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FOR RENT.

Lee would never have dreamed of making such a risky move. The plan gave Jackson about 24,000 men with which to undertake a march around our right flank to a position where he might cut us off from United States Ford. It was ultra-hazardous, for it separated a small army in the presence of a large one. It was justifiable only on the ground that Hooker evidently meant to retain the defensive; that the movement would be screened from his eye by the woods; that there seemed no more available plan; that some immediate action was demanded. Had it failed, it would have met the censure of every soldier. No maxim censure of every soldier. No maximof tactics applies to it so well as the proverb, "Nothing venture, nothing

Although Jackson's corps had been Although Jackson's corps had been on foot and partially engaged for some thirty hours, the men set out on this new march with cheerful alacrity. They could always follow "Old Jack" with their eyes shut. Stuart's cavalry masked the advance. Jackson did not know that his column would have to rese some agent. nmn would have to pass some open ground in full view of our line at Dowdall's until too late to have it follow a better concealed route. Early Saturday morning the movement was discovered by the 3d corps, and a reconnoissance was pushed out to embarrass its advance. After some trouble and a slight and successful attack, Birney ascertained and reported that Jackson was moving over to our right. The conclusion which Hooker drew from this fact was apparently right. The conclusion which Hooker drew from this fact was apparently that Lee was retreating. Jackson, meanwhile keeping Sickles busy with a small rear guard, advanced along the Brock road until, toward afternoon, he was abreast and in the rear of our right flank. While he was thus massing his men to take the Army of the Potomac in reverse, Hooker continued to authorize Sickles to deplate the threatened, wing by sending a large part of its available strength; (Barlow, Birney, Whipple and Geary in part—some 15,000 men) out into the woods in the hope of capturing the force which had long ago eluded his grasp and was ready to fall upon our rear. Hooker's right flank of barely 10,000 men was completely isolated. And yet, though scouts, pickets and an actual attack at \$130 p. m proved beyond peradventure, Jackson's presence at this point, Hooker allowed this flank to be held by an untried corps composed of the

by an untried corps composed of the most heterogeneous and untrustwor-thy elements in the Army of the Po-This march of Jackson's might at first blush have been construed by Hooker to be either a retreat or strategic march by Lee to new ground, or to be a threatend flank attack. Eis-ther would have been accompanied ther would have been accompanied by the same tactical symptoms which now appeared If the former, Hooker had his option to attack at an early or late period, more or less vigorously, as might appear best to him. Hooker afterward claimed that he belived in the flank attack. But the testimony of his dispatches at the time finds him riding both horses, and he acted on the retreat theory. At 9:30 a. m. he had notified Slocum and Howard to look out and prepare for a flank attack, and to post heavy reserves to meet one. He telegraphed Sedgwick at 4:10 p. m. "We know that the enemy is flying, trying to save his trains." In the meantime he had removed the heavy reserves in question and sent them out on Sickles's wild goose chase to the front, He made no inspetion of the

right except one early in the morn-

ing.

Howard, commanding on the right, misled by Hooker's orders and apathy held to the retreat theory. He had, on the receipt of the 9:30 order, disposed Barlow's brigade and his reserve artillery so as to resist an attack along the pike, but Barlow had been ordered by Hooker to join Sickles. Gen. Devens made several distinct attempts to impress on Howard the danger of an attack, but the latter took his color, as well as his orders, from the commander of the army. Gen. Carl Schurz, under whom I served that day, also held strongly to the flank attack theory, and scores of men in the 11th corps,

The Charlotte Observer.

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No Deviation From These Rules

A HERO AMONG HEROES.

STONEWALL JACKSON AT THE

BATTLE OF CHANCEL-

LORSVILLE.

The Tribute of a Federal Soldier

The fourth lecture of a series on the civil war at the Lowell Institute, Boston, was delivered some time ago

of May, 1862.

Col. Dodge related in detail the movements of the Army of the Potomac which led to their assuming position at Chancellorsville, and gives the position of the two armies when

which they had taken up after cross-

into position in front of its gigantic,

Jacksonian flavor; and, surely, with-

Civil War."

of May, 1862.

to the Military Genius of "the

strongly to the flank attack theory, and scores of men in the 11th corps, after the picket fight of 3:30, fully believed that another attack would be made in the same place. Common generosity to the memory of Hooker, who was a gallant and successful corps commander, leads us think that at the time he believed that the encmy was retreating. His neglect of the right was otherwise criminal. In him alone centred all the informa-tion of constantly occurring changes.

circumstance. His subordinates knew but the partial truth. They relied on him for the initiative.

At 6 p. m., then, the situation was this: The left and centre lay as before. Howard held the right, the "key of the position," with 10,000 men, a half brigade of Devens only astride the pike, the rest of Devens' and Schurz's forces facing South, and Steinwher massed at Dowdall's. Howard's best brigade was gone and there was not a man to support him between Dowdall's and Chascellors-ville, for this portion of the line un-Most Able Lieutenant of Our by Col. Theodore A. Dodge, one of the best known men in Boston mili-tary circles. He served constantly in the Army of the Potomac, (in every volunteer regimental rank up to that of colonel), from the Penin-suls, where he was with Kearney, sula, where he was with Kearney, through Pope's and Burnside's campaigns, and at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.

The subject of Col. Dodge's lecture was "Chancellorsville," and particularly the great flank movement of Stonewall Jackson which turned the tide of war on the memorable second of May 1862 ville, for this portion of the line un-der Sickles had been advanced into the woods nearly two miles. On the right flank of this little force lay Jackson's corps of over 20,000 men, whose wide wings, like the arms of a gigantic cuttlefish, were ready to clutch it in their fatal embrace. To

cover Jackson's march, Lee at intervals during the day tapped at the lines in his front, principly where Hancock lay.

During all this afternoon Hooker had a chance handsomely to redeem his Friday's error in retiring into the Wilderness. Whatever the reason, the fact that Lee had divided his army remained clear. Lee, with the right wing, had but 18,000 men. Hooker knew that he could not have the position of the two armies when they confronted each other on the day of the great battle between Lee and Hooker. Col. Dodge says:

The Army of the Potomac on Friday night lay huddled in the chapparal around Chancellorsville, instead of occupying, as they might, a well defined position on the open ground in front of Banks' ford. Gradually during the night the several corps drifted, weary and disheartened at this unexplained check in the midst of success, into the position his presence on our right, with all the means of knowledge that this same right flank was isolated by two

which they had taken up after crossing the river, without any idea of
fighting there The line was thus a
haphazard one, on the worst conceivable ground, where cavalry was
useless, artillery confined to the
roads or to a few open spaces, and
infantry hidden or paralysed.

During this night, while the Army
of Northern Virginia was moving
into position in front of its gigantic. any supporting force he sat still, folded his hands and patiently waited events. The 11th corps was eating supper. Arms were stacked as the breastworks looking South were but fairly substantial. Facing east were none. Some carelessness was apparent, in that ambulances, amuinition wagons, pack mules, and even a drove of beeves were close behind the line. Every one was at ease, though a few were not wanting in anxiety. Little but apparently unnerved enemy, Lee and Jackson developed a plan for an attack upon our right, which, though posted on high ground, was really in the air. Lee may have originated the plan, but it bears a distinctly larked the plan of t Wilderness Church, near by, endeave out such a heutenant to execute it, Lee would never have dreamed of ored to stamp a peaceful air upon the warlike scene. The general feel-ing seemed to be that it was too late to get up much of a fight on that

miles of impenetrable woods from

Jackson, in three lines, Rhodes in advance, Colston next and A. P. Hill advance, Colston next and A. P. Hill still coming up, lay close by. He had caught Hooker's right in flagrante delictu. At 6 p. m., the order was given, and 22,000 of the best infantry in existence closed rapidly down upon the flank of 10,000 of the least hardened of the troops of the Patomac, not the Old Guard, not Patomac, not the Old Guard, not Fiedrich's automata, could have changed front under the staggering blow. The fight was short, sharp, deadly, but partial only. All that man could do Devins did. Wounded, he kept the saddle and commanded; but the force on the right was swept away like a cobweb by Jackson's mighty besom. Some of Schurz's regiments made a gallant show of resistance under the tarrible ordeal of sistance under the terrible ordeal of friends and foes breaking through their hastily formed lines; some melt-ed away without burning a cartridge. Buschbeck's brigade threw itself into the road of Dowdall's and made desperate resistance. It was here that Howard had asked leave to place his line, but had been refused. A ridge made the line well available for defence. The whole situation was situation worse confounded. The was situation worse confounded. The attack had been so audden that the stampede of the regiments on the extreme right swept away many of those which were endeavoring to form near the fork of the roads. The drove of beeves, the frightened team sters and ambulance drivers, officers,

servants and hundreds of camp fol-lowers were rushing blindly, seeking an escape from the murder-ous hail of lead. The enemy came on with remorseless steadfastness.

Never was an army more completely surprised; more absolutely overwhelmed. Few, even among the old soldiers, preserved their calmness, but many did their duty. The higher officers were in the thickest of the fray. An occasional stand would be made only to be again broken. Everywhere appeared the evidence of unpreparedness.

It is small wonder that the corps made no resistance worthy the name. Rather wonder that, under the circumstances I have detailed, the onset of Jackson was actually checked by this surprised and overmatched, this telescoped force, considerably more than an hour, at a loss of one-third its effective strength. Could more its effective strength. Could more

The worthlessness of Hooker's disposition now became apparent. Jackson's small rear guard had been playing with Sickles, while his main body had extinguished Howard. Nothing now lay between Jackson and the headquartes of the army except a difficult forest, through which a mass of panic-stricken fugitives were rush-ing in dire confusion out of range. Happily night was approaching, and Jackson's troops had to be halted and reformed, his three lines having be-

reformed, his three lines having become inextricably mixed.

Anderson had made a serious at tack on our centre so soon as the guns of Jackson's crops were heard, so that Hooker had nothing at hand to throw into the gap but Berry's division of the old 3d corps. Other troops were too far away. This division was now hurried into position across the pike. The artillery of the 3d corps and many guns of the 11th corps were assembled on the Fairview crest. Sickles faced about the 18.000 men he had led into the woods.

and disposed himself to attack Jackson in more practical fashion. Between good use of several batteries, and a gallant charge by a handful of cavalry, a diversion upon his flank was created, which, coupled to Berry's desperate resistance and the heavy artillery fire from Fairview, arrested Jackson's onset. It was after this cheek, while reconnoitring in frent of his troops, that this noted soldier received, from his own lines, the volley which inflicted on him a mortal wound.

A midnight attack was made by Sicles upon Jackson. Sickles's claim that he drove the enemy back to Dowdall's is scarcely substantiated. The attack had no particular result. Sickles regained once more his old position at Hazel Grove, which he held until daylight Sunday morning, when he was ordered back to Chancellorsville by Hooker. The latter seemed unaware how important this height might prove in his own, how dangerous in Lee's hands. For as his line here made a salient, it behooved him to strengthen it by just such a height or else to abandon this line of defence.

On Sunday morning at daylight Stuart, who succeeded Jackson ranged his 20,000 men opposite the Fairview crest and supported them by batteries on this same Hazel Grove. Fairview was crowded by our artillery and defended by about an equal infantry force an the ridge below, consisting of the entire 3d corps and Williams of the 12th corps. Anderson and McLaw, with 17,000 men still confronted Geary and Hancock with 12,000. Reynolds had arrived during the night, but was posted on the extreme right, away from the scene of actual hostilities. No other troops were brought into action. Thus the superior tactics of the enemy enabled him to outnumber us at every point of attack while an equal and outnumber us at every point. To him alone was reported each new circumstance. His subordinates

superior tactics of the enemy enabled him to outnumber us at every point of attack, while an equal number of available Union troops lay upon their arms close by, witnessing the unneeded slaughter of their com-

The attack of the Confederates began shortly after daylight, with "Jackson" for a watchword, and was gallant in the extreme. Anderson pushed in on our left centre, as Stupushed in on our left centre, as Stu-art did on the right centre, both con-tending for the Chancellor House, which barred their possession of the turnpike. No praise is too high for the stanchness of the attack or the stubbornness of the defence; but, after heavy fighting during the entire forenoon, the army of the Potomac yielded to the Confederate pressure and retired to a new line already pre-pared by its engineers, and which had its apex fat the White House. of the 3d, 12th and 2d corps of 4,000 3,000 and 2 000 respectively effectuals ly guages the bitterness of the constest. The Confederate loss, was, if anything, higher than ours during this Sunday morning. Lee was reforming for an assault upon our new line when rumors from Fredericks-

burg diverted his attention. Colonel Dodge also gives the rea-sons which induced the Federal commanders after the battle to retire be-yond the Rappahannock. The total loss of the Potomac army was 17,200; of the army of Northern Virginia 12,-

At the conclusion of his lecture Colonel Dodge said; The direct result of Chancellorsville was the second invasion of the North ern States by Lee, which culminated in the defeat of the army of Northern Virginia two months later on the

hills of Gettysburg.

Tried by the rule of brilliant success against vast odds, Lee's work in this campaign is scarcely open to criticism. The hero of the campaign is Thomas J. Jackson, the most able lieutenant of our civil war.

Mr. Tilden at the Flower Show.

As for Mr. Tilden, he was an object of eager regard by the people, as this was the first time lately that he this was the first time lately that he had shown himself so publicly. He said to inquirers that his health had improved. Belles thronged around him, and the old-fashioned style of courtesy was an agreeable sight.

"Isn't it a shame, Mr. Tilden," said a girl; "they talk of getting the police to prevent this show from keeping open on Sunday."

ing open on Sunday."

"But they can't hinder you and the flowers from blooming somewhere," responded the old gallant, and the maiden afterwards declared that she

maiden afterwards declared that she would give her month's pin money to have the compliment written by him in her autograph album. I tried to get a serious opinion from Mr. Tilden on the Sunday question, as raised by the Sunday-Closing Society in the futile attempt to shut the flower show, but he would only say:

"If they begin with the wickedest breakages of the Sabbath, and then work along thoroughly to flower exhibitions it will be a good many years before your question will become vistal,"

The number of arrivals at the ho-

The Florida Season.

The number of arrivals at the hotels of Jacksonville, Fla., for the six months ended March 31st, aggregate 56,493, an increase over the same months, of 1884-85 of 5,259, and over the season of 1883-84 of 13,525. There was a falling off of 755 for the mouth of March just closed, compared with the same month of last year. At this time last season hundreds of people were pouring in from New Orleans, but this year the hotels have no such feeders as the exposition, and have to depend in a great measure on the regular tourist gravel from the North.

Demanding Redskins. FORT BOWIE, Arizona, April 6 — Sheriff Slatch, of Cochise county, Arizona, came here a few days ago with a warrant for Geronimo and forty-one "John Does." General Crook made his demand in writing. He did not do so until he got back to Tombstone. Yesterday the written demand was received from him for General Crook replied that the In-dians are held as prisoners of war under instructions from Washington,

and would not be given up. To Spur a Jaded Appetite



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