

# Civilian and Telegraph

VOLUME XXXIV.

CUMBERLAND, MD., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1865.

NUMBER 52

## GENERAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

#### BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

FOR THE EAST.  
Cincinnati Express Train leaves..... 3.15 A. M.  
Mail Train leaves..... 8.44 A. M.  
St. Louis Express leaves..... 10.58 P. M.

FOR THE WEST.  
Mail Train leaves..... 6.08 P. M.  
Cincinnati Express leaves..... 9.20 P. M.  
St. Louis Express leaves..... 5.30 A. M.

#### CLOSING OF MAILS.

Through Mail East, closes daily, (except Sunday) 9 A. M.  
Through Mail West, closes 5.30 P. M.  
Stage for Bedford, leaves daily, (except Sunday) 7 A. M.; Mail closes, 6 P. M.; leaves, 9 P. M.; Mail closes, 2.30 P. M.  
Stage for Somerset, arrives, 5 P. M.; leaves, 7 A. M.; Mail closes, 6 A. M.  
Pittston, week-ends—Leaves Tuesday and Friday, at 7 P. M.; Mail closes, 12.30 P. M.

#### CITY GOVERNMENT.

**Mayor—GEORGE HARRISON.**  
Councilmen—Dr. J. J. BRUCE,  
J. R. CRUZZ,  
W. H. LINDSEY,  
C. B. SMITH,  
H. STARTZMAN,  
JOHN JOHNSON,  
J. B. H. CAMPBELL,  
DOUGLAS PERCY,  
A. M. L. BUSH.

**City Treasurer—JOHN GEHART.**  
**City Collector—JOHN BOWARD.**  
**Deputy—GEORGE FLURSHUTZ.**  
**Deputy—ARTHUR M. HARR.**

Meets on the first Monday in each month.

#### COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

**Judge of the Circuit Court—Hon. G. A. PEARRE.**  
**Clerk of the Circuit Court—HORACE RESLEY.**  
**Register of Wills—GEO. W. HOOVER.**  
**Sheriff—DANIEL WINGARD.**  
**State's Attorney—GEO. A. THIRSTON.**  
**Surveyor—JAMES CHISHOLM, JR.**

**Judges of the Orphans' Court—**  
J. B. H. CAMPBELL,  
DOUGLAS PERCY,  
A. M. L. BUSH.

**County Commissioners—**  
CHARLES RIDGELY,  
ELIJAH FRIEND,  
JOHN BELL,  
J. H. STALLINGS,  
T. W. TOWNSEND.

**County Collector—S. E. TOWNSEND.**  
**County Clerk—JACOB BROWN.**

#### COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THUR.	FRI.	SAT.	SUN.	1865.	SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THUR.	FRI.	SAT.	SUN.
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Feb.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Feb.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mar.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Mar.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Apr.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	Apr.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
May	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	May	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jun.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Jun.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Jul.	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	Jul.	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Aug.	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	Aug.	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2
Sep.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Sep.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Oct.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Oct.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Nov.	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	Nov.	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Dec.	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	Dec.	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3

#### C. C. SHRIVER & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,  
CORNER OF BALTIMORE & MECHANIC STREETS,  
CUMBERLAND, MD.

#### DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

PAINTS AND OILS,  
WINE, GLASS, VARNISHES,  
DYE STUFFS, GROCERS' DRUGS,  
SPICES, PATENT MEDICINES,  
PERFUMERY, TOILET SOAP,  
FANCY GOODS, CARBON OIL,  
LUBRICATING OIL,  
LAMP GLASS, FLYING GLASS,  
LAWNS AND LAMP GLASSES,  
Always on hand and for sale in competition with the Eastern markets. (June 15, 1865. 1P)

#### WM. B. BEALL & CO.

DEALER IN  
GROCERIES & LIQUORS,  
Queens and Glassware, Cheating and Smoking Tobacco,  
PIPES, SNUFF, MATCHES, ETC.,  
Baltimore Street, near the Railroad Depot!  
THE two adjacent stores of WM. B. BEALL & CO. adjoining each other on the southeast of Baltimore Street, are now stocked with a full, fresh and varied assortment of the above articles, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. WHOLE, SALES and RETAIL, to their City and Country Customers.  
FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, LIQUORS, etc. constantly on hand.  
Jan. 5, 2865-y.

#### DENTISTRY.

DR. L. K. HUMMELSHIME  
DENTIST.  
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Cumberland and the public generally, that he has removed his office to his residence, on the corner of Baltimore and Liberty Streets, over Reed & Brother's Store, and immediately opposite Campbell's Drug Store, where he is prepared to attend to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its departments.  
Feb. 7, 1865-y.

#### FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the public that he has removed his business from his old and well known establishment on Liberty Street, between Baltimore and Harrison streets, near Reed's Foundry, and he respectfully solicits a share of their patronage. He has on hand now a fine lot of CHAIRS, TABLES, and Furniture of every description, and will manufacture to order on most reasonable terms.  
He will also furnish COFFINS, accompanied with a Hearse, of the shortest notice.  
July 27, 1865-6m. GUSTAVUS RIZBER.

#### DENTISTRY.

DR. HUMMELSHIME, DENTIST,  
Corner Baltimore and Liberty streets, over Reed's Foundry Store, and opposite Campbell's Drug Store.

## Civilian & Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

WILL H. LOWDERMILK, Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: \$2.00 Per Annum, in advance.

Advertisements: Ten lines or less to constitute a square. One square one insertion, 1.00; one square two insertions, 1.50; one square three insertions, 2.00; one square one month, 2.25; one square two months, 3.75; one square three months, 4.00; one square six months, 6.00; one square twelve months, 8.00. Two squares one month, 3.25; two squares two months, 5.25; two squares three months, 5.00; two squares six months, 7.00; two squares twelve months, 10.00.

#### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements: Ten lines or less to constitute a square. One square one insertion, 1.00; one square two insertions, 1.50; one square three insertions, 2.00; one square one month, 2.25; one square two months, 3.75; one square three months, 4.00; one square six months, 6.00; one square twelve months, 8.00. Two squares one month, 3.25; two squares two months, 5.25; two squares three months, 5.00; two squares six months, 7.00; two squares twelve months, 10.00.

#### WHISKIES, BRANDIES, GIN, WINES, ETC.

CLABAUGH & RHIND,  
Wholesale Dealers in  
S. W. Corner Baltimore and Canal Streets,  
Near the Bridge, Cumberland, Md.  
Sept. 23 '65 y.

#### WALTER S. McFARLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
CUMBERLAND, MD.  
Office, south side Washington Street, three doors east of the Court House. Sept. 28 '65 y.

#### J. FRANK SEISS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Office in Lutheran Sabbath School Building, in rear of Lutheran Church, Centre Street.  
Will be prepared to attend to all business in his profession.  
Sept. 21, 1865-ly.

#### EDWARD G. GUEST,

ATTORNEY AT LAW  
AND AGENT FOR THE COLLECTION  
OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.  
Having been for the past four years in charge of one of the divisions of the Second Auditor's Office of the Treasury Department, in which office all claims of the soldiers and their heirs are settled, it will be to the advantage of such claimants to place their business in my hands.  
E. C. GUEST.

#### DR. HENRY J. WEISEL,

GRADUATE OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, NEW YORK.  
Formerly office student of Drs. Thos. A. Bevel and Samuel P. Smith, and of Prof. Hamilton, of New York; late contract surgeon in Charleston, S. C. Hospital, respectively, called to serve the public in the various branches pertaining to his profession.  
Office, on Baltimore Street, near Mechanics, in the rooms above the old Savings Bank, Cumberland.  
Sept. 28 '65.

#### ATTENTION OYSTER DEALERS!

J. SHAMBERG & CO.,  
OYSTER DEALERS,  
43 and 45 South Liberty St.,  
BALTIMORE, MD.  
All orders promptly attended to.  
Sept. 1, 1865-4m.

#### HUMPHREY & LONG,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
Foreign and Domestic Hardware.  
Corner Baltimore and Mechanic Streets.

#### JOHN R. KENLY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
OFFICE, 2d FLOOR BIBLE BUILDING, FAYETTE-ST.  
Near Charles Street, BALTIMORE.

#### CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

THE subscriber is again in the 'COAL FIELD,' ready to attend to any business that may be entrusted to his care. Will  
OPEN COAL MINES,  
and put the same in thorough working order or  
FURNISH PLANS, AND MAKE ESTI-  
MATES AND PLATS OR MAPS,  
as the parties may require.  
WM. BRACE,  
Address, Post Office, Cumberland Md.  
Residence on Columbia street, a few doors above  
Folk.  
Oct. 12, 1865-3y.

#### CHAS. F. SOMERKAMP,

UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER  
and Dealer in  
PAPER HANGINGS BORDERS, & C.  
Baltimore Street, opposite McKay's 3 Story  
Block, Cumberland, Md.  
He has just returned from the Eastern cities with a large and handsome stock of Blinds, Wall Paper, Mattresses, Pictures, &c., in endless variety.  
March 2, 1865-ly.

#### WILLIAM R. BEALL & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
GROCERIES, TEAS, LIQUORS & C.  
Baltimore Street, near the Depot.

#### A. J. BOOSE,

Dealer in  
Salt, Fish, Groceries, Provisions,  
MANILA ROPE AND GRAIN,  
Canal Basin, jr. 64.

#### Potatoes! Potatoes! Potatoes!

A LOT of 40 bushels nice Potatoes, just received and for sale by  
HARRISON & JENKINS,  
Oct. 19, Cor. Balto. & Mech. sts.

#### LARD! LARD!

WHEELING Lard for sale by  
HARRISON & JENKINS,  
August 24, Corner Baltimore & Mechanic sts.

## Civilian & Telegraph

CUMBERLAND, MD.

THURSDAY, DEC. 28, 1865.

PUBLICATION OFFICE ON BALTIMORE STREET,  
IN MCKAY'S 3 STORY BLOCK, OVER  
HEB'S DRY GOODS STORE.

#### ADVERTISE!

The Civilian and Telegraph has a much larger circulation than any other paper in Allegany County, and is therefore the best medium in the county for advertising.

#### THE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

BY JESSIE JUNE

To understand the value of the Sewing Machine, and the happy changes which it has effected in the social and family relations, one must be familiar with the quiet households, scattered throughout the East and West, the North and South, of this great and thriving country.

Everywhere in the interior domestic assistance of any kind is so difficult to be obtained that it is scarcely looked for, and every good housewife relies upon her own exertions, not only to keep her house in order, her larder well supplied with the essential luxuries of home-made bread, cake, and pies, but her own, the children's, and frequently her husband's wardrobe furnished with all the useful, if not the ornamental, articles of dress.

This necessity provided an immense amount of work for one pair of hands to perform—the female head of the house, the hard-taxed wife and mother, found not a moment for relaxation. The drudgery of the kitchen, whose pile of shirts and small garments seemed never to decrease. Not a moment of time could be afforded for the gratification of any simple fancy, even in ornamental needlework, all to the last moment, and far into Saturday night, was exhausted in the necessities of the plainest work upon little aprons, frocks, and drawers, and the inevitable weekly collections of family mending.

In a large number these households, the case is now widely different; the Sewing Machine, generally the GROVER & BAKER, occupies an honored place in the family sitting-room, and accomplishes more and better than the most skillful seamstress. It is in a sense which only these can appreciate who have known what it is to sew all the household garments by hand, the family friend. It is looked upon with eyes of real affection.

The interior of a country house, at this season of the year, is as pleasant as can be imagined; and it is made so, in a great degree, by the presence of the Sewing Machine. An hour's work in the afternoon, upon a bright, rapid, wonder-working GROVER & BAKER, will accomplish more than could be done by a weary hand working almost into midnight.

It will not only finish the dozen shirts "less than no fluff," but it will tuck drawers and chemises, ruffle nightgowns, stitch trousers, quilt linings and coverlets, and all this, and much more, with such strength, beauty, and precision, as would throw the neatest hand-work into the shade.

A Sewing Machine needs only to be purchased once in a lifetime, it is therefore of the greatest importance to get the best; the one which, all things considered, is "most perfectly adapted to meet the requirements.

This we sincerely believe, and the opinion is corroborated by the highest authorities in the community, is the GROVER & BAKER Machine making the celebrated GROVER & BAKER stitch, the only stitch as far as we know, sufficiently elastic, to be adapted to all kinds of family sewing.

The peculiar qualities of the Grover & Baker Machine, are strength, beauty, elasticity, versatility, or adaption to any kind of work. It compasses the whole range of family sewing completely, and without any of the vexatious delays in rewinding, fastening, and finishing, which are common to other machines, and which occupy so much time, and waste so much material. It makes a beautiful, smooth, elastic seam upon cloth or cambric, which gives when it is washed or stretched without breaking, and in which every stitch is so firmly locked, that the seam can be cut off between every half dozen stitches without impairing its strength.

Testimonial letters from ladies and housekeepers all over the country, speak unitedly of the beauty and superior elasticity of stitch. One lady says, it is the only machine that can "quilt," another, that it is the only one "fit for boys' trousers," and a third, that she is particularly delighted with the way in which it makes "woolen drawers and flannel garments."

The GROVER & BAKER stitch is the only one that can be properly used upon bias seams and is therefore adapted to an immense variety of garments containing such seams, and also seams, which are subjected to much stretching and wear. In addition to the fact that no rewinding and no fastening is required, a great deal of time, and temper too, is saved to the operator, by the simplicity, regularity, and ease of the various movements, the adjustments, without change of tension to different kinds of work, and the method by which it is thrown from the machine, without delay or embarrassment, and also in such way as to enable the operator to maintain a pleasant and graceful position.

For dress-makers, the GROVER & BAKER is the only suitable machine; it is the only one that will accomplish satisfactorily, and with an immense saving of time, all the plain sewing, stitching, and quilting, which they have to accomplish.

For the heads of families it is equally valuable. It will do everything. It is simple, reliable, perfect in its operation, easy to be understood, not easy to get out of order, and gives such thorough satisfaction, as to leave no room for complaint.

#### Abstract of Gen. Grant's Official Report.

General Grant's report of the army operations while under his command as Lieutenant General fills forty-four closely printed pages in pamphlet. The document opens with

#### GEN. GRANT'S IDEA OF FIGHTING.

"From an early period in the rebellion I became impressed with the idea that active and continuous operations of all the troops that could be brought into the field, regardless of the season and weather, were necessary to a speedy termination of the war. The resources of the enemy and his numerical strength were far inferior to ours, but as an offset to this we had a vast territory, with a population hostile to the Government, to garrison, and long lines of river and railroad communications to protect, to enable us to supply the operating armies.

"The armies in the East and West acted independently, and without concert, like a balky team, not two ever pulling together, making the enemy to use this great advantage on his interior lines of communication for transporting troops from east to west, re-enforcing the army when most vigorously pressed, and to furlough large numbers during seasons of inactivity on our part, to go to their homes and do the work of producing for the support of their armies. It was a question whether our numerical strength and resources were not more than balanced by these advantages and the enemy's superior position.

"From the first I was firm in the conviction that no person could be had that would be stable and conducive to the happiness of the people, both North and South, until the military power of the rebellion was entirely broken. I therefore determined to use the greatest number of the troops practicable against the armed force of the enemy, preventing him from using the same force at different seasons, against first one and then another of our armies, and the possibility of repose for refitting and procuring necessary supplies for carrying on resistance; secondly, to hamper continuously against the armed forces of the enemy and his resources, until by mere attrition, if no other way, there should be nothing left to him but an equal submission with the local section of our common country to the Constitution and laws of the land.

"These views have been kept constantly in mind, and orders given and campaigns made to carry them out. Whether they might have been believed in conception and execution is for the people who have known the loss of friends fallen, and who have to pay the necessary cost, to say. All that I can say is, that I have done what I have done conscientiously, to the best of my ability, and in what I considered to be for the best interests of the whole country."

The report proceeds to state the condition of affairs, with the position and relative strength of the Federal and rebel armies. The armies of Lee and Johnston, with the territory defended by them, respectively, are stated to have been the main objective points of the campaign.

#### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1864.

The general instructions of his subordinate commanders are next given: "General Sherman was instructed to meet against Johnston's army, to break it up, and to send the remainder of the army as far as he could, inflicting all possible damage upon their resources. If the enemy in his front showed signs of joining Lee, to follow him up to the full extent of his ability, while I would prevent the concentration of Lee upon him, if it was in the power of the army of the Potomac to do so. More specific instructions were not given, for the reason that I had talked over with General Sherman the plans of the campaign, and was satisfied that he understood and would execute them to the fullest extent possible."

"The instructions to General Banks are substantially as stated by that officer in his official report. General Meade was instructed that Lee's army would be his objective point; that wherever Lee went he was to go also. Butler was directed to concentrate not less than 29,000 effective men to operate on the south bank of the James, having Richmond for his objective. Generals Gilmore and W. F. Smith were ordered to report to him, and he was directed to occupy City Point with as much force as possible, and fortify there to await further instructions. The latter concluded as follows:

"The fact that has already been stated, is, that Richmond is your objective point, and that there is to be co-operation between your force and the army of the Potomac, necessity of your holding close to the South bank of the James river, as you advance. Then, should the enemy be forced into his intrenchments in Richmond, the army of the Potomac would follow, and, by means of transports, the two armies would become a unit."

General Meade was left, as far as possible, in command of the army of the Potomac. Gen. Grant's instructions to that army being all through him, and general in their nature. His conduct is declared to have been always satisfactory.

The report proceeds to narrate the movements of the armies of the Potomac and the James, giving general and brief descriptions of the progress from the Wilderness to Cold Harbor.

"After the battle of Wilderness," says the General, "it was evident that the enemy deemed it of the first importance to run no risks with the army he then had. He acted steadily on the defensive behind breastworks or fully on the offensive immediately in front of them, and when, in case of repulse, he would easily retire behind them. Without a greater sacrifice of life than I was willing to make after it had been accomplished that I had designed north of Richmond. I therefore determined to continue to hold substantially the ground we then occupied, taking advantage of any favorable circumstances that might

present themselves, until the cavalry could be sent to Charlottesville to effectually break up the railroad communication between Richmond and the Shenandoah Valley and Lynchburg; and, when the cavalry got well off, to move the army to the south side of the James river, by the enemy's flank, where I felt I could cut off all his sources of supply except by the canal."

How this was effected is next explained, the operations of Sigel (who was relieved at Gen. Grant's request) and of Hunter in the Valley, are alluded to, and the narrative brought down to the

#### SIDE OF PETERSBURG.

Operations in front of this place are detailed at some length, but no material facts, so far as we observe, are added to our history of that campaign. Of the unfortunate explosion of the mine, the report says:

"On the morning of the 30th of July, between 4 and 5 o'clock, the mine was sprung, blowing up a battery and most of a regiment, and the advance of the assaulting column, formed of the 9th corps, immediately took possession of the crater made by the explosion and the line for some distance to the right and left of it, and a detached line in front of it, but for some cause failed to advance promptly to the ridge beyond. Had they done this, I have reason to believe that Petersburg would have fallen. Other troops were immediately pushed forward, but the time consumed in getting them up enabled the enemy to rally from his surprise, which had been complete, and got forces to this point for its defense.

The captured line thus held being untenable, and of no advantage to us, the troops were withdrawn, but not without heavy loss. Thus terminated in a disaster what promised to be the most successful assault of the campaign."

#### THE REBEL ADVANCE ON WASHINGTON.

An account of the rebel invasion of Maryland, under Early, and the subsequent advance upon Washington, is next given. Sheridan was ordered to the command of the forces operating against Early, with orders to seize forage, provisions, and stores necessary for the use of his army in the Shenandoah Valley, and to consume or destroy such as could not be used, but to spare the houses of the people. An account of Sheridan's operations in the Valley, highly complimentary to that officer, is then given. Of Sheridan, Grant says:

"Fearing to telegraph the order for an attack without knowing more than I did of General Sheridan's feelings as to what would be the probable result, I left City Point on the 10th of September, to visit him at his headquarters, to decide after conference with him what should be done. I met him at Charleston, he pointed out so distinctly how each army lay, what he could do the moment he was authorized, and expressed such confidence of success, that I saw there were but two words of instruction necessary, "go in."

For the convenience of forage, the teams for applying the armies were kept at Harper's Ferry. I asked him if he could get out his teams and supplies in time to make an attack on the ensuing Tuesday morning, his time; and I may here add that the result was such that I have never since deemed it necessary to visit General Sheridan before giving him orders."

Interesting accounts are given of General Sherman's operations against Atlanta, of Gen. Sturgis's unfortunate Guntown expedition, which had, however, the effect of keeping Forrest out of Middle Tennessee, of Sherman's march from Atlanta to Savannah, of Hood's brief but bloody campaign in Tennessee, and of the two assaults on Fort Fisher. How Sheridan's army was transferred to North Carolina, and Sherman's march to Goldsboro, each important move in the great strategic game of war the Lieutenant-General was then playing, are fully described. This brings the narrative down to the preparations for

#### THE CORP DE GRATE OF THE REBELLION.

On the 24th of March, 1865, instructions were given to Generals Meade, Ord, and Sheridan for the operations which led to the capture of Richmond, which were in substance that General Sheridan should move on the 26th, with all the cavalry and one division of infantry, against the Southside and Danville railroads, the whole army following to the left, and the double purpose of turning the enemy out of his defenses in front of Petersburg, and of supporting General Sheridan in his attack on the railroad. The instructions conclude as follows:

"The enemy may, as an only chance, strip his lines to the nearest skeleton, in the hope of advantage not being taken of it, whilst they hurl everything against the moving column, and return. It cannot be impressed too strongly upon commanders of troops left in the trenches not to allow this to occur without taking advantage of it. The very face of the enemy coming out to attack, if he does so, may be regarded as almost conclusive evidence of such a weakening of his lines. I would have it particularly enjoined upon corps commanders that, in case of an attack from the enemy, those not attacked are not to wait for orders from the commanding officer of the army to which they belong; but that they will move promptly, and inform the commander of their action. I would also enjoin the same action on the parts of their corps engaged. In like manner, I would urge the importance of following up a repulse of the enemy."  
(Signed) U. S. GRANT,  
Lieutenant-General.

The enemy's disastrous attack on Fort Steadman took place on the 25th. The situation was then as follows:

"General Sherman having got his troops all quietly in camp about Goldsboro, and his preparations for furnishing supplies to them perfected, visited me at City Point on the 27th of March, and stated that he would be ready to move, as he had previously written me, by the 10th of April, fully equipped and rationed for ten days, if it should become necessary to bring his command to bear against Lee's army in co-operation with our forces in front of Richmond and Petersburg. General Sherman proposed, in this move, to threaten Raleigh, and then, by turning suddenly to the right, reach the Roanoke at Gaston or thereabouts, whence he could move on to the Richmond and Danville railroad, striking it in the vicinity of Burkeville, or join the armies operating against Richmond, as might be deemed best. This plan he was directed to carry into exe-

cutation, if he received no further direction in the meantime. I explained to him the movement I had ordered to commence on the 29th of March. That if it should not prove as entirely successful as I had hoped, I would cut the cavalry loose to destroy the Danville and Southside railroads, and thus deprive the enemy of further supplies, and also prevent the rapid concentration of Lee's and Johnston's armies.

"I had spent days of anxiety lest each morning should bring the report that the enemy had retreated the night before. I was finally convinced that Sherman's crossing the Roanoke would be the signal for Lee to leave. With Johnson and him combined, a long, tedious, and expensive campaign, consuming most of the summer, might become necessary. By moving out I would put the army in better condition for pursuit, and would, at least, by the destruction of the Danville road, retard the concentration of the two armies of Lee and Johnston, and cause the enemy to abandon much material that he might otherwise save. I therefore determined not to delay the movements ordered."

On the 29th Grant instructed Sheridan to abandon the movement on the railroad, to push north on Lee's left, Grant saying, "I now feel like ending this matter, if it is possible to do so, before going back." This movement of Sheridan's culminated in the battle of Five Forks, a detailed description of which is given, and the breaking of the rebel lines in front of Petersburg.

#### OF THE BATTLE AT FIVE FORKS, GENERAL GRANT SAYS:

"General Sheridan displayed great generalship. Instead