WAR STORIES.

Some Personal Recollections of Gettysburg by One of General Longstreet's Couriers.

Atlanta Journal

In the issue of The Journal of bersburg, that is, on the Virginia side. March 30, 1901, Mr. Robert R. Hemp- In going back I had to pass through hill, of Abbeville, S. C., says: "Pick- the column of Hood's and McLaws' ett's loss at Gettysburg has been divisions greeting my loved comrades greatly exaggerated and for nearly 38 of the glorious Tenth Georgia regiyears the fancy story of his 'sacrifice' ment. Suon afterward I met a part of has been written up in glowing words Ewell's corps coming in from the diuntil many persons believe that Pick- | rection of Carlisle. Passing through ett did all the fighting at Gettys- these troops greatly retarded my proburg."

losses of the various divisions of General Lee's army, as shown in the official records, and of course they must easy, and was evidently expecting orbe taken as correct. These official ders. When I delivered my verbal figures show that Pickett's loss at message, he called for his own cour-Gettysburg was less than that of any liers immediately and sent them flying other division of the army except Ear- to his different brigades. In less than ly's and R. H. Anderson's.

stories" of Pickett's famous charge passed through Chambersburg on my which intimate even by inference "that return, and as I had been in the sad Pickett did all the fighting at Gettys- dle since early in the morning, and my burg." Neither do I believe Mr. horse having had neither rest nor Hemphill intended to detract or iota food, I stopped at a farm house and from Pickett's brilliant and glorious charge at Gettysburg, in which he won I came to a strip of woods; I turned undying fame, and the admiration and | into it, unsaddled my horse, and fed plaudits of the civilized world in the him on the ground. I lay down on short space of an hour. But, if left the ground by him and rested until to stand as it is, without some explanation as to how much fighting he did and the conditions and circumstances surrounding it, or leading up to his magnificent charge, I believe it Gettysburg, but I have never been would certainly have that effect. I am not criticising Mr. Hemphill's letter adversely or writing from any standpoint or motive, whatever, other than the "truth of history" and simple justice to all concerned.

Now let us see what the conditions and circumstances were. Up to Gettysburg General Pickett had done no fighting during that year except, perhaps, some little skirmishing. When probably 9 o'clock. From that time the battle of Chancellorsville (includ- on through the day I was with him ing Salem Church and Fredericksburg) was fought Pickett's and Hood's divisious were with General Longstreet at Suffolk, Va. After that most de- his men on it promptly than I ever cisive battle of the war was fought and knew him to have done on any other won General Longstreet was ordered battlefield. Any delay can never be back to Fredericksburg and reunited justly charged to General Longstreet. with the main army. The army rested | He was especially alert and active at and recruited there for some weeks Gettysburg and grew impatient and and then started for Pennsylvania. angry at any slowness on the part Pickett's division was composed en- of his subordinates. tirely of Virginians. They were all was easily recruited and equipped. Consequently, when General Lee entered Pennsylvania Pickett had one fighting on that (the second) day.

gress, but I was well mounted, and af-Mr. Hemphill also gives the official ter getting clear of them, I made fine speed, and reached General Fickett just at sundown. He appeared unorably and consistently retire from the field under the circumstances

an hour, his division was on the road without a further effort to crush the Now I do not recall any "fancy to Gettysburg. It was dark when I federal army. I am sure he was very procured some corn for him and when Pickett's men had passed.

> It has been sometimes said that General Longstreet was tardy in getting on the field and into position at able to understand what could have given rise to such an unjust and false charge as that. When I reached headquarters on my return from Chambersburg it was between 7 and 8 o'clock on the morning of July 2. General Longstreet was at the front.

> As soon as I could feed my horse and get some breakfast I hurried to him at the front. When I found him it was continuously and can testify of my own personal knowledge that he worked harder to get a good line and get

When the line was established near their own homes and the division Pickett's division had arrived in supporting distance, but was held in reserve, and did not take part in the of the largest and best equipped divis- When the line of battle was ready to shoulders, appeared a veritable cav- of gentlemen."

part of the line was in a dead quiet. divisions of the army were engaged in The battlefield was strewn with the the three days' fighting, and all of killed and wounded, and everything them on the second and third days. had the appearance of a cyclone hav- The fighting every day was heavy, and ing passed over it. We had passed I think this will fully explain why considerably beyond the line first oc-General Pickett's loss in killed and cupied by the federals, and many wounded was not as large as that of prisoners were taken. Just beyond some of the other divisions. While the red brick house a regiment of it is true General Pickett was only en-Zouaves had been posted, and the gaged in the fight for a few minutes on the last day of the fighting, yet in ground was thickly strewn with their dead. I think their organization was those few minutes he won not only entirely destroyed, as I never saw them immortal fame and glory, but the adafter that.

There was no more fighting that try. day, as both armies were badly crippled, and had lost heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Next morning General Longstreet rode to the front early and was met by General Lee and the other general ofmen even justice. ficers of the army. A consultation was held and the situation fully disgreatest battle of the war, and I am sure will be so recognized by the imcussed. The question was as to what was best to be done, whether to renew partial historian of the future, and the fighting or not. I think they Pickett's gallant and brave charge was perhaps the acme of the crowning were nearly or quite all opposed to the renewal of the fight, except General glory to the Confederate arms on that Lee. ile felt that he could not hongreat battlefield.

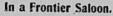
J. W. ANDERSON.

Jefferson Davis in History

strongly opposed in that position by There is perhaps nothing so notehis generals. But his wish and judgworthy, and to Americans of the ment was the law of the army and he Southern States there is nothing so insisted that the battle must be renewgratifying, in the recent historical and ed and preparation for its renewal was semi-bistorical criticism of leaders in ordered commerced at once. General the war between the States as is the Lee graciously and generously assummanner in which the life and characing all the responsibility of the possiter of Jefferson Davis yearly wins fairble result. All the artillery of the er and fuller recognition from writers army was then ordered massed in as at the North. That Mr. Davis is at secure positions as possible along the length receiving justice from persons front and the ammunition inspected who opposed him in Congress and

and made ready. It was evident the fought his Government on the battleenemy was preparing to meet whatever field is illustrated by an article printmovement was made by General Lee. ed in the Times-Democrat of last Sun-When everything was in readiness a day and written by Col. Alexander S. signal gun was to be fired, which was McClure, who was an intimate friend to open the greatest artillery duel ever of President Lincoln's and for years fought on this continent, or perhaps the close personal and political advisin the world. When the artillery er of leaders successful not only in duel was over, then an infantry assault Pennsylvania, but also in the Nation. was to be rushed upon the center of In criticising Mr. Davis's character, the enemy's line. General Pickett's division, which had not fired a gun up writes :

to that time, was selected to lead that "Mr. Davis was a man of forceful assault in conjunction with Heth's intellect, a great student and one of division, supported by Lane's and the ablest debaters in the National Scale's brigades, of Pender's division, councils. He had the courage of his and Wilcox's brigade, of Anderson's convictions and was scrupulously hondivision. Pickett's men were in fine est alike in public and private life. condition for the terrible work before He believed in the right of secession them. The ranks were full, and the and maintained it on all suitable occamen well equipped. In fact, it was sions. He always disavowed disunion perhaps the finest division in the aruntil after the election of Lincoln, my. When they were drawn up in when he took position in the front line of battle, under cover before the rank of those who advocated the dissignal gun was fired to open the great membership of the Republic. He was artillery conflict, they certainly pre- respected by all his 'associates in pubsented a grand appearance. General lic life because of the sincerity that Pickett, as he proudly rode up and guided him in his expressions and acdown in front of his men, mounted on tions. He was grave and dignified to his fine black horse with his own long, a degree approaching austerity, but



A stripling of effiminate rosiness and neat attire sat in the corner of a frontier saloon, modest, silent, and as far out of the way as he could get. He had stepped from the fain and was waiting for the stage. It wasstarched linen that he wore; the city showed quite plainly in his hat and it is still in dispute whether any down was visible upon his lip. But he was old enough to be smoking a cigar with miration of the world for his gallanall the appearance of habit. The cigar, also, was not a native of: the Now I have written no "fancy town. In fact, the young man made

words'' in describing General Pickett's no purchase upon entering the saloon, part in the battle of Gettysburg, but nevertheless the proprietor could have simply endeavored to do him and scarcely complain of him. The General Longstreet and their brave stranger had asked if he might wait there for the stage and thanked the The battle of Gettysburg was the proprietor for his permission.

Then he had sought his quiet corner and lighted his cigar.

A citizen walked out of the back. room and up to the bar. He had left a faro game and the proprietor was friendly with him, but respectful, that sort of respect which is flavored delicately with just enough familiarity to bring it out. It is probable that the citizen had had more drinks than the one he now took. It is also likely that faro had not gone as well with him this morning as he considered his due. His dissatisfied eye fell upon the rosy youth and his cigar, and he took the glass from his lips and held

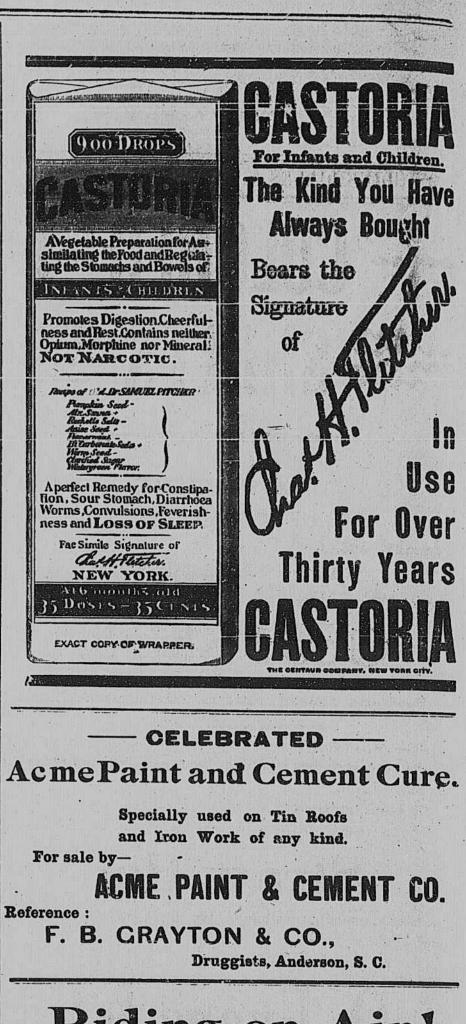
it, considering the stranger. At length, without removing his eyes, he inquired: "What Christmas tree did that drop off?"

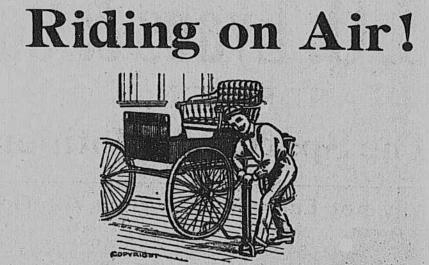
The proprietor hastened to take this view. "Its express tag has fluttered away, I guess," he whispered, jocose-

The citizen remembered his whiskey, swallowed it, set the glass gently down, gently drew his six-shooter and shot the cigar to smash out of the young man's mouth.

Now, I do not at all know what I should have done in the young man's place. Something sensible, I hope. What the youth did I know I should manner and abilities Col. McClure | not have done. You will see that his behavior was out of the common. He stooped down, picked up his cigar, found it ruined, put it in the spittoon, got a fresh one out of his pocket, found a match in his waistcoat, slid it along the seat of his nice breeches, lighted the new cigar, and settled himself once more in his chair, without a word of protest or an attempt at resentment. The proprietor saw him do it all and told about it afterward.

The citizen took the second cigar. smash! like the first. Perhaps he went a trifle nearer the youth's lip. What were the card players in the back room doing at all this noise? They all lay flat on the floor, like the well-trained indigenous people that black hair flowing back upon his was always one of the most courteous they were, minding their own business. For there was no rear exif. The youth felt in his waistcoat pocket, but brought no match from it. So he rose with still another tranh cigar in his hand and walked to the bar. "I'll have to ask you for a match," he said to the proprietor, who at once accommodated him.





10ns in the army.

in a sort of triangular shape, with each of the triangle.

General J. E. B. Stuart, with the elevation, a moment's forward movecavalry, was scouting somewhere in ment brought the men into plain view the direction of Washington, and for of the enemy, in their strong position several days was "lost," so far as his on the opposite ring, and the two whereabouts was known to General "Round Tops." As soon as our line Lee or the army, was concerned. Gen- became exposed to the view of the eral Longstreet's corps was encamped | enemy, it was met by a most furious around Chambersburg, I think, for a and terrific storm of shot and shell week or more, and General Lee's and our men were swept down like headquarters were located but a few grass before the scythe. But the line hundred yards from General Long- rushed forward across the open field, street's, as they were nearly always and the advance line of the enemy was close together. One evening late a swept back, and melted away like scout for General Longstreet, named snow in the warm sunshine. General Harrison, I think, galloped up to his | Longstreet went in on foot, and folheadquarters and reported that Gen- lowed the line of battle to the red eral Mcade's army was coming rapidly brick house, where a slight halt was from Washington. General Long- made. When he started in he had street reported the matter to General left the staff for the moment behind Lee at once when he sent notice of the | the crest of the hill, but as soon as same to Ewell and Hill. General the battle opened, they knowing that Longstreet moved up to Greencastle, he might be killed in the charge, or about half way between Chambers- would need their services, with one burg and Gettysburg the next day and accord, mounted their horses, and galcamped for the night with Hood's and loped across the field to him in the McLaws' divisions. The next day he face of that terrific fire. When we moved on to Gettysburg. That was | reached him, he was at the corner of the first day of July. About 2:30 or the peach orchard. Some one had 3 c' lock in the afternoon General brought his horse to him, and as Le Longstreet was riding along some dis- mounted he directed me to go back tance in advance of the head of the and tell General Pendleton, who was column, and on reaching the summit in command of the reserve artillery, of a slight elevation, Gettysburg to bring up at once every piece of arcame in plain view, as we were not far tillery he had. As I hurried back, from the Emmetsburg road, which under that awful fire, I passed by one came in at right angles to the pike we of our batteries which had been postwere on from Chambersburg. A ed on the crest of the hill we had startslight halt was made, and after a brief ed from, saw that every man and horse conference with the staff Col. G. M. had been killed or wounded except a Sorrell, the adjutant general, turned lieutenant and one private, and they to me and directed me to go back to were working heroically, trying to fire Chambersburg and tell General Pick- one gun. Hurrying on, I found Genett to move up his division to Gettys- eral Pendleton, about one mile in the burg at once. Fighting was then in rear, sitting quietly on his horse at progress between portions of Ewell's the head of an artillery battalion, nd A. P. Hill's corps, and the feder- awaiting orders. I delivered my mes-. solvance. The rattle of musketry sage quickly, and he at once moved was pretty lively and was distinctly forward to the front. When I returnheard where we were: That must ed to the front I found General Longhave been about 3 o'clock in the after- street considerably in advance of the noon of July 1. General Pickett was brick house, where I had left him.

move forward the men were lying When General Lee had reached down resting, and General Longstreet Chambersburg a halt was made for rode along in rear of the entire line to several days. General Longstreet re- see if everything was in good shape mained there; General Ewell moved and ready for the advance. Being further on toward Carlisle and General satisfied with the situation, he rode Hill moved up toward Gettysburg. down into a little ravine, dismounted, This disposition of the army placed it waiked up to the line, ordered the men up, and placing himself at the of the three corps resting about twenty head of the Twenty-fourth Georgia miles apart, on the base and side lines regiment, gave the order to advance.

The line being near the crest of the 250 pieces of artillery was grandly awful, and the roar is said to have been heard at Staunton, Va., 130 miles away. When it was over, which was probably two hours from the start, General Pickett was ordered to move forward with a rush. His line moved out from cover and was soon in plain view of the enemy. Their whole fire was now concentrated upon him, but his men moved steadily and rapidly forward. They had to cross an open space of three-quarters of a mile, under the most galling fire of the entire federal army in range of them. But onward they swept invincible with impetuosity and the steadiness of a dress parade. As the men fell dead or wounded the ranks were closed up and still pressed onward with wonderful precision and gallantry. I was on an elevation where I could see the entire line as it swept across the open, and I am sure I never saw it surpassed for bravery upon any battlefield of the war. There was neither lagging nor hesitation, but the brigades moved forward steadily and rapidly. At last the federal position was reached, when there was a sydden mixing of the .two lines. The federals were pressed back, many of the Confederates were killed some distance inside the federal lines. Reinforcements were rushed in by the enemy from every direction. All of General Pickett's supports did not reach the line in time to enable him to withstand the onslaught that was made upon him, and having lost heavily in the charge upon the enemy's position the Confederates were pieces.

It will thus be seen that General

alier at the head of his invincible It is almost impossible for anyone clans. But all this was soon to be who has ever lived at the North to changed, and shorn of its martial read these words of Col. McClure's grandeur. At last the boom of the and not understand what a tremendsignal gun sounded along the line, and ous revolution in public sentiment has then the 150 pieces belched forth their swept over the Northern States in the dreadful thunder and the air was last score of years regarding the place quickly filled with exploding shells which Southern leaders, and especial. and shrieking solid shot. The enemy ly Jefferson Davis, should be given in was ready and replied promptly and history. Time, the wisest of all hisvigorously. The earth fairly trem- torians, is at length drawing the picbled under the recoil, and the greatest ture of our civil war in clear and perartillery battle of modern times was fect perspective, and in the grouping zine. on. It is impossible, at this late day. of the great men who played parts in to describe it, though the memory of the awful tragedy the figure of Jefferit still lingers vividly in the mind, son Davis is showing in the foreground and will ever remain fresh so long as with distinct and commanding dignity. life shall last. The terrific fire of the -New Orleans Democrat.

Prophetic Punishment.

A man is more likely to remember what he sees than what he hears. The Magazine of American History tells how General Scott taught temperance to his soldiers by an impressive object lesson. When the cholera broke out in his camp, at Rock Island, he gave various orders of a preventive nature and then continued:

In addition to the foregoing, the senior surgeon present recommends the use of fiannel underclothing and woolen stockings; but the commanding general, who has seen much of the disease, knows that it is intemperance which, in the present state of the atmosphere, generates and spreads the calamity, and that, when once spread, good and temperate men are likely to take infection.

"he therefore peremptorily commands that every soldier or ranger who shall be found drunk or sensibly intoxicated after the publication of this orde, be compelled, as soon as his strength will permit, to dig a grave at a suitable barying place, large enough for his own reception, as such grave canot fail soon to be wanted for the drunken man himself, or some drunken companion. The order is given as well to serve for the punishment of drunkenness as to spare good and temperate men the labor of digging graves for their worthless companions.'

- A political patriot is a man who compelled to retire, being badly cut to loves his country for what he can make out of it.

- An old bachelor says the average Pickett fought scarcely an hour at woman exaggerates except when she's still ... camp two miles beyond Cham- The firing had now ceased, and our Gettysburg, while some of the other I talking about her own age.

Once again he slid the match beneath his coat tails, and, bringing out his own six-shooter, shot the citizen as instantly dead as that can be done. -Owen Wister, in Everybody's Maga-

- A Missouri girl was thunderstruck when she learned of her beau's marriage to another girl, but recovered shortly after and eloped with a lightning-rod peddler.

- A man wants everything he can get and a woman wants everything she can't get.

- The best thing to do in a hurry is nothing.

Recently there have been several cases Recently there have been several cases of prominent men suddenly falling in collapse just after eating a hearty meal. These men have all been under treat-ment for gastric "trouble," and yet the result shows that the treatment they had received had smothered the symptoms but had not retarded the progress of the disease.

There is a real danger in the use of palliatives when there is disease of the stomach and its allied organs of diges-tion and nutrition. The disease in such cases goes on, while the distressing symptoms alone are stopped. Presently, like a smothered



er organs of di-gestion and nutrition. It cures diseases of heart, lungs, liver, kidneys, etc., when the dizease of these organs has its origin in the diseased condition of the stomach and digestive and nutritive system.

"I will tell you what myself and far-ily thind of your medicine," writes Mr. M. M. Wardwell of Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kansas. "I ill do all yo Your medicin doctor cost me

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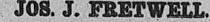
Is what you feel like when you roll slong with such an easy, delightful motion in a-

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