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Editor and Proprietor.

SECOND BULL RUN.

Story of Gen. Pope's Campaign

Hot Fighting from Cedar Mountain to Chantilly.

The Campaign Begins at Cedar Mountain, the 9th of August, 1862-It Ends with Pope's Retreat to Washington, September 1-Fighting Every Step of

that Maj. Gen. John Pope was appointed ommand the Army of Virginia. The ered forces of Banks, Fremont and ell that had been demoralized by the nents of Stonewall Jackson in the doah valley were to to be united into army, the Army of Virginia, and put er one head. That head was Gen. Pope. There were three corps under the comiders named. Frement resigned when Pope was appointed, and his corps—the First -was given to Gen. Franz Sigel. Banks commanded the Second corps, McDowell the Third. The three contained altogether not quite 56,000 men. But one marked feature of this Army of Virginia was the great number of stragglers connected with it. After the second battle of Bull Run Pope himself complained of it and said half the great diminution of his forces there was caused by "straggling and skulking from the army. Gen. Gordon in his book, the "Army of Virginia," remarks of one corps that its members seldom reported in full except at meal time. The cause of this want of discipline is



pearance. He was born in Illinois in 1823, and was gradnated at West Point before he was 20 years old. He was assigned at once to the choice engineer corps and was sent to Florida to survey the boundary line there He served with honor in the Mexican war. After its

close he was engaged in making government surveys till the outbreak of the civil war. As a topographical engineer he did considerable experimenting in the line of boring arte-

He was to reorganize and consolidate it. In July he became a brigadier general in the

tamber, 1882, Gen. Pope requested to lieved of the command of the Army of Virto do so, and received back his old command

in the northwest. He is now retired from the Gen. Irwin McDowell commanded Pope's Third corps in Virginia. He was born in Columbus, O., in 1818. He received

a thorough military education, partly at a training school in ward at West Point, where he graduated in 1838. He served in the Mexican war. He was the commanding general at the first hattle and Union defeat at Bull Run, July, 1801. He was

not blamed for the defeat, however. He was also at the sec-

ond battle of Bull Run in 1862. He remained in the regular army till 1882, when he resigned, having first been promoted to be major general. He

pointed over them and over all the armies This was done, and July 23 Gen. Henry W. Halleck became commander in chief of all

proclamation to the soldiers:

"I have come from the west," he told them, "where we have always seen the backs of our enemies, from an army whose business has been to seek the adversary and beat him

erfilla attacks on soldiers, and all acts of that all the rule inhabitants within the lines of his army should take the oath of allegiance to the United States government. Those who refused were to be sent out of the lines. Whoever took the oath and right took the oa lines. Whoever took the oath and violated ment had issued orders similar to these in Tennessee, nearly a year before.

gether, making a line some forty miles long.
Sigel's and Banks' corps were posted at Spering to this part of the history of the war that there was ill feeling among several of the generals with the armies of the east. This had its influence on the campaign of Virginia. McClellan had the gift of attach-

ence over many of the officers under him was unbounde ing to a weakening of his authority. It was charged that some on this account gave only a half hearted support to the efforts of other generals, particularly those of Pope in Virginia. They regarded his appointment as a snub to McClellan, in a measure, and resented it in various ways, as was claimed. Early in August, 1862, Gen. McClellan determined, from his camp at Harrison's landing, on the James, to make an attack on Richmond. Hooker and Sedgwick took possession of Malvern Hill on the 4th, and made a reconnoissance toward Richmond, Officers and men were in fighting trim and enthusim the peninsula with his whole army. Clellan remonstrated earnestly.

now attack Richmond with good hope sess. He begged to be permitted to do ghting Joe Hooker," indeed, tried to McClellan to flatly disobey Hal-

"You might as well die for a amb," argued Hooker, llan's remonstrance against the telegraphed only: "The order escinded, and you will be ex-

we his army out of the

th a heavy heart, McClel-

But just before he reached his new headquarters he was stricken with a typhoid fever, and after a very brief sickness died. His illness was brought

The base of operations of the Union army of the east was now the Rappahannock river. After Cedar Run, Pope gradually withdrew his army to the Rappahannock's north bank, leaving it between himself and the Confederates. Meantime Lee massed his whole army around Jackson, between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan, 85,000 strong. He was led to this by a curious incident, which shows on what small things great events turn. The Confederate Col. Mosby had been a prisoner of war, but had been exchanged early in August. On the way to Richmond he passed Fortress Monroe. He saw there Burnside's 'troops embarking for some place. Where? By means known to himself; he found out it was the Rappahannock. The moment he set foot on the shore

Rapidan. The Federal cat was now out of the bag. Burnside's corps had been sent for from North Carolinia to swell the Army of Virginia, and not to re-enforce McClellan on the James. At the same time reports reached Richmond that McClellan's army was leav-

icksburg, on the way to join Pope, when (Aug. 20) Lee's 85,000 men, himself commanding in person, faced Pope's army of something over 40,000 on the Rappahannock. Pope was on the north side. Lee on the south, attempting to cross. Pope's watchfulness prevented, however. Pope, knowing Lee's greater numbers, could not attack. He called loudly for re-enforcements, which were promised him certainly by Aug. 23.

movements when, on the night of Aug. 22, a tremendous rainstorm came, which stopped efforts to cross the river by either army. But daring Confederate cavalryman, Stuart, the Rappahannock before the storm. He swept around to the Federal rear and charged directly upon Pope's headquarters. Therewere confusion and wild fleeing. * Pope himself escaped, leaving bat and coat behind him. His dispatch book was captured, however. That was all Lee wanted to give him most accurate information, and the result shows he made good use of it. A negro guided Stuart's cavalry to Pope's tent.

The raid was begun Aug. 25. Jackson hurried quickly up the south bank of the Rappahannock, crossed it above Pope's army, and hastened north to Thoroughfare Gap, through which the railroad from Strasburg to Alexandria passed. His soldiers were called the "Foot cavalry," on account of the speed they had attained in marching. On their right went the indomitable J. E. B. Stuart, with all his cavalry. Swiftly, silently they marched, like the spirit of destruction. "Don't shout, boys; the Yankees will hear

us," said Jackson. Lee formed the bold plan of crossing the Rappahannock, getting in Pope's rear, and cutting him off from Washington. For this difficult and dangerous task he selected one who had been proved to be the brave

Gen. Rufus King was a grandson of the Rufus King of revolutionary times. He was York, and was gradated at West Point in 1833, being attached to the engineer corps. He was in urn a superintendng railway engineer, an editor and ministerto Rome. During the war he was brigadier general of volunteers, attached to McDowell's corps. He commanded a dicampaign of the Ar-

my of Virginia, subsequently taking part in the battles of Fred-Rome. He died in 1876.

in his faded uniform and old yellow cap they sent up roaring cheers, and be could not stop

At daylight they were on the march again. Thoroughfare Gap was undefended by Union troops, as they had hoped, and now they were ready for Pope on the right or Washington city on the left. Jackson's men had performed another one of their extraordinary marches. They had traveled fifty miles in two days with only green corn and apples to eat. Many of them limped along barefoot. Yet there was not a straggler, and they were

By the evening of Aug. 26 the advance of Jackson's men were at Manassas Junction on the railroad which supplied Pope. A great number of supplies was there, which the Confederates destroyed after getting one "square meal" out them.

Hooker was at Bristoe Station, seven miles from Manassas, and Fitz John Porter was at Warrenton Junction, nine miles away, with 4,500 men. They were the advance of Pope's army. That general had become aware of Jackson's movement, and had decided to march his whole army to Manassas and Gainesville.

By Aug. 27 Gen. Pope had got re-enforcements to the number of not quite 23;000 men from the Army of the Potomac. They were of the flower of that army, including Fitz John Porter's corps, with his troops of the regular army, under the division commanders Morell and Sykes. Gen. Reynolds was also there with his division of the Pennsy vania Reserves. Gen. Meade was one of the

ward to find out the reason. He was told a courier had brought orders from Gen. Lee, directing the army to halt.

"Where is that courier?" demanded Long-"There, galloping down the road," said a origadier.

Longstreet. "I am Gen, Longstreet," said that individual, "Where are your orders?" The man turned deathly white and did not answer. He was a Union spy. "Give this man ten ininutes and hang him,"

thundered Longstreet. "Let the column push forward immediately." The columns moved on. But when they did so they left behind them a man in Confederate gray hanging to a roadside tree,

teers, was a colonel in the regular army. He was a West Point graduate, born in Delaware in 1822. He was a gallant Mexican war officer, disat Cerro Gordo. He served with distinction in the Army of the Potomac during the war, taking active part in the battles of Pope's campaign. Gen. Sykes

The Lexington Dispatch.

Pope's idea was to crush Jackson by getting on his rear, between him and Thoroughfare Gap, with one portion of the Federal army, McDowell's corps, while the other, under Hooker, should attack him on the east, coming from Centreville. At that time Pope supposed Jackson to be retreating back through Thoroughfare Gap. But Jackson was not retreating. Longtreet was close 'at hand, ready to join him.

Furthermore, Pope's own army had not ceme to time as expected. Fitz John Porter had been ordered to join Hooker at Bristoe Station on the Manassas Gap railroad. He arrived six hours late. Meanwhile the same day, Aug. 27, at Manassas Junction, seven miles away, there was a hot skirmish. Some New Jersey troops under Gen. Taylor had been ordered to rescue the stores there. They were driven off with half their officers killed or wounded. Gen. Taylor himself was killed. At Bristoe Station, the same day too, Hooker made an attack on Ewell, who fell back toward Jackson's. main army, unpur-

Where was Jackson's army, meantime? Jackson was master of the art of strategy. He started Ewell and Hill off northeast with a noise and flourish, as if they were marching in a bee line to Washington. At the same time he put his main army swiftly and quietly on the march back from Manassas northward, in the direction in which he knew Longstreet was advancing. Ewell and Hill went as far northeast as Centreville, within twenty miles of Washington. Then they suddenly turned west and rejoined Jackson's army near the old battle field of Bull Run. This was Aug. 28.

In the second battle of Bull Run Gen. Robert C. Schenck had his arm shattered by a ball. He was born in Ohio in 1809. Unlike most of the generals

in the civil war, he West Point. He became a lawyer, entered politics, served four terms in con gress, was minister to.Brazil, entered the army at the outbreak of the war and became a brigadier general of volunteers He was at the first battle of Bull - Run. passed through the campaign of the Shenandoah and took part in Pope's cam-

GEN. SCHENCE. paign in Virginia, In 1862 he resigned from the army and re-entered politics, serving in congress eight years, when he was appointed minister to England. He held this place till 1876, and found relaxation from official duties in the writing of a book on the science and art of the game of noker. It is much quoted. Gen Schenck still surv ves, in an age which is

Frosty but kindly."

Pope was deceived as to the whereabouts of Jackson's army. He was besides almost in despair because re-enforcements which had been surely promised him did not arrive. He had depended for supplies on Washington, and in any event on those at Manassas Junction, which Jackson had destroyed. Both main army had reached Manassas one day earlier, on the 27th, he might have saved his stores and destroyed Jackson. As he himself expressed it, however, he had now

to fight or starve. The first of the series of fights which took place near the old Bull Run battle field occurred Aug. 28. Pope believing Jackson at Centreville, being deceived by his ruse, ordered McDowell to go after him. · McDowell had been near Gainesville. The march toward Centreville led him past Jackson's right, and Jackson attacked him vigorously. This fight of the 28th is known as the battle

of Gainesville. The village lies near Thoroughfare Gap, southwest of Centreville. There was a severe and bloody contest, without decided advantage on either side. Gen. Jackson, in his report, calls it "a fierce and sanguinary conflict." Gens. Ewell and Taliaferro. Confederate commanders, were severely wounded. The troops engaged on the Union side were the brigades of Gens. Gibbon and Doubleday.

There were three days' battles on and near the old Bull Run battleground. They occurred Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Aug. 28, 29, 30. The first is properly called the battle of Gainesville, the second that of Groveton, the third and last, Manassas. The last one is usually termed the "second battle of Bull Run."

At the first of the three fights, that of Gainesville, the brigades of Gibbon and Doubleday suffered severely. They might have been re-enforced, as other brigades were near them, but this was not done. The fighting continued until into the night.

At Washington, meantime, all was panic and ignorance. Halleck did not know where Pope was, and nobody knew where the next Confederate blow would fall, whether or Pope's army, Washington or the Shenandoah Valley. Jackson himself was puzzled to know what the Federal troops were about. When he fought the battle of Gainesville, he seems to have believed Pope's army was in full retreat for Washington, and that he had a brush with the passing edge of it. All, was a muddle on both sides. Brevet Maj. Gen. Abner Doubleday, whose troops

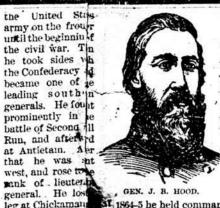


days, was a brave officer. He was born in New York 1819. and was graduated at West Point. He served in the Mexican war as a captain of artillery. He was in Fort Sumter with Gen. Robert Anderson when the war Union against the South Carolina, April

those of the next two

literary pursuits. He contributed the volume "Chancellorsville and Gettysburg" to the "Cam-

through the course at West Point and served in



general. He los leg at Chickaman 1864-5 he held command for a time of the w. Confederate army, but was relieved fromhity consequence of defeats received at the hads of Co. Thomas. He then retired to private fe and to poverty. He died in 1879, leaving a larg family of dependent children, who were generous provided for by the citizens of the south and eewhere. At 9 o'clock tat very morning, Gen. Bu-

ford, scouring abut with his cavalry, saw moving "clouds f dust" from the direction of Gainesville an Thoroughfare Gap. Longstreet, with 30 05 men, was already there, thirty-six hours fore he was expected. As for Longstreeet, heard before he reached Gainesville the nie of the battle that had already begun Itween Sigel's corps and Jackson, and the he says, "the march was quickened to extent of our capacity." emgscreet's line of battle By 11:30 o'clo dered into position urmpike immediately on on the Way

arm of it, Longtreet on the left. The disposition was a ery advantageous one. Lee commanded in person. Pope had orded McDowell and Fitz John Porter to move forward toward Gainesville on the morning of the 29th. They were at Bethlehen chirch, two miles away. Dowell, being the senior officer, took on himself the execution of the joint order. He gave

At this joint begins the controversy which led to the listoric and interminable Fitz John Porter case McDowell understood his order to mean that Porter should take a certain road, wher a large body of Confederates were seen advancing. The words were: "You put your force in here." Porter testified that heunderstood the order to be that

The battle of Groveton waxed hotter and notter. Pole was still ignorant of the a of Longstreet in the afternoon. But at 4:30 he sent an order to Fitz John Porter to come up and go into action. Porter received it two hours afterward. He did not obey it. He considered that he could not move his artilery, and that besides, there were too many Confederates about there to risk it. His sen-tence for discussionee and the subsequent proceedings in reference to it are familiar to At 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 29th

occurred some of the most barbarous fighting known to modern times. Gen. Grover, o Hooker's division, charged on the Confeder ate left, commanded by A. P. Hill. It was a desperate charge, with bayonet and clubbed musket, against the Confederate ranks, three ines deep. After ferocious fighting Grove At other points all over the field the con-

The battle only ceased at 9 o'clock at night. The armies slept upon the field. Pope be-lieved he had defeated the Contenerates. It was a mistake, as the next day proved.



before. As to the end, it resulted in the de feat of Pope. His soldiers were driven back across the east side of Bull Run and retreated to Centreville. There were however in stances of heroism that day which have

Heintzelman's corps was on the extreme Federal right in this battle. Next to him came Reno, with two divisions of Burnside's corps, and next Sigel's corps. The left wing was almost at right angles to the right and i the rear. It consisted of McDowell's and Porter's corps and Reynolds' Pennsylvania re-

batteries, and then charged upon them. corps went into that bloody fight with not quite 7,000 men. When it came out and drew back across Bull Run there were not 5,000 left. The center of both armies suffered most. In the fighting of Aug. 28, 29 and 30 the

Ox Hill or Chantilly were of the corps of troops were chiefly those of Stonewall Jackson, among them the veteran troops of Ewell, Early and A. P. Hill. Longstreet's advance came up about the time the battle was ended September he wrote to Gen. Halleck: "There



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT AT BULL RUN. Before the 30th Pope had sent to McClellan,

Gen. Pope says, in his report: "It was not until after I received this letter that I began to feel discouraged and nearly hopeless of any successful issue to the operations with which

In the night of Sept. 1, immediately after the battle of Chantilly, the Union army re-treated to Alexandria and the defenses about Washington. Lee pursued a few miles and then turned to new fields. At his own request, Gen. Pope went back west. Gen. McClellan became again commander of the Army of the Potomac, which ate Army of

A Generous and Extensive Loan.

An earnest Christian lady makes the following offer to our readers: I will loan, free of postage and all charges to such of your readers as will promise a careful reading and to pay return postage after reading it, a book which in interesting style shows the Bible to be a self-interpreter, and its teachings grandly harmonious, viewed in the light of sanctified reason and common sense.

"I want to put this book into the hands of all the skeptically inclined, as an aid and guard against the growing scientific skepticism. It is not dry, musty reading, but truly

new book, a treasure, a mine of wealth, to many as well as to myself. And I feel that I cannot better use my means than in circulating this work by the thousand."

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Allegheny, Pa.

future, some of them are to come from the boys to whom I am writing; and I ask you again if you want to be one of them? No? Of course you don't.

Well, I have a plan for you that is inst as sure to save you from such a fate as the sun is to rise to-morrow morning. It never failed; It never will fail; and I think it worth knowing. Never touch liquor in any form. That is the plan, and it is not only worth knowing, but is worth putting

I know you don't drink now, and it seeems to you as if you never would. But your temptation wil come, and it probably will come in this way: You will find yourself, some time, with a number of companions, and they will have a bottle of wine on the table. They will drink and offer it to you. They will regard it as a manly practice, and very likely they will look upon you as a milksop if you don't indulge with them. Then what will you do; Eh, what will you do? Will you say, "No, no! none of that stuff for me! know a trick worth half a dozen of that!" or will you take the glass with your own common sense protesting and your conscience making the whole draught bitter and a feeling that you have damaged yourself, and then go on with a hot head and a skulking soul that at once begins to make apologies for itself and will Boys do not become drankards.

The dairy cattle of the United States occupy 100,000,000 acres of pounds of cheese. The yield 000 000.000-about five times banking interest of the country.

A Tough Story.

An Indianapolis, Ind., special says: 'A novel sight was witnessed here Tuesday as the result of the high temperature of the past three weeks. Some time ago a firm received a consignment of eggs packed in boxes after the usual manner. The eggs were placed in storage, and Tuesday morning the consignee had occasion to open the case. When the lid was removed the low call of chicks sounded in his ears. One entire layer of eggs, was found to be hatched out, and in few minutes after the eggs were brought to the light fifteen well developed orphans picked their way mies of her sex, and editors her through the shells. Another layer began to hatch out about noon, and it now looks as though the entire consignment will hatch."

A Kickee Creek Baptizing.

The following is a reminiscence of recent visit to the "state of Colum-

A short time ago the colored people near Appling.

Among the numerous candidates was Joe D'Antignac, a notorious capegrace whose sole accomplishment was an excellent performance on the darkey's favorite instrument of music, the banjo.

version of so much importance required a more impressive ceremonial than ordinary cases, so he deliverd himself as follows:

"My braderin, dis is Joe Dantnac, de banger-picker. Ef he had his rathers bout it, he rather far to pick de banger dan ter eat de finest meal of vitils yer could put befo him, ah, But he'l pick de banger no mo. Thang Gawd dis nigger done foun' out dat fur a man ter enter de kingdom of heben, he must be bawned

De debil quiled (coiled) his tail an And Joes wooly pate went beneath the water.—Augusta Gazette.

Without a Nation.

From the New York Tribune

In "de Souf," especially in the

country regions where anti-war rotions still to alarge extent prevail there is much jealousy and ill-feeling between the full-blooded negroes and the half-breed negroes-between the "black niggers" and the "yaller niggers"-as the white corner grocery loungers of those parts call them. Curiously enough, the black negroes profess to consider themselves greatly superior to the mulattoes, notwithstanding the latter's admixture of white blood. They declare that when the gathering together of the nations of the earth, spoken of in the Bible, takes place, there will be no place for the mulattoes and negroes of mixed blood, because being neither white nor black these "ain't got no nashun," and consequently can't be

gathered in. This notion has some hold even "up North," as was shown by a scene beheld the other day by a reporter in Bleecker street. There occurred "fracas" between a mulatto woman and a negro woman whose skin was of Egyptian darkness. As is the case with most such quarrels, the origin of the dispute was of a trifling nature. But the combat was none the less fierce for that while it lasted. They fought with nature's weapons, and the woman of pure African blood was worsted. But she still had a Parthian arrow left.

"I'se done whup yer," said the mulatto, triumphantly. "Well of yer has whap me, I'se gwain

to ax yer somefin, an' ef yer answers dat yer kin whop me agin." "G'lang, yer can't ax me nuffin dat I can't answer."

"Jes you wait, yaller niggah, don't be so brash. Don't ver know dat de Bible say dat de nashuns of de earf's gwine to be gathered togeder in de last day?"

"In course I does." "Well, den, jes tell me wer you's gwine to be when Gabriel blows his trumphet? Yer ain't black, an yer aint white, an' yer ain't got no nashun

nohow, has yer?"

The mulatto woman was at a loss for an answer, and the black woman took advantage of the opportunity to beat a triumphant retreat, occasionally yelling back at her antagonist, "Gwon, yer ole yaller niggah, ver ain't got no nashun, nohow, yer ain't.

When men die from the habitual use of liquors, why is it that their friends are ashamed to attribute their death to the proper cause? One may fall off a trunk, while drunk, and break his neck, but drink is the last element taken into the account. Men will vote for, fight for, but ashamed to die with whisky.

How a Woman Reads the Paper.

citing and stimulating. She cares they reflect ridicule upon the men, ticular attention to anything inclosed in quotation marks and considers it rather better authority than anything first handed.

The columns in which the editor ought to. She reads stories, and chance she could make the only

Fashion Notes.

White velvet trims black straw

The Grecian knot is the latest mo de of coifiure. Point d'esprit net makes à charming

White enamel cuff studs are stylish with tailor-made costumes.

Two or three striped vests accompany the costume of wool fabric.

goods are steadily growing in favor. Printed etamines are made up styl-

Gimp and other fancy-woven dress

Jabots of Chantilly edge makes stylish trimmings for black costumes of

The rich pansy colors are stylish

and are used both in the fabrics and Black and white was never more fashionable in the costume than it is

ip very stylishly with bright-colored Sleeves are more fanciful than last

most popular style.

bine with color. A straw cord and tassel in colors makes a stylish trimming for a little

Straw ribbons are among the most stylish trimmings for hats for young

Plaid petticoats of black and white are worn with all sorts of black cos-

tumes' and are stylish, Ribbon is the chief trimming for ummer straw hats, satin and velvet

Fancy half belts of beads or ribbon are set in at the side seams and cover the lower part of the bodices, and have long ends loosely fastened in

Brown and black straw bonnets are trimmed with rich wide Scotch plaid ribbon in the form of rosettes and strings, two sets of the latter being

men and women, by reason of their strong constitutions, beautiful forms, rich complexions and characteristic energy, are envied by all nations. It is the general use of Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic which brings about these

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in Virginia.

ITS OUARTER CENTENARY.

the Way-The Three Days' Battles at

Pope was a western man of large stature and soldierly ap-

sian wells to obtain a water supply on the arid western plains. In 1861 he was made a brigadier general of volunteers, and the district of Northern Missouri was placed in his charge. Afterward be commanded the Army of the Mississippi. In March, 1862, he was promoted to be major general of volunteers. From these experiences he was called east in June and placed at the head of the Army of Virginia.

ular army. ginia and go back west. He was permitted

Pope assumed his new duties with enthusism. From the first he and McClellan differed as to the conduct of the war before Richmond. Pope especially opposed the retreat to the James, and thought that instead the Army of the Potomac should seek to retreat by the north bank of the Chickahominy and Hanover Court House. The differences became serious. At last both generals requested that a commander in chief be ap-

the forces of the United States. Pope, on taking command of the Virginia army, announced that his headquarters would be in the saddle. He further issued a

when found, whose policy has been attack and not defense. Gen. Pope issued orders from Washington to his army, but did not join it in person till The orders he issued have been criticised severely. One ressired troops to subsist on the country as far as was practicable. Another declared that non-combatants in the neighborhood of the army should be held reible for damage to military property,

who was a grang up with Ricketts' division just at dark, met the restating columns. it was to be shot. 'The Confederate govern-The battle line was Jackson, who was Pope began military operations by bringing the detachments of his army nearer toryville, which will be seen upon the map. Ricketts' division of McDowell's corps was placed twenty miles east of this, at Waterloo bridge over the north fork of the Rappahan-nock, while Gen. Rufus King's division of McDowell's corps was left at Fredericksburg. It is an unfortunate circumstance belong-

ing men to him enthusiastically. His influ-They repelled jealously any measure lookastic. But suddeply, the night of Aug. 4, there came an order from Halleck for Mclellan to leave the James, and withdraw of the James were in his hands, and he

peninsula to Acquia creek and nearer Pope.

If McClellan and Halleck had only known Richmond could then have been taken almost without a blow, for by the 13th of August that city had been nearly stripped of troops.

The next campaign in Virginia was to be fought in a region south and somewhat east

of where the last one had closed in the Shen-. andoah valley.

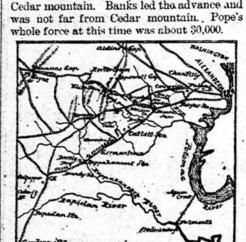
The reader will observe on the map the town of Gordonsville, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad. The Confederates were They early learned that Pope's forces were

well informed as to Federal movements. concentrating near Gordonsville. This was a railroad center, and kept Richmond in communication with the region both to the west-ward and southward, enabling it to draw

Pope resolved to take possession of Gordonsville. An order to seize it and destroy the railroads had been given as early as July 14, but was not carried out. To preserve Gordonsville Lee had hurried division after division of his army away from

Richmond to that place. First Jackson and Ewell went, then A. P. Hill, to protect Gordonsville. Jackson and Ewell went as early as July 13. Aug. 13, just at the time Mc-Clellan was withdrawing reluctantly from the Lames, the rest of the Confederate divi-sions, Longstreet's and Hood's, and nearly all of Magrader's and Huger's, started to join the main body at Gordonsville. There was thus a prospect for a large fight. The scene was now to be changed from the Chickahominy and the Shenandoah to the Rappahannock and Bull Run. Brig. Gens. Buford and Bayard had com-

CEDAR MOUNTAIN. By Aug. 9 Pope's army was largely concentrated between Culpepper Court House and Cedar mountain. Banks led the advance and



MAP OF POPE'S VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN. Aug. 9, 1862, the battle of Cedar Mountain, the first in Pope's Virginia campaign, was fought. Sigel had been ordered to march to Culpepper Aug. 8, but mistook his orders and did not reach there till the afternoon of the 9th. That afternoon the battle opened with an attack from Ewell's division on Banks. Banks held possession of a hill near Cedar mountain. Ewell planted a battery on Cedar mountain to rake the Union forces. Part of Ewell's and Jackson's divisions took position on a ridge opposite the nill-occupied by the Faderal troops. The battle began with a sharp artillery fire at 4 o'clock. A corn field and a wheat field lay between the two armies. Jackson's old troops, called sometimes "Jackson's own," sometimes the "Stonewall brigade." were commanded at Cedar-mountain by Gen. Winder. He was killed early in the ction, and his command devolved on Gen.

near Cedar run, a stream crossing the Culpepper road. The attack was ordered by Stonewall Jackson, who, in his report, says hat, finding only a part of Pope's army s the blessing of Providence, to defeat it before cements came up. Inchis fight Jackson had his own old division and those of Hill and Ewell, nearly 25,000 men in all, the best and most experienced soldiers of the army of the Confederacy. Banks had less than 9,000 men, consisting of Williams' and Augur's di-

Cedar mountain is called by the Confeder-

ates Slaughter mountain. Banks' men were

posted on the hill mentioned and on the plain

Taliaferro.

visions, with Gordon's brigade, not quite 1,500, posted as a reserve on the extreme Gen. Jubal A. Early, C. S. A., took a prominen part in the battle of Cedar Mountain, having command of a brigade which did hot fighting. He held the Confederate right. columns across the wheat field and attacked at that point. Early, seeing that he was to be driven back, called

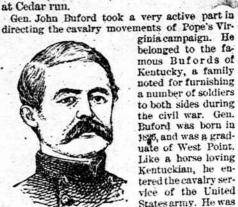
A brigade from Hill's Jubal Early was born in Virginia in 1818, and was gradu ated at West Point in 1837. He served both in the Mexican and Florida wars, but resigned from the army and studied law. He held various ofices in Virginia, joined the Confederate army in the beginning of the war and commanded brigade at Bull Run. At Gettysburg he was a brigadier general and commanded a division. He was engaged in the Shenandoah Valley campaign of 1864. He it was who made the daring raid into Pennsylvania and set fire to Chambersburg. After that, however, his star went down. He was involved in a series of unfortunate de-

feats, first at the hands of Sheridan, then of Cuser, and was dismissed from the Confederate ser vice. He went to Europe, but after the war be came again a lawyer in Richmond. At Cedar mountain Banks was not aware that he had so large a force opposed to him. If he had known it, he could have sent to Pope for re-enforcements in time. As it was, after a deadly fight of four hours he was forced to retreat, the Confederate army being twice as large as his own. So sure was he that it was only Jackson's advance which engaged him that he parted his whole division into two columns and charged upon the massed Confederates. The charge was so heavy that at first they fell back in disorder. At that moment Stonewall Jackson himself galloped up to rally the broken lines. His old soldiers saw him and shouting, "Stonewall Jackson! Stonewall Jackson! reformed and renewed the fight. Re-enforce-

igorously that he more, but was me In the lettle of Cedar Moun. S. W. Crawford made upon the Co left a heroic charge, which has been he fa-The battle of Cedar Mountain was a bloody one. The Union side lost in killed, wounder and prisoners over 2,000 men, the Confeder-

nit, attacked once

ates less than 1,400. It is noted for the large number of officers killed and wounded on After this battle neither army moved for two days. On the 11th the dead were buried. Then Jackson with his army retreated south across the Rapidan toward Orange Court House, and Aug. 14 held a divine service, in which he gave thanks to God for the victory



nate of West Point Like a horse loving Kentuckian, he en tered the cavalry service of the United States army. He was ful of the cavalry of leers during the war, as brave and willing as he

was modest. He served in Pope's campaign and with the Army of the Potomac continuously, distinguishing himself in many severe fights. He was at Antietam. Gettysburg and elsewhere, and was once severely wounded. At this time he was a brigadier general.

Toward the last of the year 1863 this brave sol dier and accomplished gentleman was sent to take charge of the cavalry in the Army of the Cumberland. He parted from his old command in the Army of the Potomac and started west.

on by exposure and toil in the Army of the Poto-mac. The very last day of his life, Dec. 16, 1803, almost in the moment death was upon him, the mails brought his commission as major general. He held it in his dying hands, and a smile of joy and gratification lit his face. Then, "gently lay ing it aside, he soon ceased to breathe." THE RAPPAHANNOCK. After Cedar Run, what next?

told him. By relays of galloping couriers, Lee dispatched the word to Jackson on the

below Richmond, he hurried to Gen. Lee and

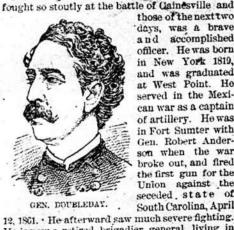
ing the peninsula. McClellan's army had not reached Freder-Both Lee and Pope were meditating hostile

on that night another of the odd, small incidents which determine great events happened. Pope's headquarters were at Catlet's Station, ter miles behind the center of his line. The selected that night for a raid. He had crossed

GEN. RUFUS KING ericksburg, Groveton, Manassas, Yorktown and Fairfax. After the war he was again minister to At midnight, after a march of twenty miles, Jackson and his men bivouacked at Salem, near Thoroughfare Gap, on the railroad. Jackson had forbidden his soldiers to shout, but whenever they caught sight of him

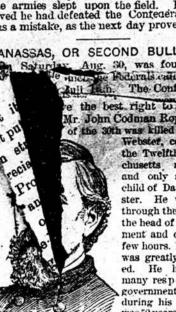
brigade commanders. Longstreet was following Jackson, meaning to flank Pope on the right while Jackson attacked the rear. He was marching rapidly, pressing toward Thoroughfare Gap. His position as well as that of Jackson was extremely ticklish. If Pope could fall on them separately, before Lee's whole army could come up, then each would be cut to pieces. The greatest watchfulness night and. day was observed. On the morning of the 29th Longstreet observed that his brigades were being suddenly halted on different roads. With no apparent reason they stopped and remained stock still, although he was hurrying them forward at the top of their speed. In a towering rage he rode for-

"Overtake him; bring him to me," cried Congstreet. He was halted and brought back. "I must be off to the rear," said the courier, ndeavoring to go free; "I have orders for



In the battle of Groveton, Aug. 29, both forces took up the fight which had been left

nations which grew out of the battle of Groveton, Aug. 29, it is hard to get at the truth about that fight. It seems clear, however, that Thoroughfare Gap was the key to victory for Pope. It might be called a second Thermopyles. . Two brigades of Federal troops could have held it against ten times their number. It was the mountain pass toward which Longstreet was marching with his whole heavy division, and through which he must pass to join Jackson at Groveton. If the pass had been well guarded he could not have gone through it. Then Pope's army might have defeated Jackson before he was re-enforced. It was what Pope planned to do. He expected Longstreet's coming. In an order issued the morning of the 29th, he mentioned that by "to-morrow night or next day" Longstreet would be upon them. Gen. John Bell Hood, of the Confederate army, was a Kentuckian, born in 1831. He passed



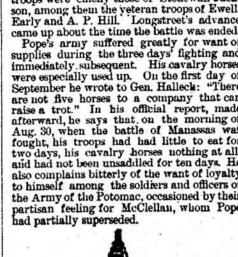
many responsible government offices was 50 years old when COL PRETCHER WEBSTER. he was killed. By the morning of Aug. 30 the last of Lee's forces had come up. He now had 60,000 men ready for action. Pope had 40,000. At 8:30 on the night of the 29th Pope sent another order to Fitz John Porter to be present at daybreak with his corps. He obeyed this time, except two of his brigades, that misconstrued orders and marched to Centreville and remained there all day. The rest took brave part in the fighting. It was a terrible battle. There were a roar of artillery, a crash of nusketry and exploding shells, the neighing of horses, the shouts of soldiers, and then the groans of wounded and dying, till the waters of Bull Run ran with blood

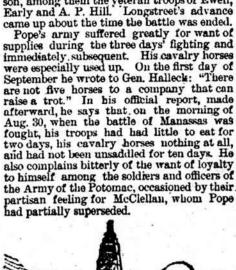
never been excelled

This was the order of fight on that disas trous day for the Union troops: Butterfield's brigade made a gallant advance, supported by Sykes' regulars. At the same time Reno and Heintzelma, attacked on the right. They were joines afterward by Reynolds. Here the Confederate left held by Jackson was. Longstreet, who went to his aid, drove back the Federals with a fierce fire from two As Butterfield advanced on the Union left the woods suddenly seemed alive with men in gray. Col. Warren, with two regiments, to hold the place Reynolds vacated when he went to the right. He was overtroops fought gallantly, but, outnumbered two te-one, what could they do? Porter's

Union troops lost 11,000 men, the pfederates about 8,400. CHANTILLY, OR OX HILL. The battle of Chantilly was fought on Monday, Sept. 1, on a ridge called Ox Hill, near the village of Chantilly. The Confederates therefore, call this fight the battle of Ox Hill, or Germantown. The ridge lies a little northeast of Centreville, whither the Federal troops had fled after the defeat at Manassas, Aug. 30. Jackson pursued the retreating army toward Centreville. . He crossed Bull Run at Sudley's ford the morning of the 31st. Pope had been re-enforced by Sumner's and Franklin's excellent corps of McClellan's army. They had come up from Alexandria. Pope had now 62,000 men.

fought at Ox Hill, in the midst of a storm which out thundered even the roar of cannon Jakson had hoped to reach Fairfax Court House, in the rear of the Federal army, and | 1705. ent of its communication with Washington. The lattle was opened with an attack by Stuart's Confederate cavalry. First the Confederstes were driven back. Then they, re enforced, repulsed the Union troops belong-ing a Gen. Isaac I. Stevens' division of Reno's corps. In this action Gen. Stevens, a gallant office, was killed. Gen. Phil Kearney dashed in to the aid of Stevens. He was riding in frontof his soldiers so far that he had got outsile of his own lines. It was growing dusk. Kearney asked of a soldier where certain regiment was. The instant he did so he precived it was a Confederate soldier. He galloped away. But the soldier fired a bulletafter him and he fell. He died in a few minutes. The Confederates sent his body undera flag of truce to his own men next day. Thek darkness closed the combat on the field of Chantilly, where there was bloody fighting, but no victory for either side. The Union forces engaged in the battle of





are not five horses to a company that can raise a trot." In his official report, made two days, his cavalry horses nothing at all, and had not been unsaddled for ten days. He to himself among the soldiers and officers of the Army of the Potomac, occasioned by their partisan feeling for McClellan, whom Pope

at Alexandria, for horse feed and supplies for his cavalry. Gen. McClellan sant him back word that the supplies would be forthcoming as soon as Pope sert a cavalry escort for

due season was truth. The light of this presions the best right to give it a little volume has made the Bible

> A Word to the Boys. If we are to have drunkards in the

keep doing so during all its life?

"Over the left" was used two hundred years ago. It appears in the writings of Julian the Apostate, in 1682; also in other writings dated

pasture land, and annually yield \$500,000,000 worth of dairy products, which include 1,350,000,000 pounds of butter and 6,000,500,000 our daries is more valuable than our wheat crop, and the capital engaged in their production amounts to \$3,much as is invested in the entire

According to Gertrude Garrison, this is how she does it: She takes it up hurridly and begins to scan it over rapidly, as though she were hunting some particular thing, but she is not. She is merely taking in the obscure paragraphs, which, she believes were put in the out-of-theway places for the sake of keeping her from seeing them. As she finishes each one her countenance brightens with the comfortable reflection that she has outwitted the whole race of men, for she cherishes a belief that newspapers are the enechief oppressors. She never reads the headlines, and the huge telegraph lines she never sees. She is greedy for local news and devours it with the keenest relish. Marriages and deaths are always interesting reading to her, and advertisements are exbut little for printed jokes unless and then she delights in them and had a great baptizing in Kiokee creek, never forgets them. She pays par-

airs his opinions, in leaded hifalution. she rarely reads. Views are of no When it came to Joe's turn to go importance in her estimation, but under the preacher thought a con- facts are everything. She generally reads the poetry. She doesn't always care for it, but makes a practice of reading it, because she thinks she sketches and paragraphs, indiscriminately, and believes every word of them. Finally, after she has read all she intends to, she lays the paper down with an air of disappointment and a half-contemtnous gesture, which says very plainly that she thinks all newspapers miserable failures but is certain that if she had a When he got shot wid de gospil gun perfect newspaper the world has ever seen-New York Letter.

poke-shaped bonnet.

Sailor styles are prominent in many garments for both boys and girls. A frilling of Valenciennes edge makes a pretty finish on a white par-

ishly with velvet bodice cuffs and

Swiss sleeves with wide velvet cuffs are now worn by young ladies and by

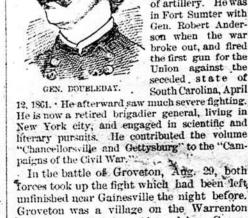
Madras muslins in plaids are made

season, a puff at the top being the Black China crepe dresses are still stylish for half mourning and to com-

girl's shade hat. girls and children.

being particularly favored.

America's Pride.—True American



unfinished near Gainesville the night before. Groveton was a village on the Warrenton turnpike, which led to Alexandria. Groveton was near the center of the three days' fighting. A little to the northeast of Groveton was the historic stream of Bull Run, whence the fighting grounds hereabouts gained their name. Bull Run flows southeast and empties into the Potomac. At the battle of Groveton, the 29th, Jackson fronted nearly south, his left at Sudley Ford on Bull Run, it's right at Groveton Sigel's corps attacked his right at daylight, and there was a blood fight there till 10:30, with varied result. Milroy and Carl Schurz

made fierce charges on the Confederate line. Amid the conflicting accounts and recrimi-

ackson formed their line of battle in the hape of a blunt V at Grove ton on the 20th Jackson was on the right Porter anorder and pushed on to the battlehe should say where he was.

was driven back. The ammunition gave out among Hill's men. They snatched up the stones from piles that lay about to be used on the railroad and hurled them against their foe. When the Union dead were afterward gathered up a considerable number were ound with their skulls broken. est was equally bloody.

> the Twelfth Massaand only surviving child of Daniel Web ster. He was shot through the lungs at the head of his regi ment and died in a few hours. His death was greatly lamented. He had held

Pope believed the Confederates were retreating, and at noon ordered pursuit. sudden discharge of artillery that shook the ground told Lee that the battle had begun As to fighting, it was a repetition of the day

The afternoon of Sept. 1 the two armies

