previously submitted to the Commander-in-chief a general plan, which amounted substantially to the destruction of Atlanta and the railroad back to Chattanooga, and sailing forth from Atlanta through the heart of Georgia, to capture one or more of the great Atlantic seaports. This I renewed from Gaylesville, modified somewhat by the change of events.

## DIVISION OF THE ARMY.

On the 26th of October, satisfied that Hood had moved westward from Gadsden across Sand Mountain, I detached the Fourth Corps, Major General Stenley, and ordered him to proceed to Chattanooga and report to Major General Thomas, at Nashville. Subsequently, on the 30th of October, I also detached the 23d Corps, Maj. Gen. Schofield, with the same destination; and delegated to Major General Thomas full power over all the troops subject to my command, except the four corps with which I designed to move into Georgia. This gave him the two divisions under A. S. Smith, then in Missouri, but en route for Tennessee; the two corps named, and all the garrisons in Tennessee, as also all the cavalry of my military division, except one division under Brig. Gen. Kilpatrick, which was ordered to rendezvous at Marietta. General Wilson had arrived from the Army of the Potomac, to assume command of the cavalry of my army, and I dispatched him back to Nashville with all dismounted detachments, and orders as rapidly as possible to collect the cavalry serving in Kentucky and Tennessee, to mount, organize and equip them, and report to Major General Thomas for duty. These forces I judged would enable General Thomas to defend the railroad from Chattanooga back, including Nashville and Decatur, and give him an army with which he could successfully cope with Hood, should the latter cross the Tennessee northward.