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THE DEAD TO THE LIVING.

BY FERDINAND FRELINGHOUT.

"The Dead" are citizens of Berlin, who fell in conflict with the troops, in March, 1848, and whose bodies were carried on planks to the Royal Palace, where Frederick William IV. was compelled by the people to come forth and do them the last honor.

Another point which needs explanation only is that the Arch-Duke John of Austria was elected Regent of the German Empire by the Parliament which convened at Frankfurt in the summer of 1848.

Shot thro' the breast, the forehead cleft from sabre cuts that killed you, So lit up and bore aloft, On a bloody planks you held that he might see you.

That was the curse to him who gave the words that saw you day and night, in waking hours and dreaming, When he saw you Bible's leaf, or when his eyes were gleaming.

When he saw you very soul, this brand of crime he planted Forever more and everywhere, and no escape he knew.

That each red wound and every mouth with anguish mutely crying, Still torture him, still haunt his couch, when comes his hour of dying.

That every word he heard re-echo to his fight, That each loud cheer and raised in menace as to smite him, Or when his head, like other men, upon a bed of bloody scaffold bowed, the tyrant's eyes closed.

When he saw you, the forehead cleft from strokes that fell on, Whence before the balcony on swaying planks you held, "Come forth" and loitering came he forth, and saw us men and children.

That was the morning of the night, wherein our lives were offered, And such a funeral march that you, pall bearers, profited, Our limbs were hacked and pierced with shot, our skulls were broken, and our hearts were gloriously impaled.

That we thought though dear the price we pay, the goods we wear the buying, And so contented with the price we sweat the graves where we were lying.

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GETTYSBURG.

General Longstreet Reviews General Early's Papers.

Early's Papers.

Colonel Wilson has been kind enough to hand me the Lynchburg Tri-Weekly Virginian of the tenth instant, containing a contribution from the pen of General Early, which is designated as a reply to a letter of mine of the seventeenth ultimo upon the battle of Gettysburg, called out by a disparaging letter of General Fitz Hugh Lee.

General Early assumes that he is the powerful objective, calls himself the "infantry and artillery," (General Fitz Hugh Lee's letter a "cavalry raid," and only justifies my remarks upon his criticisms of Gettysburg as a natural advance of my "heavy guns" upon the "infantry and artillery" after the discomfiture of the cavalry. If he had been so discreet as to ask some young friend to read and interpret my letter, he would in all probability have learned that that which he takes for the sound of "heavy guns" was only a scout sent out for information.

He reaffirms the context of his address, and informs us that it had gone through two editions before it was compiled in the book. I thank him for this information; I was aware that it had gone through one edition, but had no idea that he had reached the second. It would not be hard to reach to have it go through one or two more. The only new light that he gives us of Gettysburg, is an extract from the monumental address of the Hon. Edward Everett, "in the presence of President Lincoln, some of his cabinet, many members of Congress and officers of the army and an immense concourse of citizens," the substance of which is that had the success of the first day been followed early by well combined aggressive operations nothing but a miracle could have saved the federal army from disaster.

This does appear a formidable array of evidence against General Longstreet. Fortunately, however, it is known that President Lincoln had declared "that the days of miracles had passed." The orator himself does not claim that General Longstreet was the chosen instrument through whom a marvelous work was to be done, which would have invoked the miraculous interposition of Providence.

General Early roams through Swinton, and discredits his own witness, viz: That Swinton was mistaken in saying that the Union force was all up is shown by the testimony that I have already quoted.

He then goes through the proceedings of Congress, and the reports of several subordinate federal officers to prove that Hay and Hoke's brigades did splendid fighting—a fact that no one has ever questioned. The gallantry of the Confederate soldier is established. It was about the same whether he was from Louisiana, Virginia or North Carolina. The only points at issue are, where the strategy and tactics of the Generals equal to the valor of the soldiers? Realizing the fatuity of his efforts to sustain his assertions of the second day, he flies over to the third, "still delaying unaccountably on the third, and exclaims, "Whose fault was it then?"

Let us finish the work of the second day before entering upon that of the third. To do this we should analyze the address of this sage military critic. Referring to General Lee, he says:

In a conference with General Ewell, General Rhodes and myself, when he did reach us, after the enemy had been routed, he expressed his determination to assault the enemy's position at daylight the next morning, and wished to know whether we could make the attack from our flank, the left, at the designated time. We informed him of the fact that the ground immediately in front leading to the enemy's position through the woods was so steep that a successful assault had existed at any other point, and we concurred in suggesting to him that as our corps (Ewell's) constituted the only troops available for the purpose, we should concentrate and fortify against us during the night, as proved to be the case according to subsequent information.

But in enumerating excuses for not pursuing this "routed" army as General Lee wished, he says:

Moreover, it is not impossible that the arrival of the two fresh corps may have turned the fate of the day against the troops we then had on the field.

A contradiction of himself in the same paragraph. Another peculiar feature of this modest suggestion is the complacency with which the suggestion is made that some one else should make the fight.

He then assumes and claims to prove that the battle of Gettysburg was lost by the delay of the corps on the right on the second, "and that it was the cause of the delay," and the same paragraph he mentions his attack at 8 P. M. as a decided success, but admits that he was obliged to retire from the field. Thus, he says:

After having victory in their grasp they were compelled to relinquish it because General Lee's orders had again failed to be carried out.

The attack at 2 P. M. of the third day, and its failure, he also alludes to as resulting from my delay. So, according to the testimony of this empirical warrior, the federal army was routed on the first day at 1 P. M.; the Confederates lost the battle on the second day by delay, made a useless sacrifice by the attack at 8 P. M.; another by the attack at 8 P. M. on the same day, and yet another by the attack at 2 P. M. of the third. Practical minds may inquire why a routed foe could not have been followed until nightfall, at least? Why, when the battle had been lost by delay, was the army not to venture the later attack at 8 P. M.?

Why was not the attack by our right on the second sufficient to warn us against a renewal of that attack upon the third?

This array of evidence adduced by General Early only proves, however, that after thirteen years' study of the battle and its records he is still unable to comprehend it. He asserts, in substance, that General Lee's army, flushed with victory, could not move to his right in the presence of a foe that was "routed," but that there was no difficulty in the way of the withdrawal of his left after the federal became victors and he was vanquished.

The common sense view of our condition on the night of the first is just this: That the two armies met in encounter on that day. After a sharp engagement the federal retreated, considerably discomfited, to a strong defensive position. The Confederates followed their success until this position was discovered and the defensive policy made manifest. The moment we found the federal General was on the defensive we were free to make any tactical or strategic move that might strengthen our condition or weaken that of the adversary. The ground between our left and General Meade's right was very strong—almost as strong for the defense of our left as for General Meade's right, so that we could safely have moved to the right, covering our rear better than in the position then held, and at the same time threatening the line of communication toward Washington. But suppose that such move had been made, and we had been attacked, was not the object of our maneuvers to draw rather than make the attack?

It was not intended to fight a general battle at such a distance from our base unless attacked by the enemy.

Napoleon made similar moves at Marengo, Ulm and Jena, and one much more hazardous at Arcola. General Early says, however:

I think it very probable that things would have assumed a very different phase if General Lee had taken General Longstreet's suggestions to move off by the right flank, or in moving that way, with all our trains, in the face of the enemy (the enemy that he reports "routed"), we would have exposed ourselves to almost certain destruction.

Many a young officer has gone to General Lee to give information and suggest ideas, and left profoundly impressed with the belief that he had made most valuable suggestions to the commander-in-chief.

As General Lee upon assuming command of the Army of Northern Virginia, asked General Longstreet and other superior officers of that army their counsel as to the best plans to be pursued in our protection, and did General Longstreet the honor to adopt the plan that he suggested, to cross the river and turn General McClellan's right, it may seem possible that General Longstreet had greater claims for respectful consideration than most of the young officers who volunteer suggestions. The plan was opposed to that of General D. H. Hill, who wished to turn the left by passing the swamp near the river, and thus cut off the change of base. General Hill is more severely partisan than General Early, but I believe that he is as severely truthful upon points of fact as he is partisan.

It seems that General Early has at last learned that a General depends upon the valor of his troops for a battle record. He says of the First Corps:

Its reputation is not bound up in that of its commander, though it did a valiant deed to give him the reputation that he gained.

One might suppose, from the assiduity with which he has piled his pen, his numerous little pamphlets, his addresses, etc., since he left the last fragment of his command in the hands of General Sheridan that his testimony might be contrary to this testimony. His army in the valley of Virginia did not and vast in the reputation of the gallant officers and troops of that army may claim the truth of the converse of this proposition. Although General Early contends that General Lee ordered his attack on the right at daylight on the second, it is difficult to understand how he can believe it. He quotes from my official report, and must therefore know that my columns were conducted to the positions assigned them by General Lee's officer of engineers, and that they did not reach that position till long after meridian; so that the conduct of the troops was virtually in the hands of General Lee till they reached their destination, after which they attacked was promptly made.

General R. H. Anderson's division of the Third Corps, that reached the field of the first day long before night, and was to precede me in developing our line, did not receive orders to move until after daylight on the second; did not move until after sunrise, and did not receive orders for co-operation until after its deployment into line and after General Lee's return from his ride on the morning of the second, reconnoitering in person with General Ewell and Colonel Venable the ground on his left.

General Early's battle of Gettysburg is made under the light of subsequent developments. Availing ourselves of the same privilege, let us assume that it was possible for troops of the First Corps to arrive in time to be placed in order of battle across the Emmetsburg pike, under cover of night, for a daylight attack, and that General Lee could have ordered such blindfold attack. The official reports show that the Federal troops were all up before daylight. The Sixth Corps, which was marching from Manchester, and part of the Third that was approaching from Emmetsburg. Now, let us suppose that from our position, taken during the night, that we had made an attack at daylight. Between daylight and sunrise the absent brigades of the Third Corps came up, and would have been in most opportune time to attack our rear just as we became well engaged in front. Any one must see that the result of such an untoward event would have been a hasty march of the troops of the First Corps to Fort Warren, Camp Chase or some other place of retreat; soon to be followed by the balance of the Army of Northern Virginia. For disaster on our right would have given General Meade control of our line of retreat.

second battle of Manassas, all highly honored and much beloved by all fair-hearted men.

My allusion to the inclemency of the weather seems to have excited the special indignation of General Early. He says:

If the night of the first of July, 1863, was a wet night, or if a drop of rain fell on that night, I venture to assert that the fact was not known to a solitary individual among the many thousands on both sides who slept on the field.

My recollections of that night are different from his; that the weather was bad; that our camp was wet and disagreeable; that Colonel Fremantle complained of it because he could not get his fine cavalry boots off. But we should not depend upon memory for events of such minor importance, nor allude to them, unless sustained by some part of the record of the times. I find in a report that has been published since the war, said to be a supplementary report of General Lee, indorsed by General Early, the following paragraph:

The advance of the enemy to the latter part of Gettysburg was known, and the weather being inclement, the march was conducted with a view to the comfort of the troops.

The diary of Colonel W. M. Owen, at that time adjutant of the Washington Artillery, at Greenwood, July 1, says:

Ewell and Hill proceeded on to Gettysburg, and were met by General Longstreet, who told us that they had met the enemy and had worsted him. During the day it has been raining continually. We were ordered to move toward Gettysburg just before dusk.

The oracle of Gettysburg denounces an extract, made in my letter of the seventeenth of February, from General Lee's official report of July 31, 1863, as a quotation from Professor Bates.

Again, he says:

I have shown, by General Lee's own statement, that his orders were for Longstreet to endeavor to carry this position, and the other troops were to make demonstrations to be converted into real attacks when occasion offered, which occasion would certainly have been offered by success in our commanding position on the left. His attack certainly failed of the success anticipated from it, and hence, the whole plan of battle was thwarted.

General Lee says of the same:

That officer (General Longstreet) was directed to endeavor to carry this position, while General Ewell attacked directly the high ground on the enemy's right.

After a severe struggle, Longstreet necessarily gave up the possession of and holding the desired ground.

Still incredulous upon a point made in one of my papers, General Early submits it to his friends in his characteristic classic sentiment, "Credat Judicet Apella."

Strange to say, the oracle asks, "When was it that General Longstreet got up?" To gratify him, let us admit that I came up in the afternoon of the first, and reported to General Lee, awaiting orders.

General Early says that these orders were given that afternoon for a daylight attack on the second. Colonel Taylor, Colonel Venable, Colonel Marshall and General Long, the latter General Lee's reconnoitering officer, and all his nearest and most trusted assistants, disclaimed any knowledge of such order. I say that such thing was never intimated. Colonel Venable says more:

About sunrise on the second of July I was sent by General Lee to General Ewell to ask him what he thought of the advance of the First Corps on the enemy's position (Colonel Marshall had been sent with a similar message on the night of the first of July to General Ewell). General Ewell planned to attack the enemy's position on the right and attack on that side.

By his counsel he induced General Lee to abandon a move that promised fruitful results, and adopt a most hazardous parallel battle. His counsel prevailed and we failed. So General Early lost the battle in council. His own confessions show that he lost it in the hour of battle and in the moment of victory. He says:

When Longstreet's guns opened, Ewell's also opened and continued to fire for some time, and his divisions were held in readiness for assault.

Afterwards General Early, disregarding orders, threw two of his brigades off on some expedition to the rear. "broke up the line, and cut off co-operation by the division on the right, thus taking from General Ewell half of his corps at the moment the latter was forced to make his fight. So that—

Though Johnson was making good progress in his attack, there was no movement on the right, and the enemy not being pressed in that direction, concentrated on my two brigades in such overwhelming force as to render necessary a period of retreat. Thus, after having victory in their grasp, they were compelled to relinquish it, because General Lee's orders had again failed to be carried out.

General Lee's official report states that General Ewell was ordered to attack simultaneously with me. The cause of his failure to do so is now evident, as well as the cause of the signal failure of the attack that was finally forced upon him by renewed orders.

No wonder that General Early avoided himself of the moment of political privilege to seize a victim who might be used as a screen to his own person. No wonder that he devotes years of labor and circumlocution to discredit the report from "Headquarters Army Northern Virginia, July 31, 1863," to "General S. General, Adjutant and Inspector General," signed "R. E. Lee, General, Richmond, Virginia," as having, premature and untrue and to impose upon the public a magazine article, of romantic history, without date or subscription, indorsed and corrected by himself, as "General Lee's authentic detailed report of the matter;" while he produces the report of General Longstreet, of July 27, 1863 (of four days prior date to General Lee's official report), written under the influence of profound confidence in General Lee, and his declaration "It is all my fault," as mature and beyond peradventure.

General Early and his associates have pursued me continuously, and when they could find nothing new upon which to vent their spleen, have put some of their old documents through new editions, and now that I have at last ventured to speak, he admonishes me that silence would be much more becoming, and attempts to overwhelm me with his indignation. As the wolf that soils his paws by devouring those who venture a remonstrance. The indolgent ignorance of our people is a permanent injury to others however, but it may be

"This attack was begun with great vigor by Johnson and myself, and was repulsed by the division which was the only portion of the army that was not engaged in the Lynchburg road—General Early's Address.

calculated to impair the loveliness of disposition of the author.

The only sympathy that he has discovered in the letters of General Lee and General Longstreet is in the personal aspirations of the latter. His peculiar mind should not be expected to see otherwise. General Lee said:

I have seen and heard of expressions of discontent in the public journals at the result of the expedition. I don't know how far this feeling extends in the army. My brother officers have been too kind to report it, and so far the troops have been too generous to exhibit it.

My letter said in substance that, rather than say anything calculated to impair the respect and confidence of the troops and the people in General Lee, I would willingly take and bear the responsibility of the loss of the battle till I could relieve myself of that responsibility as some future time without injury to any one. When it is known that I had had any idea of the other's letter, there may seem a corroborative and sympathetic feeling not unworthy of note. But if there is not, this is only another of my mistakes. Why this extreme bitterness and denunciation? Let us apply General Early's argument to himself. He makes a wonderful complaint and emotion through eight columns of a newspaper because, forthwith, I published, a few weeks ago, a partial reply to a slanderous attack upon me made by him years ago, and wants to know why it is that I could not remain silent, and tell of the beauties and virtues of patience and silence. Why is it, let me ask, that he can not show us a little of the virtue that he extols for a month or two, at least. And yet he meekly says:

I have not endeavored to claim credit for myself at the expense of any one, and in all that I have published I have avoided, as much as possible, anything that might be the disparagement of any of my comrades.

In his closing paragraph he says: "I am done with General Longstreet." Sorry that he must leave me so soon. I am not yet done with the second day at Gettysburg, and expected when I set out in this controversy to meet him on several other fields. Besides, I have not yet had time to respond to new disparaging comparisons in his letter of the tenth instant. But for his known fixedness of purpose, I should beg some friend to intercede in favor of reconsidering his resolution.

JAMES LONGSTREET. New Orleans, March 22, 1876.

Antiquities in Florida. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Pinecastle, Florida, says:

The Commercial copies an account of the opening of a mound on Colonel Hart's property in Monroe County, Florida, near Plakka. It is one of the points noticed by Sparks, Bartram and Brenton. Coming down the St. John's there are several such mounds. In the latter end of Lake George is an artificial reservoir, 100 yards wide and 150 yards long, and a tumulus, also artificial, and probably built of the earth excavated in the construction of the reservoir. On Black Creek were found remains of the early French colony, and in 1851, 1852, Joseph J. Desha, to be specially recorded. Of that many-headed drama, with its sudden and strange surprise, its confounding of prophecies, its momentary reversals, its practical reality, the bloody battles, the mighty and cumbersome armies, the draughts and bounties—the immense quantities of powder, the heavy pouring constant rain—with the whole land, the last three years of the struggle, an unending, universal mourning was wrought in the hearts of the people. The scene was a picture of the most terrible and the most sublime. The scene was a picture of the most terrible and the most sublime.

May 12, 1863.—We already talk of histories of the war (presently to accumulate)—we yet get histories of the real things! There was part of the late battle at Chancellorsville (second Fredericksburg) a little over a week ago, Saturday, Saturday night and Sunday, under General J. Hooker. I would like to give just a glimpse of a moment's look in a terrible state of sea, of which a few suggestions are enough, and a picture is made. The fighting has been very hot during the day, and after an intermission the latter part was resumed at night and kept up with furious activity, until about midnight. The night after (Saturday) an attack, sudden and strong, by Stonewall Jackson, had gained a great victory on the Southern army, and broken up the Federal line, and leaving the latter part of the night made a desperate push, drove the Federal army back to the Rappahannock, and resumed his plans. This night scrimmage was very exciting, and afforded countless strange and fearful pictures. 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