

THE WINCHESTER GAZETTE

Vol. 9 No. 10

WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA

1859-1868

REBEL VICTORY

Rebel forces beat Union Army at Chancellorsville, Virginia on May 3, 1863.

Union forces totaling 120,000 began an advance across the Rappahannock River and arrived in Chancellorsville on May 1. There they prepared for a major offensive. During this time Lee came from Fredricksburg with a force of approximately 45,000 men. Lee had General Jackson circle around the right flank and attack on the evening of May 2. Joe Hooker, the Union leader, was so surprised by the attack he failed to counter attack. General Lee took advantage of the situation & on May 3, began a full scale attack.

Hooker retreated across the Rappahannock River. On May 4 & 5 Lee forced a Union retreat from Salem Church. By May 6 all Union forces were out of Virginia. Although the Confederates won the battle, they lost Gen. Jackson, one of Lee's best generals.

INSPIRATION FROM ABOVE

While in Boston, on Nov. 14, 1861, Julia Ward Howe wrote another outstanding poem. The poem is entitled, "The Battle of Hymn of the Republic".

Julia, has studied poetry for many years, and feels that this is her best poem yet.

When asked why she wrote it, Julia casually answered, "I could not find anything else to do, so why not?"

The poem has gotten such great response, that she is thinking of sending the poem to the Atlantic Monthly for publishing.

GENERAL SCOTT RETIRED

Northern commander in chief, General Winfield Scott, asked to be retired on Oct. 31, 1861, due to old age and sickness. George B. McClellan will be his successor.

JS

PRESIDENT LINCOLN SHOT BY AN ASSASINS BULLET!

President Lincoln, while attending a play at Ford's Theatre last night was fatally wounded by an assassin. The assassin after firing the fatal shot, leaped from the balcony onto the stage where he broke his leg while escaping.

Meanwhile, President Lincoln was quickly carried from the theater and rushed across the street to a boarding house, where he died this morning at 7:21 A.M.

The assassin identified as John Wilkes Booth, escaped to the countryside and is now being hunted by army personnel.

The war dept. has issued a reward for the capture of Booth and his accomplices. At this time, it is not known the names of Booth's accomplices.

The murder of President Lincoln has come as a severe trivial shock to our nation. Vice President Johnson will be sworn in as Pres. within the next 72 hours. ME
PICKETT'S CHARGE UNSECCESFUL
Gettysburg-July 3, 1863

Today, Gen. George E. Pickett and his troops were defeated at Gettysburg. As they approached the Union forces near Cemetery Ridge, they were bombarded by heavy artillery. Confederate soldiers were falling dead by the hundreds.

Unfortunately, Pickett's plan of attack was a failure. Two of his brigadiers were killed and he was wounded. The once 15,000 man force is now down to only a few survivors, who have retreated back to Seminary Ridge, where they are waiting for further instructions.

JS

THE INVISIBLE EMPIRE

Ku Klux Klan, also known as "The Invisible Empire", had its beginning following the Civil War. Confederate officers soon changed its purpose from that of a social club to a secret society bent on opposing carpet-baggers, or Northern profiteers who went South after the Civil War and scoundwags or Southerners who tried to influence new Negro voters to support politicians and legislation beneficial to carpet baggers.

The Klan soon grew to an estimated 500,000 in two years. As they grew in numbers their means of vengeance became widely known. First the Klan victims were threatened that if their ways didn't change or they didn't leave town there would be trouble. As a warning crosses were burned in the yards of victims. If this had no affect, the Klan took action. Houses and their occupants would be burned to the ground. Victims would be killed or tortured. "Night Riders" of the "Invisible Empire" did the murdering and mutilating so the Negroes would be frightened away. When on nightly raids, Klan members wore long white robes with a mask-like hood so they could not be identified.

The Freedman's Bureau, set up to put down the Klan, did no good. The Klan was formally disbanded in 1869. The Klan actually disappeared only after white supremacy was restored.

JH

WEATHER

Clear & Sunny
Low 45
High 60
Winds N.W., 2 to 10 MPH

FORECAST

Clear and sunny, a little cooler and windy.

WEAPONS OF WAR

Revolution! That is the war in the area of weapons in this Civil War our country is engaged in. Weapons can now be mass produced and shipped directly to the fighting men on the front lines via railroad. There are now one hundred and twenty different models of rifles, muskets, and pistols in use. The repeating and breechloading rifles are gradually replacing the old muzzle loaders which take an expert sixteen seconds to load and fire.

The revolution is not just occurring in the improvement of guns but of military tactics as well. The employment of the military telegraph, the extensive use of railroads and military observation balloons in warfare, and the systematic destruction of enemy resources and demoralization of the civilian population.

Among other weapons and tactics being used are a number of military firsts. Some examples are the first battle between ironclad ships, (Monitor and Merrimac) the first appearance of the railway gun, and the first naval ship sunk by submarine. Mortars, especially mounted on ships, landmines, and grenades are also widely used.

Some of the various rifles used include the favorite of many soldiers, the Sharps single-shot breechloading rifle of which eight-thousand have been issued. It is preferred for its extremely accurate firing at long range. Repeaters are also becoming more popular. Models such as the Spence can fire seven shots without reloading and the twelve shot Henry are becoming more available.

D.G.

ATLANTA BURNS!

Men are still searching in the rubble for the bodies of those who were burned to death. As Atlanta was left in flames on Nov. 15.

The union General William T. Sherman and his army of 60,000 men left Atlanta in ruins. As he is heading East on his march to the sea.

Atlanta was a major Confederate city and it will take a while to rebuild it again for Confederate uses.

B.P.

THE HORRORS OF ANDERSONVILLE PRISON

The Andersonville prison, until the soldiers built huts for themselves, was but a stockaded enclosure of sixteen and a half acres in S.W. Georgia. Mosquito infested tents; myriads of maggots; pollution and filth due to lack of sanitation. Men desperately attempting to tunnel their way to freedom, prison mates turning on their fellow inmates whom they suspected of treachery or theft. There were unbaked rations, and inadequate hospital facilities. Union prisoners at Andersonville are in no worse case than many of the soldiers of Lee's army.

It was in Feb., 1864, that the prisoners began to arrive to Andersonville. In May, the number had reached fifteen thousand. By the month of August, nearly three thousand have been reported to have died (about one hundred a day). Some of these figures are unreal, but one may note that prisoners graves in Andersonville number to 12, 912.

The sickening story of Andersonville however, is not to be set down in the manner of lurid prison literature, as a chapter of Confederate cruelty. It is the tragedy of an impossible situation forced upon by the barbarity of war.

T.W.

SOUTH SURRENDERS

The Confederate forces have surrendered. Word came this afternoon that a treaty has been signed. General Ulysses S. Grant, commander of the northern forces, and General Robert E. Lee, commander of the Confederate Army reached a decision at Appomattox Court House in Virginia.

Since Lee's army was growing weak, Lee had made the decision to escape to the west. Grant had sent out a proposal to Lee suggesting he and his army surrender. Despite Lee's efforts, northern forces caught up with the Confederates. General Lee was then escorted to Appomattox, where he and Grant met to discuss terms of surrender.

Earlier today the generals agreed to the terms of surrender. These terms will be explained and released in the near future.

SV

THE
ENEMY
IS
NEAR
JOIN
THE
MILITIA

WANTED
DEAD OR ALIVE
HARRIET
TUBBMAN
REWARD!

\$40,000

Harriet Tubman, a free
black slave from Maryland.
She weighs approximately 130
lbs., and is 62 inches tall.
She is wanted for helping
slaves escape to Canada.



Craig Griebel

BATTLE OF ANTIETAM

After the victory at Bull Run II, the Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee turned north, crossing the Potomac River during Sept. 4-6 to invade Maryland. He then divided his army of 65,000 men by sending Gen. Thomas (Stonewall) Jackson westward to attack Harper's Ferry. The capture of this Potomac crossing would open up the protected Confederate supply line down the Shenandoah Valley. The remainder of the Southern army moved from Frederick to Hagerstown, Md. In Washington, D.C., Gen. John Pope's battered army of Va. was absorbed into the major Federal striking force, the Army of the Potomac. Gen. George McClellan restored to command began moving slowly northwest toward Frederick. Here he learned that Lee's army, to his front, was badly scattered. Still, Gen. McClellan moved with extreme caution. At daylight, on Sept. 17, he sent Gen. Ambrose Burnside, commander of his right wing, with two corps, to turner's Gap in South Mountain. The Federals arrived at noon to find the pass held by Gen. Daniel Hays. The ensuing Battle of South Mountain lasted to the night. Finally the Confederates were beaten back, and flanked on the right by Gen.

THE LIFE OF A SOUTHERN SLAVE

Slavery is too important for the South's economy to abolish it. The slave is shipped from Africa to America, which alone is quite an ordeal.

There are two main types of slaves: field workers and slaves that were lucky enough to work in the house.

The slave's diet consists mainly of corn and salted pork, the living quarters of the slaves are usually located near the master's house. It was usually a small hut or log cabin. Clothing is furnished only twice a year. The workday begins about daybreak and doesn't end until five or six o'clock. A slave's life isn't an easy one. DW

JACKSON family of Winchester, Virginia, died when their farm house burned to the ground on April 22, 1868. There were eleven members in the Jackson family. The cause of the blaze has not yet been determined.

Joseph Hooker's I Corps, and on the left, by Gen. Jesse Reno's II Corps. Although the action was a Federal victory, the Confederate defense had given Lee an extra day to reassemble his army. Among the 1813 casualties was the mortally wounded Reno. Hill and Longstreet lost 2,685 men.

TH

ABOLITIONIST GUERRILLAS SEIZE U.S. ARMORY

A group of twenty-one abolitionist guerrillas, led by John Brown, assembled on a farm near Harper's Ferry, Virginia, on the night of Oct. 6, 1859. They then raided and seized the U. S. Armory at Harper's Ferry.

A local militia and a company of marines cornered Brown and his men in the enginehouse of the armory. After Brown refused to surrender, Colonel R.E. Lee, who was in command of the operation, gave the order and troops stormed the engine house capturing the small army.

Brown and his followers will be tried for treason. If guilty Brown is expected to be hanged.

PB

WHICH SIDE HAS THE EDGE?

The confederate states of America are a confederacy of eleven states with a population of some nine million people, of whom 3½ million are slaves. The Union consists of twenty-three states with a population of twenty-two million people. Although the Union has an overwhelming superiority in wealth, industries, shipping, and railroad transportation. The Confederacy has the advantage of the "interior lines of war". In addition many of the outstanding United States army officers are southerners who resigned to join the confederacy.

MS

LOOK TO YOUR HEALTH! TAYLOR'S MAGIC PAIN KILLER AND HEALTH RESTORER

❗ A FANTASTIC REMEDY! ❗

GREAT FOR:

COUGH, COLDS,
CHILLS,
HEADACHES,
and
BODYACHES

GET YOURS NOW!
AT YOUR LOCAL DRUGSTORE

THE UNION HAS WON CHATTANOOGA

Yesterday, Nov. 25, Thomas' Army set out, up the Missouri Ridge after defeating Bragg and his men at Chattanooga. It was a hard three day battle.

Bragg had suffered a loss of 17,000 men in the Battle of Chetanooga. This is one factor that helped Thomas' Army in their defeat.

Now that Thomas' Army has won this battle, all signs point to the Union winning the war.

ADVERTISEMENT

Metallic Coffins for Transportation of bodies to any part of the country. This Superior Article! Warrented air-tight, can be placed in the parlor without fear of any odor escaping. Jos. H. Jaggeries For sale.

FOR SALE

1½ year old white face heifer 950 lbs., good health. J. Wilson

FOR SALE

Two long white robes and 2 matching hoods all in good condition. Make an offer. Call at 1012 Rosewood Road, just outside of the city.

Ask for Mrs. Sam

LOST

3 yr. old dappled Polomino. 4 white socks, white blaze, 15 hands high, named Goldie

WANTED

Clerk to help in Dalton Book Store. No experience necessary.

RUN AWAY SLAVE

Male, age 28, 160 lbs. 5'9", scar on left cheek, named Nathaniel Johnson.

OBITUARIES

Wagner Ellen, 84, died of natural causes in her sleep on April 22, 1868. She was born in Philadelphia, Penn., on March 7, 1784. Funeral arrangements are set for 1 o'clock at St. Lukes Church tomorrow.

Porter, Jack, Winchester, Virginia, died of a gun shot wound on April 23, 1868. A shot Jack has not yet been determined. Jack was a business man and sympathetic toward the Negro. He is survived by his wife and seven children. Arrangements for his funeral have not yet been made.

SLAVE AUCTION

Saturday April 15, 12 noon at Main Square

FIRST TO DIE IN WAR

Colonel Elmer Ephraim Ellsworth, a protégé of Abraham Lincoln, was 24 years old when he was shot by a rebel sympathizer on May 24, 1861, after cutting down a Confederate flag from the roof of a hotel in Alexandria Va.

Col. Ellsworth formed two nationally acclaimed fighting units and was thought by many including President Lincoln as a man who would go far.

In 1858 Col. Ellsworth learned the history of the Zouaves and was so impressed that he revived the National Guard Cadets of Chicago and called them the United States Zouave Cadets. After touring the east, giving performances Ellsworth disbanded. Ellsworth then joined Lincoln's law firm and went to Springfield. After war broke out, Ellsworth traveled to New York, to form a new Zouave Regiment. Within four days he enlisted 1,100 New York firemen and with some training were mustered into service on May 7, 1860. Only two weeks later Col. Ellsworth was sent to Alexandria Va. As his troops entered the town, Ellsworth spotted a confederate flag on the roof of a three-story hotel. Ellsworth summoned some of his men and cut down the flag as they were coming down the stairs. James W. Jackson, owner of the hotel, stepped out in front of the group and pushed a shotgun in Col. Ellsworth's stomach and shot him.

C.W.B.

RAVAGES OF WAR

Wars have their tolls on life. This is true in our case. Our men are dying more from disease than by the enemy itself. Our men have slim chances of coming out alive, or being constantly reminded of what the war has done to them. They are constantly haunted by starvation and disease. If typhoid fever, measles, or pneumonia doesn't kill them, the bone fractures, wounded joints, or amputations probably will.

Our medical personnel are trying desperately to help our soldiers, but due to the lack of facilities, medical supplies, and personnel, it's nearly impossible. It's impossible to overcome the ravages of this war.

S.A.H.

FIRST BATTLE OF BULL RUN

This was the first big battle between the North and the South.

The Union, under the command of General McDowell, and the Confederates, under the command of General McClellan were not prepared for this fight.

On July 21, 1861, the battle of Bull Run broke out. General McDowell made the first move. He spread his troops across Bull Run at Sudley Church. One of the Confederates saw the Yankees coming. They were able to hold off the Yankees while Generals Johnston and Beauregard could form new lines. McDowell sent two lines forward and the battle was on. The Union began to weaken and drop back.

The Yankees were easily over taken the Rebels until Gen. T.J. Jackson lined his troops up in a brigade. They gave the Union sharp and direct shots. General Lee said, "There is Jackson standing like a stone wall!" Jackson was then called "Stonewall Jackson." Immediately after, Bee was shot in the head by a ball.

The Union began to collapse. Gen. McDowell ordered a retreat to the base of Centerville, four miles from Washington.

The trouble really began after the retreat. Over 100 Washingtonians came to see the battle that day. There was a great panic as the Yankees came out of the trees and were advancing down the road to Washington. The Confederates could have easily taken over Washington, but they were in the same condition the Union was.

As a result, the Confederates won the battle. The South lost 387 men, and the North lost 412.

C.S.

ANGEL OF THE BATTLEFIELD

Many soldiers owe their life to Clara Barton.

Soon after the outbreak of the Civil War, she began nursing soldiers who were wounded on the battlefield. She soon became known as "Angel of the Battlefield".

In 1864, she was appointed superintendent of the nurses for the Army of St. James. She is forming a bureau to search for missing men who will be buried in the Andersonville National Cemetery.

M.Z.

BATTLE OF SHILOH

The Battle of Shiloh was fought near the Shiloh Church in Tennessee. On April 6-7

1862, General Grant's troops of 42,000 men fought against General Johnston's troops of equal size.

Halleck, Commander of all Western Union forces, ordered General Grant and Buell to move down the Tennessee River. General Grant arrived with his troops in Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, two days before General Buell and his men did. General Johnston's troops and himself were stationed 30 miles from Grant's troops in Corinth. General Johnston decided that he would attack General Grant's troops before General Buell arrived with his 20,000 men. On April seventh, General Grant, with the help of General Buell's reinforcements of 20,000 forced the Southerners to retreat to Corinth.

The Union had 1,754 men killed, 8,508 wounded, and 2,885 desertions.

C.W.

OUR VICTORIOUS HERO

Ulysses S. Grant was appointed by the Governor of Galena, Illinois to command a volunteer regiment. He quickly put the regiments under strict command. He helped organize the first company of Union Volunteers in Galena, and accompanied the men to Springfield.

President Lincoln appointed Grant as Brigadier General of Volunteers. His head quarters were set up at Cairo, Illinois a few days after he assumed his new command.

On Nov. 7, he attacked the Confederates at Belmont, Missouri in an assault that was not planned or executed.

On Oct. 25, 1862, Grant was made commander of the Department of Tennessee. He soon became the Commander of the U.S. Armies, and triumphed in his glory.

P.J.

REMINDER THAT THE CHURCH BANQUET HAS BEEN CANCELLED THIS WEEK.

200,000 MEN...

BUT BLACK?

At first the Negroes were refused when they asked if they could join the regiments. But after President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation Act, Negroes were greatly needed.

The first regiment to be organized was that of Gen. David Hunter. On April 12th, 1862, he was in command of Negro troops. They were composed of former slaves from South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. But according to a certain account, this was a bad beginning. They were "driven like cattle, kept for several month," and then turned off without a shilling.

Though some of the Negroes were not highly trained soldiers, there were a few that turned out to be heroic fighters. Like, Capt. P.B.S. Pinchback, Captain O.S.E. Wall, and Major Martin Delaney all black commanders. K.D.

LINCOLN DELIVERS

GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania was the sight of President Lincoln's greatest speech. On November 19, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln presented the Gettysburg Address at the dedication of the National Cemetery, of the Civil War. The main idea was the U. S. should fight for victory, not for the sake of black slaves. Lincoln implied that, nations conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal would not perish from the earth."

There was one speaker before him, Edward Everett. He was considered the nation's primary speaker. Lincoln took the stand. His speech was given mainly to Cabinet members, governors of the northern states, civil and military officers and reporters.

Lincoln made five handwritten copies of his speech. The first copy was written in Washington D.C. not going on the train to Gettysburg as rumored. The second copy is the one he used. He made minor changes. The most important being "under God", after the word "Nation", in the last sentence. Lincoln made the fifth copy in 1864. This is the only one he signed.

L. G.

ANDERSONVILLE PRISON CAMP

Andersonville Prison camp, Andersonville, Georgia, is a Confederate stockade for Union prisoners. This camp was started in Feb., 1864. Henry Wirz was the prison superintendent. Andersonville prison camp was designed to hold ten thousand men at one time. The total number of men over the war years was 49,485.

The camp is overcrowded, unsanitary, has impure water, and shortages of food. Their houses were nothing but foxholes or tents made out of blanksands or branches. The camp has one hospital. There is a shortage of medicines. The death rate is going up to 150 people a day. Already 13,700 men died this year.

A medical investigator recommended the removal of most of the prisoners. Four thousand men have been transferred to different camps. This is said to be the worst camp. Henry Wirz will surely be indicted for the cruelty permitted in this camp.

H.B.



At the Battle of the Wilderness, Grant led the massive Army of the Potomac across the Rapidan River and started toward Richmond. (1864)

J.N.

BOOTH'S OTHER PISTOL

On April 15, 1865, a day after the assassination of President Lincoln, another derringer was found that was supposedly used by the fanatic actor, John Wilkes Booth. It was found in the wings of Ford's Theater by James J. Gifford while he was working there.

Gifford found the gun around 11:30, on the 15th, and looked it over. On the butt plate the name, J. Wilkes Booth is engraved. The gun used to kill President Lincoln was found earlier, so whose gun is this?

Both of the guns found were single shot, so it may have been used if he missed with the first gun.

A question arises though. Why did he engrave his name on the pistol if he was going on a murder mission? If he dropped the gun the marshalls would find him easily.

The gun was not turned in right away by Mr. Gifford because he was afraid of being accused of the murder. But he knew what he had to do and he turned it in. P.E.C.

"LINCOLN ASSASSINATED"

President Abraham Lincoln was slain April 14, 1865 while attending a performance of "Our American Cousin" at Ford's Theater in Washington.

A few minutes after ten, a shot rang through the theater. John Wilkes Booth entered the rear of the president's booth, shot him in the head, then left from the box to the stage. Catching his spur on the flag draped in front of the box, he fell from the box breaking his leg. Limping across the stage he said his line, then proceeded off the stage.

Lincoln was then carried to a neighboring house where he was surrounded by his family and high government officials. He died at 7:22 A.M., on April 15.

Booth was trapped April 26, in a barn near Bowling Green. He was shot by Sergeant Boston Corbett, and was fatally wounded.

Four of the eight people who were implicated with him were hanged. The other four were imprisoned. Those hanged on July 7, were, Mrs. Mary Surratt, Lewis Payne, George A. Surratt, Lewis Payne, George A. Surratt, and David R. Harold.

S.S.

BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG

Amrose E. Burnside, the General for the Union troops, fought against General Lee and his men on Mary's Heights in Fredericksburg, Virginia, on Dec. 13, 1862.

General Burnside decided to attack General Lee at Fredericksburg, Virginia, on the Rappahannock River. The Confederates defended the town from the hills called Mary's Heights. On December 13, 1862, Burnside's troops stormed the hills from many different directions. The results were disastrous for the Union soldiers.

The casualties were far greater for the Union soldiers than the Confederate troops. 12,500 Union soldiers were dead or wounded with many desertions. 5,300 Confederate soldiers were dead or wounded.

C.W.

LIFE OF A NORTHERN SOLDIER

Life of an average Northern soldier was tough and started with a routine awakening by bugle at around 6:30. Men then fixed the tent up, made beds and washed up for breakfast. Breakfast was always interesting, food always fair to bad, and at times horsemeat was eaten. From breakfast a soldier would go back to his tent which was shared by about 12 people. Here he cleaned his gun and went out into the field for drills and dress marches in front of his commanding officer. As many as 5 hours might have been spent in the field. Dinner was at 6:00, and of the usual quality. After this, time was spent playing cards or writing home.

While at battle these routines were completely forgotten, and meals were served only once, or possibly twice. After the battles, the common Northern soldier spent his time digging graves.

J.F.J.

WANT ADS

FOR SALE: Flow. Good condition \$15 contact Harvey Salley at Halley's super-market.

WANTED: apply at Jerome's Lumberyard. Looking for a good boy to do hard labor.

WANTED: Used spinning wheel. Will pay \$4.00. Mrs. Harriot F. Farnsworth.

WANTED: Saloon girl to work at Sam's Saloon.

OBITUARY

Mr. John C. Callahan, age 53, died last night. Mrs. John C. Callahan was the only surviving member of the family. She will be moving to St. Charles, Colorado next month. Cause of death; he was plowing the field when his oxen trampled him.

"MONITOR" BATTLES "VIRGINIA"

On March 10 at 8:10 am, the U.S.S. Monitor engaged the Confederate ship, Virginia.

The Virginia had come to Hampton roads to finish off the U.S.S. Minnesota, which had run aground in the previous day's battle. When the Minnesota came into view, there was a strange object laying in the water near it, thought to be a floating magazine or provision ship. The battle lasted from 8:10 am to 12:15 pm. The battle ended when the Monitor ran into the shallows out of control.

G.D.

BEST SELLER THIS WEEK

The number one bestseller, Uncle Tom's Cabin, was a smash on the newstands. Written by Harriet Beecher Stowe, it sold over 10,000 copies. Rush now to your nearest bookstore and pick up a copy!

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

On July 1st, scouting patrols from both Northern and Southern forces met by accident. For two days the Northern and Southern armies fought.

On the third day of the battle, 15,000 of Lee's finest troops, lead by Gen. Pickett, charged Cemetery Ridge. They took control for a short time but Northern fire forced their retreat. They made their way back to the main southern army. From here they made a skilful retreat back.

With victory in his hand, Gen. Meade chose not to pursue them. The Southern forces suffered many more casualties than the North. The North didn't always win.

CORRECT JELLY BEAN GUESS

Little Jimmy Barker guessed the closest number of jelly beans in the jar at Mr. Tucker's Grocery Store. His guess was 5,280 which was only 17 away from the 5,297 that were in the jar.

NEW FIRE PLUG

A new fire plug will be placed on 2nd Street next Tuesday, for use in fighting fires in the downtown area.

THE CIVIL WAR BUGLE

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1864

VOL. #4, ED. #2

WE CLAIM BEST SOLDIERS

Life on the front is hard and conditions are awful, yet more men continue to enlist (last count was over sixty-six thousand).

We in the Confederacy have an advantage over the North. We are much more systematic, and we have some of the most capable men on the army roster. We owe this to some great men like Jefferson Davis, and Robert E. Lee, for their great leadership abilities.

Our men also have an advantage in this Civil War, a need to win, and with these great soldiers we may claim surely **WE SHALL WIN THE WAR**. T.L.

DARK DAYS AT GETTYSBURG

The battle of Gettysburg was the most famous battle of the Civil War. It was fought on July 1-3, 1863.

In June, 1863, General Robert E. Lee, headed into the north hoping to damage the Union's strength. By the end of the month Lee had 75,000 soldiers, and went through Maryland into Pennsylvania. On June 30, 1863, the Union and Confederate armies met at Gettysburg, and fought for two days.

On July 3, 1863, Lee's army charged up Cemetery Ridge in Gettysburg. Through the fire of Union soldiers they took command of the ridge. Then the Union came back, and under the command of General George G. Meade defeated Lee's army. Meade was then honored by President Lincoln for preserving the battle for the Union. D.D.

MONITOR VS. MERRIMACK

March 9, 1862, the Monitor and the Merrimack went to war.

The Monitor had a sure aim and wasted no shots. The Monitor headed straight for the Merrimack and then stopped, took a sure aim, and commenced firing. The Merrimack wanted to pull within half a mile before shooting but they never could. The Monitor was shooting from a mile and a half away. The Merrimack's first shots bounced off the Monitor harmlessly. The Monitor couldn't fire when the Merrimack was in front of her because of the pilot house. The water rushed the machinery. The Merrimack got stuck in the mud. All their casemate was gone. The Merrimack got unstuck and drove straight for the Monitor. There was a leak in the bow of the Merrimack. After a long battle, the Monitor in the bow of the Merrimack. After a long battle the Monitor made a big circle to get up enough speed to ram and sink the Merrimack. The Merrimack thought the Monitor was retreating so they turned and went to Sewell's Point. Both ironclads thought they had won a crucial battle. S.T.

WEATHER REPORT--

Today's high was 42 degrees with a low of 12.

Tomorrow will be partly cloudy with a high of 50 degrees. Sunrise will be at 6:45 and sunset will be at 7:20.

UNFIT TO LIVE IN?

The new prison in Sumter County is to be inhabited sometime this February.

Local protests have been made because the prison is not fully constructed. Pressures from Richmond have forced the inhabitation of Andersonville despite the fact that it still isn't finished. Cooking facilities, barracks, and sanitation are lacking but Captain Henry Wirz, Commander in charge of Andersonville Prison says the prisoners can build them.

None the less, the president of a local women's society was quoted as saying "that prison is unfit to live in." L.M.

SURRENDER!

The end has finally come to this dreadful war! Today, April 9, 1865, the Confederacy and the Union are finally at peace.

At three o'clock this morning General Lee decided to find out if he had a chance to break through the enemy barrier. After finding that the breakthrough was impossible Lee made a decision. He decided that "there is nothing left to do but to go see General Grant and I would rather die a thousand deaths."

But Lee did surrender. A flag of truce was sent out. Lee and Grant then met at Appomattox Courthouse to arrange the terms of surrender. After Lee had fully arranged the surrender he requested food for his troops of 25,000 men. A.M.

NORTH'S PLAN TO WIN WAR

The North could win the war because they had more food, guns, ammunition, and other supplies to keep them going but the South didn't have much of the supplies they needed.

Also the Confederacy side had eleven states while the Union had twenty-three states, so the Union had more men fighting against the South.

So in my opinion I think the North would have won the war because their big supplies of food, guns, ammunition, and the South did not have all these conveniences. R.E.



The Shade of the Tree

On May 2, 1863, Gen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson fought his greatest battle at Chancellorsville, Virginia.

Jackson took his Second Corps around General Joseph Hooker's Union forces and struck from behind driving the enemy back in wild disorder. At nightfall, Jackson went ahead of the lines to scout. In the darkness some of his own men mistook him for the enemy and shot; fatally wounding him. As Jackson lay wounded, Dr. Hunter amputated his left arm. The days passed on and Jackson was recovering fairly well from the gun wound. But on Sunday May 10, "Stonewall" woke in the morning feeling nauseated, and there were violent pains in his left side. Dr. McGuire was in to examine him, and found out that pneumonia had set in. Then suddenly, he began gasping for air and he started to panic. After a couple of minutes, he quieted. He lay very still. Then at the last moment, in a very soft voice, he said, "Let us cross over river, and rest under the shade of the trees."

A young Southern poet named John Esten Cooke, who was also a cavalryman, who rode with Stonewall, spoke best for Jackson's soldiers after Chancellorsville. In the Song of the Rebel he wrote:

"In all the days of future years

The stubborn, iron captain
Of our old Virginia Line:
Through all memories fade,
That they all fought with

Stonewall Jackson
In the Stonewall Brigade!"

R.S.

NEW HOLIDAY

Thanksgiving Day was proclaimed by Pres. Lincoln as a national holiday to be observed on the last Thursday in November.



BEARDS ARE

THE NEW FASHION

COME GET YOUR NEW

FASHION AT

JOE'S BARBERSHOP

717 DOUGLAS ST.

QUOTE OF THE DAY

In giving freedom to the slave, we assure freedom to the free - the Lincoln

The North Gets Chattanooga

At first the Union side did not own the Chattanooga Missionary Ridge area. The Con-

federate side commanded by Gen. Braggs held it.

Braggs had lost 17,000 men after the take over. On November 25, some Northern troops commanded by Gen. Thomas swept through the Chattanooga Missionary Ridge area and took over the Southern held area of Tennessee.

This last battle of Chattanooga ended the Battle of Chattanooga. Railroads, roads and a lot of land was lost. B.C.

Union Takes A Defeat 1862

7,000 men fall before

Marye's Heights, Dec. 13. The Confederates had 70,000 men ready to fight under the leadership of Robert E. Lee. General Longstreet's I Corps stood on Marye's Height. Gen. Thomas Jackson's II Corps held a right flank down stream to the south. Gen. Ambrose Burnside lead the fearless Union, with General Joe Hooker and Charles Sumner. Gen. William Franklin flanked to the southeast in case of a sideward attack and also to send reinforcements to the front at Fredricksburg. Franklin's flank attack drove through Jackson's first two lines until he was stopped by a vigorous counterattack. Then they found a stand off for awhile and the fighting stopped. Upstream General Edwin Sumner advanced across an open field, against Longstreet's artillery and heavy gun fire. Finally he withdrew, but not after great losses. Burnside then told Hooker's Division to make the same kind of attack. Hooker sent out some small divisions but they were easily killed off. The day's fighting cost the Union 12,700 killed or wounded. And it only cost the Confederates 5,300 casualties. After three days of fighting the Union was forced to withdraw back across the Rappahannock River.

But the most horrible thing is that Lee plans to advance to Chancellorsville. He says if he can win there nothing can stop him.

M.K.

New Back Track Opens

Our war has not diminished interest in the trotting races. A new track is now in New York City, 144 St. between seventh and eighth Avenues.

Booth and Conspirators

Plan Lincoln Death

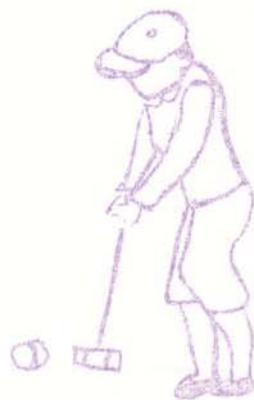
The day of the murder was set for April 14, 1865. A conspiracy was formed by John Wilkes Booth to aid him in his plan. The members were Lewis Paine, David Harold, George Atzerodt, and Booth himself.

On the night of April 14, Booth planned to slip into the President's box at Ford's Theater, shoot President A. Lincoln, leap from the balcony, and make his escape to Bowling Green.

The plan went well, except when Booth leapt from the balcony and broke his leg. He still escaped.

Lincoln, in the meantime, was taken to the Peterson House across from the theater, where he died the next morning.

C.L.S.



Now opening

THE FIRST AMERICAN

PRESIDENT LINCOLN SHOT

ON THE NIGHT OF APRIL 14, 1865

President Lincoln attended the play "Our American Cousin" at Ford's Theatre in Washington. As he watched, at 10:00 P.M. which was meant for him, and it eventually killed him at 7:22 the next morning. The shot came from the well-known actor, John Wilkes Booth, who did it because he was a Confederate.

Mr. Lincoln, slumped over, was supported in his chair by his wife. No pulse at his wrist was detected, and he was barely breathing. Dr. Leale free Lincoln's left ear from a clot, and then began mouth to mouth resuscitation. His breathing became a little more regular and his pulse stirring. However, it was too late and the dying man was carried to a bed, where he spent his last hours.

N.D.

LEE, ROBERT EDWARD

Robert E. Lee was the famous Confederate general who commanded in the American Civil War. Lee was born at Stratford, in Westmoreland County, Virginia, on Jan. 19, 1807. He was never known to smoke, drink alcoholic beverages or use profane language. In 1825 he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point where his classmates admired him for his intelligence and leadership. He graduated with high honors and in 1829 was commissioned as an assistant engineer. He did excellent work on the scouting trips. Before the war ended he was promoted to A Brevet Colonel. Unlike many southerners Lee was against slavery and hated the thought of a divided nation. He had great difficulty in deciding whether to stand by his native state or remain with the Union, even though Lincoln had offered him the field command of the United States Army. Lee fought for his native state. June 1, Lee faced what looked like an impossible task, because Gen. George B. McClellan's forces were closing in on the three confederate forces. There is much more to the Civil War but I have only mentioned just a little. Even though Robert E. Lee lost the battle he still won the admiration and respect of the northerners as well as the southerners. B.B.

HOCKER STOPPED; JACKSON DIES

General Joseph Hooker, outnumbering Lee's men 120,000 to 60,000, retreated at Chancellorsville, claiming the life of Stonewall Jackson, Lee's ablest general who was shot accidentally by one of his own men. His left arm had to be amputated. Gen. Jackson died May second from pneumonia and the effects of the amputation. S.G.

NEGRO SLAVES

Slavery is a bondage to a household or master. The negro slaves were taken mostly from Africa. These negro people have traveled over 3,000 miles up the west coast. They were chained two by two, left leg to right leg for 6 to 10 weeks.

The white people told these negroes at 6 o'clock in the morning to work and that they could have an hours rest at 9 for breakfast. Many finished their assigned labor by 2 o'clock. When Christmas comes they get a weeks vacation.

Slavery was something that occurred in the earlier days down South. My opinion is that is totally unfair and discrimination against negroes.

Yale awards first Doctor of Philosophy degree granted in United States.



BIRTHS:

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Burns gave birth to a baby girl today. Doc. Smith said it was in good health.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Poon gave birth to a baby girl today. Doc. Torn said it was in good health.

OBITUARY

Susanna Mae Parkinson died last night; the cause is yet unknown. She was the young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Parkinson of 318 Pines Road. Susanna would have been fourteen on Friday. Funeral services will be at 11:00 on Saturday, at the Corner Church.

Private Archabald Slaughter died from a bullet wound on the Front two days ago. Slaughter was born and raised in our fair city. He left for war when he was seventeen. He was eighteen when he died. Mourners may comfort the family at 391 Maine Street.

Patrick Evans died from a heart attack, yesterday at age forty three. He has no immediate family. Services will not be held.

FRANK'S GARBAGE CANS



WANTED: Part time stone engraver at least 20 years old. Reasonable pay, and may keep all bones you find. Contact City Mortuary.



WANTED: Young boy, about 14 to clean up the stables. Contact Fred Roberts.

WANTED: Dishwasher for the Executive Hotel, 43rd and Broadway.

WANTED: Maid to cook for large family of eighteen. Apply at 348 W. Bell Avenue.

WANTED: Part time Bellboy at least 15 years old. Reasonable pay, and may keep all tips. Contact John Doe Sr. at the Doe Brothers Hotel.

Telegraph lines link east and west coasts.

During our war, we have experienced our first federal income tax.

ROGERS GROUPS OF STATUARY.

Incuse stamp for Illustrated Catalogue and Price-List to

JOHN ROGERS,
212 Fifth Ave.

