

The War Fifty Years Ago

A Decisive Action in Eastern Kentucky—Colonel J. A. Garfield (Afterward President) Attacks General Humphrey Marshall's Confederates on the Big Sandy Line—Both Sides Claim Victory, but the Confederates Leave Kentucky—Privateer and Cruiser in a Chase at Sea—General Burnside's North Carolina Expedition—The New Secretary of War—Financing the War the Chief Topic of the Day.

By Captain GEORGE L. KILMER, Late U. S. V.

At the beginning of 1862 the Confederate line in the west extended from Columbus, Ky., on the Mississippi, through Forts Henry and Donelson, in Tennessee, to Bowling Green and Mill Springs, Ky. General Albert Sidney Johnston commanded the Confederate army defending this line, with headquarters at Bowling Green and the base of supplies at Nashville. General Don Carlos Buell, the Federal leader in Kentucky directly opposed to Johnston, planned a movement into Tennessee, and a small Federal force under General George H. Thomas set out from Lebanon, Ky., Jan. 1 to march to the east Tennessee border. At this time there was a force of Confederates in eastern Kentucky under General Humphrey Marshall and Colonel J. S. Williams. Williams was a fighter, Marshall a politician. Williams had earned the sobriquet "Cerro Gordo" at the famous battle of that name in Mexico in 1847.

The object of the Confederates in keeping an army in eastern Kentucky was to help guard the valuable salt mines just over the border in western Virginia and to protect southern recruiting agents who were operating in the mountains roundabout. The force under Marshall and Williams early in January, 1862, numbered somewhere between 2,000 and 3,000 men. Marshall claimed to have 1,800. His enemy said the figures should be doubled, if not tripled. Marshall reported his strength Dec. 30 at 3,000, but on Jan. 3 said that fewer than 2,000 were fit for duty. The troops then consisted of a regiment and a battalion in camp at Prestonsburg, on the Big Sandy river, which had been organized in the fall of 1861 by Colonel Williams. The regiment was the famous "ragamuffin regiment," composed of mountain men, the Fifth Kentucky. They were hardy, raw-boned, brave, trained to hardships and armed with long rifles. Colonel Williams had also organized a battalion of mounted riflemen from the blue grass country in central Kentucky, the

For weeks the soldiers subsisted on mountain beef and parched corn. On the 17th of December, 1861, General Buell had assigned Colonel James A. Garfield of Ohio to command a brigade in his army and sent him to drive General Marshall out of eastern Kentucky. Colonel Garfield concentrated his forces at Louisa, at the forks of the Sandy, from which place he began his advance movement on the 23d of De-



GENERAL HUMPHREY MARSHALL, U. S. A., CONFEDERATE LEADER AT PRESTONSBURG, KY. HIS ARMY CONSISTED OF HIS OWN REGIMENT, THE FORTY-SECOND OHIO, UNDER LIEUTENANT COLONEL L. A. SHELDON; THE FIRST SQUADRON, OHIO CAVALRY, MAJOR WILLIAM McLAUGHLIN; THE FOURTEENTH KENTUCKY, COLONEL L. T. MOORE; THE TWENTY-SECOND KENTUCKY, COLONEL D. W. LINDSEY; SECOND VIRGINIA CAVALRY, LIEUTENANT COLONEL W. M. BOLLES; THE FORTIETH OHIO, COLONEL JONATHAN CRATER, AND 300 OF WOLFORD'S FIRST KENTUCKY CAVALRY. LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. W. LETCHER, NUMBERING IN ALL BETWEEN 2,000 AND 3,000 MEN. GARFIELD HAVING FOUND THE ROAD UP THE RIVER IMPASSABLE FOR WAGONS, MANY WERE TAKEN TO PIECES AND CONVEYED ON BOATS; OTHERS THAT WERE ENEMY, WERE PULLED BY MEN. HIS SUPPLIES WERE BROUGHT UP ON STEAMBOATS AND ON PUSH BOATS.

On the 26th of January, 1862, Garfield arrived within seven miles of Paintsville, where Marshall had established his camp and headquarters. He had with him at the time the Forty-second Ohio and Fourteenth and Twenty-second Kentucky. It had been Marshall's intention to offer battle at Hagar's farm, near Paintsville, but he had intercepted a letter from Garfield to Crater, who, with his regiment, the Fortieth Ohio, and 300 Kentucky cavalry, was advancing upon Marshall's left and rear from the direction of Salyersville. He then decided to fall back to the forks of Middle creek, where he awaited the approach of the Federal troops. Garfield and Crater made a dash on near Paintsville on the 28th, and advanced up to Marshall's front on the 15th. General Marshall had taken a strong position along a high ridge south of Middle creek and covering the road to Virginia by way of Beaver creek. Jefferson's battery was placed in a gorge in the left fork of Middle creek. The Fifth Kentucky and the Twenty-ninth Virginia regiments and part of the mounted riflemen of Kentucky formed along the heights to the left of the battery. The Fifty-fourth Virginia occupied a hill near the battery, with two cavalry companies in reserve. Two dismounted cavalry companies were placed across Middle creek on a height commanding the valley not far from Prestonsburg.

Garfield Attacks the Heights. Skirmishing between the opposing forces began about 10 o'clock a. m., but the action opened in earnest about noon by an advance of Federal cavalry, supported by infantry. This attack was repulsed, three discharges of the artillery putting the cavalry to flight, according to Marshall's report of the affair. Garfield then endeavored to take the ridge occupied by the Fifth Kentucky and the Twenty-ninth Virginia on the right wing of Marshall's position. He moved his infantry up the side of the mountain and made a desperate attempt to dislodge the Confederate forces commanded by Colonel Williams, but was repulsed. The attack was renewed twice and twice repulsed, according to Marshall's account. Garfield reported making persistent attempts, re-enforcing his line, and efforts to prevent Marshall from turning his right flank. The slopes were steep and the crests covered with trees and rocks, which offered good protection to the Confederates. The engagement lasted four hours, both sides claiming the victory and both withdrawing from the battlefield at nightfall. General Marshall estimated Colonel Garfield's forces at 5,000 and states his own at 1,500. His loss was nine killed and fourteen wounded, according to the records, but Garfield reported losing eighty-five Confederate dead.

Marshall Retreats to Virginia. Marshall withdrew next day, taking three days to reach Martin's Mill on Beaver creek, sixteen miles from the battlefield. This was the nearest point which he could get bread ration-

his men, some of whom had fasted for thirty hours before the action.

General Marshall's forces would have probably been compelled to retreat to Virginia in order to secure supplies, even if they had not been opposed by an enemy. The situation of the Sandy valley by Garfield's force so crippled his resources that he could have hardly subsisted his troops among the impoverished mountains. Indeed, Colonel Garfield could not have maintained his position a week without the aid of the river, by which supplies were brought by steamboats. General Marshall was born in Frankfort, Ky., of the distinguished family which included United States Chief Justice John Marshall. Personally he was not adapted to mountain warfare, owing to his great size, nor was he qualified to command volunteers, being the most democratic of men. So well known was his leniency that an officer of his staff agreed to eat the first man that Marshall ordered shot for any crime. Speaking about army dignity and discipline, Marshall said he "regarded those things as the decrepitudes of the military art." General Williams was of different mold—proud, imperious, a born soldier and believer in discipline to its last extremity.

Garfield reported his own loss at Middle creek as one killed and twenty wounded. It is worthy of note as showing the traits of those times that Marshall, writing from the opposite camp on the same day as Garfield, said "I understand that he [Garfield] will report one killed and ten or twelve wounded, his usual practice. We suppose his loss to be over 250 killed and about 300 wounded. These are the estimates of neighbors." Garfield reported fighting forces, both by inch up the steep ridge. "Many of my men had fired thirty rounds," he wrote. Garfield stated his own force engaged on the field as 900 and the enemy "not less than 3,500." General Buell, Garfield's superior, reported Garfield's loss two killed and twenty-five wounded. The affair won the star of brigadier general for Garfield, also his election to congress. He remained in the field, however, nearly two years longer and ended the career so happily begun Jan. 10, 1862, in the White House.

Minor Events of the Week.

On Jan. 8 a Federal force sent out from Romney, Va., defeated Colonel Moore's Virginia Confederates at Hanging Rock pass. The Virginians abandoned their rifle pits and two cannon in their last flight. Jan. 9 the United States sloop of war Tuscarora entered the harbor of Southampton in pursuit of the Confederate privateer Nashville, which was lying at that port. The British government gave the Nashville a twenty-four hour start of her foe, and she escaped to continue her career as a destroyer of United States commerce on the high seas. General Burnside's coast expedition set sail from Annapolis under sealed orders to be opened at sea.

War Finances.

A conference of leading bank commissioners of the country with the secretary of treasury and finance committee of congress about money to carry on the war took place on the 11th. This day General Burnside's coastwise expedition sailed from Hampton Roads under sealed orders to proceed to Hatteras, N. C. United States Secretary of War Simon Cameron resigned, succeeded by E. M. Stanton. The retirement of Mr. Cameron led to considerable comment in political circles. It was said to reveal an important breach in the cabinet comradery. Cameron favored emancipation and arming the negroes and had so declared himself officially. This attitude Lincoln had rebuked.

The financial difficulty was the topic of the day. The bankers of the coun-



COPYRIGHT BY REVIEW OF REVIEWS COMPANY. COLONEL J. S. "CERRO GORDO" WILLIAMS, C. S. A., MARSHALL'S RIGHT HAND MAN.

try recommended the issue of interest-bearing notes. The government proposed the issue of national currency.

Petitions for emancipation of negro slaves by law of congress were laid before the United States senate on the 13th. Horace Greeley and other radicals urged a proclamation of freedom by the president. This day Burnside's fleet reached Hatteras. Shallow water prevented it from entering Pamlico sound immediately and striking a telling blow before the Confederate troops guarding the coast should get warning of the movement aimed at them.

On Jan. 14 news of the release from prison of the Confederate European commissioners who had been seized and held by the United States reached London and Paris. Stocks went up because it was avowed that conservative Englishmen had no sympathy for the victims of this "affair" Mason and Sidell.

VERY RICH NEVER GENEROUS

They May Give Away Their Money, but Never Themselves, Says G. K. Chesterton.

There are two other odd and rather important things to be said about them. The first is this: That with this aristocracy we do not have the chance of a lucky variety in types which belongs to larger and looser aristocracies. The moderately rich include all kinds of people—even good people. Even priests are sometimes saints; and even soldiers are sometimes heroes. Some doctors have really grown wealthy by curing their patients and not by flattering them; some brewers have been known to sell beer. But among the very rich you will never find a really generous man, even by accident. They may give their money away, but they will never give themselves away; they are egotistic, secretive, dry as old bones. To be smart enough to get all that money, you must be dull enough to want it.

Lastly, the most serious point about them is this: That the new miser is flattered for his meanness and the old one never was. It was never called self-denial in the old miser that he lived on beans. It is called self-denial in the new millionaire if he lives on beans. A man like Danco was never praised as a Christian "not for going in rags. A man like Rockefeller is praised as a sort of human stone for his early rising or his unassuming dress. His "simple" meals, his "simple" clothes, his "simple" funeral, are all extolled as if they were creditable to him. They are disgraceful to him, exactly as die graceful as the tatters and vermin of the old miser were disgraceful to him. To be in rags for charity would be the condition of a saint; to be in rags for money was that of a filthy old fool. Precisely in the same way, to be "simple" for charity is the state of a saint; to be "simple" for money is that of a filthy old fool. Of the two I have more respect for the old miser, gnawing bones in an attic.—G. K. Chesterton in London Daily News.

FRENCH LOVE OF DRAMATIC

National Trait Illustrated by Story of Soldier Who Was Carrying the Pardon.

When Marshal MacMahon was president of the French republic, an incident occurred which aptly illustrates the French love of what is dramatic.

A French soldier sat on the summit of a hill overlooking a garrison town; his horse was picketed close by; the man was smoking leisurely, and from time to time he glanced from the esplanade to a big official envelope he held in his hand.

A comrade passing by asked, "What are you doing here?"

"I am bearing the president's pardon for our friend Plichman, who is to be shot this morning," replied the smoker, calmly, without changing his comfortable attitude.

"Well, then, you should hurry along with your pardon," admonished his comrade.

"Ah, no!" exclaimed the other, in some indignation. "See, there is hardly a soul yet on the esplanade, and the firing platoon has not even been formed. You surely would not have me rob my appearance of all dramatic effect, my friend?"

War.

One inevitable characteristic of modern war is, that it is associated throughout, in all particulars, with a vast and most irregular formation of commercial enterprise. There is no incentive to Mammon-worship so remarkable as that which it affords. The political economy of war is now one of its most commanding aspects.

Even apart from the fact that war suspends, ipso facto, every rule of public thrift, and tends to sap honesty itself in the use of the public treasury for which it makes such unbounded calls, it therefore is the greatest feeder of that lust of gold which we are told is the essence of commerce, though we had hoped it was only its occasional besetting sin.—W. E. Gladstone.

Heaven and earth shall pass away, but that which thinks within me must think for ever; that which feels must feel; I am, and I can never cease to be.—James Montgomery.

Lander Poems Found.

The Walker Savage Lander exhibition at the London library is of great interest, comprising portraits, manuscripts and first editions from the important Lander collection of S. Wheeler, says the London Times.

The most interesting of the literary relics is a volume of manuscript poems and corrections by Lander which he himself described on a slip of paper (here preserved) as "sweepings from under the study table." The papers in this volume were taken from Lander's writing desk more than thirty years after his death.

Some of the poems are unpublished, and in other cases there are to be found the original drafts of lines which appeared in print in an altered form. Other documents include a will written by himself in which he bequeathed pictures to Robert Browning and Mrs. Lynn Linton.

Prosperous Times.

"All you farmers out this way must be prosperous. I see ten automobiles to one horse."

"Yes, the farmers all use automobiles themselves, but they have to keep a horse for the hired man."

THERE WAS ONE TOO MANY

Farmer Suspicious of Literary Man's Methods of Rearing Children.

The following is told at the expense of a New York literary man, into whose family a fifth child came last summer.

The family were at their country house in the north of the state, and for a time much of the care of the other four children devolved upon the father, who entertains some Spartan notions touching the rearing of his sons.

One morning he carried his three-year-old to the creek near his home, to give him a cold plunge. The lad objected vigorously to this proceeding, but was firmly held and ducked, despite his protests.

Just as the father was "sending in" the youngster for the second time, a powerful hand stayed him, and he found himself in the grasp of a big farmer, a neighbor of his, who began to roar at him in this wise:

"None o' that! None o' that, or I'll hand you over to the law!"

It consumed the better part of half an hour to convince the farmer that no attempt was being made to drown the child. Even at the end, the brawny tiller of the soil was not entirely convinced, for he kept shaking his head doubtfully and murmuring:

"I dunno about that, I dunno. You got four besides this."—Lippincott's.

FEW YOUNG FRENCH STARS

If Leading Actresses Are Not All Grandmothers, They Might Easily Be.

The impresario, Schumann of Paris, who has toured most of the "stars," has written a most entertaining book of memoirs under the title of "Secrets de Couilluses."

He says it is becoming increasingly difficult to organize tours abroad because of the scarcity of young talent. If all the leading actresses are not grandmothers, he rather ungalantly remarks, they might easily be.

The reason Paris does not revolt against this perpetual eclipse of the young and ardent debutante, he goes on to say, is because the public of the "repetitions generales" is itself old and never changes. It would be conscious of its bald head and gray whiskers if it saw a new artist in the front rank.

The lady of a thousand charms may weigh a hundred kilos or so and may have lost all outward grace, but happily for her—though unhappily for art—the habitus looks upon her with the eyes of one-and-twenty. Yet the general public, according to the impresario, has not the same reason for wishing to be deceived, and so—it stays away.

He proposes to attract the public to the legitimate drama by substituting younger actresses for the passe stars of the present day.

Using Time.

It is always easier to wish that we had more time than to use the time that we have. So, by wasting time in wishing, we still further reduce the precious asset of the actual and only time that is really ours. The person who is not capitalizing all the time he has at the rate of sixty seconds to the minute would not be much better off with forty-eight hours in his day. Those who turn out what is, to the rest of us, a discouragingly large amount of work, have simply learned the art of using all their time—particularly the nooks and corners, the odds and ends, of their time. They utilize a five or ten-minute scrap of time as eagerly as they do a half-day. And so things get done, and their year's output seems stupendous. With the average man, unless he can see several hours clear for a piece of work, he will attempt little out of the ordinary; and that is why he remains an average man.—Sunday School Times.

The Scottish Thistle.

The origin of the thistle as the national badge of Scotland is thus given by tradition: When the Danes invaded Scotland it was deemed unwarlike to attack the enemy by night, instead of in pitched battle by day; but on one occasion the invaders tried a night attack. In order to prevent their tramp being heard they marched barefooted, and they had succeeded in creeping close up to the Scottish forces unobserved, when one of them stepped on a thistle and uttered a cry of pain. The alarm was given, and the attack was beaten off. Out of gratitude the thistle was adopted as the insignia of Scotland.

Composition of Austrian Parliament.

According to information supplied by the deputies themselves, the new Austrian parliament is composed of 120 landed proprietors, 50 advocates, and the same number of authors and journalists, 41 public officials, 40 professors, 36 persons in private employment, 22 business men, 21 judges, 14 manufacturers, 11 burgomasters, 10 teachers, 9 doctors, 9 diet members and 9 former cabinet ministers and privy councillors, 8 engineers, 7 merchants, 5 political officials, 3 private persons, 3 clergymen and an active cabinet minister, an artist, a town councillor, an officer and a working-man.

Rural Joys.

"How did you spend your two-week vacation?"

"Recovering from sunburn the first week and poison ivy the second."

DIDN'T AGREE WITH HER

Woman Gets Worse as Soon as Husband's Beef Tea Concoction Is Administered.

One day a doctor was summoned to a farmhouse, where he found a woman in a high fever and evidently exceedingly ill. He said to her husband, who was the only other person in the house: "Your wife is very ill and must have nothing to eat except milk and beef-tea, but I want you to give her a cup of one of the other every two hours."

When he came the next morning and asked about his patient, her husband said: "That beef-tea don't agree with her, doctor. It certainly don't. She began to feel bad as soon as she took it."

"That's odd," said the doctor. "You didn't give her any little bits of the meat in it, did you?"

"No, sir. I strained it first on account of the grounds."

"Grounds!" roared the doctor. "What did you make that beef-tea out of?"

"Corn beef and the best tea. I boiled 'em together all yesterday afternoon to get the strength out. But it don't agree with her, doctor. It certainly don't."

CHINESE SAILOR IS BEST

Is Adaptable From Fireroom to Galley, Is Industrious and Sticks to Ship.

There is a growing disposition on the part of ship owners and officers in various parts of the world to send to China for complete crews. For most ships, particularly when first employing such crews, it is necessary to carry about a third more Chinese for the same service.

On the other hand there are many officers and owners who claim that with such additional allowance of help a vessel is run more easily and efficiently, and that, all things considered, the Chinese sailor is the best all around man aboard ship to be found anywhere.

He is adaptable from fireroom to galley, is industrious, has little or no desire to leave the ship in port and therefore gives little or no trouble from drunkenness and desertion. As soon as they become accustomed to foreign ways Chinese crews are as efficient as and often more efficient than foreign crews man for man, and some companies pay their Chinese crew practically as much man for man as they do white crews and carry the same complement they would of white employees.

Gave Him the Worst of It.

Simon Ford is greatly in demand at dinners in New York for his ability as an entertainer. He is in a class with Augustus Thomas and Pat Murphy for readiness of speech, and in a class by himself for an individuality in humor. Mr. Ford conducts a hotel that is not known much to the country over—the Grand Central—but because of its location opposite the New York Central station on Forty-second street it attracts many a modest and unschooled traveler. For a time it became unduly prominent locally because of a string of suicides, and this inspired Mr. Ford into giving a statement of his circumstances. "I am not in the fortunate class of 'hotel keepers,'" he said. "Visitors from abroad go to the Plaza, the St. Regis or the Knickerbocker and pay \$3 a day for a room. They come to my house and spend \$2 a day for a room and turn on \$6 worth of gas to kill themselves."

Dead Buildings into Tombstones.

"I was much surprised," said a New Yorker recently, "to learn that the granite fronts of old buildings that are being torn down are used for tombstones. I was watching some workers at work on an old business building, and, being curious, asked the foreman what was to become of the row of big columns that was holding up the front of the building."

"Well," said he, "I can't tell you exactly, but it would not surprise me a bit to see them broken shafts decorating some big man's grave next year. A good deal of the granite that comes out of old buildings," he continued, "goes to the tombstone carver."

New Section of the Brain.

Henry Miller, the actor-manager, is always in earnest when he is rehearsing a play, and he frequently makes remarks that sink deep into sensitive souls of the people in the cast with him.

Not long ago he was greatly incensed by the inability of an actor to read a line according to instructions, and this is what he said to the delinquent:

"My dear sir, you ought to go down on your knees and scrub out the cellar of your intellect."—Twice-a-Month Popular.

Dying by Organs.

It has been discovered that if a human being dies after an ordinary illness and not a violent death he does not die all over and all at once. He may have a diseased liver, heart or lung, and this may be the cause of death; but it has been found that if the diseased organ could have been replaced by a healthy one life might have been maintained indefinitely. This is no imagination or speculation. It has been confirmed by the most careful experiments by the ablest scientists in the country.—The Weekly.



COPYRIGHT BY PATRIOT PUBLISHING COMPANY. COLONEL J. A. GARFIELD, U. S. A., FEDERAL COMMANDER AT PRESTONSBURG, KY. CLASS OF MEN WHO MADE JOHN MORGAN FAMOUS AS A RAIDER. THIS FORCE WAS AUGMENTED BY THE FIFTY-FOURTH VIRGINIA, UNDER COLONEL JOHN H. TRIGG; THE TWENTY-NINTH VIRGINIA, UNDER COLONEL A. C. MOORE; AND A BATTERY OF FIELD ARTILLERY, UNDER CAPTAIN W. C. JEFFRESS.

Soldiers Barefooted in Midwinter.

It was a very severe winter, and Marshall's men were poorly clad, many of the soldiers being nearly naked. One regiment had 350 barefooted men and not over 100 blankets for 700 men. The army was not only badly clothed, but in general badly armed. Many of the men had only shotguns and squirrel rifles. Requisitions on the war department at Richmond were not filled for want of supplies, and General Lee wrote that owing to the scarcity of arms he was having pikes made, which he offered to furnish General Marshall for his unarmed troops. The field of operations in eastern Kentucky lay among the Cumberland mountains, along the Big Sandy river, a poor, thinly peopled country. The roads ran along the water-courses between the mountains and were often rendered impassable by high water and during the winter of 1861-2 were ruined by the passage of cavalry, wagons and artillery. Captain Jeffress was once three days moving his battery sixteen miles. Army wagons were sometimes unable to make over four miles a day. An unusual amount of rain fell, drenching the unprotected soldiers. The weather this first winter was the worst of the war in that region, and the scanty rations and great hardships made hundreds of men sick. Besides, the measles and mumps broke out in camps, and many died from these diseases and from exposure. The command at Prestonsburg was over a hundred miles from the Confederate base of supplies at Abingdon, Va., with the Cumberland mountains between them. The farms were generally small and poor. During January corn was worth \$10 per barrel and had to be hauled thirty miles.