

GENERAL HOSPITAL,
HARPER'S FERRY, VA., Sept. 11th, 1862. }

The bearer of this little volume, Corporal G. A'Lord, of Company G., of the 125th Regiment N. Y. S. V., while doing picket duty during the Battle of Martinsburgh, Va., in the Potomac Army, the pickets being outnumbered by the enemy, they were ordered to retreat, which retreating proved to himself of great injury for life, he being wounded, and injured his spinal column to such an extent as to disable him for further services. While in the Hospital, at Harper's Ferry, he was examined by a military physician and suspended from future military services, until he was sent to the General Hospital at Albany, N. Y., for medical treatment, where he remained until he was honorably discharged, as will be seen from testimonials in his possession.

REFERENCES.—DR. WM. VOSBURGH, Surgeon in charge, DR. HOYT, Assist. Surg., Gen. Hospital, Harper's Ferry, Va.; DR. COGSWELL, Surg. in charge Gen'l Albany Barracks Hospital; DR. HAVENS, Assist.; DR. USTARE, Assist.

Honorably discharged by DR. COGSWELL, M. D., and also by J. T. SPRAGUE, Maj. U.S.A., Military Commander.

To all whom this may come :

Kuow ye, that Geo. A'Lord, a Corporal of Capt. Geo. E. Lemon's Comp'y, G. 125th Reg't of N. Y. S. Vol., who was honorably discharged by reason of debility, has proved himself a thorough soldier. He is the person he represents himself to be, and is entitled to your respect.

REFERENCES.—GEORGE E. LEMON, Captain Co. G., 125th Regiment; GEO. L. WILLARD, Colonel; LEVIN CRANDELL, Lt. Colonel; JAMES C. BUSH, Major; Rev. Mr. BARLOW, Chaplain; WILLIAM COOPER, Surgeon.

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A SHORT NARRATIVE
AND
Military Experience of Corp. G. A'Lord,



Formerly a Member of Co. G, Capt. Geo. E. Lemon, 125th Reg't
N. Y. V., Commanded by Col. Geo. L. Willard, in Col. Miles's
(4th) Brigade, Gen. White's (2d) Division, Gen. Wool's (1st)
Corps, in the Potomac Army, Commanded by Gen.
Geo. B. McClellan.

Containing a Brief Sketch of the War;
THE
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,
THE
CONSTITUTION of the UNITED STATES
IN FULL,
AND ALSO PATRIOTIC SONGS OF THE LATEST SELECTION.


MR. A'LOD BEING HONORABLY DISCHARGED WHILE IN THE SER-
VICE BY REASON OF DEBILITY, IS WORTHY OF YOUR
PATRONAGE, AND HE DEPENDS ENTIRELY UPON
THE PROCEEDS OF HIS BOOKS FOR
SUPPORT OF HIMSELF
AND FAMILY.

PREFACE TO NARRATIVE.

At the request of my military friends, whose good opinion is of great consideration to me, I have compiled a brief narrative of my military career, to show how I came to be engaged in the present difficulties which our country has been thrown into,—a struggle for liberty which excels all others of which history bears record. This little volume contains a Four Year's History of the War; the Declaration of Independence; the Constitution of the United States, and also a number of Patriotic Songs.

Mr. A'Lord having served honestly and faithfully while with his company, in the service of the United States, and being honorably discharged, by reason of debility, is worthy of your sympathy and patronage. He depends entirely for the support of himself and family on the sale of his Book.

NARRATIVE.



I was born in the City of Montreal, Canada East, on the 23d day of April, in the year 1820; my parents being of French origin, of course I am a descendant of the same; being educated at first in the French schools, it being the original language (as so thought) in the institutions of that country, I pursued such a course, as was well calculated to prepare me as a teacher. After passing through the preliminaries requisite, I was admitted to the practice of the same, and which profession I followed with apparently good success, until I left my native place, in the year 1846, when I bid a final adieu to Montreal, on the 4th day of July, arriving in the States on the 6th day of the same month, stopping in the city of Troy, where I have made it my residence ever since. Not being familiar with the English tongue, on my arrival here I found it a great impediment to my future success, and I engaged as a French teacher that I might acquire the English language more readily, that I might be prepared to pursue my profession with greater success among both classes. While engaged in this capacity, I became acquainted with a very fine American lady, whose company I kept, till in course of time I resolved to make her my companion in life, she

being born in the country, her parents were farmers by occupation, they having brought her up in industry, being a moral and amiable young lady, enjoying good health, and the possessor of practical common sense, being alone in the world, I thought she might make a useful and industrious wife, which union was consummated in the year 1846, the 11th day of November, and which I have never been led to regret. One year after, Providence smiling upon us, we were blessed with the gift of a son, which we named after his grandfather, Charles. After three months of parental fondling he was snatched from our sight forever, by the hand of death, which has been the source ever since of continual grief. Two years after we were blessed with a daughter, giving her the name of Charlotte Louisa, bearing the name of that noble patriot and warrior, Napoleon Bonaparte's wife, and we think she will do honor to her worthy namesake, by her goodness and her acuteness in acquiring that knowledge which is necessary to make her useful to herself and the society in which she mingles. And it came to pass, after the space of fifteen years, we were again blessed by the birth of another son, being in the year 1862, giving him the name of Master William Cary, he being now ten months old, bidding fair to a long and healthy life.* Providence sparing his sweet life, I intend to fit him for a military career, so that he may devote himself to the duties of his native country in maintaining the rights which we have been so

*Died May 11, 1863.

long struggling to maintain, and substantiate one of the best governments the sun ever shone on. His father becoming disabled in his country's struggle for the rights of the free, desires his son to replace him in his old age, by proving himself courageous and patriotic.

Now I will begin by relating some of the circumstances which were instrumental in my enlisting in Capt. George Lemon's Company, Co. G., 125th Regiment, N. Y. S. V., which was raised in the city of Troy, Rensselaer County, N. Y., under the supervision of Colonel Willard, assisted by Lieut.-Col. Crandell and Adjutant Sheldon. Co. G, composed of students from the University of Troy, and other professional gentlemen, was raised under the prospect of universal success, under the auspices of their best friends, and leaving for the seat of war, with the most flattering prospects before them, it being composed of such available materials as was well calculated to accomplish the desire for which it was raised. Capt. G. Lemon being a young man of abilities, and springing from a respectable family, his parents residing in the city of Rochester, in the western part of the State, where he was raised and brought up, in a chaste, moral and respectable way, I must truly say, that his kindness and faithfulness in the discharge of his duties to his Company, deserves the highest commendation on the part of those who have the honor of being under his supervision, as well as all who may be acquainted with him. And as far as the abilities of his First Lieutenant is concerned, I will

say that he possesses sterling persevering military accomplishments, well calculated to command the respect and obedience of those under him, representing as he does one of our western States, and is well calculated to perform some wonderful feats in his military career. Mr. Newcomb, a student from the Troy University, was an able and public speaker, and was successful in raising one-half of the company in Schodack and Castleton, by his earnest and patriotic appeals in behalf of his country. He deserves the praises of the true patriotic heart. The Second Lieutenant, Mr. Stephens, who formerly was a student of the Troy University, and formerly from Watertown, in the northern portion of the State, I must certainly say in his behalf, that he was one of the most amiable young men that I have ever had the pleasure of meeting with, and won the respect and esteem of all around him. My nephew, Merritt Miller, the Orderly Sergeant, (since promoted to Second Lieutenant,) having been proposed by myself to this responsible office, was duly appointed, to the greatest satisfaction of the company, he having been a member of an independent company previous. He was well calculated by his stirring and persevering nature, to discipline and fit the company to discharge the responsible duties resting upon them. He was born and reared in the city of Troy, under the best parental care, after which they removed to Buffalo where he commanded the esteem and respect of all with whom he became acquainted, and if he should be spared, I hope he may not.

be forgotten in the scale of promotion, should he prove faithful in the discharge of his military duties.

And now about myself. I will now give some of the mysterious facts which was the cause of my enlistment, for truly the people looked upon it as a mystery that a man of my profession should become a soldier, having a neat income, also enjoying the comforts of life, with my friends and family. I must truly say, that I was not induced by any selfish motive whatever in me; to engage in this glorious enterprise, but through the urgency, and being moved through patriotic feelings, to give myself up to the defence of my country, with the purest motive in me, in restoring that freedom which I have so long enjoyed, and to secure the same to my posterity, having been born and reared under a despotic government, and deprived the right of freedom of speech, and being divided in so many classes and sorely oppressed by taxation and arbitrary laws and institutions, that are calculated to enslave the subjects, making the rich richer, and the poor poorer, having arrived in a country where one can enjoy his opinions and the benefits of free institutions, and gaining an easier livelihood for the maintenance of himself and family. I feel truly to appreciate such blessings, which no foreigner arriving here and enjoying the same blessings can dispute. I have mentioned some of the causes why I engaged in my country's defence. Being the first one in our company to head the list previous to its organization, which was in the month

of July, soon after the call for the three hundred thousand more; I then engaged to lend my influence and abilities to the formation of said company, and was in a measure successful in so doing; we soon after went to Camp Wool, where we spent some time in receiving the necessary instruction, in order to fit us for the field and more active duties. While thus in camp we were kindly treated and visited by numerous friends who were interested in our welfare until we took our final leave. Being mustered in as a full regiment, we received orders to march, which we did on the following Saturday, which scene I shall never forget. Leaving our homes and families for three long years, and perhaps never more to behold them, in going forth and battling for the right.

I shall never forget the parting scene as I shook hands with my wife, as I thought for the last time, and when I realized the true worth of home, as my daughter imprinted the last kiss, speaking more than volumes can portray; and, also, I can never forget the impression which I received on gazing at the multitude who had gathered with tears in their eyes, as they were assembled to behold many of us for the last time; at last the signal was given, and we were borne away with high spirits on our way to New York, arriving there on Sabbath Morning. We formed in line and marched to the Park Barracks, where we were kindly received and loudly cheered by the eager ones that were assembled to receive us; after divesting ourselves of our heavy bur-

thens, knapsacks, &c., we were then ushered in to a sumptuous breakfast prepared for the occasion, which our appetites relished with the greatest satisfaction; after which we repaired to our bunks to rest our weary bodies; in the afternoon the bugle sounded for us to make ready to proceed on our route; forming into line we marched down to the Jersey Ferry, taking the cars in Jersey City, afterwards proceeding to Philadelphia, arriving there the same night; forming in line we repaired to the Soldier's Retreat, where we again were furnished with a very delicious meal, which was in waiting for us—seating ourselves to one of the grandest meals that we ever participated in, it being furnished by the friends of that city, and doing credit to this philanthropic people; after supper, paying our respects to these worthy people, we all joined in one universal chorus, by singing, “John Brown's knapsack strapped upon his back,” after which we marched to the Baltimore and Philadelphia depot, laying upon the stone pavements until morning, waiting for the departure of the train; having had a good nap, and being well refreshed, we were crowded into the cattle cars.

Again setting out on our journey for Baltimore, arriving there on Monday evening; while passing through the streets, to the Western Depot, we were greeted by the assembled crowds, waving the stars and stripes from windows and tops of houses, shouting “Welcome to Baltimore,” and cheering us on to success and victory; arriving at the depot, Co. A marched to the Arsenal,

where they obtained arms to guard and protect us on the way; divesting ourselves of our traps, we laid down in the depot to rest our wearied bodies; about 11 P. M., we were called up and were served to a good repast, which was the last good meal I had until I returned home; we then took cars for Martinsburgh, it being about two o'clock Tuesday morning—being the same cars we rode in from Philadelphia; while on our way, passing through Harper's Ferry, we there for the first time, beheld the desolation made by the hands of war, and were brought to the realizing sense of its destroying consequences. Arriving at Martinsburgh at six the same evening, we formed in line, marching from thence to our camp, which was about one mile distant; after arriving at our camp we were then drilled until sunset, waiting until our tents arrived—sleeping the same night upon our canvas tents—this being the introduction to our military life in which we had already entered—sleeping without any supper; on waking up the next morning very much worn and depressed by fatigue from our long journey, we were served with a cup of coffee and a piece of dry bread each, after which we pitched our tents in the form of streets called company streets. After we had settled here we remained to discipline ourselves in military tactics and accustom ourselves to the climate, requisite for future usefulness; after three weeks we were startled by a surprise of the enemy upon us, being in the night; that morning I was sent on picket duty as corporal of the picket, it being

some five miles from the camp ; we were enjoying a soldier's comfort after posting the picket, by lying on the ground and preparing our dainty meals, when about six P. M. we were surprised by some rebel cavalry ; they outnumbering ours, we were ordered to retreat on double-quick to our camp ; we had gained within about two miles of the camp, being then about half a mile from the railroad, we were obliged to jump a large ditch, being wounded, which attempt proved to be unfortunate to myself ; by accident having fallen and injuring me internally, which unabled me to proceed further with the picket ; the picket received orders to report at Martinsburgh, to the Provost Marshal ; after remaining there on duty they were ordered to the camp. I was by this time unable to walk, and was ordered to report to Dr. Hakins, to be transported on the cars with the sick to Harper's Ferry General Hospital, Va., where I was received and examined, and suspended from military duty ; the sick and wounded coming in so fast a day or two after, the Doctor being apprised of my professional qualities, wished me to assist, as far as I was able, in the capacity of Hospital Nurse, which I readily volunteered to do ; the Monday following Dr. Cooper, the Regiment Surgeon, having heard that I was in the hospital came to see me ; having reported myself to him in person, Dr. Vosburgh advised that I should remain there till I should be sent home or honorably discharged ; remaining there until I was sent home, being in the month of September, having the proper vouchers for the

same. On my arrival home I reported to the War Committee of the City of Troy ; still being no better, I then reported to Major Sprague, at Albany, and was sent to the Barracks Hospital for medical treatment, where I was received and remained until I was honorably discharged.

To all whom it may concern :

KNOW YE, that Geo. A'Lord, a Corporal of Captain Lemon's Company, G, 125th Regiment of N. Y. S. Vol., who was enrolled on the 27th day of August, 1862, to serve three years, is hereby discharged from the service of the United States, this 13th day of December, 1862, at Albany, N. Y., by reason of debility. Said George A'Lord was born in Montreal, in the State of Canada East, is forty-two years of age, five feet seven inches high, dark complexion, black eyes, black hair, and by occupation when enrolled, a Doctor. Given at Albany, N. Y., this 13th day of December; 1862.

J. T. SPRAGUE,
Major U. S. A., Military Commander.

This discharge does not imply all the time given in my country's defence.

As the title of Doctor is in my discharge, it may be asked, why don't he practice his profession for a living ? I would say to those, that if it were not that my mind is affected at times from the spinal column being diseased, I should do so.

FOUR YEARS OF AMERICAN HISTORY

WHAT WE HAVE GAINED BY THE WAR.

As we are approaching the close of another year, it is a fit time to look back and trace the history of the year that is nearly gone, and of those before it, so closely connected with it in the chain of events. It is just four years since the great Secession tragedy began. The first ordinance of Secession was passed by South Carolina on the 20th day of December, 1860. Within these four years more stirring events have transpired in this country than in half a century before. We say not more important movements, for we prize the silent progress of a nation in the arts of peace, in industry, in commerce, more than the power gained by war. But for events which fix the gaze of the world, and which affect the National character and life, our history contains nothing like these four memorable years. Within that time greater armies have been mustered into the field than ever before shook this continent with their tread; greater battles have been fought than ever were fought on this side of the Atlantic, battles compared with which Saratoga and Yorktown were petty engagements; more blood has been shed than was shed in all the Revolutionary war; and a debt has been accumulated which probably few of us will live to see extinguished; which indeed may be left like the national debt of England, a legacy to future generations.

Let us glance rapidly at the more prominent events of these four historic years, and see if on the whole we have made progress, or have gone backward. In the work of secession South Carolina led the way. At first she stood alone. But soon other States caught the contagion. In January of '61, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Louisiana followed the inglorious example, and on the first of February Texas joined her fortunes to theirs, thus completing the original Southern Confederacy, composed of the Cotton States. These successive "ordi-

nances" were accompanied by acts of robbery on a gigantic scale. The property of the United States was everywhere seized without scruple. Beginning with Fort Moultrie, at Charleston, other fortresses were seized in quick succession. Fort Pulaski which guards the harbor of Savannah; Fort Morgan, which defends Mobile; and Forts Jackson and St. Philip, which bar the ascent of the Mississippi, the Arsenal of Augusta and at Baton Rouge, the Navy Yard at Pensacola, and the Mint and Custom House at New Orleans, with a half a million of money—all alike became the property of these common spoilers of the National domain.

All this took place under the administration of Mr. Buchanan, before Mr. Lincoln had left his home in the West; nay, even while a Peace Congress, sitting in Washington, was trying to preserve the Union by new compromises and new guarantees to slavery.

March 4, 1861, Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated President, and the same month brave old Sam Houston was deposed from the office of Governor of Texas, because he would not yield to the madness of Secession. On the 12th of April Fort Sumter was attacked, and surrendered after a bombardment of thirty-three hours. Thus the war was begun by the South. The President replied by a proclamation calling for 75,000 men. Up to this time the Border Slave States had clung to the Union, though with a divided heart. But now their love of slavery proved stronger than their love of country, and one after another they began to give way. Virginia was at last dragooned into secession, and at once sought by a sudden blow, to seize the Navy Yard at Norfolk, and the Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, both of which were destroyed and abandoned by the United States troops; the Navy Yard with property to the amount of \$25,000,000, but leaving still to the rebels 1,500 cannon with which to carry on their guilty war. Those were dark days for the Republic. Then it was that a Massachusetts regiment, marching to the defence of the Capitol, was mobbed in the streets of Baltimore, and the sons of the Puritans fell on the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, thus baptizing with their blood this second war of independence.

The course of Virginia dragged after her the other Border States. In May, Tennessee and Arkansas followed the bad example of the Old Dominion, and even staid Old North Carolina could no longer resist the universal

Southern madness. Up to this time we, of the North, could not believe in war, and our Government was still carrying the mails in the rebel States, nor was it until June that this over generous conduct of a paternal government to its wayward children was finally suspended.

But in the South there were still one or two bright spots. Eastern Tennessee remained inflexibly loyal. Western Virginia refusing to follow the power at Richmond, cast off and organized a new State, and a short but brilliant campaign cleared that region of the rebels. Missouri was threatened with an outbreak which was held in check only by the firmness of Lyon, supported by a small force, and by the noble stand of the German population, with Sigel at their head.

At the East the war was yet hardly begun except some slight movements near Fortress Monroe. But in July came the first great battle of the war, that of Bull Run, ending in a defeat and a retreat upon Washington. This marks an epoch in the war, as it made it certain that it would be greatly prolonged, and gave it vastly increased proportions.

This great reverse was followed by a call of the President for fresh armies and more ample means, to which Congress, which was then in session, responded by voting instantly half a million of men and five hundred millions of dollars.

After this came a long pause, spent in reorganizing our armies under Gen. McClellan. For months there was little fighting, except in Missouri—at Springfield, where the heroic Lyon fell, and at Lexington, made memorable by a desperate defence, and one or two engagements in Kentucky and Western Virginia. But meanwhile immense preparations had been made to carry on the war by land and sea. In October a great Naval Expedition, under Commodore Dupont, sailed for the South, and after a gallant action, captured Port Royal, and secured a permanent naval station on the coast of South Carolina.

The end of the year 1861 left the great conspiracy still rampant. The Potomac was blockaded. The enemy still continued more or less indirectly to menace Washington. They occupied Manassas, the peninsula above Fortress Monroe, Thoroughfare Gap, and other keys to the Shenandoah Valley. In the West they were still insolent and aggressive. They occupied southern and south-western Kentucky; held Bowling Green and Cumberland Gap; dominated over the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers

and held our flotilla at bay at Columbus. They were masters of the entire southern coast with the exception of Port Royal, Fort Pickens, Ship Island, and one or two insignificant points on the eastern Florida coast.

The government was, however, making gigantic preparations to assume the aggressive, both by land and sea. Gen. McClellan was slowly perfecting his scheme of conquest against Virginia; Gen. Halleck was weaving a web of strategy in the West; Gen. Burnside was preparing to pounce upon the North Carolina coast. On the 12th of January the latter sailed from Hampton Roads with a large fleet and a land force of from 16,000 to 18,000. Its destination, kept a profound secret until after it had departed, was found to be Pamlico Sound, by way of Hatteras Inlet. The expedition encountered fearful storms. Some of the vessels were found to be of so heavy draught as to be unable to cross the bar. The "New York" with a large quantity of arms, stores, &c., was totally wrecked; while the "Pocahontas" shared a similar fate, seventy-five horses being drowned on board the latter. Many days were consumed in getting the fleet into the sound. On the 7th of February an attack was commenced on Roanoke Island, which was strongly fortified by the enemy, and garrisoned by some 4,000 troops, under command of Gen. Henry A. Wise. The attack was opened by gunboats, which bombarded the forts, while the troops landed beyond the reach of their guns. On the morning of the 8th the attack was resumed in earnest. Our land forces, commanded by Gens. Foster, Parks and Reno, marched through a swamp upon the enemy's entrenchments, suffering considerable loss. The entrenchments were carried by storm, the rebels abandoning them and running towards the upper end of the island hotly pursued by our fellows. There being no means of escape, they unconditionally surrendered to the number 2,500. Our loss was 50 killed and 200 wounded; that of the enemy was less as they fought under cover. Among their killed was Captain O. Jennings Wise, Editor of the Richmond Enquirer. The rebel commander made a lamentable exhibition of the white feather, feigning sickness, skedaddling to Nag's Head, and subsequently "making a masterly retreat" toward Richmond. On the day following a portion of our fleet pursued the rebel flotilla as far as Elizabeth City, where the latter, under command of Commodore Lynch, (of Dead Sea memory) was overhauled, and four gunboats destroyed. Edenton, Elizabeth

City and other towns in North Carolina were subsequently occupied by our forces.

Simultaneously with these brilliant triumphs, operations even on a grander scale were going on in the Southwest. On the 19th of January our forces, under Gen. Thomas, met the enemy, under Zollicoffer, at Mill Spring, on the Cumberland river. The action commenced at day-break and lasted until afternoon, when our troops, making a bayonet charge, the enemy broke and fled in confusion behind their entrenchments. They escaped across the river under cover of the darkness. Our loss was only 39 killed and 127 wounded. The enemy left 115 dead on the field, including their commanding general. We captured 10 cannon with caissons filled with ammunition, 100 wagons, 1,200 horses and mules, and a large amount of small arms, ammunition, &c.

On the 6th of February Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river, was attacked by our flotilla under command of Commodore Foote. This fort mounted 17 guns and 10 mortars, but was occupied only by a sufficient number of men to work the guns. On a hill were encamped some 5,000 troops, who fled on the approach of our forces, and succeeded in reaching Fort Donelson, some fifteen miles distant. Our land forces, who had disembarked some distance below, did not arrive in time to participate in the engagement, and the victory was therefore wholly a naval one. After a short but vigorous bombardment, Gen. Tighlman and sixty men surrendered, and the stars and stripes were thus planted on the soil of Tennessee. The only casualty on our side was the disabling of the gunboat "Essex" and the scalding a few persons to death. After the capture, three of our gun boats ascended the river as far as Florence, Alabama. They found considerable Union feeling, captured two steamers and a gunboat, while the enemy burnt six steamers loaded with staves to prevent their falling into our hands.

The enemy, who, to the number of 90,000 occupied Bowling Green, being menaced by Gen. Buell from the North, and Gens. Grant and McClernard from the South, evacuated this famous stronghold, and fell back rapidly towards Tennessee. A portion of them at least were supposed to make an attempt to reinforce Fort Donelson, while another portion hurried to the defence of Nashville.

But the tide of success had set in our favor. General Grant left Fort Henry Feb. 12, with a large force divided

into two divisions, while six regiments had accompanied our flotilla up the river. The fort was garrisoned by 20,000 troops under the command respectively of Gens. Buckner, Pillow and Floyd, of larcenous memory. It was invested by land on the 12th, and on the 13th occasional skirmishing took place. The gunboats, six in number, commanded by Commodore Foote, commenced a vigorous bombardment on the 14th. The water batteries were soon silenced but not until the steering apparatus of two of our gunboats were shot away, and severe injuries had been inflicted upon the others. The attack by water was found to be impracticable, owing to the great elevation of the works; and the disabled vessels were sent to Cairo for repairs. The enemy chafing under their confinement, sallied forth from their entrenchments on the morning of the 15th, making a vigorous attack upon McClernand's division, which formed the right of our army. Our forces were pressed back for a time and one or two of our batteries temporarily taken. Our left, under General Smith, was at this critical moment ordered to attack their entrenchments. These were, after an obstinate resistance, carried, our right again assumed the offensive, the lost ground was gained, the captured batteries were recovered, the enemy were driven back within their lines, and our forces obtained a commanding position. Darkness put a period to the work of carnage. The next morning we made a simultaneous advance from all points, when a flag of truce came from Gen. Buckner, proposing a conditional surrender. General Grant declined the modest proffer and demanded that it should be unconditional. The rebel general, after protesting against the conditions as "ungenerous and unchivalrous" submitted to the fortunes of war. Fourteen thousand of the enemy laid down their arms—Generals Pillow and Floyd, accompanied by 5,000 troops, having deserted their comrades and ran away during the night. Our loss in killed and wounded was 1,500; that of the enemy, 2,500.

The signal victory created the most unbounded enthusiasm North and the wildest consternation South. Commodore Foote, taking advantage of the panic existing among the enemy, pushed up the river with five gunboats, reached Clarksville where the rebels were supposed to be in large force and occupied it. The rebels had in the meantime fallen back upon Nashville, where it was said the "last ditch" was to be dug. Our

forces now appeared against the city from two directions. Gen. Buell from Bowling Green, and Gen. Nelson, with steamers up the Cumberland. The inhabitants, who had been all along deceived with lying dispatches, learned of the fall of Fort Donelson on the 16th of February. The governor and legislature immediately left for Memphis, as well as many of the more prominent inhabitants. The gunboats in process of construction, and the railroad bridges north of the city were destroyed. On the 23d the advance of Gen Buell appeared opposite the city; Nelson and his column arrived a few hours later. A conference with the local authorities was had on the 25th, resulting in the agreement of terms for formal surrender. On the day following, the mayor issued a proclamation, urging the citizens to resume their usual avocations.

While these brilliant victories were succeeding each other with such marvelous rapidity in Tennessee, our arms were no less successful west of the Mississippi. Gen. Curtis marched against Price who occupied Springfield, surprised and put him to rout, pursued him over the line into Arkansas and defeated him in several minor engagements. The latter, reinforced by McCulloch, Van Dora and Pike, who commanded a brigade of savages, made stand at Pea Ridge. A desperate battle, lasting three days and resulting in a Federal victory, was fought. The action commenced March 6, when the enemy attacked our right and rear. Next morning our centre made the attack while the enemy vigorously assailed our right, the fight lasting all day at these points. At the close of the day we had decidedly the advantage.

On the morning of the 8th Gen. Curtis changed his front so as to face the enemy; Gen. Siegle drove him from the heights, our centre and right pushed forward, driving his left and cross-firing on his centre. His front was broken and he was driven in confusion through the defiles of "cross timbers." The fight was in some respects the most desperate of the war. The Indians scalped many of our men, and becoming frenzied with the sight of blood, are said to have turned upon their white allies and committed indiscriminate slaughter. Gen McCulloch and a large number of prominent rebel officers fell. Our loss was 212 killed, 912 wounded and 174 missing; that of the enemy was estimated at 2,000.

Meanwhile our flotilla and forces designed for the conquest of the Mississippi were active. Commodore

Foote made a reconnoissance to Columbus, where the enemy were strongly fortified, March 2d, and moved against it on the 4th, for the purpose of attacking it. The enemy had however, evacuated it and fallen back on Island No. 10, 45 miles below. Gen Pope anticipating this, had made a forced march from Hannibal to New Madrid, a few miles below this island, where, after a severe engagement, he established batteries and prepared to prevent the retreat of the enemy towards Memphis. The investment of the Island by our fleet commenced March 16; on the 20th Com. Foote telegraphed "that it was harder to take than Columbus," still our forces "made haste slowly." A canal through a swamp on the main land west of the island, by which a part of our gunboats could pass below it and the passage of the river from the Missouri to the Kentucky shore, was cut under direction of Col. Bissell. General Pope also planted his batteries so as to cut off all access by the river from below. The rebel gunboats made various attempts to silence or run them, but failed. The investment being thus completed, preparations for an assault were made, when, on midnight of April 7th, two Confederate officers boarded our boats with offers to surrender the island to Commodore Footé. Early next morning our forces landed, but found most of the rebel troops had fled to the mainland. They were, however, pursued and headed off, from 4,000 to 5,000 prisoners taken, and 100 siege guns, several field pieces, and an immense quantity of small arms captured.

Almost simultaneously with this a great battle was fought at Shilob; on the shores of the Tennessee river. The enemy, after the capture of Nashville, retreated towards the southwest, established themselves at Corinth, where they were largely reinforced and where they prepared to make a stand. Our advance under Gen. Grant, which had pursued them as far as Pittsburgh Landing, was attacked by the combined rebel forces under Gens. Beauregard and Sidney Johnson, on Sunday morning, April 6th. The battle raged with terrific violence for many hours. Our forces borne down by superior numbers, gradually retreated towards the river, when our gunboats opened a murderous fire upon the advancing foe, and thus saved us from utter rout. Gen. Buel arrived in the evening, immediately crossed the river, and our army thus reinforced assumed the offensive the following morning, the partial disaster of the day before was re-

tried and a brilliant victory won. The enemy were driven back to Corinth; Gen. Johnson was killed and Gen. Beauregard wounded in the arm. Our loss was 1,735 killed, 7,882 wounded, and 4,044 (consisting of the brigade of Gen. Prentiss, captured by the enemy on the 6th); "missing." That of the rebels was very heavy, much heavier than our own; but no account of it has been furnished.

Operations in Virginia, which had been partially suspended during the winter, were in the meantime resumed. On the 8th of March the President issued an order directing the general commanding to organize the "Army of Virginia" into four corps. On the 11th another order was issued relieving Gen. McClellan from supreme command, and limiting his jurisdiction to operations in the field. The advance of our forces from Washington commenced March 6th, it having been ascertained that the enemy were falling back from their position at Centreville. The latter evacuated Manassas before the arrival of our forces—their extreme rear guard having left but a few hours before the arrival of our advance. They had succeeded in carrying pretty much everything away, and what they could not bear off, they burnt. The pursuit was continued a short distance and then abandoned, and our forces returned towards Washington. It was originally determined by Gen. McClellan to attack Richmond from two points, directly in front and indirectly by way of James River. McClellan embarked at Alexandria, with an army variously estimated at from 90,000 to 120,000 men; went down the Potomac on steamers or transports; landed at Fortress Monroe, and pushed for Yorktown, which he reached April 4th. This place was strongly fortified, and garrisoned by a considerable force under General Magruder. The attack was opened on the 5th, and the work of investment vigorously commenced. While the works were progressing, several sharp skirmishes occurred, the most important of which took place at Lee's Mills, on the 16th, when the Vermont brigade charged on the enemy's entrenchment, carried and held it against overwhelming odds, but were forced to abandon it, after a loss of 35 killed and 120 wounded. The approaches to the place were finished on the 6th of May, and preparations for a vigorous attack made. During the night, however, the enemy evacuated it, leaving behind 70 heavy guns and a large amount of stores and camp equipage. They fell back to Williams-

burg, their rear closely pressed by our forces. Here they made a stand, and a sharp engagement occurred, resulting in a brilliant Federal success, and a pledge by General McClellan that he would "Drive the enemy to the Wall." Another sanguinary engagement occurred at West Point—an engagement which threatened at one time to prove a disaster, but which finally resulted in our favor. The rebels ultimately succeeded in making good their retreat towards Richmond. Our troops followed, but, owing to the bad condition of the roads, made comparatively slow progress.

Other events equally thrilling, if not equally momentous in their results, signalized the war in the extreme East. The steam frigate "Merrimac," converted into an anomalous sea monster by the rebels, suddenly made her appearance in Hampton Roads, on the 8th of March. Several Federal war ships lay at anchor, among them the "Minnesota" and "Cumberland." After firing a shot which killed five men, she ran into the latter. The ill-fated vessel fought nobly for a time, but being virtually "stove in," soon began to sink, and went down with a large number of persons on board. The monster then attacked the "Congress," and after half an hour's sharp contest, in which the latter was riddled with shot, compelled her to strike her colors. After being run ashore, she was burnt to the water's edge. The "Minnesota," on trying to come to the rescue of her unfortunate sisters, ran aground, but night coming on, the unequal contest was suspended. The rest of our fleet bid fair to be destroyed the following day; but providentially the iron-clad "Monitor" arrived during the night, and next morning boldly attacked the "Merrimac." A fight without a parallel in naval warfare ensued. It lasted five hours. The combatants frequently ran into each other with all their force, and hammered away at each other with murderous violence. The "Monitor" was struck more than twenty times by balls, without material injury; while the "Merrimac" was so badly smashed that she had to put back to Norfolk for repairs. Our loss during the two days was very severe: 136 were killed, wounded and drowned, on board the "Congress," while nearly an equal number perished on board the "Cumberland."

Our forces under General Shields, gained a brilliant victory near Winchester, on the 23d of March. Some 20,000 rebels, under Gen. Jackson, were encamped near Strasburgh. Shields having advanced towards them,

suddenly fell back, as if afraid to meet them. They followed him rapidly until near Winchester, when we suddenly fell upon them, and after a most bloody struggle, put them to rout with fearful slaughter. Our own loss was very heavy, aggregating 718 in all. That of the enemy must have been at least one third larger. The houses for nearly 20 miles on the track of the flying foe were filled with the dead and dying. Gen. Shields having been wounded, Gen. Banks led the pursuit in person.

While these great victories were being achieved east and west, equally brilliant successes signalized our operations along the southern coasts. Gen. Burnside was dealing hard blows to the rebellion in North Carolina. Newbern was captured on the 14th of March. The vessels comprising this expedition left Hatteras Inlet on the 12th, proceeded up the Neuse river, and landed the troops 18 miles above the town. The latter marched 12 miles during the first day, dragging their cannon by hand, bivouacked for the night, continued the advance at day-break, and came upon the enemy's entrenchments, defended by eight regiments of infantry, 500 cavalry, and three heavy batteries. After an engagement of four hours, their works were carried by assault. The enemy retreated in great confusion along the railroad, but prevented successful pursuit by burning the bridges. In the meantime our ships appeared off the town which the rebels had abandoned, after having set it on fire in several places. But the flames were extinguished by our troops, the place occupied, and the stars and stripes flung to the breeze. We captured 46 heavy and 18 light guns, 5 steamboats, a number of sailing vessels, a large amount of military stores, and 200 prisoners. Our loss was 91 killed and 466 wounded; that of the enemy was somewhat less, as they fought behind entrenchments. Subsequently Beaufort was occupied without opposition, as were Washington and other points of importance. Fort Macon was taken on the 25th of April, after a bombardment of four hours.

Commodore Dupont was at the same time winning brilliant laurels farther south. An expedition sailed from Port Royal early in March. Jacksonville and St. Augustine were successively taken. Fort Marion also surrendered without resistance on the 12th of March. Fort Pulaski, on the Savannah river, was also invested after almost incredible labor. It was garrisoned by 400 men and was manned by heavy guns. Our batteries were

placed on Tybee Island, from 1,700 to 3,500 yards from the fort. On the 10th of April the enemy were summoned to surrender, and refusing, fire was immediately opened. At the end of 18 hours' bombardment a breach was effected, but the resistance was kept up 12 hour longer. Preparations for storming it were made, when on the 11th the fort surrendered, with all its stores, guns and garrison. Our loss was only one man killed, and but four were injured within the fort.

Coms. Farragut and Porter had long been making preparations for a demonstration against New Orleans. The former commanded the naval squadron, while the latter commanded the fleet of mortar and gunboats fitted out in New York. The vast armada, consisting of 45 sail, left its rendezvous in the early part of April, ascended the Mississippi, and arrived off Forts Jackson and St. Philip, 75 miles below the city, on the 17th of that month. A chain had been stretched across the river, while the forts commanded the stream from opposite banks, for a long distance. The bombardment was opened on the 18th and continued six days. Great damage was done to the forts; while the enemy endeavored to destroy our vessels by hurling fire rafts against them. At length Com. Farragut determined to pass the forts. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 24th, the steamers and gunboats destined for the enterprise, formed in two columns. They consisted of sixteen sail. They were soon discovered by the enemy, and a murderous fire opened from the shores. The *Verona*, which led the advance, engaged the entire rebel fleet, four of which it destroyed or drove ashore. She then engaged a formidable "ram," which she crippled and set on fire. A second iron-clad rebel steamer striking her, the gallant ship was run ashore in a sinking condition, after having destroyed six of her antagonists. At the same time the steamship *Brooklyn* engaged the rebel ram *Manassas*, which had been relied upon to sweep the "vandal" fleet out of existence, but suffered no material harm. After a sharp engagement with the batteries of Fort St. Philip, she passed. The other vessels followed, each paying their respects to the forts, and each receiving a few shots. The Mississippi encountered the "Ram," gave the monster the coup de grace, and drove it ashore, where it was burnt by its crew.

The fleet having passed the forts, boldly steamed up for New Orleans. The Chalmette Batteries opened fire, but

were soon silenced. As it neared the city, the vessels laden with cotton, sugar and molasses, were set on fire, while a vast quantity of cotton on the levee and in the storehouses, was also burnt. Com. Farragut demanded the surrender of the place. After some delay, and the emission of divers grandiloquent manifestoes by the mayor, the demand was complied with and our troops disembarked. Formal possession was immediately taken, and the Federal flag once more floated above it. Gen. Butler arrived soon after and assumed command of the city and our forces.

Meanwhile Com. Porter continued the attack on the forts and demanded their surrender, which demand was complied with April 28. The remainder of the rebel fleet was also captured or destroyed. Our loss in the entire series of operations was only 36 killed and 123 wounded; that of the enemy from 1,000 to 1,500 men, besides several hundred prisoners.

Com. Farragut ascended the Mississippi river with a portion of his fleet, occupied Baton Rouge and other places, and destroyed several batteries and some of the enemy's steamers.

At the same time, Com. Davis, who succeeded Com. Foote, pursued the rebel forces and fleet to Fort Wright, where the enemy was strongly fortified and prepared to make a determined resistance. A long siege ensued. On the 8th of May, the entire rebel flotilla attacked our gunboats, but after an hour's engagement retired, after losing three of their boats. The siege was continued until the 31st, when it was discovered that it had been abandoned. Our fleet then dropped down as far as Memphis, reaching that place June 5th, where the confederate gunboats were concentrated. At daylight on the 6th, the fight commenced, lasting an hour and a half. The result was that seven of the eight rebel vessels were captured or destroyed. The only casualty on our side was the wounding of Col. Ellet, by a pistol shot. The surrender of the city was demanded; the authorities replied that they "had no means of defence," and our forces landed and took possession.

Important operations were progressing in the East. The surrender of Norfolk and the destruction of the Merrimac followed the evacuation of Yorktown. This occurred May 10th. The enemy, before leaving, destroyed the navy yard.

But the tide of success was not uninterrupted. Our

fleet, which went up the James river, was arrested in its progress at Fort Darling, and after being exposed to a plunging fire for some time, during which the Galena and Naugatuck suffered severely, were compelled to turn back. This occurred May 15.

On the 16th June, our forces under General Hurter, made a demonstration on James Island, near Charleston. Our gunboats co-operated with the land forces—the latter commanded by Gen. Benham. The enemy's works were assailed in three desperate charges; but after a bloody encounter of five hours the attack was abandoned and our troops fell back toward the boats. Our loss was estimated at 700.

Gen. Banks, too, after proceeding nearly 100 miles up the Shenandoah Valley, and driving the enemy before him beyond New Market, was compelled, partly because the enemy had been reinforced, and partly because he had been stripped of his command, except about 5,000 men, to fall back toward the Potomac. Gen. Jackson, with 20,000 men was following him up; Col. Kenly, who was at Front Royal with 900 men, was attacked and captured; and his position became not only critical but desperate. Gen. Banks exhibited consummate generalship in his retreat; made a march of 53 miles in less than two days; fought the enemy almost constantly as they endeavored to flank him; crossed the Potomac with nearly all his guns and stores, and thus saved his gallant little army from certain capture or destruction.

This movement of the enemy caused great excitement and alarm in Washington. It was believed the capital was menaced; requisitions for three months men were made by the War Department upon the several governors, and a larger number of troops hurried on to the seat of war. At the same time Gen. McDowell, who was supposed to be on his way to co-operate with McClellan, was ordered to press upon Jackson; while Fremont, who commanded the "Mountain Department," was directed to "head him off" and prevent his retreat. The former manœvered to no purpose; while the latter arrived at Strasburg just in time to see the rear guard of the enemy pass up. He followed rapidly, overtook them at Cross Keys, January 8th, gave them battle and worsted them. Our loss was 125 killed and 500 wounded. The carnage among the rebels was fearful. Jackson, doubtless hearing that Shields was getting below him to cut off his retreat, hurried on to Port Republic, fell upon the advance

of the latter, forced it back upon the main body and crossed the Shenandoah river in safety. The pursuit was abandoned.

Corinth, the stronghold of the rebels in the south-west, yielded to the strategy of Gen. Halleck almost without a struggle. The work of investment had been going on for several weeks. On the 30th of May everything was in readiness to commence the assault, when it was discovered that the place had been abandoned. Our forces hastened to occupy it, but found that everything valuable had been carried away. Gen. Pope with 40,000 men started in pursuit, came upon the enemy's rear, captured some 2,000 to 3,000 prisoners and several thousand stand of arms, and followed them up as far as Boonsville, when he was ordered to return.

Gen. Mitchell was at the same time winning brilliant laurels in Southern Tennessee and Northern Alabama. He captured Hannibal and other important places, and obtained control over a portion of the Mobile and Charleston Railroad.

The campaign in the Peninsula was in the meanwhile slowly progressing. Gen. McClellan followed the enemy by slow stages as far as the Chickahominy river, which the latter crossed in safety. Our forces occupied the eastern side for some time, owing to the necessity of constructing bridges and roads across the swampy country. Several skirmishes occurred and one or two more serious engagements, the most important of which was that of Hanover Court House, 16 miles north of Richmond, May 27th. A detachment of Gen. Porter's corps was sent to cut off the communication with the city by the Fredericksburgh Railroad. A sharp fight, in which we were entirely successful, ensued. Our loss was 35 killed and 326 wounded and missing. That of the enemy was nearly 1000 including 500 prisoners. A portion of our army had crossed Chickahominy, and Casey's division, some 6,000 strong, occupied the extreme advance at Fair Oaks, only five miles from Richmond. The river was swollen by a violent rain storm, and this small body was thus isolated from the main body of our army. Taking advantage of this, the enemy, on the 31st of May, advanced in overwhelming numbers, fell upon Gen. Casey and drove him back capturing a portion of his baggage and many of his guns. The retreat was checked by Heintzelman and Kearney, who were on this side of the river while Sedgwick and Richardson crossed the river and

drove back the rebels at the point of the bayonet, recovering all the ground that had been lost. Next morning the latter resumed the fight, but were everywhere repulsed, and fell back within their lines. Our loss was 890 killed, 3,627 wounded, and 1,222 missing. That of the enemy is not known.

Our lines were being slowly extended towards Richmond; three corps of our army had crossed the Chickahominy, but no important movement took place until toward the close of June. A raid by Stewart's cavalry upon our rear, and other evidences that the enemy had been largely reinforced, rendered our position not only critical but untenable. Our lines extending over a distance of thirty miles, were liable to be attacked at any point at any moment. Menaced in front, in flank and in rear, and occupying a position eminently unhealthy, Gen. McClellan resolved to attempt the hazardous manœuvre of changing his front, and falling southerly upon the James river. He had sent away most of his stores from White House, and had nearly completed his arrangements, when the enemy, doubtless apprised of his intentions, made an attack upon our extreme right at Mechanicsville, on Thursday, the 26th of June; skirmishing occurred during the greater part of the day, and towards evening the rebels made a murderous onslaught. They were defeated after a sharp contest, fell back, and our forces occupied the field. Next morning the attack was renewed by them, who appeared in overwhelming numbers, and our forces were obliged to fall back to Gaines' Mills. A desperate contest, occupying the entire day, ensued. The enemy, constantly reinforced, hurled brigade after brigade upon our feeble columns. Our brave fellows, borne down by superior forces, retired slowly, fighting as they went toward the Chickahominy, which they succeeded in crossing by various bridges which were partially destroyed behind them. On Saturday, our army having effected the passage of the stream, was ordered to fall back upon the James river. The wagon train was sent in front, the troops remaining under arms in the entrenchments during the entire day and night. Sunday morning the retreat toward the river commenced, the enemy following. A severe fight ensued at Savage Station, our troops retiring during the night, leaving most of their sick and wounded behind them. On Monday, June 30th, the last of the army, with the transportation train, had crossed the White Oak swamp. It was

again attacked, and again retreated at night. Tuesday morning the main body reached James river, exhausted by five days' fighting. A portion of it had entrenched itself on Malvern Hill, when the enemy poured down fresh troops upon it, and the battle was again resumed. It raged with fearful violence for many hours, the enemy's infantry marching up in solid columns, and suffering themselves to be mowed down by our batteries and gunboats by thousands. This terrible work of butchery continued until dark, when the rebels retired in disorder, leaving us masters of the field. Our army then fell back to Harrison's Landing, where it remained in comparative quiet for several weeks. Our loss in this series of battles was about 1,500 killed, 6,000 wounded in our hands, and 7,000 prisoners. That of the enemy, especially in killed, was far greater.

Our forces in the southwest were comparatively inactive during the summer months. Gen. Curtis traversed the whole length of Arkansas, arriving safe at Helena, on the Mississippi. Our fleets on the Mississippi bombarded Vicksburgh, but owing to the elevated situation of the town, were unable to reduce it. The rebels, under Gen. Breckinridge, attacked our forces at Baton Rouge on the 5th of August. The design was to assail our forces by land, while the ram Arkansas, which had recently come down the Yazoo river, ran the gauntlet of our gunboats at Vicksburgh, and disabled one or two of our vessels—was to co-operate by water. But the "Ram" was overhauled by the gunboat Essex, and so badly damaged, that it was fired and abandoned by its crew. The enemy were repulsed with great slaughter. Our loss was considerable, including that of Gen. Williams, who died gallantly rallying his men. Kentucky, and to some extent Missouri, were overrun by guerilla bands, while our forces in Tennessee were able to do little more than hold their own.

Gen. Pope was called to the command of the "Army of Virginia," upon which Gens. Fremont and Shields resigned. Gen. Halleck was also invested with the title of "Commanding General."

The position of our army on the Peninsula was critical. The location was unhealthy, and the danger of having its communication interrupted imminent. The order was therefore given Gen. McClellan to evacuate Harrison's Landing. This was done so quietly and successfully, that not a single life was sacrificed or a single pound of lug-

gage or stores lost. A portion of our troops went down by water, while the remainder marched overland to Yorktown. The evacuation was completed without the loss of a single man.

In the meantime Gen. Pope was diverting the attention of the rebels from McClellan by making a feint upon Gordonsville from the north. On the 9th of August Gen. Banks encountered Jackson at Cedar mountain, when a lively but undecisive battle took place. Our loss was about 1,500 in killed, wounded and prisoners. After considerable skirmishing, Pope fell back to the north of the Rappahannock. On the 22d of August a body of the enemy's cavalry crossed the river, and making a circuit, surprised our headquarters at Catlett's station, and gained a large amount of booty. The enemy, meanwhile, brought up their entire force from Richmond. A strong detachment was sent north-westward, which passed up the valley between the Blue Ridge and Bull Run hills, proceeded north until opposite Pope's extreme right; passed through Thoroughfare Gap, and on the 26th of August, made a sudden dash upon our stores collected at Manassas, and destroyed the railroad track. Gen. Pope, finding that the enemy were attempting to turn his right, marched northward from Warrenton upon Manassas in three columns. One of these, under Gen. Hooker, encountered a portion of the confederates at Kettle Run on the 27th, and after a sharp action defeated them. Another column, under McDowell and Sigel, came upon the enemy near Centreville the day following, when a severe battle took place, the enemy falling back to Bull Run. The rebels being reinforced the battle was resumed on the 30th, when our forces suffered a disastrous repulse. That night Pope fell back upon his entrenchments at Centreville, where he was reinforced by a portion of the "Army of the Potomac." The enemy endeavouring to cut off his retreat towards Washington by turning his right, he was forced gradually to fall back upon Alexandria. On the 2d of September the rebels made a dash at our supply trains at Chantilly, but were met and driven back, but not until we had lost two of our best generals—Stevens and Kearney. No approximate estimate of our loss in killed, wounded and captured, in this series of disastrous conflicts, can be given.

The rebels, instead of continuing to advance toward Washington, turned northward, reached the Potomac near Leesburgh and crossed into Maryland in large force

on the 4th, 5th and 6th of September. Reaching Frederick on the 7th, Gen. Lee issued a proclamation to the people, announcing his mission to be to deliver the State from Federal thralldom. They received it not only coldly, but with evident unfriendliness. Instead of a general uprising as was contemplated, only a few rallied under the Confederate flag. Gen. McClellan having been asked to resume command of our forces, pushed boldly toward the enemy, reached the Upper Potomac by rapid marches, got between them and the fords by which they had crossed, compelled them to evacuate Frederick, and move north to Hagerstown, which was occupied on the 11th. Lee retreated toward the fords further up the river, closely followed by our forces. Our advance came up with the rebels on the morning of the 14th at South Mountain, attacked them on both wings, forced them from all their positions and drove them up the river 15 miles above Harper's Ferry. Our loss was 443 killed, 1,806 wounded, and 76 missing. In the meanwhile Harper's Ferry, defended by some 11,000 troops under Col. Miles, was attacked by Jackson, our forces were dislodged from Maryland Heights, and the "Ferry" captured with its entire garrison, excepting some 2,000 cavalry which succeeded in cutting its way out. Col. Miles lost his life. The enemy also captured fifty cannon and a large amount of stores and ammunition. The place was, however, quickly abandoned by Jackson, who hurried to the assistance of Lee.

Our combined forces under McClellan followed the retreating enemy rapidly, came up with them on the morning of the 16th, strongly posted at Antietam Creek, and opened fire upon them at daylight on the 17th. The battle raged with frightful violence until darkness put an end to the bloody duel. The fortunes of the day were varied; positions were won and lost; our forces under Burnside were temporarily overpowered, but finally held the bridge across the creek and thus saved us from defeat. At night we held the field and were masters of the situation. The carnage was frightful. Our loss was 2,010 killed, 9,416 wounded and 1,043 missing. That of the enemy was estimated at 25,000. We captured 14,000 small arms, 13 guns, 7 caissons, 39 colors and one signal flag. We also took several thousand prisoners. The next day was spent in burying the dead. On the morning of the 19th, Gen. McClellan resumed the attack, but found that the enemy were in full retreat. They were pursued by our

cavalry under Gen. Pleasanton, but succeeded, with the exceptions of a few thousands, in crossing the river in safety.

Affairs in the west continued to look unfavorable. Missouri was harassed with guerillas and threatened with an invasion from Arkansas. On the 25th of July, Governor Gamble ordered out the whole militia of the State. Towns were taken and retaken; positions were lost and won, and the unhappy commonwealth was visited for the third time by the horrors of "grim-visaged war. The southern border being threatened, Gen. Schofield advanced rapidly, met and overcame the enemy at Altona, followed him south; drove him out of the State, and continued the pursuit into Arkansas. His advance, under Gen. Blunt, came upon the enemy 7,000 strong, under Hindman, near Pea Ridge, Oct. 22d, and after a brisk engagement, put him to rout with great slaughter. He fled in confusion, leaving all his artillery, a battery of six-pounders, a large number of horses, and a portion of his transportation and garrison equipments. He was pursued beyond Huntsville, where he scattered and fled beyond the Boston mountains. Our troops followed him for some time, drove him out of Fayetteville and other towns, and finally returned on account of the scarcity of forage.

Kentucky was overrun with guerillas. Morgan was spreading desolation on every hand. Lexington and other important cities were captured, and the tide of conquest seemed to roll irresistibly northward. At the same time the rebels menaced Cincinnati, while Gens. Bragg and Kirby Smith were marching upon Louisville. The gallant Gen. Morgan was compelled to abandon Cumberland Gap, Sept. 17, while Gen. Buell hastened north to intercept the progress of the enemy. He reached Louisville Sept. 25th, having outstripped Bragg and compelled him suddenly to reverse the order of his march. After a series of skirmishes our left column, under Gen. McCook, came upon the rebels, on the morning of Oct. 8th near Perryville, and engaged them. One of the bloodiest battles of the war ensued. Only a small portion of our army was engaged, and our forces were greatly outnumbered by those of the enemy. The fortunes of the day wavered for a time, but McCook receiving reinforcements towards night we remained masters of the field. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing was full 3,000.

Gen. Buell continued the pursuit some distance beyond

Camp Robinson, but being unable to keep up with the enemy, gave up the chase as hopeless. While Buel was censured and subsequently removed for allowing Bragg to escape, the latter was equally blamed for failing to "cut up" the Federal army and conquer Kentucky.

At the same time Gen. Rosencranz was gallantly defending the Union cause on the borders of Mississippi. He gained an important victory over the enemy under Gen. Price at Iuka, Sept. 20, putting them to rout, capturing most of their artillery, and killing 261 of their number. Price retreated, formed a junction with Van Dorn and Lowell near Corinth, and attacked our forces under Rosencranz, within their entrenchments on the 4th of October. For a time they seemed to get the better of us, drove us more than once from our position, but were finally repulsed and utterly routed. The carnage was heavy on both sides. Our loss was some 300 killed and 1,000 to 1,200 wounded; that of the enemy was much greater. The rebels were hotly pursued by Gen. Ord, who drove them to the Hatchie river, where they made a stand. The battle was renewed on the day following and lasted seven hours. The rebels were again defeated and compelled to destroy their train to prevent its capture. They were closely pursued and compelled to abandon everything in order to get away.

These victories were among the most brilliant of the war. The force of the enemy was 36,000—three times that of our own in the first day's fight. We took over 2,000 prisoners and a large amount of spoils. Two rebel generals—Rogers and Johnson—were killed; while we lost Gen. Oglesby.

An expedition, naval and military, against Vicksburgh, Miss., under the respective commands of Com. Porter and Gen. Sherman, left Memphis about the middle of December. The latter debarked his forces, nearly 40,000 strong, December 26th, ten miles from the mouth of the Yazoo river, and forming in line of battle, advanced upon the city. A terrific battle, lasting five hours, occurred. The enemy were driven back beyond two bayous that girt the rear of Vicksburgh, and from their entrenched works on the hill by shells, Monday. The contest raged for several days with great violence. Our advance approached to within two miles of the city; but were subsequently compelled to fall back with heavy loss.

Gen. Sherman was immediately superseded by Gen. McClernand, and our troops re-embarked upon their transports and returned to Napoleon, Arkansas.

The expedition by way of Yazoo river having failed, Gen. Grant assumed command in person, and directed himself earnestly to the work of reducing this famous stronghold. Becoming satisfied that the place could only be turned from the south side, he prosecuted the canal commenced under the direction of Gen. Butler; but the enterprise promising to be unsuccessful, he abandoned it.

These repeated failures determined Gen. Grant to make a radical change in his plan of attack. A force marched from Miliken's Bend upon New Carthage, which was occupied on the 31st of March. At the same time preparations were made for running transports by the Vicksburg batteries. Gen. Grant moved his forces at Bruinsburg, and immediately advanced upon Port Gibson, near which he was opposed, May 3d, by Gen. Bowen, who was defeated with a loss of 1,500 in killed, wounded and prisoners.

The enemy hastily retreated, abandoning Port Gibson and also Grand Gulf. Gen. Grant, after ordering Gen. Sherman to make a demonstration on Haines' Bluff, to deceive the enemy, turned northward toward Jackson and Vicksburg. This advance, under McPherson, met the enemy near Raymond, two brigades strong, under Gregg and Walker, on the same day, engaged him, and after several hours hard fighting drove him with heavy loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. Many threw down their arms and deserted.

Preparations for a regular siege was immediately made. Several engagements occurred between the besieged and besiegers—the latter being generally the aggressors. An almost continuous cannonading was kept up, both by land and water, and the loss of life within the city was severe. On the 15th of June the rebels opened fire along their whole line, but failed to drive us from our position. Gen. Johnson also made hostile demonstrations in our rear, and on the 23d of June attacked our forces under Gen. Osterhaus at Big Black River. The attack was a failure. On the 25th Gen. Logan captured an important fort. From that time to the final fall of the city our operations were a series of unbroken successes.

The siege lasted 47 days. The results are stated by Gen. Grant in his official report, to the defeat of the enemy in five battles outside of Vicksburg; the occupation of Jackson—the capital of the State of Mississippi—and the capture of Vicksburg and its garrison and munitions of war; a loss to the enemy of thirty-seven thou-

sand (37,000) prisoners, among whom were fifteen general officers ; at least ten thousand killed and wounded, and among the killed Gens. Tracey, Tilghman and Green, and hundreds and perhaps thousands of stragglers, who can never be collected and reorganized. Arms and munitions of war for an army of sixty thousand men have fallen into our hands, besides a large amount of other public property, consisting of railroads, locomotives, cars, steamboats, cotton, &c., and much was destroyed to prevent our capturing it. Our loss in this series of battles was 545 killed, 3,688 wounded, and 303 missing.

While these glorious results were being worked out in the west, the storm of war raged furiously in the east. The army of the Potomac, which had been idle since the sad reverse of December, commenced an active spring campaign. It crossed the Rappahannock on the 27th, 28th and 29th of April, at some distance above Fredericksburg; the object being to gain the rear of the enemy's strong works; and by threatening his communications compel him either to retreat or fight outside his entrenchments. The plan was ingenious and the movement admirably executed. So confident was the commanding general of success, that he issued a congratulatory order to his troops on reaching Chancellorsville. At the same time he dispatched a cavalry force, under Gen. Stoneman, to sever the railroad connection between Fredericksburg and Richmond. The enemy, either because they were deceived as to our intention or because they wished to draw Hooker into a trap, offered but little resistance to our march. We gained a position virtually in the rear of the fortifications, and thus compelled him to come out and give battle. Fighting commenced on Saturday, May 2d. Our line of battle was drawn up facing the northeast, looking toward the entrenchments behind the town. The enemy's left overlapped our right, and on this point, the attack was made. A force, under the redoubtable Stonewall Jackson, dashed upon our 11th corps, under Gen. Howard, which had been posted at this point, and drove it in confusion from the field. The rout of this portion of our army would have resulted in a serious disaster but for the bravery of the second corps, formed under the immediate command of Gen. Hooker, but now led by Gen. Berry, which checked the advance of the enemy. The latter were repulsed with fearful slaughter, Jackson himself being mortally wounded. During the night an attack was made by our forces

upon Jackson's division, and the ground lost during the day recovered. Early the following morning the attack was renewed by the enemy upon our left, and after a severe action of six hours they succeed in gaining possession of the plank road leading past Chancellorsville towards Fredericksburg, and our forces were driven back and concentrated near the Chancellor House. The Rebels won some ground in this action, but gained no important advantage. They suffered very severely. At the same time Sedgwick, who had been left behind at Falmouth, perceiving that the enemy had withdrawn nearly all his forces from Fredericksburg, crossed the river, stormed the heights above the city, and then (Sunday evening) advanced some distance toward Chancellorsville along the plank road where he encountered a large force of the enemy; which lay directly between him and our main army. On Monday, the Rebels, abandoning the attack upon Hooker, turned upon Sedgwick and drove him back and out of the fortifications which he had captured. He fought with desperate valor, but had to give way to superior numbers and recross the river. All this time, for some unaccountable reason, the main body of our army was comparatively inactive. Tuesday morning a severe rain storm set in. Gen. Hooker becoming alarmed lest his pontoons should be carried away and thus his communications cut off, resolved to recross to his old position. The order which was given Tuesday morning, was received with great surprise by the army. Roads were cut to the fords, and at 10 o'clock at night the retreat was commenced, apparently without being suspected by the enemy. By daylight the whole army, with its teams and artillery, were safely across the river. Gen. Hooker delivered a congratulatory order; but the verdict of the army and the country was, that he failed to make the wisest use of his opportunities. Our loss in the several actions was 1,512 killed, 9,518 wounded, and about 2,500 missing; that of the enemy is estimated at 18,000.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

A DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, ADOPTED JULY 4, 1776.

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind require that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inherent and inalienable rights, among these are life, liberty, and the pursuits of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpation, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to

reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former system of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained ; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions to cause others to be elected, whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise ; the state remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasions from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states ; for that purpose obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners ; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither ; and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions, and unacknowledged by our laws ; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation :

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us ;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states ;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world ;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent ;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury ;

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences ;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in the neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies ;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments ;

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burned our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries, to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrection among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in our attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war—in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the

rectitude of our intentions, do; in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved, and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Signed by

JOHN HANCOCK, of Massachusetts.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Josiah Bartlett,
William Whipple,
Matthew Thornton,

MASSACHUSETTS BAY.
Samuel Adams,
John Adams,
Robert Treat Paine,
Elbridge Gerry.

RHODE ISLAND, ETC.
Stephen Hopkins,
William Ellery.

CONNECTICUT.
Roger Sherman,
Samuel Huntington,
William Williams,
Oliver Wolcott.

NEW YORK.
William Floyd,
Phillip Livingston,
Francis Lewis,
Lewis Morris.

NEW JERSEY.
Richard Stockton,
John Witherspoon,
Francis Hopkinson,
John Hart,
Abraham Clark,

PENNSYLVANIA.
Robert Morris,
Benjamin Rush,
Benjamin Franklin,
John Morton,
George Clymer,
James Smith,
George Taylor,
James Wilson,
George Ross.

DELAWARE.
Cæsar Rodney,
George Read,
Thomas M'Kean.

MARYLAND.
Samuel Chase,
William Paca,
Thomas Stone,

C. Carroll, of Carrollton.

VIRGINIA.
George Wythe,
Richard Henry Lee,
Thomas Jefferson,
Benjamin Harrison,
Thomas Nelson, Jr.,
Francis Lightfoot Lee,
Carter Braxton,

NORTH CAROLINA.
William Hooper,
Joseph Hewes,
John Penn.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
Edward Rutledge,
Thomas Heyward, Jr.,
Thomas Lynch, Jr.,
Arthur Middleton.

GEORGIA.
Burton Gwinnett,
Lyman Hall,
George Walton.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

WE, the People of the United States in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

§ 1.—All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

§ II.—1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states; and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the state in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within his Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative, and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of *New Hampshire* shall be entitled to choose three; *Massachusetts*, eight; *Rhode Island and Providence Planta-*

tions, one ; *Connecticut*, five ; *New York*, six ; *New Jersey*, four ; *Pennsylvania*, eight ; *Delaware*, one ; *Maryland*, six ; *Virginia*, ten ; *North Carolina*, five ; *South Carolina*, five ; *Georgia*, three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

§ III.—1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years ; and each senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second year ; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside ;

and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

§ IV.—1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day.

§ V.—1. Each house shall be judge of the election returns, and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

§ VI.—1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the

United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to or returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

§ VII.—1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house; and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United

States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

§ VIII.—The Congress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises ; to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States ; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post offices and post roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies ; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions :

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress :

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards and other needful buildings : And,

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

§ IX.—1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing, shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight ; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one state over those of another ; nor shall vessels bound to

or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign State.

§ 10.—1. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress. No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

§ I.—1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows:

2. Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors

equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. [Annulled. See Amendments, art. 12.]

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes. which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President; and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period, any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:—

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States.”

§ II.—1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the

militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States : he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices ; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur ; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

§ III.—He shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient ; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such a time as he shall think proper ; he shall receive ambassadors, and other public ministers ; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed ; and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

§ IV.—The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

§ 1.—The judicial power of the United State shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

§ 11.—1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, and other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state, claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such a place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

§ III.—1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confessions in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

§ 1.—Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

§ II.—1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

2. A person charged in any state with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

§ III.—1. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislature of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

§ IV.—The United States shall guaranty to every state of this Union a republican form of government,

and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the legislature, or the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

1. All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution as under the confederation.

2. This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby; anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The senators and representatives before mentioned and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention, by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

CONNECTICUT.

WM. SAMUEL JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

NEW YORK.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

NEW JERSEY.

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
JONATHAN DAYTON.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
ROBERT MORRIS,
GEORGE CLYMER,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
JARED INGERSOLL,
JAMES WILSON,
GOUVERNEUR MORRIS.

Attest,

DELAWARE.

GEORGE READ,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
JOHN DICKINSON,
RICHARD BASSETT,
JACOB BROOM.

MARYLAND.

JAMES M'HENRY,
DAN'L OF ST. THO, JENIFEE,
DANIEL CARROLL.

VIRGINIA.

JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.

~~WEST~~ NORTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAM BLOUNT,
RICH. DOBBS SPAIGHT,
HUGH WILLIAMSON.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

JOHN RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

GEORGIA.

WILLIAM FEW,
ABRAHAM BALDWIN.

WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ART. I.—Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ART. II.—A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state. the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ART. III.—No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ART. IV.—The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects. against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ART. V.—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 actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ART. VI.—In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have

compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor ; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ART. VII.—In suits of common law where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved ; and no fact, tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ART. VIII.—Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ART. IX.—The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ART. X.—The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the state, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ART. XI.—The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ART. XII.—1. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves ; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President ; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each ; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the Senate. The president of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted ; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President. if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed ; and if no

person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But, in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ART. XIII.—If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept or retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

NATIONAL AND PATRIOTIC SONGS.

The Dying Soldier.

AIR—"Bingen on the Rhine."

A soldier of the army
 Lay dying on the field;
 No friend was there to cheer him,
 His fate was surely sealed:
 No sound to cheer his lonely hours,
 None but the cannon's roar,
 As on the gallant army marched,
 He weltering in his gore,
 He thought of wife and children
 Far away in Northern climes;
 'T was hard for him to die alone,
 His life just in its prime.
 His cause was just and glorious,
 His heart was brave and true;
 He knew that he must soon depart,
 And bid the world adieu.

The cavalry came rushing by;
 He raised his drooping head,
 That they might see him lying there
 Upon his dying bed;
 But on they rushed to battle,
 No thought or care for him;
 The red flash of artillery
 Made all around look grim.
 Then calmly he lay down to rest,—
 To die,—he knew he must;
 His pains were growing more severe,
 His life-blood ebbing fast.
 Yet still he lingered hopefully,
 And now seemed to revive;
 And murmuring to himself he said,
 "Though dying, 'I still live.'"

The battle still was raging wild,
 The iron hail fell fast;
 The rattle of the musketry;
 Then came the order, "Charge!"
 The bayonets bright were glistening,
 Then came the loud hurrah!
 The victory is surely ours;
 Up with the Stripes and Stars!
 The dying soldier listened,
 As he heard the loud hurrah;
 Then raising his drooping head once more,
 And smiling seemed to say,
 'I die beneath the Stripes and Stars;
 Now nail them to the mast—'
 The soldier suddenly reclined,
 Then calmly breathed his last.

Hail Columbia.

Hail Columbia, happy land,
 Hail ! ye heroes, heaven-born band,
 Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
 Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
 And when the storm of war was gone,
 Enjoyed the peace your valor won ;
 Let independence be your boast,
 Ever mindful what it cost,
 Ever grateful for the prize,
 Let its altar reach the skies.

CHORUS.

Firm, united let us be,
 Rallying round our liberty ;
 As a band of brothers joined,
 Peace and safety we shall find.

Immortal patriots, rise once more,
 Defend your rights, defend your shore ;
 Let no rude foe, with impious hands,
 Let no rude foe, with impious hands,
 Invade the shrine where sacred lies,
 Of toil and blood, the well-earned prize ;
 While offering peace sincere and just,
 In heaven we place a manly trust,
 That truth and justice will prevail,
 And every scheme of bondage fail.
 Firm, etc.

Sound, sound the trump of fame !
 Let Washington's great name
 Ring through the world with loud applause,
 Ring through the world with loud applause,
 Let every clime to freedom bear
 Listen with a joyful ear :
 With equal skill, with godlike power,
 He governs in the fearful hour
 Of horrid war, or guides with ease
 The happier times of honest peace.
 Firm etc.

Our Native Land.

God bless our native land
 Firm may she ever stand
 Through storm and night :
 When the wild tempests rave,
 Ruler of winds and wave,
 Do thou our country save
 By thy great might.

For her our prayer shall rise
 To God, above the skies ;
 On him we wait ;
 Thou who art ever nigh,
 Guarding, with watchful eye,
 To thee aloud we cry.
 God save the State !

**Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean; Or, the
"Red, White, and Blue."**

O COLUMBIA! the gem of the ocean,
The home of the brave and the free,
The shrine of each patriot's devotion,
A world offers homage to thee.
Thy mandates make heroes assemble,
When Liberty's form stands in view,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white and blue.

When war winged its wide desolation,
And threatened the land to deform,
The ark then of freedom's foundation,
Columbia, rode safe through the storm!
With her garlands of victory around her,
When so proudly she bore her brave crew
With her flag proudly floating before her,
The boast of the red, white and blue.

Come soldiers! come sailors! come hither,
With true hearts full to the brim;
May the wreath they have won never wither,
Nor the star of their glory grow dim.
May the service united not sever,
And hold to their color so true;
The Army and Navy forever,
Three cheers for the red, white, and blue.

Old Hundred.

O Lord of Hosts! Almighty King!
Accept the sacrifice we bring!
To every arm thy strength impart,
Thy spirit shed through every heart!

Wake in our hearts the living fires,
The holy faith that warmed our sires.
Thy hand hath made our nation free;
To die for her is serving thee.

Be thou a pillared flame to show
The midnight snare, the silent foe;
And when the battle thunders loud,
Still guide us in its moving cloud.

God of all nations! Sovereign Lord!
In thy dread name we draw the sword
We lift the starry flag on high
That fills with light our stormy sky.

From treason's rent, from murder's stain
Guard thou its folds till peace shall reign—
Till fort and field, till shore and sea
Join our loud anthem, Praise to Thee!

Let me kiss him for his Mother.

Let me kiss him for his Mother,
 Let me kiss his dear youthful brow;
 I will love him for his Mother,
 And seek her blessing now.
 Kind friends have sooth'd his pillow,
 Have watched his every care;
 Beneath the weeping willow,
 Oh! lay him gently there.

CHORUS.

Sleep, dearest sleep,
 I love you as a brother;
 Kind friends around you weep,
 I've kissed you for your Mother.

Let me kiss him for his Mother,
 What though left a lone stranger here:
 She has loved him as none other,
 I feel her blessing near.
 Though cold that form lies sleeping,
 Sweet angels watch around;
 Dear friends are near thee weeping,
 Oh! lay him gently down.
 Sleep, dearest, sleep, etc.

Let me kiss him for his Mother,
 Or perchance a fond sister dear;
 If a father or a brother,
 I know their blessing's here.
 Then kiss him for his Mother,
 'Twill soothe her after years;
 Farewell, dear stranger, brother,
 Our requiem, our tears.
 Sleep, dearest, sleep, etc.

Hoist up the Flag.

Away down in Dixie, the war first begun,
 Way down at Fort Sumter, with Major Anderson;
 He stood by the Flag, with a heart brave and true,
 And fought like a man for the Red, White and Blue.

CHORUS.

Then hoist up the Flag, long may it wave
 Over the Union, our honor to save!
 Up with the Flag, long may it wave,
 Over the Union, the home of the brave.

'Twas there that Secession first started the war,
 They shot down our soldiers in the streets of Baltimore
 And Ellsworth was slain when he tore down the rag
 The rebels had raised for a Jeff Davis flag.
 Then hoist up the Flag, etc.

Mother Would Comfort Me.

Wounded and sorrowful, far from my home,
 Sick among strangers, uncared for, unknown;
 Even the birds that used sweetly to sing,
 Are silent and swiftly have taken the wing!
 No one but Mother can cheer me to-day,
 No one for me could so fervently pray;
 None to console me, no kind friend is near,
 Mother would comfort me, if she were here!

CHORUS.

Gently her hand o'er my forehead she'd press,
 Trying to free me from pain and distress;
 Kindly she'd say to me: Be of good cheer,
 Mother will comfort you, Mother is here!

If she were with me, I soon would forget
 My pain and my sorrow, no more would I fret;
 One kiss from her lips, one look from her eye,
 Would make me contented, and willing to die!
 Gently her hand o'er my forehead she'd press,
 Trying to free me from pain and distress;
 Kindly she'd say to me: Be of good cheer,
 Mother will comfort you, Mother is here!
 Gently her hand, etc.

Cheerfully, faithfully, Mother would stay
 Always beside me, by night and by day;
 If I should murmur or wish to complain,
 Her gentle voice would soon calm me again.
 Sweetly a Mother's love shines like a star,
 Brightest in darkness, when daylight's afar!
 In clouds or in sunshine, pleasure or pain,
 Mother's affection is ever the same!
 Gently her hand, etc.

Star of the Evening.

Beautiful star in heaven so bright,
 Softly falls thy silver light,
 As thou movest from earth afar,
 Star of the evening—beautiful star.
 Beautiful star, beautiful star,
 Star of the evening,
 Beautiful, beautiful star.

In fancy's eye thou seem'st to say,
 Follow me, come from earth away,
 Upward thy spirit's pinions try,
 To realms of love beyond the sky.
 Beautiful star, etc.

Shine on! Oh, star of love divine,
 And may our souls around thee twine,
 As thou movest from earth afar,
 Star of the twilight—beautiful star.
 Beautiful star, etc.