THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

GRAHAM, N.C., THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1887.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Liver Complaint

VCL. XIII.

use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, than by any bther remedy. ** I was a great sufferer-from liver troubles, and never found anything that gave me permanent relief until I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, about two years ago. A few bottles of this medfeine produced a radical cure, -- Wm. E: Baker, 155 W. Brookline st., Boston, Mass.

A Remarkable Cure.

A Remarkable Cure. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has cured mo of as had a case of Abscess of the Liver as any human being could be afflicted with had live. I was conflued to the house for two years, and, for the hast three months of that time, was mable to leave my bed. Four physichus treated me without giv-ing relief, and, in fact, aothing helped me, until I tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After using a quarter of a bottle of this medi-tion I began to face better, and every health and strength. A used three bottles, and an now able to attend to my business. I walk to lown -one mile distant - and roturn, without difficulty. Ayer's Sarsa-parilla has accomplished all this for me. -W.S. Mheer, Carson City, Mich.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayar & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

PROFESIONAL CARDS.

JAS. E. BOYD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Greensboro, N. C.

Will be at Graham on Monday of each week to attend to professional business. [Sep 16] F. H. WHITARER, JR. C E. MCLEAN.

WHITAKER & McLEAN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, GRAHAM, N. C.

Practice in the State and Federal courts, Collections made in all parts of the State, Returns prompt. One of the firm can always be found in their office. One of the firm wild be in Burlington every Wednesday to attend to professional business. May 19-16

J. D. KERNODLE ATTORNEY AT LAW GIN A 56 4 15. N. 6'. Practices m the State and Federal Cour will rainfully and promptly attend to all one acts intrasted to hom

Real Estate Agency. AARKER & KERNODLE, Agents, GRAHAM, N. C.

A plantation one mile from Mebane, in Alamahce county, containing 263 acresses 45 acres in original growth: 50 in pines, 160 in cutivation. The place is well watered, a creck and two branches running through it. A fine ordhard, f good tobacco barns, 2 tenement houses, good feed horus, an 8 room dwelling with basement and L, and good well of water, are on it. Convesion to churches, selwod, and a good new mill in 32 mile of the house. It h, a desirable fa.m adapted to the growth of obacca, grain and grange. Place is seeded in w.cast and onts. bane, in Alamance county, containing

THE SHENANDOAH. The Valley Campaign of Twenty-Five Years Ago.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S RAID

But Now "Those Knights are Dust, . Their Good Blades Rust."

-----Portraits of the Leaders on Both Sides in the Sheumuloah Valley Campaign of the Spring and Early Semmer of 1862-How Stonewill Jackson Outwitted Armies Three Times as Large as His Own and Escaped-Interesting Personal Sketches.

One hand on the suber and one on the rela The troopers move forward in line on the plain, As rings the word "Gallop!" the steel scabbards

clank And each rowel is pressed to a horse's hot flank; And swift is the runh as the wild torreat's flow When it pours from the erng on the valley below.

The trend of the land in the Shenandoah valley is northeast and southwest. The Blue Ridge mountains, you will see on the map, lie due northeast and southwest. Almost in a line parallel with them, laving the very mountain foot with its blue and rushing waters, runs the romantic Shenandoah. It flows northeast and empties into the Potomac at Harper's Ferry. To the westward and north are other ranges of peaks. Between the lines of mountains are long narrow stretches of valley, down which the wind and files of cavalry soldiers might sweep without obstruction. Both wind and soldier swept down those valleys many and many a time during the civil war. The Shenandoah region is eris-crossed with the lines of advance and retreat; its stony soil scantly covers the crumbling bones of many a brave horse and rider.

In the spring of 1863 Gen. Thomas Jonathan Jackson, C. S. A., spread dismay, first

(1070) -

42

through the Shen-andoah valley, then through the whole Union. His force was both infantry and cavalry; but because of the swiftness and Loidness of his move ments he came te

be associated in the 10popular mind with STONEWALL JACKSON. Cavalry especially, In criticisms of the campaign of the Shenandoch valley it has been said that if the Federal general sent against him had been only half as swift Jackson never would have got

out of that valley alive to join Lee and aid in driving McCiellan from the Chickahominy to the James. His strength consisted in the swiftness of

his movements and in that firmmess of both purpose and action which gave him the name of "Stonewall." It was a very unusual mixtof quant

wrote asking to join the Richmond army, Lee wrote asking to join the Richmond army, Lee wrote back word for him to come in a confidential letter directed: "Gen, T. J. Jackion, Somewhere,"

In November, 1851, Stonewall Jackson had occupied Winchester. It was a point danger-ously near the Potomic, and Jackson sought to get yet nearer. He minds an attack on the little town of Bath, very near the Potomae. His intention was to cross the viver. But he was prevented from doing this by Gen. F. W. Lander, who commanded the Federal forces in northern Virginia. But he took possession of Rommey and divided the Federal forces in northern Virginia. Then he made Winchester his headquarters during the winter, reerniting large numbers of men. In March, 1862, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston evacuated Centreville-and went nearer Richmond. At the same time the Federal Gen, Banks advanced toward Winchester. These two circumstances nduced Jackson to retreat to Woodstock, forty miles south of Winchester.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY CAMPAIGN.

He was immediately pursued by Gen. James Shields with a division from Banks' corps. It was evidently Jackson's intention to keep within communicating distance of Johnston, and to join him if advisable, Shields pursued Jackson as far as Now-

market. This was a point within fifty miles of Johnston. Shields seemed to be driving the one Confederate army to the other. He suddenly changed his tactics and began a feigned retreat back to Winchester. He hoped thus to draw Jackson away from Johnston. The trick was successful. Jackson turned his face Winducsterward again, fol-Lowing Shields,

Gen. Bauks meantime, who was in the chief mmand in this part of Virginia, had been edered by Gen. McClellan on the 16th of March to take a position near Manassas and Centreville, points recently evacuated by the Confederates. Banks was to rebuild the railway parsing through Manassas to Washington and keep the country south of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad free from .Confederates. This included the Shenandoah valley. Banks prepared to obey the order, marching his corps to Centreville, leaving Shields' division of 18,000 men behind to take care of Jackson. He did not believe Jackson would

attack a force so much superior to his own. Shields had hoped that Jackson would attack him, however. With Jackson was Col. Ashby's cavalry, 1,500 strong. Jackson's force, exclusive of Ashby's, is sold to have numbered 6,000. Near Winchester Shields haited and prepared for the attack which he honed would be minde. It was March 22, 1862, that Gen. Shields

prepared for battle at Winchester. On the 2d of that month there died at Paw Paw, Ya., a man who, if he had lived, would have taken a very lively part in the operations of the Shenandoah

valley. This was Brig, Gen. Frederick West- Lander. 一部有 He was born in Salem, Mass., in (aller 1822. He was educated at a military

academy in Ver

mont. He was one

chester. There was a sharp attack, which was repelled by the Federals, but the much scarred veteran Shields was wounded again; a fragment of shell broke his arm. Gen. Banks had remained with Shields'

division up to this time. But the morning of March 23, feeling certain that Stonewall Jackson would not attack, he started to Washington. Shields thought differently, however, and with his broken arm in a sling made ready for the battle of Winchester.

At 3 o'clock Jackson came up with his whole force, colors flying. He stopped at Kernstown, three miles south of Winchester. Ashby had encamped there with his cavalry after the skirmish of the day before. Shields' force was upon a ridge not far from Kernstown, though Jackson did not know how large it was. His men were wearied out with

marching, but he ordered an immediate and hot attack on Shields' right upon the ridge near Kernstown. He hoped to sover Shields line and cut him off from Winchester.

Jackson's men charged up the ridge with great spirit, and were met with a vigorous artillery fire. Shields managed to hold the Confederates off till he had brought his reserves into line; then he attacked with his whole force.

There was a flerce fight of three hours, and then the battle of Winchester or Kernstown was over. Stonewall Jackson was defeated. He lost two guns and 700 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. Shields lost 514 acconding to the record.

Next day the citizens of Winchester, headed by the mayor, came out to bury the Con-federate dead who had been lying where they fell upon the bloody field. A deep, wide pit was dag, and there in one common grave, several hundred dead men in gray were buried. The southern writer, Pollard, says: "Scarcely a family in the country but had a

relative there." . Banks returned at ones from Washington and set off in pursuit of Jackson, who had retreated rapidly, leaving dead and wounded behind. Banks pursued thirty miles, till his men were too exhausted to go farther. He stopped at Woodstock to rest. Jackson continned retreating till he came to Harrisonbarg, where he remained till April 19, en-deavoring to recover binself after the battle of Kernstown.

It was a severe Confederato defeat at Kernstown. But there was no loss of enthu-sizem for Jackson among his wearled and flocing men. "Why is 'Old Jack' a better general than

Moses?' asked one of his soldiers, conundrum fashion. Answer: Because it took Moses forty years to lead the Israelites through th wilderness, and Old Jack would have double-quicked them through in three days. April 19 Jackson crossed the south tork of the Shenandoah. He was thus within easy

reach of Johnston at Gordonsville.

. MARCH AND COUNTERMARCH.

The sudden attack of Jackson at Kernstown caused a change in the plans at Washington. Banks and his corps were halted on the way to Manassas, and sent in pursuit of the flying Confederates. At the same time Ehields' division of Banks' corps, which had onted Jackson at Winchester, was detaches

Banks was. The swiftness of Jackson's movement was

something marvelous. It was important for bin to attack Milroy and defeat him before mont on the west and Shields' division of Me-Dewell's corps on the east. Once past he could join Banks at Harrisonburg. He ache could go to Johnston's army and to Richnotisticd it. mond.

He made forced marches and fell upon Milroy at Bull Pasture, near the village of Mc-Dowell. He had meantime been joined by six regiments under command of the Confederate general Edward Johnson. The fight at Bull Pasture occurred on a warm, bright morning, May 8. It may be considered the

second battle of the Shenandoah campaign. Gen. Edward Johnson knew the mountain country well, and he and his regiments took the lead, with Ashby's scouts in advance. vicinity of Charlestown and had not seen their families for a year. But not a moment were they allowed to delay. After making the show of battle at Harper's Ferry and May 7 the Federal pickets were driven in. At sunrise May 8 the Confederate troops marched toward the village of McDowell. They took position on Sutlington's hill. Mil-Charlestown they were hurried southward. May 30 Jackson's whole array was at Winroy sent out a force to dislodge them, and the battle of Bull Pasture, McDowell or Satlingwith might and main. ton's hill began.

There was a sharp engagement. Milroy the other on the other-were trying to get there too, and to get there before Jackson did. Their forces united, Jackson was crushed. was defeated and fell back just as Schenck came up with re-enforcements. But it was The daring Confederate was thus "between the devil and the deep sea." It was one of too late to save the day, and the Federal forces retreated toward Franklin to wait for Fremout. They left behind them a supply of the most exciting races of the civil war, military stores, which Jackson captured. Strasburg was the key to the situation. For

Jackson it was Strasburg and liberty; or, Immediately after this fight Banks relosing it, annihilation. Both Shields and Fremont had expressed their determination treated to Strasburg, fifty miles north. he fortified himself, so as to protect the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Halting not to rest, Jackson pushed on after the

Federal troops. Having driven back Milroy and Schenck, the next move on the chesa-board was for him to crush Banks, weakened had passed that point only a few hours be-fore. Fast followed Fremont. He caught Jackson's rear. There was a sharp skirmish, as he was by the withdrawal of Shields" division. Jackson therefore turned his at-June 1. Fremont's advance was beaten back. tention to Banks.

The three Federal armies in northern Virginia that had been seut against Jackson were seventy miles apart, cast, west and north, in a sort of triangle. When, therefore, Stonewall Jackson marched against Banks neither Fremont nor McDowell was near enough to aid bim.

Gen. Robert H. Milroy was born in Indiana in 1814. He was educated as a lawyer, but

served as a volunteer in the Mex'can war. When the civil war began he offered his services " as a volutateor. He commanded a brigevic of Indiana

came to Front Royal. tween him and Banks at Stradburg, lay Col. Kenly, with 1,400 Federal troops. If Jackson could annihilate this force the con nection between the armies of Banks and Me-

Accordingly, May 23, he made a flerce at-tack on Col. Kenly's little band at Front Royal and cut it to pieces. This was the third battle of the Shenandoah campaign. There was nothing now between Stonewall Jackson and Banks.

for Winchester.

Banks and Jackson to the Potomac. If Jack-son paused till the forces of Fremont or Me-

the close of the campaign even, when he 'chester in pursuit of blicks. They drove miles southwest of Harrisonburg, where the Potomno south and, up the Shenandoah was dark to swarthiness, and he were hit valley. It was necessary to use all possible haste, in order to slip through between Fre

per's Ferry and Charlestown, while his sup-

oly and ammunition trains were being sent

south in the advence. Jackson's favorite sol-diers were these of his old command, called

the Stonewall brigade. They led the attack

Many of Jackson's soldiers were from the

o "bag Jackson." May 31, after a forced march across the

Victory! Jackson was at Strasburg. Do-

to Strasburg, fifty miles.

1398

2 all

A Carl

CERN

on Charlestown.

was dark to swartiness, and he wore and black beard long. Ho was no disciplinarian, and could searcely drill a regiment. But there was a feeling of good comradeship between him and his men which held them to him to the desth. Wherever wild riding and hot fighting wore needed there was Turner Ashby and his May 29, before leaving the Potomac, his rear guard made a protended attack on Har-

NO. 16.

men. Fremont had rebuilt the bridge across the north fork of the Shenandoah at Mount Jack-son, crossed the stream and was following on as closely as might be after Jackson. Shields as closely as might be not of Jackson. Since a was on the east side of the Shenandoal south fork, and Shitells and Fremont were about fifteen nules apart, on opposite sides of the south fork, with no bridges between them. Jackson had shrewdly destroyed these.

CROSS KEYS AND PORT REPUBLIC

June 8, Jackson's rear, commanded by chester, heading southward for Strasburg Ewell, was at Cross Keys, written also X Both Fremont and Shields-one on one side, Keys.

In this famous race the Confederate army had now nearly reached the upper end of the Shenandoah, and had not yet been captured. Either side of them was an army quite equal in size to them ready to pounce upon them. About six miles southeast of Cross Keys was Port Republic, on the south fork. Here there yet remained a bridge. All depended on whether Shields on the cast side or Jackson on the west side of the south fork reached Port Republic and that bridge first. On the Sth mountains, Fremont had gained the road be-tween Winchester and Strasburg. Jackson Jackson himself, with his advance, was four miles south of Ewell and nearer Port Republic.

June 8 Fremont attacked Ewell, and the hattle of Cross Keys took place. It was fought by Jackson's rear and Fremont's adtween afternoon May 50 and daylight June vance. Ewell had 6,000 men in action, Fre-1 his men had marched from Harper's Ferry ment about 8,000. This was the sixth battle in the campaigu of the Shenandoah valley. It was tien, Ewell-Richard Stoddard Ewell The battle began at 11 in the forenoon and

-who drove back Fremont's advance at Strasburg and enabled Jackson to reach that lasted till dark. The battle of Cross Keys facelf was not a decisive one, but it resulted in a decided adcity in safety. Ewell was born in the District of Columbia vantage to the Confederates. It kept Fro-mont back, and thus prevented him from attacking Jackson's whole force in the rear in 1810. He was a West Point graduste, like most of the leading officers while Shields fell upon him on the left and of the civil war on east.

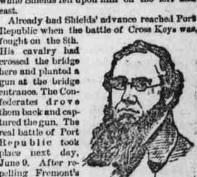
both sides. Howas Republic when the battle of Cross Koys was, a Mexican war offl-

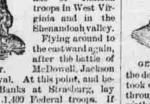
fought on the Sth. cer, had seen hard His cavalry had crossed the bridge Indian service, and during the civil war took part in here and planted a the toughest of the fighting in Virginia entrance. The Conrem the beginning federates drove GEN, EWELL, C. S. A. No the end, After them back and cap-

the death of Jackson at Chancellersville Ewell took command of his division. 'Ewell paysed tured the gun. The real battle of Port through four years of hard fighting un-Republic took scathed, up to the very last week of the war, April 6, 1955, when he was taken prisoner be-fore Richmond. He died in 1852, place next day, June 9. After re- 2 pelling Fremont's To get the next movements of the valley

advance, Ewell, under cover of the BECRETARY STARTON, campaign clearly, observe on the map the po-cubar direction of the two branches of the darkness, had swiftly and silently withdrawn his force from the battle field of Cross Keys Shenandoah. When Jackson reached Strasand joined Jackson. The dawn of the 9th found the Confederate army united and ready burg Shields had already been at Front Royal, a few miles southeast, for two days. Why he did not push on and intercept Jackfor battle opposite Port Republic.

Jackson thought quickly and acted almost on is not clear. Shields moved slowly up the east side of the south fork. Jackson cent as rapidly. He determined to hurry across hurriedly ahead of him and destroyed the bridges over the south fork at Luray and the river, barn the bridge behind him, so Fremont could not cross, then attack Shields elsewhere. Ho himself, botly pursued by and have it out with bim. This was similar Fremont, hastened up the west side of the to Jackson's tactics throughout the paign. The plan was executed as designed. Col. Tyler led Shields' advance. He bad only 3,000 men, however, to throw against Jackson's whole army. The "Stonewall brigade" met them first, flying beneath the Con-tederate the blue flag of Virginia. The brig-age was commanded by Gen. Winder, and Jackson himself was with it. They opened a lively fire, but Col. Tyler's heavy artillery was too much for even the Stonewall brigade. Winder was forced back. Col. Tyler's mon speedily occupied the ground in har nort. The federal left hald a wooded height, and from that point a deally artitlery fire poured. Jackson ordered the Louisiana under Gen. Taylor to take it. Taylor troops pointed to the guus with his sword and called to his men: "Louidanians, can you take that battery?" With a shout and a cheer they charged over the rough ground and up through the woods. It was a desperate and bloody charge, and it was successful. The Federal guns were captured and turned upon those who had lately manned them. Taylor was in turn forced back with his Confeder ates. But Winder had rallied his men again He poured a tremendous artillery fire into the Federal front and left, and under it the Union troops began to waver. The wavering became a retreat. The artillery horses had been killed and all Tyler's guns but one had to be left on the field. The battle of Port Republic was ended, and Shields and been defeated. Just as the Federal retreat began Framont appeared with his army on the opposite bank of the river. But it was too lats. The bridge had been destroyed. After the battle of Port Republic, June 9, Jackson escaped up the valley. He dis patched to Lee that day? Through God's bleming the enemy was this day Through God's meaning the chain his artillery. routed with the loas of six pieces of his artillery. T. J. Jacusos, Major General Commanding.





GEN. MILROY.

Dowell would be broken.

Jackson and Banks. Banks retreated with his small force yet farther north. He left Strasburg and started It was now a race and a chase between



grasses. Place is seeded in wheat and loats, Possession given at once, Price \$3000. [jan13

The Old Dector A Life Experience, Remarkable and guick cures. Trial Packages, Send stamp for sealed particulars. Address Dr. WARD & CO. Louisiana, Mo.

nthi



Not only shortens the time of labor and lessens the pain, but it greatly diminishes the danger to fife of both diminishes the danger to fife of both mother and child, and leaves the mother in a condition more favorable to speedy recovery, and less liable to flooding, convidigns and of er narming symptoms. Its efficace in this respect unities it to be called us Mother's Friend, and to rank as one of the life saving remedies of the

neteenth century. We cannot publish certificates conseering this remedy without wound-fing the delicery of the writers. Yet we have hundreds on Bio.

Send for our back "To Mothers" mailed free BRADFIELD RESULTOR Co., Atlanta, Wa.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

All persons having claims reminst the es-tate of John Sutton, dec'd, will present them buty authenticated on up before the 15th day of May, 1887, or this matter will beplead in tar of their recovery. HILEY SUTTON, 1 JOHN F. SUTTON, 1 Adm'rs. May 9, 1887-60

May 9, 1887-6t

Sale of Valuable Land!

Under a power vested in me by a mort-gage cased, excended by John T. Fogteman and wife Frances K. Foghunan and registered in the Registere's Office in and for Alamance county, N. C., in mosk No. S. pages 401, 402 and 425. I will sell to the highest bilder, for eash, at the court house duor, in the town of Graham, N. C., on

Monday, June 6th, 1887,

nt 12 o'clock M., the land conveyed to me by said moraga, e deed. Said land thes on the waters of Stinking Quarter in Coble's Torra-halp, adjoining the lands of H. C. Burnlardt had others, and contains

380 ACRES,

more or tess, more tally described in said thortgage deed.

ALEX MeIVER. April 28, 1857,-- 34 Mortgagee.



Jackson got the name of Stonewall at the first battle of Bull Run, called by the Confederates the battle of Manassas. The general commanded a brigade there. The Confederate general Beo had just been repulsed with at his own bapense. his men, and was falling back. He met T.

J. Jackson coming to his rescue with the first Confederate brigade. "General," said Boe, "they are beating us

onek. "Suy" said Jackson, "we will give them the bayonet.

He had his "war look" on at that moment. This advance of Jackson and a similar movement on the part of Wade Hampton elsowhere turned the Confederate defeat into vieor j at full fun. 1938 ganoped back to his men. He pointed with his sword to the general standing in the midst of 2,603 fixed baynets, and said in a voice full of excitement; "Look! there is Jackson standing like a stone wall. Let us determine to die here and



MAP OF SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Gen. Bee rallied his men, but the next mement was shot dead at their head. And from that day on Thomas Jounthan Jackson was "Stonewall." But students at the Vic ginia Military-institute, where he was professor of physics, nicknamed him the "likes Light Eider," because he was so strict a Presbyterian. There was in him more resemblance to the old Scotch covenanter than in any other soldier of this century.

Jackson was born at Clarksburg, Va., in 1834. Slow, awkward, friendless and bash-Yal, he yet struggled up through a youth of tall and poverty till he obtained the appointment as a West Point cadet. In time he was graduated there. He served in the Mexican war as a licutenant, and non-honors for his bravery and coolness. Failing health led him to accept the professorship in the Virgi military institute. At the outbreak of the civil war he marched to Richmond at the head of a corps of cadets he had already been

Uniling in anticipation of fighting. Stonewall Jackson was mostally wounded by a terrible volley fired by his own-men ough anistake at Chanceliorsville, May 2,

April 18, 1857,-634 though a state of the second of the se

the Pacific rail-road. One expedi-tion for this purpose he organized GEN. LANDER.

This exploring party was surrounded by hostile Indians and cut to pieces, only Gen. Lan-der himself escaping. He made five expeditions altogether across the continent, all of

them attended with danger and full of the element of the romantic. He was perimps the only American who ever brought back an unexpended fund from a congressional appropriation. Wherever dash and brapropriation. Wherever indement, were very, as well as correct judgment, were derequired. Lander pendod ou. In 1850 he married the gifted actress. See Davenport. In 1861 he offered his services to Gen. Scott, for the war, "in any capacity, at any time and for any duty." His offer was accepted, and from that time on till his career cloud, all too early, he was to be found where fighting was. Turner Ashby, the cavalryman, was Jack-He was wounded in the leg at Edward's Ferry, but before the wound healed he was off at Ronney, Va., commanding the forces there. Once he marched' 4,000 men fortythree miles through a deep arow, and without rest and with almost no food, charged them upon monfederate camp at Bloomery Gap, routing it completely. So impetuous was he that with a single aid he galloped ahead of

his men and demanded and received the Con-federate commander's sword. So little is known, however, of this brilliant and romantic figure that his name is soldom mentioned in the war reminiscences which are now at flood tide in the country. It is because Gen. Lander died so early in the war. after the beginning of 1863 his health failed and he was at length stricken with a typhold fever. He applied for leave of absence from military duty, but before the permit came, while he was yet waiting, word came that Jackson's mon were in the burlood. He rose from his led called his aids about him and, with the old time fire in his eye, purposed to make a midnight attack. At that moment his hour struck. He was selied with a sudden congestion of the brain and died in a few minutes.

He was a man of fine physique and extra-ordinary personal magnetism. If he had ald have been among the larger lived ne v figures of the war.

Lunder dying, Gen. James B. Shields was placed in command of his division. Gen. James II, Ehields was one of the old

time soldiers. He was born in Ireland in 1510; came to hall this country and served both in the Fiorida and Mexi-公 can wars. He was a gallant fighter, and was severely wounded at Corro Gordo and also at Chapultepor, in Mexico. He had a varied experience.

GEN. BHIELDS. having been ernor of Oregon territory and United States secure respectively from Illinois, Minnesota and Missouri. While filling the last office

named he died in 1879.

KERNSTOWN OR WINCHESTER. As frequently happened in the fights of the civil war, the Confederates designated the int-the of March 25 by one name, the Federals by

amother. In the north it is known as the batthe of Winchester, in the south as the battle of Kernstown.

Shields, to deceive Jackson, concented most of his division in an out of the way spot two miles from Winchester. A small guard was laft in that village. March 22 Turner Ashty's cavalry came galloping into Win-

from Banks and sent to McDowell. Me-Dowell was to halfway co-operate with Me-Cielian at Richmond, and wholly keep an eye on Washington. Just what he was to do cems never to have been fully decided on between Gen. McClellan on one hand and the president and Secretary Stanton 'on the other.

To get the movements that followed the battle of Winchester clearly in mind it will be necessary to note upon the map the position of both the Confederate and Union troops in northern Virginia at the beginning of Marro Hott, Hitchard S. LWHIS COTTE CI 10,000 Confederate troops had been sent to Jackson from Richmond. That general, after crossing the south fork of the Shenandoah, continued his retreat and encamped at length near Swift Run gap. It had been an exciting, - romantic retreat. Col. son's rear guard. He hovered about the Federal advance, now making a dash at them and engaging in a hot skirmish, now galloping away with a ringing of sabers when they came too near. It was work he delighted io. He rode at this time a magnificent white

horse, as famous in Confederate annals as the Union Sheridan's black horse became in this very region two years later. Askiy, left along, was the last man to cross the Shenandoah bridge. Eight Federal havalrymen were almost upon him as he rode for life over the bridge. Two galloped on in advance. Ashby turned suddenly on them. A bullet from his party already across the bridge struck one of the Union troopers down. Ashby cleft the other with his mber, and he, too, fell. Then Ashby galloped in bot haste over the bridge.

Meantime balls raised like hail around the bold rider. One of them pierced his milk white horse and gave the heautiful animal a mortal wound. He carried his rider safe across the bridge, however, a torrent of blood flowing from his side as he ran. Ashontinued two miles. Jackson, with Ewell's corps, was at Ewift

Run gap. On the Federal aids plans were made to here him in on three sides and crush

Banks had pursued Jackson as far south as He had about 6,000 men after Harrisonburg.

Shields' division was taken away. Tans Banks was in the mar of Jack-・夕平学 son. Fremonst at that time conmanded the Moun department, which included northern Virginia. Schenck and Mil-Contraction of the were sent with the 000 men south from

GEN. BANKE. Ronney, to bold Jackson on the westward. Fremont, with 10,000 men, was following Schenck and Mil-roy. Farther away from Stonewall Jackson, but still within fighting reach of him, and to the east, was McDowell at Fredericksburg

with 40,000 men. Stonewall Jackson last, with Ewell's division, nearly 20,000 men. He resolved to f all upon the Union generals one at a time, and cripple the concerns energies on a time, and cringle or conquer them. His plan was a matterly one Ravits at this time had not yet failen burk to Strasburg, but was still at Harrison-burg. Jackson left Ewell to confront him. turg. Jackson left Eweil to control tim. Then, himself taking the tried troops that had here with him in the walky so long, be prade a wide survey around by the south and west, past Elematon, then to the west and northward to attack Scheock and Milroy. Milroy was at McDowell, a village forty

Dowell could come up he would be cut to pieces. He therefore determined to push on, surround Banks if possible and destroy his army before it could be re-enforced. He pursued Banks hotly, and once more the old town of Winchester became the scene of a fight, the fourth in the campaign. Banks kept back for several hours the advancing Confederates. This was May 24 and 25. But the southern oldiers poured in in larger and larger num bers. There was nothing but to run for it. From Winchester Banks retreated to Martinsburg. He only waited here two hours, when he was up and away again. At May 25. Racibe ponoloid the Peterner amount river at Williamsport.

To get on the Maryland side of the river next thing. The broken army had retreated in confusion, leaving great quantities of stores behind them. Jackson had lit erally driven them into the Potomac. Into the river they plunged. The ferry took across the aminumition train, the cavalry swam their horses, the wagon trains crossed by the ford and the infantry were conveyed over by safely off. It was means of a pontoon bridge, which had been work brought down the valley from the upper Shenandonh,

At last the remnant of Gen. Banks' broken There we army was all across, just in time, for at that There were oppor-tunities for dash moment Jackson appeared opposite on the and daring, for wild riles and hair

"Never were more grateful hearts in the same number of men than when at midday on the 26th we stood on the opposite shore," said Gen. Banks afterward.

Gen. Banks was so deeply chagrined at his forced retreat that he is said to have chest tears over it. He declared that he had been sacrificed by his government, that had stripped him of Shields' division and then left him to meet Stonewall Jackson with Ioss than a third the number of the Confederate

On May 27 Jackson restal one day and had religious service performed in camp, or which be mays thanks to God for the victory of the southern arms. He had marched from his camp south of Larny in three days a distance of sixty miles, and had fought two battles on the way

May 24 there was a panie in Washington by's famous rids on the white horse was when it became known that Banks was re-continued two miles. when it became known that Banks was re-treating to the Potomac with Jackson after him full tilt. Jackson's Sienmodoah cam-paign probably prevented the capture of Richmond by McClallan in the summer of 1862 McDowell was at Fredericksburg with 40,60) men under orders to co-operate with and finally join McClellan before Richmond. The detent of Milroy and the classe of Banks down the Shenandools thattered at one stroke the plans in front of Ri-innoval. Lincoin telegraphed McDowelli May 21 to put 23,000 men in motion for the Shewandoah

valley at once. McDowell of yest relationtly, He wrote the president: "I have a heavy heart in the master. I feel that it throws up all back, and from Richmond north wa shall have all our large masses paralyzed."

Jackson had drives Banks down and out of the Shouandoah valley and marched his army almost into the very iasth of Washington But the now thoroughly aroused Union armies

C.L.L

were undoubtedly marching upon him, McDowell's force from the east, Fremont's from the 8 west, How should he get out and back up the St valley? He had acwhat he had planned to do.

Danied to give That was to give the Washington suthorities a ware and the set of the set of

On the 20th Jackson began to retreat from

north fork. He crossed it at Mount Jackson, a little to the north of Newmarket, and cut away the bridge behind him. He was thus between the two forks of the Shemandoah, with an enomy on each side of him, but with the bridges of both streams burned, so neither

could get at him immediately. Still he raced on and on, without sloop or rest. June 5 he reached Harrisonburg. Fremont marched as ceaselessly as him elf, and was hot after him. He daved not wait. Almost at bay he turned now to the south and astward, toward Richmond and the Confederate army Ha almod to worsh Part Ro e, a village on the east side of the south

fork. Destroying the bridge at Mount Jackson had given the bold racer a good day's start of Fremont, who had to wait to rebuild the bride When Jackson marched out of Harrison-

burg he left behind the indefatigable Col. Turner Ashby to harass the Federal advance and hold it back till the Confederate

force should get 14 which pleased the hold envalryman. ar (11) wild rides and hair breadth escapes, which appealed to all the love of ex-

に同意語の

Percy Wyndham, of the Union cavalry, made a reconnaissance toward Harrisonburg. He oll into a Confederate ambush and was taken prisoner with his men. Following this was

baid. He was aiming especially to "ing" furner Ashby.

> firing and charge beyond on the Féderala, He spurred his horse forward, waved his arm and shouted: "Virginians, follow met" A ball struck his borse smitthe animal fell dead,

He sprang to his feet and rushed too, still ordering his men to charge hayourt. At that moment a bullet pierced him and he foil deal. His men carried his body in their arms off the battle field.

Gen. Ewell had ordered up more regiments and there was fierce fighting. Several Con-federate officers were shot gived, and the colors of the First Confederate Maryland were shot down three tites. Still the Union

troops were checked, just at the moment when Ashby dropped dead. The character of Brig. Gen. Turner Ashby is to Virginians that of the ideal knight of romance. He was a native of Fauquier county, Virginia, and was a little past 30 at the time of his death. There was nothing of the goorrilla or freebooter about kim, as has sometimes been represented. He was simple in his tastes and habits, and devoutly relig-ions in character. He shummed persistently the dissipations in which young men induling, caring ment for houses and the chase. He was a famions rider and here samer, the less in Verginia it is said. He was rather small in stature, but very general, with farware ature, but very generical, w

By June 15 he was on his way to join Les at Richmond.

After Port Republic Fremont and Shields lingered in the valley a while. The four principal battles of the Shenandsah valley campaign were Winchester (otherwise Korns-town), McDowell, Cross Keys and Port Rapublic

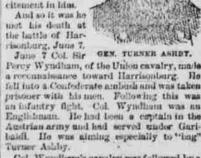
The campaign of the Shenaudoah valley of 1803 began March 11 with Jackson's more-ment from Winchester to Stanuton. It end-ed June 9 with the battle of Port Republic. It had paralyzed all the Union movements before Richmonds The breach which had ab-ready been widening between Gen. McClellan and Secretary of War Stanton was by this compaign made irreparable. When McDowell's men were ordered to the Shemmdonh,

campaign made irreparable. When McDow-ell's men were ordered to the Elsmandoah, after having's been solemaly promised to Mc-Ciolian, the latter gave over hope of ever getting from Washington the rs-enforcements he needed, though he st. It continued to ask for them. As to what this campaign directly effected, Cooke, in his life of Jackson, says: "In three months Jackson had marched 600 miles, fought four pitched battles, seven minor engagements and daily shirmishes; had defeated four armics, ceptured 4,000 prism-ers, siven pieces of artillary, 10,000 stand of arms and a very great amount of stores, he flucting on his alternary a known base of 2,000 men, with a loss on his own part compar-atively small." How it was possible for him to thus make a successful raid down the whole length of the Shemandoah valley and back again, with armiss on three sides of him, quotaining alto-gether more than three times an usay men an EF bien, is one of the anysteries of wart that has never been solved. It was all a dach, a sweep, a blow, and thon up and away again:

sweep, a blow, and then up and away agains

Brin up your hot Stepse and call is your new. The trumpet seconds "Daily to colors again." Some saddles are capty, supe coorades

state, and better for stark on t



Col. Wyndiam's cavalry was followed by a large tody of infantry. On the Confederate adda Gen. Ewell came up with infantry. This baitle of Harrisonburg, the 7th of June, was the fifth considerable light of the campaign. The Federal regiments were partly behind a fence. The Confederates advanced against them through a tangied underwood. Ashby led the charge, with the Fifty-eighth Virginia. It made little impression, but received a tre-mendous fire from the Federal regiments. The impatient unture of Ashby was on fire, He ordered the Fifty-eighth Virginia to stop