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 If you're dog tired in the evening, could be you've been growling all day.

How few there are who have courage enough to admit their faults or resolution enough to mend them!



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Society

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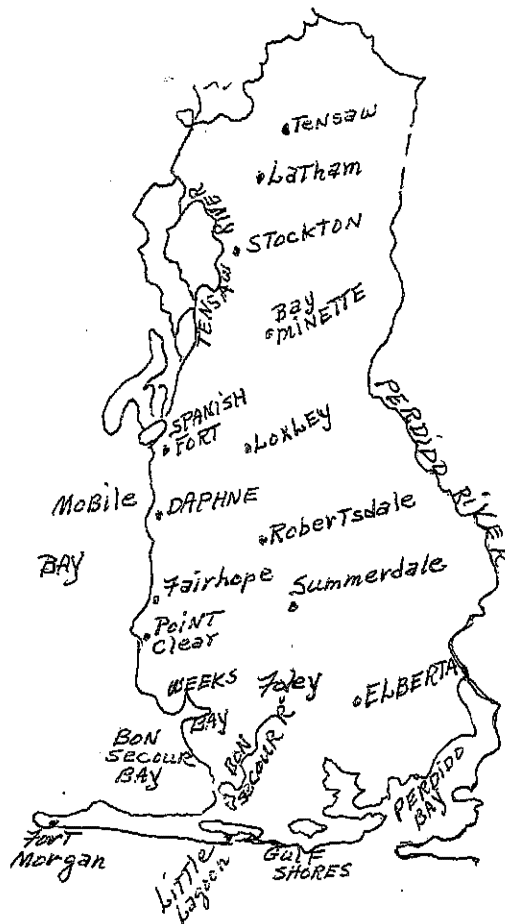
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QUARTERLY



PUBLISHED BY:

Gertrude J. Stephens

for

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c/o Mr. John M. Snook, President
Foley, Alabama

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
c/o Mr. John M. Snook
Foley, Alabama 36535
1974-1975

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Neither the Editor nor the Baldwin County Historical Society assumes responsibility for errors of fact or opinion expressed by contributors.

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We owe it to our ancestors to
preserve entire those rights,
which they have delivered to
our care. We owe it to our
posterity, not to suffer their
dearest inheritance to be
destroyed.

-Author Unknown

FORT STODDART - PORT OF ENTRY

Fort Stoddart, with its stockade and bastion, was established by United States troops in July, 1799. This was for some years a government post, held by United State troops, and became a port of entry where the Court of Admiralty was held. In 1804 Captain Schuyler of New York was commander, with eighty men. Edmund P. GAINES was Lieutenant, and Lieutenant Reuben CHAMBERLAIN was paymaster. The first Collector of Customs, appointed November 22, 1804, by President Thomas JEFFERSON, was at Fort Stoddart where duties were exacted on imports and exports.

An example of duties on articles reaching the consumer was shown here in 1807. In that year Natchez planters in the western part of the Mississippi Territory paid for Kentucky flour four dollars per barrel, and the same flour brought round by Mobile and there subjected to Spanish duties, and coming up the river past the Fort Stoddart port of entry, cost the Tombigbee planters sixteen dollars a barrel.

The landing place on the river, known as Arsenal Wharf or Fort Stoddart, the early United States "port of entry," is distant from Mount Vernon by four miles and from Mobile by the river channel forty-five miles, and five miles farther north by the river brings one to the head of the Mobile River.

EDMUND PENDLETON GAINES

Information furnished by: George B. TOULMIN, Dover, Delaware

During his career, Edmund P. GAINES entered actively into practically every phase of military life. Before he was seventeen he had participated in retaliatory raids against the Cherokees; as a young lieutenant he had surveyed lands, marked boundaries, and constructed roads; as a captain in the Mississippi Territory he had been called upon to adjust differences between invading whites and retreating Indians, between ambitious squatters and Spanish officials; and later he was engaged in a war against a first class foreign power. He removed a dangerous group of freebooters from Amelia Island, caused a menace on the Apalachicola to be eliminated, and started the United States toward the conquest of the Seminoles. He filled various civil offices in new communities, serving as postmaster, collector of customs, inspector of landbooks, and parish judge in addition to his military service. Before he crossed the Mississippi as commander, he had made his way up through the commissioned ranks, rising from an obscure lieutenant singled out because of his technical knowledge to survey the Natchez Trace to one of the few generals whose conduct in the War of 1812 might be approved.

In 1804 Edmund P. GAINES was appointed by President Thomas JEFFERSON as Collector of Customs at Fort Stoddart. In 1806, then a lieutenant in the U. S. Army, he was advanced to the post of commandant of the Fort. During this time he had explored and laid out the post road from Nashville to Grindstone-ford. In February of 1807, when GAINES and his soldiers from Fort Stoddert (sic) captured and arrested Aaron BURR on his way to the Spanish settlements, GAINES was filling three positions at that frontier outpost of the United States -- as an officer of the U. S. Army, he was commandant of Fort Stoddert; he was the Postmaster; and the Collector of Customs there. It was not uncommon at this period of the development of the country for persons to hold more than one U. S. Government position concurrently.

In June of 1807 while GAINES was in Richmond for the trial of Aaron BURR, a petition was sent to President JEFFERSON, signed by thirty men in the Tombigbee area censuring GAINES because he stood for restraint in dealing with the Spaniards who occupied Mobile and because he had arrested BURR. One of their grievances was that he held three or four government positions at the same time.

In 1811, GAINES took a leave of absence from the Army, was licensed to practice law and was later appointed judge of the parish of Pascagoula.

Edmund P. GAINES was of middle height, had a stiff chock of bristly hair, and a gaunt face with deep furrows running down the cheeks. There was no spare flesh about him. More remarkable than his appearance by far was his candor. Not likely to spare criticism of anyone, he bordered most of the time on the choleric, a trait which had turned Andrew JACKSON against him. (GJS)

AARON BURR - ARREST

From "Mississippi, as a Province, Territory and State" by J. F. H. CLAIBORNE, Originally printed Jackson, Miss. by Power & Barksdale, 1880.

The circumstances of BURR's arrest, about the last of February (1807) near Fort Stoddart, on the Mobile river, are given in detail in the following letter from Fort Stoddart: (the writer not identified)

Dear Sir--When I came home I found that Mr. BURR had been taken here. The mode in which he was detected was somewhat singular. He and ASHLEY (Chester ASHLEY, his companion) when they first came into the settlement, inquired for Colonel CALLER, to whom they had letters of introduction, and who it is very probable Mr. BURR thought he could impose upon by the pretence of his coming to relieve them from Spanish oppression, as Colonel C. himself was making an effort last year to raise the militia and go down and take possession of Mobile, where duties are still exacted to the amount of twelve per cent, on all our exports and imports, so that our cotton lies on hand, whilst corn, which we want to import, is so scarce that the only man who has any for sale asks five dollars a bushel for it. Mr. B. and his companion, however, could not get to Colonel C.'s on account of high water. They, therefore, proceeded down the road and passed the little village called Wakefield, where the court house stands, about eleven o'clock at night.

There being a light in Mr. PERKINS' house, they stopped to inquire the way to Major HINSON's. Their appearance struck Mr. PERKINS very much. Mr. BURR's dress was remarkably and even affectedly shabby, whilst the horse which he rode was a remarkably fine one. He reflected on it a moment after they were gone and was struck with the inconsistency, and concluded likewise that it could not be for want of money that men who rode such horses would travel so late at night in order to get to a private house. He concluded that it must be Mr. BURR, and immediately proposed it to Mr. BRIGHTWELL, the sheriff, who was then in bed, to go with him to Major HINSON's, and endeavor to ascertain whether their suspicions were right. They did so, and when they got to Major HINSON's ~~(site)~~ which is about eight miles from the court house, they found them warming themselves by the kitchen fire. Mr. BURR was evidently in disguise, but his countenance and stature perfectly agreed with the description which Mr. P. had heard of the late Vice-President. Mr. P. pretended to have called there by accident--that he had come

from Fort Stoddart and must get to Wakefield that night. He therefore rode off and left the sheriff to make his observations on the travelers.

Mr. BRIGHTWELL found them inquisitive about Mr. PERKINS, and noticed when Mr. BURR was about to put on his night cap, he inadvertently began to uncover his head, but suddenly checking himself, covered it again and went into the yard and there put on his night cap. In the morning he informed Mrs. HINSON who he was, for her husband was not at home; but still passing himself as a traveler on Mr. BRIGHTWELL, wished to know the way to the ferry, upon which Mr. B. told him that he was going that way and would accompany him. ASHLEY returned to the court house, and immediately began his intrigues, representing the object of Mr. BURR, having been that of taking Mobile and Pensacola and giving to the people of Tombigbee the free navigation of the river. He seemed to be pretty successful in making impressions very favorable to Mr. BURR. Mr. PERKINS, however, the preceding night, instead of returning to Wakefield, had pushed on to Fort Stoddart to inform Captain GAINES, the commanding officer there, who considering himself as fully authorized by the proclamation of Governor WILLIAMS, took three or four soldiers and going upon the road between the ferry and Major HINSON's, met Mr. BURR and Mr. BRIGHTWELL and instantly arrested him and carried him to the Fort. Mr. BURR had not informed Mr. BRIGHTWELL who he was, but had made inquiries of him relating to the road to Georgia, and likewise the road to Pensacola; but when Mr. GAINES demanded of him if he were not Colonel BURR, he acknowledged himself. I cannot describe his dress; but from the description which I have heard of it, it appeared to me to be that of an Indian countryman caricatured. In this dress he proceeded to the City of Washington, for his German secretary, whom he had sent by another route, through the Choctaw nation to the Tombigbee, did not arrive in time with his wardrobe, but is now here with a mulatto boy of Mr. BURR's. As soon as he was brought to the Fort, Captain GAINES sent an express to Governor WILLIAMS to inform him of his arrest; but before he could return it, it appeared that BURR had been intriguing with two or three of the sentinels to favor his escape. The commander of a Spanish vessel had also been up the river in a boat with several men, and had expressed a great desire to see Mr. BURR, and Mr. BURR, on the other hand, appeared solicitous for an interview with the Spaniard. But it was denied; and Mr. GAINES, apprehensive that some plan for his rescue or escape might prove effectual, prevailed on several respectable citizens to escort him to the seat of the national government. (end of letter).

At the time of his arrest on February 19, 1807, by Edmund P. GAINES, Aaron BURR was a fugitive from the courts of the Mississippi Territory. In the latter part of 1806, on a Western expedition, he made his appearance in Kentucky. He was arrested at Lexington, but was later discharged. Going down the Mississippi he and his party were met by Col. F. L. CLAIBORNE a few miles above Natchez and again taken into custody. He made bond for his appearance in the superior court. When his trial came, he demanded a release but his application was overruled by the judges. The following morning he was not present. Governor Robert WILLIAMS of the Mississippi Territory offered a reward of \$2,000 for his capture. As later developed, he had set out overland for the Tombigbee and Tensaw settlements. It appears that in Natchez, soon after his arrest, he met Col. John HINSON, who resided on the Tombigbee, and who had invited him to his home in the event he should ever travel in that section.

In his flight, BURR was accompanied by Chester ASHLEY as a guide. His dress "consisted of coarse pantaloons, made of homespun of a copperas dye, and a roundabout of inferior drab cloth, while his hat was a flapping, wide-brimmed beaver, which had in times past been white, but now presented a variety of dingy colors". On the evening of February 18, they reached old Wakefield, then the county seat of Washington County, Alabama.

In the cabin at which they inquired for directions were Nicholas PERKINS, a lawyer, and Thomas MALONE, clerk of the court, engaged in a game of backgammon. The travelers inquired for the home of Major HINSON. The direction was given, but the unusual appearance of one of them excited the suspicion of PERKINS. Arousing Theodore BRIGHTWELL, the sheriff, he and PERKINS set out in pursuit. They reached the home of Col. HINSON soon after the arrival of the other party. ...

Following his arrest, BURR was detained at Fort Stoddart about two weeks. About March 5, Capt. GAINES placed BURR in charge of a picket guard, and sent him over-land to Richmond to be tried for treason. The guard consisted of Nicholas PERKINS, Thomas MALONE, Henry B. SLADE, John MILLS, John Jay HENRY, Samuel McCORMACK and John MERTES. A copy of the pledge, dated February 23, 1807, taken by these men to safely conduct the distinguished prisoner to the point of destination, together with a number of other papers left by PERKINS, are preserved in the Tennessee Historical Society at Nashville.

Leaving Fort Stoddart by boat the party went up the river to the boat yard, where they took horses. Their route lay along the line of the old Federal Road. The difficulties of travel were many. It was a rainy season, and the party experienced great inconvenience, not only because of the constant downpour, but also from swollen streams. Hundreds of Indians were encountered along the way. The prisoner conducted himself with great composure and during the whole of the journey it is said that he never complained of sickness or fatigue. The party left Alabama at the Chattahoochee, near what later became Fort Mitchell. At Richmond, BURR was confined until his trial. On being arraigned for treason, he was acquitted. He was then placed on trial for a misdemeanor, and again acquitted.

Notes from Pickett's "History of Alabama" - 1804.

Congress having constituted the country upon the Tombigby a revenue district, known as the "District of Mobile," the most vigilant and annoying system of searches commenced. The people, with just cause, considered it an unnecessary restriction upon a weak and defenceless territory. Not only did Spain exact heavy duties at the port of Mobile upon American merchandise destined for the American settlements above, but the Federal Government, which ought rather to have fostered and protected her wilderness children, also exacted duties from them at Fort Stoddart. These arbitrary revenue laws of Spain and the United States were applied with equal severity also to whatever the persecuted settlers of Alabama chose to export, so that a Tombigby (sic) planter, sending his produce to New Orleans by way of Mobile, and exchanging it there for goods and supplies, paid, by the time he reached home, an ad valorem duty of twenty-five per cent. Vessels were required to pass under the guns of Fort Charlotte and to submit to insult and search. The Spaniards valued the goods themselves, and imposed a duty of twelve and a half per cent. The Federal Government remonstrated with Spain, in an extensive correspondence, while restrictions were imposed by herself upon her own people at the port of Fort Stoddart.

BUBBLING OVER! Ever wondered how many bubbles there are in a pound of soap? Here's the answer: 25,344,000!

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY: Hard work is the accumulation of those things you didn't do when you should have.



CENSUS RECORDS

Pending in Congress is bill H.R. 7762 and the amendment contained in House Report No. 93-246, which will close census records "prior to and including the year 1900" to all persons except "certified genealogists and historians, as determined by the Director of the Bureau (of Census)." Some suggestion has been made that previous census records (those back to 1790) be closed or destroyed and the microfilm copies, etc. be recalled for destruction. Current census records are being destroyed now after the head count and economic information is abstracted. A hundred years from now one of your descendants just may have a hard time finding you!

One of the best ways to learn about ancestors and past history of our nation is through the census records. There we learn much about the migration and size of families, economics of the family, modes of travel, etc. Census records contain the most vital source of information for those interested in family history. Have you considered the difficulty you would have in tracing ancestors without these? Think about it and write immediately to your congressmen - urge others to do the same.

It is understandable that census records be withheld until possibly most of those listed are deceased. Those interested in these older records are primarily genealogists and persons searching his own family. The above bill would allow only "certified" genealogists to search the records. Many genealogists and private individuals are not certified but are as well qualified in researching these census files in the original records and/or microfilm copies.

Write your congressmen for protection and timely release of these vital public records which were obtained by public tax monies.

WEATHERFORD -- "THE RED EAGLE."

By Maj. J. D. DREISBACK, of Baldwin - Continued from Vol. 2, No. 4 of the "Alabama Historical Reporter" March 1884.

Contributed by Mr. George BROWN

It can with truth be said, that Weatherford was a most extraordinary man, and no defender of his people and his native land has been more misrepresented and less understood. Let us look in upon him as he stood in his native forest in his youth and young manhood, with none to teach him but Nature's God and his own true heart, whether to fight with a warrior's stout arm, or yield with a craven's heart. The stake to be fought for was his native land, the home of his own youth, the wide spreading savannas with their green mantles decked with flowers, where the morning sunbeams leaped down from the mountains and kissed the dew-drops from their petals, the virgin forest where the wild bird's song was heard and where the red deer roamed, the silvery stream where gracefully floated the mallard and his mate, and on which his light canoe oft had glided with forest maiden by his side in whose willing ear he whispered tender words of love--this sunny land of flowers, and the graves of his kindred. This was the stake to be fought for, or yield to the pale-face, his natural foe. It was natural that WEATHERFORD should have considered the white man the enemy of his people. But, aside from this, he was prompted by a noble motive to join the hostiles, and that motive was, that by being with the hostiles, he might in some manner mitigate the horrors of Indian warfare by protecting the weak and defenseless women and children when they fell into the hands of his warriors. Another reason for fighting against the Americans was that he would have been charged with cowardice had he fought on the American side, which charge he could not brook.

These were given by himself as the reasons for joining the hostiles, and should be taken as the truth, for in his heart there was no guile, for his war name was "Hoponicafutsahia," which signifies, "Straight Talker" or "Truth Teller," which was proof that he "wore his heart upon his arm;" and Col. HAWKINS said it was a very appropriate name, as a more truthful man than WEATHERFORD did not live; and it appears that nature had set her seal upon him in fashioning his form, for it was said that you could not look upon him without being impressed with the conviction that you were in the presence of no ordinary man. He was as perfect in form as nature ever fashioned man, with the eye of an eagle and a faultless face, with native dignity and grace in every movement, he was the perfection of manly beauty, "where every god did seem to set his seal to give the world assurance of a man," And in this connection I will remark, that I heard Judge T____, late of Mobile remark that he "had never seen but two men that he could not look straight in the eye, one of them was Daniel WEBSTER and the other was WEATHERFORD the warrior," who he said had the eye of an "eagle, and moved with the regal air of a king."

He was entirely uneducated, as he grew up to manhood, whilst his brother David TATE was in Scotland, and after the death of his uncle Alex. MCGILLIVRAY. Persons of education who conversed with him were surprised to hear with what propriety he spoke the English language. He was said to be a man of extraordinary information for one who was uneducated and could not read or write. He understood very well the provisions of our constitution. He was looked upon by his people as one designed by the "Great Spirit" to be their leader, and they yielded to him the Chieftainship without his being entitled to it by inheritance. He was a natural orator and impressive speaker, and his talks were always listened to with interest. He was a fearless and matchless rider, and he was the idol of the Red Daughters of the forest, as he was always gentle and kind as well as knightly in his intercourse with them, and discountenanced the common custom of putting all

the drudgery of the wigwam upon them; was most kind to the old and helpless; was well versed in woodcraft and the manly sports of the chase; and was in fact a prince of forest life. These are no fancy sketches, but facts furnished me by some of the members of my own family, in whose families he spent much of his time before and after the war.

I will now attempt to give some account of the incidents of his life in the war of 1812 against the whites, or Americans.

A few months before the declaration of war by the United States, the Sowanoka, or Shawnee chief TECUMSEH, and his prophet SEEKABOO, who spoke the English language, visited the Creek Indians. A large number of Indians from nearly all of the towns were assembled to hear the talk of the great TECUMSEH, who had made known the object of his visit through his prophet. TECUMSEH's plan was a confederation of the Northern, Western, and Southern Indians for the purpose of joining the English and carrying on a war of extermination against the Americans. As soon as SEEKABOO had finished his talk, WEATHERFORD arose amidst profound silence, his commanding appearance commanded attention from all, every eye was upon him. He said that this was the worst counsel that could be given his people, that the time had passed for such a talk, that this course would certainly be the ruin of the nation, that when the Americans were weak and few in numbers they had whipped the British, and now they were strong and great in numbers and would conquer again. That the English cared no more for the Indians than the Americans did. That they, the English and Americans, were both white, and of the same race, and both the enemy of the red man. That their wisest course would be to remain neutral, and not join either party. But if they were determined to go to war, to join the Americans. Sam MONIAC made a talk similar to WEATHERFORD's, but the other chiefs overruled them and decided to take the talk of TECUMSEH, and join the British cause. They notified WEATHERFORD and MONIAC that they must join them. MONIAC refused and rode off; WEATHERFORD told them that they were going to war without his consent and he knew that it would be their ruin, but that they were his people, that he had been born and raised amongst them, and would share their fate. He advised that they go to Pensacola and get arms and ammunition, and remain below the line and await the actions of the upper towns. But the other chiefs again overruled him, and determined to destroy at once the white settlements on the Alabama and Tombigbee.

JIMBOY and McQUEEN, with a party of Indians, went to Pensacola for arms and ammunition, and preparations were made to march on Fort Mimms and other white settlements in South Alabama. The force under WEATHERFORD for the attack on Fort Mimms was about 700 warriors. On the night before the attack the Indians encamped a short distance from where the writer of this now lives, which is about ten miles from the site of the Fort.-- WEATHERFORD made them a speech that night, and told them that they were going to fight warriors, and not squaws, and proposed to them that they would spare the women and children, and carry them back to the Nation and make servants of them. The warriors said it was not a good talk and began to suspect him of treachery, as they had reason to believe that WEATHERFORD had relations in the Fort, and charged him of having a squaw's heart for his kindred.-- WEATHERFORD replied that he would fight and kill warriors, but not squaws and children; and challenged any warrior present who would face him and charge him with treachery to his people. The attack was made on the fort the next day about 11 o'clock, and after about six hours fighting was taken and the inmates of the fort slaughtered without mercy.

As soon as WEATHERFORD saw that the houses in the Fort were on fire, and the Indians cutting down the pickets, and that he could not control the Indians and there would be an indiscriminate massacre, and not having the heart to witness such an appalling scene, he rode off from the Fort and went directly to his brother's plantation, which was ten miles above, and took the negroes on the plantation and hid them in the cane, to prevent the Indians from taking them off

to the nation. This statement I have from my mother-in-law (the wife of David TATE), who had one sister and a niece killed in the Fort. This statement of the affair she got from WEATHERFORD, and she said she was satisfied it was true, as he was incapable of telling an untruth. WEATHERFORD was at Mr. TATE's house much of his time before and after the war, and it was from Mrs. TATE and others who knew WEATHERFORD well, that I got my information in regard to WEATHERFORD's deportment and kind and gentle treatment of women and children; yet, he, this untutored son of the forest stood not in fear of anything mortal. And I will here relate an incident of his daring courage in the face of danger.

The incident was the capture of the outlaw BOWLES, who, during the year 1779, went into the Creek Nation and represented himself as being a British officer, and raised a large force of Indians to invade Florida. The Spanish authorities at St. Augustine and elsewhere in Florida, made complaint to our government that BOWLES was raising troops within our lines for the purpose of invading Florida. Col. HAWKINS, the Indian agent, was instructed to arrest BOWLES and deliver him to the Spanish authorities. He selected for that purpose Sam MONIAC, WEATHERFORD, Bob WALTON (a white man), and a warrior named MAD DOG. They went to BOWLES' camp, where he had assembled 1000 warriors. As soon as the Indians learned the mission of HAWKINS, they began to show demonstrations of resisting BOWLES' arrest. Col. HAWKINS told them that he had come to arrest BOWLES, and that he would do so, and that they must deliver him up. HAWKINS then told WEATHERFORD and MONIAC to tie BOWLES. They stepped promptly forward and seized BOWLES and tied him, while hundreds of guns were cocked ready to fire upon them, but the reckless daring of WEATHERFORD and MONIAC overawed them, and BOWLES was led off a prisoner, and placed in a canoe, in custody of WEATHERFORD and MONIAC, and by them carried to Mobile and delivered to the proper authorities there.

Another instance of the reckless daring of his fearless soul was his horseback leap from the bluff into the Alabama. It was at the battle of "Holy Ground." When WEATHERFORD found that most of his warriors had deserted him, he thought of his own safety. Finding himself hedged in above and below on the river, he determined to cross the Alabama River. He was mounted on a horse of almost matchless strength and fleetness; he turned down a long hollow that led to the bank of the river; on his arrival he found the bluff about 12 feet high; he took a rapid glance of the situation; and determined to make the leap; he rode back about thirty paces and turned his horse's head towards the bluff, and then, with a touch of the spur and the sharp "ho ya" of his voice, he put the noble animal to the top of his speed and dashed over the bluff full twenty feet into the flashing water below, which opened its bosom to receive the dauntless hero who had sought its sparkling waters as a barrier to put between him and the pursuing foe. He did not lose his seat; his horse and the lower part of his own body went entirely under the water, he holding his rifle high above his head. The gallant horse struck out for the opposite shore with his fearless master upon his back. When he had advanced some thirty yards from the shore the balls from the guns of the troopers who were above and below him began to spatter around him like hail, but it appeared that "The Great Spirit" watched over him, for not a shot struck either man or horse. As soon as he reached the further shore he dismounted and took off his saddle, and examined his noble and brave horse to see if he had been struck, one shot had cut off a bunch, or lock of the horse's mane just in front of the saddle. Finding his noble "Arrow" (the horse's name) unhurt, he re-saddled him and mounted, and sending back a note of defiance, rode off, to fight again on other ensanguined fields

I had this account, and the incidents of his surrender from the late William HOLLINGER, who got it from WEATHERFORD. HOLLINGER said, "these are facts, for WEATHERFORD related them to me, and he never lied."

Another incident illustrative of the dauntless courage, and noble instincts of this remarkable man, was related to me by an eye witness of the affair. Some years after the war WEATHERFORD attended a sale in the lower part of Monroe county, Ala.; whilst there an old man by the name of BRADBERRY was set upon by two powerful and desperate characters, named C-- and F--. Whilst BRADBERRY was engaged with F--, C-- ran up behind BRADBERRY and plunged a knife into the back of his neck, killing him instantly. The spectators stood agast with horror and were deterred from arresting the murderers, who brandishing a knife and pistol, and swore that they would kill the first man who approached them. WEATHERFORD stepped forward and exclaimed to Justice HENDERSON, "You white people call the Indians savages and murderers, but I have never seen so cowardly and savage a deed committed by an Indian; if you white men are afraid to take them, summon me, and I will arrest them or lose my life." HENDERSON told him to take them, and the white man's law should protect him. WEATHERFORD drew a long silver-handled dirk (which had been presented to him in Pensacola), and rapidly advanced towards the murderers, and soon placed himself in front of C., and seizing him by the throat he told him if he moved he would kill him. Then turning to the crowd he told them to tie him. He then turned upon F., who surrendered without a struggle, remarking, "Bill WEATHERFORD, I am not man enough for you."

After the destruction of Fort Mimms, the Indians found their master in Old Hickory at the battles of Emuckfaw, Calebee, Holy Ground, Horse Shoe, and various other battles, in all of which WEATHERFORD distinguished himself as an unflinching leader and reckless fighter as long as there was a chance of success. But after the battle of Horse Shoe, when over half of his warriors lay stretched in death upon the gory field, and the women and children of his tribe, without food or shelter, starving and hiding in the forest, and ruin and want stalked abroad throughout his land, he determined to make himself a sacrifice to save the remnant of his people. His name above all the other chiefs stood out conspicuous, as it was connected with the destruction of Fort Mimms, and he had reason to believe that a price had been set upon his head, and should he fall into the hands of the white man, his fate would be certain death; yet, with this terrible and appalling conviction, this untutored savage, this greater hero than any of ancient or modern times, went boldly forward to give his life to mitigate the sufferings of his people. Is it too much to say that such a deed of heroism should live on marble and in song?

After WEATHERFORD had made up his mind to surrender to JACKSON, he proceeded to put it into execution at once. Mounted on the noble steed that had carried him through all the perils of war, he started for Fort Jackson. As he approached the Fort he met some officers and privates, near the Fort, who directed him to JACKSON's headquarters; he rode up to JACKSON's tent, in front of which was Col. HAWKINS, the Indian agent, reading a newspaper. As HAWKINS raised his head and discovered him he exclaimed with startled surprise, "By heavens, here is WEATHERFORD!" Gen. JACKSON stepped quickly out of the tent, and after looking sharply at WEATHERFORD, exclaimed, "And what do you come here for, sir?" WEATHERFORD said, "I come to surrender myself to you. I am not afraid of you; you can kill me if you wish to do so. I have fought you as long as I could, and did you all the harm I could, and had I the warriors, I would still fight you, but you have destroyed them, and I can fight you no longer; and I now come to ask for peace--not for myself, but for my people, the women and children, who are starving in the forest without food and shelter. If you think I deserve death, you can take my life; I am a Creek warrior, and not afraid to die. My talk is ended." -(From here, concluded in Vol. 2 No. 5 April 1884 "Alabama Historical Reporter")-

Jackson simply remarked, "I will see about it," and turned to the officers who had hastily gathered about the tent, and introduced them to WEATHERFORD, and then took

him into his tent where they took rum together, and spent most of the night in talking over the events of WEATHERFORD's life, and the war. The next night WEATHERFORD was secretly sent to a place of safety, and after the war was over, accompanied JACKSON to the "Hermitage," and remained there several months. His half brother, David TATE, was the only man in Alabama who knew where WEATHERFORD was during his stay at the Hermitage.

After the war ceased WEATHERFORD became a citizen of the lower part of Monroe Co., Ala. He was possessed of a fine estate, being the owner of a fine plantation and a large number of slaves. He was generous and kind to all, and was highly esteemed and respected for strict integrity and manly qualities. He left four children, three sons and one daughter. The daughter and youngest son have been dead for many years, the second son is now living in Texas, having gone there since the war, the oldest son is still living at the old homestead in the lower part of Monroe county, a true type of his father, a worthy son of a noble sire.

WEATHERFORD died in 1824, and now sleeps near my home by the side of his mother, on the same spot where he made his speech to the Indians on the night before he attacked Fort Mimms. He rests quietly in the forest of his native land, beneath where the flowers bloom, and where the mysterious note of the shippoorwill is heard at eventide, and where the gentle south wind sings a requiem over his grave; and may I not in the language of the poet sing, Rest, warrior, rest. Though fierce his deeds and red his hand, he battled for his native land.

Respectfully, J. D. DRIESBACK, June 28th, 1877.

ADDENDA TO THE PAPER FURNISHED BY THE WRITER ON JUNE 28th, 1877:

Among the names of prominent white men who mingled their blood with that of the Red man, is the name of Wm. MONIAC (a Hollander) who came with a remnant of Natchez Indians to the Creek nation in 1756. He took a Tuskegee woman, Polly COLBERT, for his wife, who was the mother of Sam MONIAC, who married WEATHERFORD's sister. He and Sam MONIAC were men of fine sense and indomitable courage, strict integrity and enterprise, had considerable influence over the Indians, went with Gen. MCGILLIVRAY to New York to see Washington, was presented by WASHINGTON with a medal, which was buried with him at Pass Christian in 1837. He was the father of Maj. David MONIAC, who was killed in the Florida war in 1836, and of whom Gen. JESSUP said, that he was as brave and gallant a man as ever drew a sword or faced an enemy. He (David MONIAC) was a nephew of WEATHERFORD and David TATE, and a graduate of West Point. His descendants are highly respected citizens of Ala. and Miss. His wife was a cousin of OCEOLA the Florida Chief, who commanded the Florida Indians when Maj. MONIAC was killed. MONIAC had resigned his commission in the U.S.A. many years before the Florida war of 1836, and entered the army as a private in the company from Claiborne, Ala., but soon rose to the rank of Major by Brevet, and was in command of 600 Creeks and Choctaws when he was killed. His mother was WEATHERFORD's sister, which would lead to the conclusion that WEATHERFORD sprang from heroic stock, and his uncle, Gen. MCGILLIVRAY was said by Judge John A. CAMPBELL to be a regular descendant of a noble Scotch family of a heroic clan in Scotland.

I have been solicited to give a more extended account of the father of the Creek warrior WEATHERFORD, and the family of the chief, than I did in a paper of June 28th, 1877. ... About the year 1750, two Englishmen by the name of Charles and John WEATHERFORD, came to Georgia, from England. Charles, in 1870, or a short time thereafter, came to the Creek nation and cast his lot with the Creek Indians. He married the widow of Col. John TATE. She was the daughter of Laughlin MCGILLIVRAY, and mother of David TATE. The fruits of his marriage was six

children, named as follows: Elizabeth, William, John, Polly, Major and Rosanna. Major and Polly died in early life. John lived and died in Monroe County (Ala.). He built the first house in the town of Claiborne, and died in 1831, in Monroe Co., Ala. Elizabeth married Samuel MONIAC, who was the son of William MONIAC, mentioned above. There were three children by this marriage, named as follows: David, Alexander, and Levita. David was the Major MONIAC who was killed in the Florida war in 1836. The Grand-mother of Major David MONIAC was the daughter of the Creek Chief William COLBERT, from whom the Colbert Shoals, on the Tennessee river, took its name. Charles WEATHERFORD was a government contractor in 1799 for the U. S. Government to furnish horses, blankets, etc., for the American Troops then in Geo. and Ala. Territory. I have seen his license for that purpose signed by President ADAMS.

The warrior William WEATHERFORD's first wife was Polly MONIAC, daughter of William MONIAC and Polly COLBERT; by this marriage WEATHERFORD had three children, named Charles, William, and Polly. After Polly's death he married his wife's cousin, named Sofoth-Kaney, daughter of John MONIAC, said to be the most beautiful forest maiden of the tribe, noted for her musical voice, and powers of song; could charm the stern red warrior, and make him forget for the moment the war-path and the chase, by the cadence of her voice; whilst the wild bird stopped in its flight to drink in the sweet refrain. He had by this marriage but one child, a son, named William, his mother, Sofoth-Kaney, dying a few days after his birth, which event, it is said, cast a dark shadow athwart the path of the chief for all time to come. The boy grew to manhood, and, after the death of his father, departed from the home of his youth, and went beyond the "Father of Waters," and has never been heard of since. After the death of Sofoth-Kaney, WEATHERFORD married Mary STIGGINGS, by whom he had five children--Alexander, Washington, Major, John, and Levitia. The eldest son, Alexander, is the only one of the five children by this marriage now living; he is now in Texas--went there since the war. Major was killed; John died in boyhood; Levitia grew to womanhood, and married Dr. HOWELL, a highly respected citizen of Wilcox county, in this state. The doctor and his wife are both dead, leaving four children, who are in Texas. WEATHERFORD's eldest son by his first wife (Polly MONIAC) is still living at his father's former homestead, in Monroe Co., Ala. He is 79 years old and still possesses a great deal of vigor for one of his advanced age. He has ever been respected for his strict integrity, generous nature, and manly character. A worthy son of a noble sire.

From a conversation I had, a few years since, with the late Hon. Dr. WEATHERFORD, of Colbert county, Ala., I was led to the conclusion that, Dr. WEATHERFORD's grand-father was the brother of Charles WEATHERFORD, the father of the warrior. He said his grand-father often spoke of having a brother who left him in Georgia and lived and died among the Creek Indians; and there is a very striking resemblance between Dr. WEATHERFORD and John WEATHERFORD of Monroe Co., who is a nephew of the chief WEATHERFORD.

In closing the sketch of WEATHERFORD, I will here relate an incident which occurred a short time before his death, which is illustrative of the poetic superstition of the untutored savage: A short time before the death of WEATHERFORD, he was one of a party of hunters who were engaged in a deer and bear hunt on Lovet's Creek, in Monroe county, Ala. Whilst on this hunt a white deer was killed, which seemed to make a marked impression on WEATHERFORD, who withdrew from the hunt and went home, remarking that some one of the party engaged in the hunt would soon be called to the hunting ground of the spirit land; that the white deer was a "token." And the next day he was taken suddenly ill, and died three days thereafter, and during his illness imagined that Sofoth-Kaney (his former wife) was standing by his bed waiting for him to go with her to the hunting grounds of the spirit land. If

WEATHERFORD had a weakness, or "squaws heart," in matters of this kind, it should be overlooked, as his civilized and educated pale-faced brother of the present enlightened period, claims that he can with raps, and "mighty conjurations," call up the spirits of the dead at will.

In regard to a portion of the Indians being divided as hostiles and friendly Indians, during the war of 1812, I will remark that WEATHERFORD always charged that the "Big Warrior" used his influence to get as many Indians as he could to espouse the cause of the British and then deserted them, and became a "friendly Indian," through cowardice, and if he ever crossed his path, he would meet a traitor's death. WEATHERFORD and BIG WARRIOR never met after the war.

One of the most implacable and bitter haters of white men was Davy KURNELLS, who was the father of the great speaker of the Creek nation, Hopothleholo. He (KURNELLS) committed depredations for many years after the war of the Revolution in violation of treaties and promises of peace and friendship, and appeared to be implacable as fate in his hate for the Pale-face, and even one of his own race was not spared when he stood in his way of reeking vengeance upon the Americans. But this man of blood met a murderer's fate. During the Agency of Col. SEAGROVE, KURNELLS agreed to be at peace with the white man, and started to Cole Rain to see SEAGROVE about terms, etc. SEAGROVE inadvertently mentioned to some of the frontier men about the Agency that KURNELLS was on his way to pay him a visit. A man by the name of HARRISON, with others who had suffered by KURNELLS' treachery, watched by the path, and shot him, bearing a white flag. KURNELLS was known by the Indians as the Dog Warrior, or Efaw Tustanugga. Alex. MCGILLIVRAY's second wife was sister to KURNELLS.

The destruction of the beautiful and picturesque little French village in the fork of the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers, was caused by McQUEEN, who was living in the nation during the French or Braddock war. McQUEEN was the friend of the French and used his influence to get as many Indians as possible to go and aid the French; but after the French broke up the settlement of the Natchez Indians at Natchez, McQUEEN became their enemy, and caused the destruction of the French settlements on the Alabama river and in the fork of the Coosa and Tallapoosa. And from that period, French domination in Alabama and Mississippi Territories, and the entire South-west, rapidly declined.

I may in some future paper give some account of other prominent actors who filled a large place in the public eye during the Territorial period of Alabama and Mississippi, and throw some light on the true cause of the Indian depredations; or, in other words, how the war commenced, or why it was that some of the Indians were hostiles, whilst others were friendly, etc., and give some account of the death of one man, one in wisdom and the management of Indians, aside from Gen. Alex. MCGILLIVRAY, was without a peer in the nation. I allude to Billy, or Gen. MacINTOSH, who was killed by the order of the celebrated chief MENOCAWAY, who in after years said, that he would be willing to lay down his life if it would bring back to life Billy MacINTOSH.

Respectfully, J. D. DRIESBACK, Baldwin Co., Ala.
July 9th, 1883.

Note: These articles have been copied as written, with no attempt to alter spelling, punctuation, grammatical use, etc. Who knows but that time may find our present day "English" may need some altering. Editor.

A diet is a short period of starvation followed by a rapid gain of five pounds.

DAVID MONIAC
BALDWIN'S WEST POINT INDIAN WARRIOR

By: Kay NUZUM

Besides Baldwin's renowned Red Eagle -- Creek Indian Chief William WEATHERFORD -- other chiefs such as Peter McQUEEN, High Head JIM and Josiah FRANCIS have been mentioned in Baldwin's illustrious history. But little has been written about David MONIAC, a Creek, the first Indian to have been admitted to the United States Military Academy at West Point. He was also the first cadet to be admitted from the State of Alabama.

According to West Point records young David MONIAC, son of Sam MANAC, was appointed to the military academy in 1816. (Somewhere along the line, his name was changed from "MANAC" to "MONIAC".) He was appointed under the provisions of a 1791 treaty "which called for the education of a limited number of Creek children at government expense."

After his appointment he was sent to Washington to learn to read and write under an Irish tutor. Apparently David was receptive to knowledge since he was admitted to West Point on 18 September 1817 at the age of 15 years, eight months -- about four years after the Fort Mims Massacre.

West Point's records do not show how Cadet David MONIAC adjusted to the white man's disciplined way of academic military life. However, according to Captain Kenneth L. BENTON in his article, "Warrior from West Point," published in a recent issue of "Soldiers" Magazine, MONIAC "did receive several minor demerits." Major causes of these were because the bashful Indian lad from the wide open spaces of Baldwin County absented himself from study hours and went visiting.

Also, according to Captain BENTON, MONIAC "received some degree of notoriety when the Army Cadets marched to Boston to parade before President John Quincy ADAMS, and people along the roadside pointed him out calling, 'Look there! There's an Indian!'"

David MONIAC was commissioned as Brevet 2nd Lt. in the 6th Infantry Regiment at graduation on 1 July 1822.

West Point records also show that 2nd Lt. MONIAC resigned his commission six months after graduation, returned to Baldwin County, Alabama, and earned a living as a cotton planter from 1822 to 1836.

In his article, Captain BENTON mentioned that perhaps one of the reasons for MONIAC's resignation from the academy was a letter he received from his uncle, David TATE, which advised him "to get home as quick as you can conveniently do it, as your presence is much wanted here." It seems TATE wanted young MONIAC home to secure some of his Creek mother's property which his father had been squandering.

Upon his return to Baldwin County, David MONIAC built a home on the family property to which he brought his young bride, Mary POWELL -- cousin of Chief OSCEOLA, leader of the Florida Seminoles. Ironically, it was in a battle against the Seminoles later that MONIAC was killed.

During the 14-year period after he resigned his commission in the Army "he fathered a son and a daughter and tried making a success of cotton planting.

He also indulged in his passion for breeding thoroughbred race horses. One individual said of him at the time, "He was a high-toned chivalric gentleman and was cordially esteemed by all who knew him."

The story of the Creeks in the 1830's needs to be reviewed to understand what happened to David MONIAC and why. Some of the Creeks were duped into signing the Removal Treaty in 1832, giving up title to their lands. In the meantime they were being beset by speculators seeking their lands to sell to white settlers who were flocking in to the area.

In 1836 about one fifth of the Creek Nation revolted against the land frauds being perpetrated against them. A force of 1800 Creeks was raised in opposition. Although the uprising was shortlived, new challenges arose for the Creek Nation and for David MONIAC, according to Captain BENTON.

As a result of the revolt all Creeks were ordered to be removed from Alabama to new homes in the West -- then followed the degrading Trail of Tears. The Creeks insisted upon an advancement of the Federal annuity which was due them the following year. The Federal Government, involved in fighting the Seminoles in Florida -- with no great success -- agreed to the advance provided the Creeks would furnish a regiment of volunteers to fight the Seminoles. Other inducements were offered which resulted in 700 Creeks volunteering to serve in the regiment, among them David MONIAC, who was commissioned a Captain, later to Major, in the Creek Regiment of Volunteers in August of 1836.

Although the Creeks were successful in their first two actions against the Seminoles, they soon found out "how difficult it was to engage the enemy decisively" in the swamps and watery terrain of Florida. It was here in "a deep and difficult morass" that MONIAC showed his qualities of leadership...advancing to lead the charge across the stream, he was shot down and sank immediately in the stream. One witness recalled: "Major MONIAC, an educated Creek Warrior, fell dead and the Seminoles were elated." His men retreated, taking along their leader's body.

According to Captain BENTON in his article, "MONIAC's men buried him not far from the battlefield -- but no memorial to him was ever raised. He died as he lived, in two worlds: as a Major in the service of the United States Army and as an Indian warrior in the service of his people."

(Grateful acknowledgement is made to Mrs. Davida Hastie of Stockton, Ala. for documents loaned to this writer which made the above article possible.)

BON SECOUR SALT PLAYED HISTORIC ROLE IN 1864 BATTLE
Yankees Damaged 990 Old Kettles, Burned Buildings

Copied from Mobile Press Register, Sunday, August 10, 1958, article written at that time by Buddy SMITH.

The early morning mists were clearing September 9, 1864, when the residents of Bon Secour, mostly women and children, saw the three Yankee gun boats approaching, followed by another boat and two barges. The residents watched in apprehension as a flotilla eased into the mouth of Bon Secour River. They had a good idea what the Yankees were after -- salt. Since the beginning of the war three years before, the people at Bon Secour had been extracting salt from brine to supply Confederate forces.

There were no Confederate military forces in the area that September morning. Camp Anderson, a mile and a quarter away, had been garrisoned with Confederate soldiers but they had been withdrawn. Women, children and elderly men rushed to hide what possessions they could before the Union forces could land. They managed to hide a number of ^{the} huge kettles they used to boil the salt water. However, the blue clad troops and naval forces landed and took over the community before the residents could hide many supplies.

The Yankees, 250 men under the command of Capt. STONE of the _____ Michigan Volunteers and Maj. PETTIBONE of the 20th Wisconsin, swarmed over the area. In his report, Capt. STONE said a guard was first placed on the only road leading into the community: "The remainder of the force was placed at work taking down buildings, which had been constructed for manufacturing salt, and in loading lumber into the barges." The Yankees got 30,000 feet of lumber from the buildings.

In the meantime, the naval forces were breaking up the huge salt kettles. The kettles were described as two inches thick and made of boiler iron. The report showed 990 of the kettles destroyed under the supervision of Capt. WIGGIN, U. S. Navy.

After loading the lumber on the barges and destroying the kettles, the Union forces burned the remainder of the buildings, including Camp Anderson, before withdrawing to Fort Morgan.

Two Are Captured

Capt. STONE reported the capture of two prisoners, "George BROWN and J. F. YEENEL, they both being reported as being engaged in conveying information to Mobile." Mobile was not captured until April 12, 1865.

Early in the war salt became a critical need throughout the Confederate States. Most of the supply had previously come by ships, which the Union blockade in the Gulf cut off from southern ports. In many areas of the South, families made their own salt. The residents of Bon Secour were using such unappetizing substitutes as parched corn and dried sweet nut flakes for coffee and syrup for sugar. Potatoes and corn meal were used as a flour substitute. An attempt to use salt water to boil vegetables proved unsatisfactory. The people decided to evaporate the salt water to obtain salt crystals.

Marsh Holes Dug

A number of holes were dug in the marshes near the mouth of Bon Secour River. The pits were approximately 12 feet square and eight to ten feet deep, sloping slightly inward toward the bottom. The sides were lined with logs which shored the walls and provided steps to descend into the pits. Platforms were built along the edges for workers to stand on.

Salt water seeped into the pits through the bottom. The water was left in the pits for a day and then dipped out with big dippers and put into the big kettles. The kettles measured more than three feet across the top. The kettles full of water were boiled until the water evaporated, leaving a crust of salt crystals which was scraped out and the process repeated.

Water from the Gulf, a few miles to the south, was also used to make salt. The water was hauled to Bon Secour and run through the simple distilling process.

Bon Secour became the salt center for Baldwin County during the war.

Residents from the northern end of Baldwin County, as well as other counties, drove wagons to the salt works and hauled salt back to their communities. The installation at the mouth of Bon Secour River provided seasoning for a wide area east and north of Mobile Bay and the Tensaw River.

A large amount of the salt was sent to Mobile, run through the Union blockade by fast vessels built at Bon Secour. Some of the blockade runners bore such names as: St. Charles, The Ocean, Margaret Jane, Clara LaCoste, and Charles Swift which was sunk off Fort Morgan. One wartime ship bore the intriguing name, War Eagle, providing basis for speculation as to whether there might have been some Auburn people operating in the area at the time.

A schooner would make the salt run to Mobile at least once each month, slipping the precious cargo past the Yankee ships lurking in the bay. Packed in sacks of about 60 pounds each, the salt brought \$40 per sack. It was probably the success of the schooners in providing salt to blockaded Mobile that prompted the combined Union Army-Navy operation against the town of Bon Secour.

Some of the old vessels used to run salt through the blockade were still in use as fishing boats as late as the 1930's.

There were other industries in the community before and during the war in addition to salt and shipbuilding. Lumber mills and sea food, especially the famous Bon Secour oysters, provided work for many people in the area.

Crumbling remains of an old wall, believed to have been a fort, may be seen today a short distance from the banks of the river. Made of oyster shells, the wall enclosed an area approximately 15 x 30 feet. The wall has crumbled to a height of only two feet and is covered with vegetation. A huge oak tree growing inside the enclosure has been estimated to be 500 years old.

Few history books record information on the old salt pits. However, the late Bernice MILLER, former school teacher at Bon Secour, recorded information she gathered from older residents of the area. The MILLER family helped pioneer the settlement of the area. Today descendants of the MILLER and other pioneer families still live in the area.

Naval Report

Paul MOTE of Fairhope, retired Navy Captain, has a collection of naval reports submitted by officers of the Union Navy operating in the area of Mobile Bay during the War Between the States. The reports describe in detail the operations of the Yankee forces during those last months of the war.

Today, Bon Secour is a leading seafood center. The beautiful river serves as home port for many boats. Local fishermen are currently seeking help from the county and state to dredge a channel through a sand bar which threatens the passage of the shrimp and fishing boats plying the river.

The marshes where the salt pits were located appear to be slowly sinking along the mouth of the river.

(See Vol. I, No. 1, pp 10-14 for a history of Bon Secour. Editor)

When God allows a burden to be put upon you, He will put His arm underneath you to help.

THE BLAKELEY SUN and ALABAMA ADVERTISER

Tuesday, March 23, 1819

Contributed by: William R. ARMISTEAD

H. MUNRO, has for sale at his store, (just received from New Orleans) in addition to his former assortment: 5 Hhds. molasses; 2 do sugar; coffee, rice, raisins in boxes and kegs; 10 barrels cider, bottled do; a few casks first quality cheese; boxes soap and candles; barrels superfine flour, etc., together with a general assortment of groceries, which will be sold, wholesale or retail, low for cash. Blakeley, Feb. 2, 1819.

NOTICE. The Copartnership of SEABURY & HUBBARD, being dissolved in consequence of the death of Mr. HUBBARD on the 9th of July last, all persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to pay the same without delay, and those having demands against them, will send them for payment to the subscriber, surviving partner. J. L. SEABURY. Blakeley, Dec. 31, 1818.

COTTON BAGGING. Eighty pieces best Scotch bagging, received per brig ABEONA, for sale by WEBB & SHEFFIELD. Highest price given for cotton. Dec. 12, 1818.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK. For sale by the subscribers, Bills of Exchange on New York, in amounts to suit purchasers. PETERS & STEBBINS. Blakeley, Jan. 5, 1819.

PROPOSALS by T. EASTIN & D. B. SANDERSON, for publishing in the town of Cahaba, a weekly newspaper, to be entitled REPUBLICAN CONSTELLATION. It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a long detail of the principles upon which the "Constellation" is to be conducted. It will suffice to say, that it will ever be a warm advocate for the republican institutions of our country. The interest of the Alabama Territory, so rapidly advancing to a proud equality with the States of the Union, shall always have its undivided support. Every thing that has a tendency to vitiate morality and religion, shall be scrupulously rejected. Its columns will be devoted to the latest foreign and domestic intelligence, and selections from the most popular periodical publications will occasionally be given. Conditions: "The Republican Constellation" will be printed weekly, on a royal paper, with entire new materials, and commence as early as practicable the ensuing spring. Terms: Five dollars per annum, payable half annually in advance. Advertisements will be inserted at the usual prices.

SPOFFORD & TILESTON, Commission Merchants, and wholesale dealers in shoes, No. 51, Fulton Street, New York, respectfully informs the merchants of the Alabama Territory, that they have constantly on hand an extensive assortment of boots & shoes, of every description; which they offer for sale as low as can be purchased in the United States. New York, Nov. 7, 1818.

TO MASONS. The subscribers have just received and offer for sale, 4 hhds. hair, suitable for plasturing. PETERS & STEBBINS, Dec. 12, 1818.

FRANKLIN Fire Insurance Company, Office No. 41 Wall-street, New York. Capital, \$500,000, incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York. Directors: Elisha TIBBITS, Henry I. WYCKOFF, George GRISWOLD, William BAYARD jun., John T. LAWRENCE, James BOORMAN, Benjamin L. SWAN, John I. PALMER, Philip BRASHER, Thomas FRANKLIN, James WALSH, Stephen WHITNEY, Joseph P. MCKINNE, Perez JONES, John ADAMS, Thomas BUCKLEY, Elisha TIBBITS, President. J. WORTHINGTON, Secretary. Application for insuring at the above office, houses, buildings, ships and their cargoes (in port only) goods and merchandise, from loss or damage by fire, in the

Alabama Territory, may be made to the subscribers in Blakeley, where the proposals for the insurance may be seen, and all orders directed to them, post paid, with an accurate description of the property to be insured, will be attended to immediately, PETERS & STEBBINS. Blakeley, Dec. 15, 1818.

FOR SALE, STURTEVANT, TROUT & GURNEY, No. 4 Robinson-Street, have just received per the RESOLUTION from New-York, and ZEALOUS from Boston, the following articles, which they offer on reasonable terms--viz: 10 pieces flannels, assorted; 13 do broadcloths, do; 12 do bombazetts, do.; 12 doz. gentlemen's and ladies worsted and lamb's wool hose; 10 do. half hose; 14 pieces leno and figured muslin; 14 pieces American cotton shirting; 4 do do stripe; 10 do gingham; 1 do blue cassimere; 10 do sattinetts. Also 70 barrels mackerel; 50 do N.E. rum; 25 do No. 1 soap. Blakeley, Feb. 23, 1819.

WILLIAM COOLIDGE, has received by the PHARAMOND from Boston, an assortment of dry goods, suitable for the present and approaching season - also, an additional supply of groceries, which are offered for sale on the lowest terms for cash, at his store, No. 3 Robinson-Street. Blakeley, Feb. 9, 1819.

Requisite for going to law -- A lady asked an old uncle, who had been an attorney, but had left off business, what were the requisites for going to law? To which he replied: Why, niece, it depends upon a number of circumstances. In the first place, you must have a good cause--secondly, a good counsel--thirdly, a good evidence--fourthly, a good jury--fifthly, a good judge--sixthly, a good purse--and lastly, good luck!

The farmer. The cultivation of the soil gives health and vigour to the body, and purity and tranquility to the mind. The human form attains in the labors of the field its utmost development. The full chest, the muscular and brawney arm, and the toil-strung sinew, are the reward of the husbandman. He preserves with nature all its relations. He every where converses with his God. He every where contemplates order, economy and peace; and his soul is filled with a delightful harmony. The seasons return with unerring regularity; nothing is in vain; every thing progresses toward some end, for which it has been designed by the eternal wisdom, and every thing attains end, without interference and without confusion, amidst the low but transporting music of the spheres.

The cultivator of the soil is indeed a patriot. The habits formed in his youth never desert his age. The very trees and rocks among which he has grown up, are objects of his affection. He loves the soil which has rewarded his labors, and he finds music in the echo of his native hills.

A late English paper says, Amongst the crew of the QUEEN CHARLOTTE, 110 guns recently paid off, it is now discovered, was a female African, who has served as a seaman in the Royal Navy for upwards of eleven years, several of which she has been rated able on the books of the above ship by the name of William BROWN, and has served for some time as the captain of the fore-top, highly to the satisfaction of the officers. She is a smart, well formed figure, about five feet four inches high, possessed of considerable strength and great activity; her features are rather handsome for a black, and she appears to be about 26 years of age. Her share of prize money is said to be considerable, respecting which she has been several times within the last few days at Somerset place. In her manners she exhibits all the traits of a British tar, and takes her grog with her late mess-mates with the greatest gaiety. She says she is a married woman, and went to sea in consequence of a quarrel with her husband who, it is said, has entered a caveat against her receiving her prize money. She declares her intention of again entering the service as a volunteer.

EDWIN BALDWIN

Copied from MEMORIAL RECORD OF ALABAMA, Brant & Fuller, 1893, "Personal Memoirs - Baldwin County"

Edwin BALDWIN, merchant and lumberman of Baldwin county, was born March 18, 1848, and is a son of Henry C. and Sarah M. (HARTLEY) BALDWIN. Henry C. was born in North Carolina in 1822 and there grew to manhood, attending school at such times as his services could be spared from the farm. He came to Alabama when a youth in company with his brothers. He entered a grocery in the capacity of clerk and further improved his education by attending a night school, and thus obtained for himself a reliable education. Early in life he developed an ability to do business for himself, and soon secured a position on one of the Tombigbee steamers, quickly rose to the position of pilot, and followed the occupation for many years on the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers. Nor did he confine his operations to rivers alone, but acquainted himself with the coast and general lay of Mobile bay and the Gulf of Mexico.

He was elected colonel of a regiment in 1862, but resigned his commission to take charge of government steamboats during the war, after which he resumed his former occupation. Being a man of broad intelligence and extensive acquaintance, he became captain of several boats, later owned a line of lighters and passenger boats, and eventually amassed a fortune.

In 1875 he built the Hotel Grand, a noted summer and winter resort, located at Point Clear, at a cost of \$75,000, and under his direction it was operated successfully for two years. When his death occurred in 1878, he was regarded as the best steamboat and deep water navigator in Mobile. He was the builder of the first set of ways and docks in that city, and did much toward the upbuilding of its commercial interests. He avoided litigation and was never known to have anything in the way of law suits. He was a good business man and politically was a democrat.

Mrs. Susan M. BALDWIN was born in Mobile county, in 1832, and there grew to womanhood, much care being bestowed upon her early education. She was married in her sixteenth year and became the mother of nine children, six of whom now survive--three girls and three boys. Early in life she united with the Methodist Episcopal church and lived a consistent life till her death, which occurred in 1862, in her thirtieth year.

In 1865 Capt. BALDWIN married Miss Anna WILSON, of Wilcox county. She survived him and was later the widow of Frederick SWAIN and resided in Louisiana.

Capt. Edwin BALDWIN grew up in Mobile and spent his early life in school. In 1863 he left Spring Hill college and joined a military company then being formed for actual service in the then existing war. In this company he served a year, then was transferred to the Forty-sixth infantry, in which he served until peace was restored.

He then attended school till 1866, in which year he went on board an Alabama river steamer, as clerk, following this occupation with efficiency till the following year, when he was appointed boarding officer of the port of New Orleans, and served as such till removed by Federal authority in reconstruction days. He then became a clerk of the steamer SARAH, which plied between New Orleans and Mobile, and later entered a wholesale house as clerk, and followed this occupation nearly three years; then went to Texas and entered a wholesale grocery house at Galveston. In 1870 he crossed the plains on the old Chisholm trail

with 2,000 cattle, passing all through the great western ranges. The latter part of 1871 he returned to Galveston and went on the prairies as a cow boy and became conversant with all phases of a ranchman's life, including stock dealing, mercantile pursuits on the Guadalupe river, but finding the business not to his liking he returned, in 1873, to Mobile and went aboard the steamer ANNIE, as captain and pilot, remaining in this occupation till 1875, when he came back to Mobile and established a steamboat supply house and grain business and remained there till his father's death; he then took charge of the steamer ANNIE, as master and owner, and followed this business till 1885, during which time he had become owner of a number of crafts of all denominations and had extended his business to all parts of the gulf and river points; in 1885 he sold out his entire business and went to Monterey, Mexico, and engaged in the stock brokerage and commission business, following this occupation three years, during which time he did business at Valedino and Laredo, Mexico, learned the Mexican language, and in co-partnership with Mr. T. P. HARTLEY built up an extensive and lucrative business. In 1888 he returned to Mobile, after having sold out his Mexican interests to his partner.

January 18, 1888, Mr. BALDWIN was united in marriage to Miss Nellie KAPAHN, daughter of George KAPAHN, one of Baldwin county's prosperous merchants and former partner of Charles P. ZUNDEL. Mrs. BALDWIN was born in Mobile in 1865. She was married in her twenty-fourth year and is now mother of three interesting children: Alfred J. born November 24, 1888; George H. born December 8, 1889; and William born in 1890. Mrs. BALDWIN affiliated with the Catholic church. Mr. BALDWIN engaged in mercantile pursuits in 1888 at Point Clear, then moved to the beautiful home, located in the west prong of Fish river, at the post office known as Marlow.

He built a nice residence and furnished accommodations as a hotel for winter and summer visitors to the south. He built a steam sawmill and dealt extensively in lumber and juniper blocks. He had a grist mill with gin attached to the sawmill and the only gin adapted to the ginning of Sea Island cotton in Alabama. He owned some 3,000 acres of land, including fine tracts of virgin forests of pine timber. He had made successful experiments with and was a producer of the famous Sea Island cotton. Mr. BALDWIN owned a sixty-ton schooner, a naphtha launch, and a fleet of smaller boats on his premises; he also had a fine vein of pottery clay, operated three potteries and a brickyard; also owned and operated a ferry across the river at his store. He contemplated erection of a cannery for the canning and preserving of all kinds of fruits and fish.

He was one of Baldwin county's most progressive men, ever ready to assist all enterprises for the advancement of Baldwin county, taking pleasure in welcoming immigration to his fertile country.

Reading the bulletin board for Civil Service opportunities, one aspirant remarked to another: "They ought to update this board... Here's one that says 'George needs someone to tend the Cherry trees at Mt. Vernon'."

All stains should be removed from white goods before they are set or put into the wash.

A saver is a farsighted person who lays money aside ... for the government's rainy day.

BLAKELY, BALDWIN COUNTY, ALABAMA

Contributed by: Mrs. Annie WATERS

(Copied from THE TIMES published at Brewton by F. M. PARKER and J. L. ROBBINS. C. F. RANKIN, Associate Editor, on Dec. 28, 1887 - by Mrs. Annie WATERS of the Escambia County Historical Society.)

Dear Times: I do not remember of ever having written THE TIMES a letter either of Blakely or Bromley, and as their whereabouts are as unknown to many of your readers as the location of Arabia Felix, I write this letter with the hopes of posting some of them. Although Blakely is only a few miles distant from my house, yet I visited it the other day for the first time. Blakely is situated in the extreme western portion of Baldwin County, on the eastern bank of Tensas River, about eight miles north of the head of Mobile Bay.

An epitaph on a monument in the old Blakely grave yard tells me that "James W. PETERS with his partner, Russel STEBBINS founded in the wilderness the town of Blakely, in 1817." A big tide of emigration from the north set in towards Blakely soon after the establishment, as a city, and from 1818 to 1828 it flourished as a green bay tree. About 1827 it boasted of having a population of three thousand people; at this time, Blakely possessed all the concomitants of a large city. It boasted of its newspapers, cotton presses, mammoth stores, etc., churches and educational facilities. Doubtless the first cotton was shipped from here.

It is said to have been a formidable rival of Mobile for the trade of South and Middle Alabama. The force of circumstances however was against Blakely, although it possessed better natural advantages than Mobile does today. It was twice depopulated by the yellow fever: First in 1826 and then again in 1828. These repeated visitors of "Yellow Jack" had a very depressing effect upon the few people that was fortunate enough to survive it, and this fact, coupled with the high price asked for real estate by the land sharks, turned the tide of emigration towards Mobile, that was then struggling for the position it occupies today, of being the largest city in the state.

Blakely's decline dates from this time. It is no longer a town with the airs of a city. Of the hundreds of people that once roamed its streets in quest of pleasure and on business bent, not one is left here to tell how the old place died. On every hand is seen evidences of its former greatness. Crumbling brick buildings, covered with moss and ivy, as if they are trying to hide the ravages made by relentless time, tall chimneys innumerable, and decaying piers at the river side, all attest its former wealth, prosperity and commercial importances. Its beautiful avenues that once was teeming with people, and rife with the noise and tumult of trade and traffic, is now a grassy solitude; a solemn uniform silence reigns over the whole place.

Though Blakely is dead, yet the events that have taken place here will be chronicled and read as long as the English language is spoken. During the War Between the States a battle was fought here that lasted nine days. The battle began on the 1st and ended on the 9th of April 1865. (Surely 1865 must be a type setter's error.) In all probability this was the last battle of the war. The "Yankies" of course achieved a glorious victory. Judging from the magnitude of the Confederate entrenchments, their works must have been well nigh impregnable. I do not know which side was right, in that unequal contest, for four years of suffering and bloodshed failed to answer that question; but I do know that the

embankments thrown up by the soldier boys in grey will remain for centuries to come as monuments of their willing toil. May God hasten the time when there shall be no more wars, nor rumors of wars. I gladly notice that the men controlling the destinies of nations are averse to war, and are more willing now than formerly to a settlement of their wrongs, by arbitrations. I fully believe with the revered Longfellow: "Were half the power that fills the world with terror,
 Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts,
 Given to redeem the human mind from error,
 There were no need of arsenals and forts."

Just outside of the corporate limits of old Blakely is "God's Acre," the old graveyard. Here "the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep." I spent a quiet and profitable hour in this silent city reading epitaphs deeply cut in enduring stone, commemorative of the virtues and eve that lie beneath. It is a neglected spot overgrown with briars and bushes, but

"Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid
 Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire
 Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed
 Or waked to ecstasy the living lyre."

If this letter that I have hurriedly (sic) written is of interest to one single reader of your newsy paper, then I have not written in vain. I shall endeavor in my next letter to write up Bromley. This letter is of Blakely's dead past, but my next will be filled with things of the present and future of "Baldwin's coming town of Bromley." - Christmas is now near at hand. The young folkes (sic) anticipate a very pleasant time; all the boys have been taking a Christmas hunt, and have been right successful. Mr. Jerome STAPLETON and son were in our neighborhood last week. Misses Grace DURANT and Beulah SIBLEY have returned from their visit to Bromley. Misses Cecile HALL and Florence DOLIVE will visit Mobile soon after Christmas. Mrs. A. F. DOLIVE and youngest daughter visited relatives at Carney's Station last week. They also spent a few hours at Dolive Station. Judge W. H. GASQUE was taken to Mobile quite ill a day or two ago. We are having lots of rain, and am in hopes it will fill all the wells and springs.

Wishing you much success dear Times. I am still your devoted - "White Wings."

 The TIMES bore the title "The Escambia and Baldwin Times." The TIMES began publication on Dec. 16, 1885 and on June 2, 1886, added the name "Baldwin" and thereafter included Baldwin County news, since Baldwin County at that time had no newspaper.

"White Wings" was the pen name of a correspondent from Baldwin County. However he appears to have been a newcomer to the area since he makes no mention of the influence the coming of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad had on the decline of Blakely. The Mobile and Great Northern R.R. completed a line from Pollard to Tensaw (Hurricane) during the fall of 1861. "At Hurricane, passengers and freight were transferred to boats to make the 22-mile trip down the Tensaw River to Mobile... Due to the Civil War and the difficulty in building a railroad across the marshy terrain between the two points, Hurricane was the southern terminus of the railroad for a decade or more. The track was completed to Mobile March 5, 1872, and the Louisville & Nashville acquired the entire line between Montgomery and Mobile, Jan. 15, 1880." Quote from Kincaid HERR's history of the L&N.

The next letter from White Wings was disappointing as he gave no past history of Bromley, only the political and social news of the place. Some names mentioned were: Grace A. DURANT, Beulah E. SIBLEY, Mrs. Louisa THOMPSON, Mr. N. W. DOLIVE,

deputy sheriff and tax collector, Mr. Vanroy DOLIVE, Mr. Eugene DOLIVE, Miss Emilie OLLIS, Mr. Edward DOLIVE, James M. HALL, Mrs. Norman L. DURANT, Mrs. W. E. SORSBY, and Miss Manetta KING. -- Annie Waters.

BROMLEY, BALDWIN COUNTY, ALABAMA

(The papers were not bound in chronological order and the following is a gist of the history of Bromley found later -- Annie WATERS.)

Bromley is situated in Baldwin County, at the head of navigation on Bay Minette Creek about ten miles east of Mobile. It was settled about 1830 by Origen SIBLEY. He failed as a merchant in Blakely but started at Bromley as a lumber manufacturer and struggled for years with little success but perseverance and ability made him a near millionaire.

The present SIBLEY & SIBLEY firm inherited this place from their fathers and are known in every timber market in the world. The saw mill is located on the western bank of the creek and the cotton mills on the eastern. The cotton mill building is 150 ft. by 50 ft. four stories high, but is idle because of disagreements among the stockholders.

Two men from Vermont have just purchased the Sibley Cotton Mills and we will soon have a New England town in Baldwin with a population of 5 or 6 hundred.

Bromley is connected with the outside world by telegraph, a semi-weekly mail and the Sibley line of tugboats. We will have daily mail after July 1st next. An immense dam across the creek furnishes power for the mills.

The late Origen SIBLEY lived up to the motto "Peraspora and astra" (Through difficulties to the stars.) The Times, Jan. 25, 1888.

COMPILING A GENEALOGICAL HISTORY

The beginning genealogist makes probably his biggest mistake in thinking that if he has one or two records pertaining to an ancestor, he has all that is available; and that these two should be sufficient.

Your ancestor is probably recorded in several places and these records should be searched for the sake of the quality of your work. Each record is different and had a different informant who gave different information. Until all have been checked, there is no way of telling if your family group sheet is correct. If not, such errors may go on for hundreds of years.

Some available records and where they may be found are listed below. You may know of others:

Family Bible - your relatives.	Letters - your relatives
Pictures - your relatives	Personal knowledge - your relatives
Birth certificate - Bureau of Vital Statistics in the State Capitol.	
Baptism certificate - the local church	Wills and estates - county courthouse
Guardianship papers - county courthouse	Tombstone - cemetery where buried
Engagement announcement--local newspaper (usually on microfilm in local library)	
Marriage certificate and marriage license application - County Clerk in the county where married.	
Death certificate - Bureau of Vital Statistics in the state capitol.	

Obituary - local newspaper in the local library.
 File card on deceased - Funeral home which handled the arrangements.
 File card on burial - office of the cemetery where buried.
 Military records - General Services Administration, Washington, D. C.
 Pension records - General Services Administration, Washington, D. C.
 Census records - on microfilm usually in local library for 1820-1880. Records
 from the 1900-1970 censuses can be ordered from U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bu
 of the Census, Personal Census Service Branch, Pittsburg, Kans 66762.
 City directory - public library.
 Land transactions - Register of Deeds, county courthouse.
 Divorce papers - county courthouse where divorce took place.
 Soldiers and sailors discharge papers - county courthouse
 Naturalization papers - district court office.
 Family histories - public library
 Orphans accounts - county courthouse.
 Manuscripts - family collections, library collections, etc.
 County and State histories - public library.

Be accurate and thorough (you aren't likely to get too much). Devote a separate
 sheet to each individual family unit (for ease in inserting new material or making
 revisions). Arrange family sheets in chronological sequence according to genera-
 tion from first to last. Alphabetize the family sheets under each separate
 generation. Keep an exact record of the source of the information. Obtain full
 and complete data - birth, marriage, death, names, places where these took place.
 Add biographical information to your statistics.

QUERIES

MERVYN-MERVIN: Seeking information on the MERVYN (MERVIN) family. Two brothers
 settled in Baldwin County in early 1800's. Married into HALL and McDONALD families.
 Mrs. Max C. WHITE, 4507 Weatherford Avenue, Mobile, Alabama 36609.

McDONALD: Seeking information on McDONALD family. Would like to hear from anyone
 related. Mrs. Max C. WHITE, 4507 Weatherford Avenue, Mobile, Alabama 36609.

LANTRIP & RAIFORD: Need correct marriage date of marriage of Thomas LANTRIP and
 Lucy RAIFORD - 29 Nov 1812 Baldwin Co. (McIntosh Bluff?) or 13 Jan 1813. Sarah
 (LANTRIP) LEWIS was b near Mobile Oct. 1815. Mr. Claude L. LEWIS, 4449 W Pine
 Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. 63108.
 (Baldwin Co. Courthouse, Bay Minette, gives 29 Nov 1812. A dollar to county clerk
 should get a copy. Since Alabama was not then a State but was in Miss. Territory,
 suggest contact be made with Dept. of Archives and History, Jackson, Miss. Also,
 McIntosh is in now Washington Co., Ala. perhaps the courthouse at Chatom, Ala.
 could assist with the 13 Jan 1813 date. Editor.)

WANTED: Information on the BANKESTER (BANKISTER, BANKSTER), WILSON, CONWAY and
 HOWELL families of Baldwin Co., Ala. Mrs. Mary LENTO, 3304 Jacaranda Street,
 Burbank, California 91505.

DO YOU NEED?

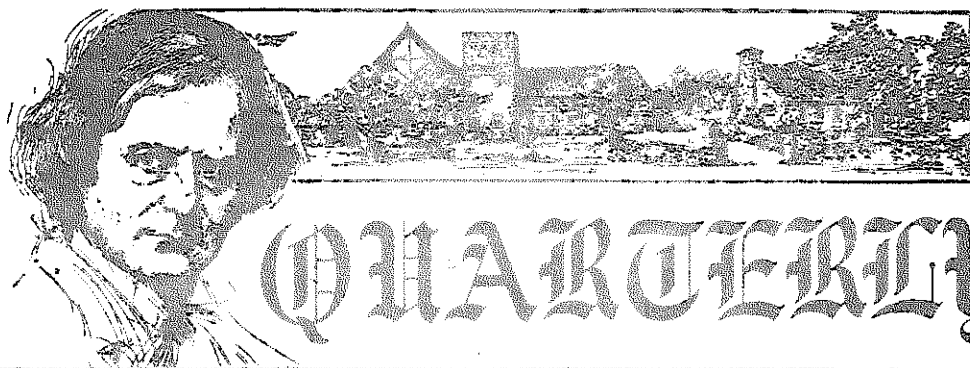
A Brief History of Baldwin County, (Alabama) by L. J. Newcomb COMINGS and Martha
 M. ALBERS, (President and Secretary of Baldwin County (Ala.) Historical Society),
 c1928. Third Printing, January 1969, for sale by The Baldwin County Historical
 Society, c/o Mr. John M SNOOK, President, Baldwin County Historical Society,
 Foley, Alabama 36535. Price: \$3.00.

Baldwin County
Historical
Society

VOLUME II

JANUARY 1975

NUMBER 2



QUARTERLY

MEMORIAL

MISS COLLEEN ROSINA BRODBECK

We mourn the passing of a Charter Member of the Baldwin County Historical Society, Miss Colleen Rosina Brodbeck, on October 9, 1974.

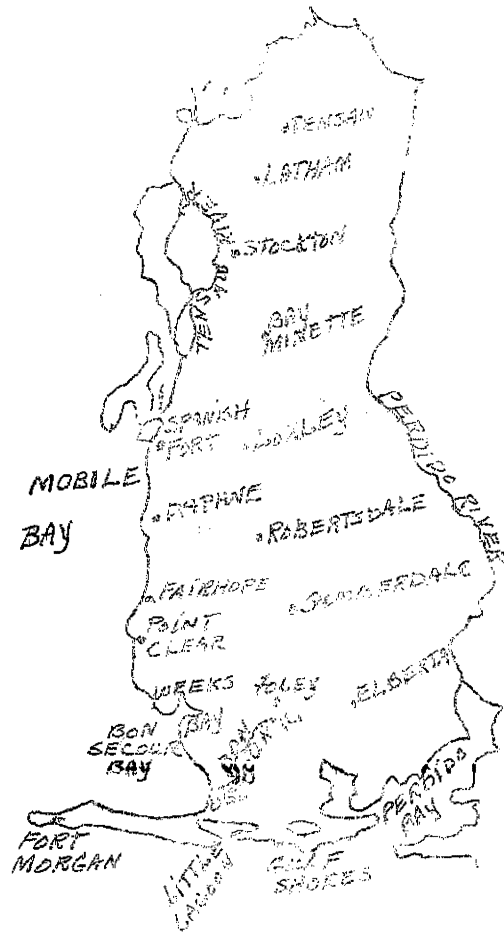
Miss Broadbeck, a daughter of Edward and Rosina Brodbeck, was born in Mobile, Alabama, in 1883 and was a life-long resident of Point Clear.

She was a Charter and Life Member of the Baldwin County Historical Society, a Charter Member of the Redeemer Lutheran Church Ladies Aid, a Charter Member of Eastern Shore Confederate Memorial Association, and an Honorary Member of Electra Semmes Colston Chapter of Daughters of the Confederacy, and was employed with the U. S. Post Office at Point Clear for 40 years.

The Society extends appreciation for her endeavors toward the betterment of the life and the community around her and our heartfelt sympathy to her survivors, which include two nieces and two nephews: Mrs. Barbara B. Gooden and Mrs. Dorothy B. Pacey; Messrs. Arnold M Brodbeck, Jr. and John Brodbeck.

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

QUARTERLY



PUBLISHED BY:

Gertrude J. Stephens

for

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
c/o Mr. John M. Snock, President
Moley, Alabama

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

VOLUME II

NUMBER 2

January 1975

The Baldwin County Historical Society was founded in Fairhope, Alabama on September 12, 1923, as a nonprofit organization. Contributions are deductible from Federal Income Tax because of the tax exempt status granted the Society by the U. S. Treasury Department.

Membership in the Society is \$5.00 per year single and \$7.00 per year family. Single copies of the Quarterly can be purchased for \$1.25 each - special rate of 50¢ each to members. Remit payments to Membership Chairman, Mrs. Lynn Jones, P. O. Box 69, Stockton, Alabama 36579.

Articles and queries to be considered for publication in the Quarterly should be addressed to the Editor, Mrs. Gertrude J. Stephens, 2 Lee Circle, Spanish Fort, Alabama 36527. Correspondence relating to information, projects, and other matters of the Society should be addressed to the President, Mr. John M. Snook, Foley, Alabama 36535, or such project chairman.

Neither the Editor nor The Baldwin County Historical Society assumes responsibility for errors of fact or opinion expressed by contributors.

We owe it to our ancestors to preserve entire those rights, which they have delivered to our care. We owe it to our posterity, not to suffer their dearest inheritance to be destroyed.

-Author unknown

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
c/o Mr. John M. Snook
Foley, Alabama 36535
1974-1975

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THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

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Note: I am sorry to hear of the blotches in so many places in this issue and the light print. Not being an experienced printer, often I am unable to get the printer properly inked and this reflects in the printed material sometimes not as clear as I would like. The blotches are result of not having the proper ink density, the one I used was supposed to be all right - but I see it wasn't. The corrections are unavoidable, below are the correct words so that you may correct your copy. As soon as I hear this.

Page No. and correct words:

- 26 -- advanced
- 32 -- 1) either, 2) again, 3) in,
- 33 -- 4) exclaimed, 5) grenades
- 34 -- 1) Vifguasin, 2) Stockton,
- 3) which was, 4) the break
- works
- 35 -- 1) ridoubt No. 4, 2) volume of
- 36 -- 1) engaged, 2) were
- 37 -- Lieut.
- 38 -- 1) Confederate, 2) assaulted, 4) division
- 39 -- 1) more, 2) two well-built
- 40 -- 1) comd. white, 2) commander,
- 3) white, 4) white
- 41 -- 1) white, 2) white

HEYDEN NEWPORT CHEMICAL CORPORATION
BAY MINETTE, ALABAMA

Contributed by: Malena M. WHITLEY

Newport Industries was originally established in Bay Minette in 1913 as Newport Turpentine & Rosin Company. The Company was formed to utilize the resinous pine stumps left from extensive lumbering operations in the area. The Company used the wood reduction and steam distillation method of recovering the resins and oils from the pine stumps. The chief products for the next forty years were rosins, turpentine and pine oils. The company pioneered in the strict grading of rosins and oils and has been noted for the uniformity and quality of its products.

In 1941 the company built a pilot plant for the refining of crude tall oil. In 1954 a \$3,000,000 plant for the production of tall oil rosins and fatty acids was built and has been in continuous operation since that time.

In late 1956 most of the old plant was moved from Bay Minette. Since that date, the Bay Minette plant has not used pine stumps as a raw material. Instead, by-products from paper mills in the area are used and consist mainly of crude tall oil and crude sulfate turpentine.

The crude tall oil is distilled and fractionated in four columns (or towers) and the resulting products are rosin, tall oil fatty acids and intermediate products used in other processes in the plant. The chief products are refined tall oil fatty acids, rosins and specialty rosins, rubber chemicals and liquid resinous specialties.

The refined tall oil fatty acids are used in the manufacture of varnish resins, printing inks, linoleum, asphalt emulsions, ore separation, disinfectants and putty.

The rosins and specialty rosins are used in paper size, paints, varnishes, synthetic resins, printing inks, rubber compounding, adhesives and matches.

The rubber chemicals include a series of specially processed soaps, peroxides and antioxidants.

The liquid resinous specialties are used in paints, varnishes, linoleum, concrete curing compounds, putties, glazing compounds and adhesives. Newport is one of the oldest and the largest producers of a wide variety of special gloss oils and tall oil esters.

The Bay Minette plant employs approximately 120 people. The automated processes require a high degree of skill in both use and maintenance of these controls.

The finished products are sold both domestically and exported, mostly through the Port of Mobile, Alabama, to European and Asiatic countries.



If you have to stand, stay on land.

Energy Drain: Demand for electricity in the U.S. is doubling every ten years. This country with 6% of the world's population, uses 35% of the world's energy -- and our demand is doubling every 15-20 years.

THE BIRTH OF BAY MINETTE, BALDWIN COUNTY, ALABAMA

Contributed by: Malena M. WHITLEY

Little is known of life in Baldwin before the arrival of the Europeans. Something, however, may be gleaned from the records of the Spaniards who were the first white men to come in contact with the Alabama Indians. The account they give shows an ancient and dignified race of highly civilized people akin to the Aztecs of Mexico, with large walled cities and a closely-knit empire. When in 1540 DeSoto marched through Alabama, he clashed, unfortunately, with these Indians, and disorganized their empire, so that it fell apart and became, as time passed, easy prey to tribes of forest savages -- the Creeks, Choctaws, Cherokees, etc. The older race of Indians utterly disappeared, leaving behind them no trace except in their mounds, canals, and similar structures that have survived the wear and tear of time.

The Spaniards, meanwhile, held a loose control over Mobile Bay and the adjoining shores until the year, 1702, when the French fell heir to these lands by a treaty that established the Perdido River as the French-Spanish boundary line in the New World.

In 1763, the ebb and flow of European politics compelled the French to yield their American territories east of the Mississippi to England. Thus Baldwin (County, Alabama) passed under the banner of Britain. By 1779 Mobile Bay was again in the hands of Spain, and the Spaniards ruled a second time in Baldwin.

In 1803 came the Louisiana Purchase and the United States at once claimed Mobile Bay and its shores. The Spaniards were ready to dispute the claim, however, and this, with the outbreak of the War of 1812 and the Creek (Indian) War, brought the brilliant campaigns of Andrew JACKSON to Baldwin (County). He drove the Spaniards off the North American continent entirely and ended Indian disturbances forever. Mobile Bay, and Baldwin (County) along with it, passed under the Stars and Stripes, where it happily remains.

The brief interlude of civil strife in the 1860's brought sorrow to Baldwin (County) for a time. Heavy sea and land engagements occurred in Mobile Bay and in the forests of Baldwin. The last great battle of the war took place in Baldwin County (at Spanish Fort), and the battlefield is said to be the best preserved of any in North America. For a short space during this period, Alabama was under her own banner -- the flag of the Republic of Alabama. Through "reconstruction" days, through the days of the Spanish-American War and the World Wars, in which men from Baldwin (County) played a gallant part, we come to our own day and time, and Baldwin's history merges with her present and future.

The seat of County Government in Baldwin County is Bay Minette, which was incorporated more than fifty years ago. Here are found all the central offices from which the various governmental activities of the county are directed. All highways, in passing, touch the Courthouse Square, which is at the center of the business district. The town takes its name from Minette Bay, the estuary outlet for Bay Minette Creek. Minette Bay took its name from the Frenchman, MINET, a surveyor associated with BIENVILLE in the days of French occupation.

The settlement and post office originally were on the Bay, but were moved to the present site of the county seat when the railroad was laid down, and the town at once began a rapid growth to its present place and importance in the county.

Bay Minette was incorporated in 1907, but had been named the County Seat on Oct. 1, 1901, when the Court House was moved from Daphne.

Industrial growth has been pronounced with some ten industries in operation, one employing over 600 persons, at least two employ over 200, and several over 100.

Products manufactured include furniture, paper containers, dental equipment, electric cable, chemicals, oils and resins, men's slacks, fourdrinier wire mesh, hardwood, treated poles, veneer aluminum castings, building components, mouldings and mobile homes.

Bay Minette is served by a 55-bed hospital, a large high school, a middle school, elementary school, a vocational school, a junior college, a municipal airport, 20 churches and dozens of businesses offering every type of merchandise.

The town is governed by a mayor and five council members: at the present time these are Sam C. PRUETTE, Mayor and members - Dollie BRYARS, Leslie STIERS, Jack PAGE, Fulton DUCK and Ricky RHODES. It has an ~~SM~~ 8-man police force and a volunteer fire department with two full time paid firemen and 30 volunteers. Other services include garbage service, utilities of gas and water, a sanitary sewer and storm system, two major ball parks, Halliday Park, Douglasville Park, softball field, tennis courts, playgrounds, municipal auditorium, and a country club.

DEED

DAVID MONIAC TO MARGARET TAIT

Contributed by: Alfred E. Little

Deed Record C, Clark County, Alabama: This indenture made Eighth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight-hundred and thirty six, between David MONIAC of the County of Baldwin and State of Alabama of the first party and Margaret TAIT of the County and State aforesaid, of the second part.

Witnesseth that the said David MONIAC for and in consideration of the sum of six thousand five hundred dollars, to the party of the first part, in hand paid, doth hereby bargain sell and convey unto the party of the second part, her heirs and assigns in fee simple and forever the following land and parcels of land, to wit: the North East subdivision of fractional Section numbered nineteen township number four, Range three East containing one hundred and fifty two acres and also the West half of the North West quarter of Section numbered nineteen in township numbered four in Range numbered three East, containing Eighty acres, which lands my plantation is and has been o,d for years, and which lands above described, I, the said David MONIAC, do hereby covenant and promise to be free from all encumbrances and that the right is in me and that I have full right to sell and convey the same to the party of the second part, her executors, heirs and assigns forever against me, my heirs, executors and assigns and against all right title of all and every person whomsoever either in law or equity.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and placed my seal in presence of the day and date first above written.

Margaret STAPLE
Enoch PARSONS

/s/ David MONIAC - Seal

SIEGE OF BLAKELY

April 1 - April 9, 1865

(Major-General C. C. ANDREWS, A History of The Campaign of Mobile (New York: D. Van Norstand, 1867))

Submitted by: W. Frank LARAWAY

Introduction

"Over the field of Blakely the bushes are beginning to grow up, and in a few years another forest will, no doubt, cover the ground. But many of the trenches will remain. The storms of centuries will not wear them away."

How prophetic these words of Major ANDREWS are even to this day. The rifle pits, the trenches and the breastworks still are there to see. Until this time, aside from the constant diggings of the relic hunters man has apared this area.

Blakely (Blakeley) and environs has been placed on the National Register of Historic places; it has been nominated for use as a National Cemetery by Senator ALLEN (however, lacking the critical requirement of the donation of 100 acres to the U. S. Government) and it holds the interest of many local people for preservation. Although the site is extensive and has varied ownership, industrial and residential development is imminent.

The significance of the site is many faceted. Very briefly it came into being with the blessings of the Mississippi Territorial Legislature; rivaled Mobile as a seaport; was the first county seat of Baldwin; it was the site of the last major siege battle of the Civil War occuring after Lee's surrender in Virginia.

Its potential as a National Military Park similar to Gettysburg is great. The battle field is well preserved at this time. It is in an ideal location for tourist trade being between the terminae of Interstate 10 and 65 (major east-west and north-south routes). It might also be a side feature of the Bartram Trail, which is being planned and will pass nearby. There is presently a need for a National Cemetery in this area of the South. Such a park would be under the perpetual care of the U. S. Government. Its establishment along with a museum would encourage a return of the many artifacts and armament taken from over the years. It would be a major source of income from tourism.

Because of the need for brevity, Blakely's history as a town, the many other aspects of this campaign such as the trek from Fort Morgan, the encampment of Fish River and the Siege of Spanish Fort are omitted. Rather than omit entire chapters, the following is edited in order to include some aspects of the entire battle.

Appreciation is expressed to Mrs. Ruth WARREN of the Special Collections and Genealogy Division of the Mobile Public Library for her help in providing the following edited History of the Siege of Blakely.

CHAPTER XV

INVESTMENT AND SIEGE OF BLAKELY

Blakely is situated ten miles northeast from Mobile, on the east bank of the Appalachee River, and opposite its confluence with the Tensas. The extent and depth of its adjacent waters make it a fine natural port. On the old maps it appears as a place of importance, and forty years ago it had a population of three thousand; but the landowners held their property at such high prices its growth was checked, and the people soon took down their buildings and moved with them to Mobile. At the time of the war, Blakely, although a county-seat, had a population not exceeding a hundred. Its front of dry ground, on the river, is a mile and a half in extent, and this character of soil widens on going from the river; but on each side of it is low, swampy ground, densely covered with hard-wood timber and a rank growth of weeds and vines. The soil is sandy. Near the river are several large and ancient live-oaks bountifully festooned with moss. Approaching the place from the river, it seems nearly covered with a growth of natural forest, yet some old and cultivated openings can be seen. Five hundred yards above the landing is a brick-yard, and near that a spur of ground fifty feet higher than the water approaches to the river, upon which a small stockade fort was first built. Then some half a mile from that, on a plateau of equal elevation, was an incomplete bastion-fort, of red earth. Two hundred yards from the landing, almost secluded by the drooping branches of live-oaks, is the courthouse--a small two-story brick building, painted white, and having in its basement a room answering the purpose of a jail. In sight, also, are four or five old wooden buildings. From the vicinity of the landing two principal roads diverge, one bearing northeast to Stockton, the other southeast to Pensacola. For a mile they run about parallel. They are both gravelly roads, much worn and washed. Pursuing the Stockton road, it was one mile from the landing to the line of confederate fortifications.

The Pensacola road winds around on high ground. On this road were the ruins of some cottages and a variety of shrubbery and evergreen.

For a mile back from the landing the ground has a general rise til it reaches the line of breastworks, where it is about sixty feet above the water level. The surface is uneven, and there are many dells thickly wooded with magnolias, beeches, pines, and other trees, and abounding with clear springs and streams. These are its attractive features.

The fortifications were constructed in a sort of semicircle around Blakely; resting on a bluff close to the river, at the extreme left, and terminating with the high ground, a few rods from the river, on the right. The line was nearly three miles in length, and included nine well-build redoubts--or lunettes. The fortifications were thoroughly built, and were armed with about forty pieces of artillery. But the ditches were not more than four or five feet deep. From six to eight hundred yards all along the front, the trees had been felled--pines on the high ground and hard-wood trees on the ravines. Fifty yards out from the works was a line of abatis, and opposite some of the redoubts was an interior line. Then three hundred yards out to the front, parallel with the works, was another line of abatis, and behind the latter were detached rifle-pits.

The garrison of Blakely consisted of French's division--then commanded by Gen. COCKRELL--as the left wing, its right extending a little below the redoubt south of the Stockton road. The troops of that division were veterans, mostly from Missouri and Mississippi. The right wing consisted of Gen. THOMAS' division of Alabama reserves. There were several artillery companies to man the guns. The whole garrison numbered about three thousand five hundred, and was under the command of Gen. St. John LIDELL.

INVESTMENT OF BLAKELY

The bivouac of the colored division was in plain hearing of the guns at Spanish Fort, but to the most of those men the sound of artillery was not new. The men had lain down, each with his gun beside him, the night of the 1st, in a sober mood, and rose the next morning in similar spirits, for they were yet on slender rations of parched corn. Heavy firing on the picket line brought them into line of battle early on Sunday morning, the 2d. But before they had moved out, the quartermaster's wagons went round with corn, and two ears and a "nubbin" were dealt out to each man as rations, producing much merriment.

DREW's brigade was in the advance, and the picket from the Sixty-eighth regiment, under Lieut. TAISEY, was down on the Stockton road. When morning broke, the lieutenant could see nothing of confederates in his front, and, after consulting the officer of the cavalry detachment with him, they concluded to venture out for a reconnoissance. They proceeded without interruption for some distance, and began to think they would find the way unimpeded into Blakely, when suddenly, from a clump of trees near the edge of the slashings, they were met with a handsome volley. The firing soon grew brisk, and the confederate artillery caused them to fall back.

Then Hawkins moved his division out to close in on Blakely, marching obliquely to the right from the Stockton road, through a pine forest, with skirmishers deployed. The troops felt that they would encounter a veteran foe in his intrenchments, but that reflection neither lessened the firmness of their step, nor the ardor of their resolution. Not a man lagged, but with eager strides to the front, they ~~led~~ the horses of the mounted officers on the trot. In the midst of shot, shell and bullets, they had to cross an abrupt, deep, broken ravine, made doubly difficult, by a dense tangle of undergrowth. The regimental commanders feared that they would come out of it a confused throng. The company officers emerged, took their respective distances, still moving forward, and the line quickly filled up, and swept along as eagerly and collectedly as if no obstruction had been met.

The first earnest resistance encountered was about a mile and a quarter in front of the confederate left, at a stream which runs northwest, through a deep and narrow ravine, and near where it debouches into a wooded swamp. The skirmish line then consisted of six companies from each of the three brigades. Col. J. B. JONES of the Sixty-eighth regiment, was put in charge of it, and the main line halted. A severely-contested skirmish combat then took place on ground which became the extreme right of the Federal line of investment. The Confederates hung along the brow and slopes of the bluff bordering on the swamp, and Col. JONES found it no easy matter to dislodge them. They were using their artillery vigorously from the redoubts, and a number of the colored division had fallen. Three more companies from each brigade were sent to reinforce the skirmish line so that it finally comprised twenty-seven companies. In course of three hours the Confederates were driven back about eight hundred yards. Col. JONES established his line in the slashings within one hundred and twenty yards of the Confederates' outer rifle-pits; and it remained as the skirmish line on the right during the siege. HAWKINS' loss was about forty killed and wounded. Among the mortally wounded was Lieut. Edward E. TALBOT, a gallant young officer belonging to the Sixty-eighty. In the Forty-eighth, four were killed and four wounded, including in the latter, Col. GRANDALL, struck by a shell. The major of the Ninety-seventh was shot in the foot. Col. JONES was conspicuous along the line for bravery and had two horses shot under him.

At half-past eight o'clock, LIDELL telegraphed to MAURY at Mobile, that he thought the Federals were preparing for an assault, and that skirmishing was then occurring. He also asked for additional artillery.

The Second division marched from HALL's soon after day-light, and were some distance on the road before sunrise. As the soldiers ascended the high ground and looked off to the left, over the wooded dells, they could see through the hazy atmosphere that the eastern sky was still crimson. It was not long before firing was heard at the front. This hastened their pace, and they arrived before Blakely at ten o'clock.

STEELE, HAWKINS, LUCAS, and several other officers, were sitting upon logs, by the Stockton road where it is crossed by the road from SIBLEY's, and about a mile from the Blakely breastworks; and were discussing the information that had been brought from the front. The firing in HAWKINS' front had abated somewhat, yet still continued.

It had been STEELE's intention to first strike Hollyoak, and wait orders. But the want of forage compelled him to go by the way of Stockton, which brought him close to Blakely. He therefore immediately wrote CANBY what had already been accomplished before Blakely; and he was soon afterward instructed to continue the investment.

CHAPTER XXI

SIEGE OF BLAKELY--SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH DAYS

April 3--Second Day of the Siege.--The ground lying between the combatants, viewed from a distance, appeared level, but it was much cut up by ravines, the sides of which were scalloped with numerous and deep depressions. Some of the ravines ran parallel with the Confederate works, others perpendicular to them, and affording a damaging fire for their artillery. Along the bottoms of the principal ravines ran clear and gurgling brooks, half concealed by the luxuriant bushes and vines, and the banks of which were marshy. The general elevation of the ground was eighty feet above the water, and sixty feet was, perhaps, the greatest depth of any of the ravines.

Where the Second division commenced its first line of entrenchments, a thousand yards from the main line of the Confederates, the ground was a little higher than that occupied by the latter; and from that position there was a gradual decline for three hundred yards toward the front. The ground occupied by the colored division was about on a level with the Confederate works. The position of both divisions was favorable on two accounts--it was in the woods, and there was an abundance of good running water.

In HAWKINS' division the work of entrenchment was continued; but that division suffered considerably from the Confederate artillery, and especially from the gun-boats, which, to some extent, had an enfilading fire. SCOFIELD's brigade was held in reserve; but at night the Fiftieth, Col. GILCHRIST, and the Fifty-first, Col. WEBBER, were sent to the front, and the brigade commander was there with them till eleven, p.m.; when the work was ordered discontinued.

In the Second division, MOORE's brigade closed up to the right, connecting with SPICELEY's brigade; but between them was a wooded ravine and running stream. The latter was bridged during the day, and both brigades made considerable progress in the first strong and continuous line of entrenchments.

SPICELEY's brigade was extended two hundred yards to the right to connect with HAWKINS' division. And in the evening the skirmishers of that brigade gained thirty yards to the front, and established new detached pits.

The camp of each regiment was close to the first line of entrenchments, and so arranged to have some natural shelter of the ground.

Toward evening, certain movements of the Confederates in front of MOORE's brigade, excited the suspicion of a sortie, and HOTCHKISS' Second Connecticut battery was sent round to the left; but it did not go into position, and returned to its camp near the Stockton road, at dark.

Gen. STEELE had his headquarters at O. SIBLEY's. The headquarters of the Second division were moved from near the Stockton road to a ravine at a point six hundred yards in rear of the centre of the division. The headquarters of the Colored division were also in a ravine in rear of about the centre of the division.

In HARRIS' brigade, the Eleventh Wisconsin supported the skirmish line, and kept within fifty yards of it. At eleven, p.m., the skirmish line was warmly engaged, and the commanding officer of the Eleventh sent forward a company to reinforce it. At the same time he received information that the Confederates had come out of their works, and were flanking the skirmishers on the left. He then sent Companies E and G to protect the flank.

The firing continued through the night, but darkness deprived it of effect, except to weary both sides equally and hold each other at bay.

During the day the sharpshooters of the Confederates maintained a watchful fire, and at intervals their artillery was sharp and savage. They had already disabled two guns by firing, and the commander sent for more.

April 4--Third Day of Siege of Blakely.--In the Second division, the work progressed on the first and second lines of entrenchments, and the same was occurring on HAWKINS' left. In the afternoon, both divisions got a new supply of entrenching tools, and the work went on faster. Toward evening, the Second division was preparing to advance its skirmish-line. Soon after five, the men cheered, on account of the grand bombardment of Spanish Fort, the mighty clamor of which was plainly heard. The shouts from many thousand voices made the Confederates think that they were going to be assaulted, and at sight of the skirmish-line of MOORE's brigade they fell back rapidly to an interior line of pits, so that MOORE's skirmishers, consisting of details from each regiment of the brigade, advanced nearly three hundred yards without resistance. This carried his line out of the woods, and upon a sort of plateau on a level with the garrison's main works, and only five hundred yards distant therefrom. Entrenchments were then commenced on the line thus gained and continued, but the work was difficult, for there were numerous stumps, and the surface was strewn with fallen pines.

In front of SPICELEY's brigade the ground was more earnestly contested, and his skirmishers gained only one hundred and fifty yards. In making the advance, Sergeant J. W. FICKLIN, of the Twenty-fourth Indiana, exhibited special gallantry. No loss was then suffered. Later in the evening Corporal HAWKINS of the Twenty-fourth was wounded.

In PILE's and SCOFIELD's front of HAWKINS' division, the lines were advanced about two hundred yards. But that division suffered severe loss as well from the gunboats as the sharpshooters and artillerists in front.

Up to this time no artillery had been used by the besiegers. But during the night a sunken battery, with good cover for the gunners, was made on the Stockton road on a line with the first parallel, for one of the ten-pounder rifles of the Second

Connecticut battery. The gun, with full detachment under Lieut. Gray, was put in position sometime after midnight, being hauled a quarter of a mile by hand.

April 5--Fourth Day.--At the break of day, just as soon as the Confederate works could be seen, Lieut. GRAY opened with the Ten-pounder of the Second Connecticut, from the Stockton road, firing obliquely at the work immediately south of that road, which indeed was the most prominent point of resistance, on the Confederate line. Thirty rounds were fired before there was any reply, then the response was warm. Lieut. GRAY continued at intervals to fire during the day and battered down one of the embrasures of the assailed redoubt. Six Confederate guns were brought to bear on his snug battery, and the explosions around it were frequent and close, but hurt not a man. At night the damage to the work was repaired.

Separate batteries for two more of NOTCHKISS' guns were being built on the left of the Stockton road, and farther to the front than Lieut. GRAY's. At night a battery was commenced near the right of MOORE's brigade, for the Fifteenth Massachusetts.

In the evening the skirmish line of SPICERLEY's brigade advanced one hundred and fifty yards, and entrenched within eighty yards of the Confederate rifle-pits, which had a distinct line of abatis for cover. In front of MOORE's brigade the skirmishers were forty yards in advance of the line gained the previous evening, making their way as best they could through the network of pine logs, and being within one hundred and sixty yards of the well-fortified Confederate sharpshooters.

Both brigades now had two well-built lines of entrenchments with safe approaches. The men were advancing steadily and sure, and casualties, though generally fatal, were not numerous. The whole loss in the Second division during the day was three killed and one wounded; namely killed, Sergeant S. G. HARTER, Sixty-ninth Indiana; Privates C. GROVE and W. L. JOHNSON, Twenty-fourth Indiana; wounded, Thos. McGOVERN, One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio.

Lucas, with his cavalry, marched to occupy Claiborne, on the Alabama. During the day the besiegers heard of the fall of Selma.

The loss in the garrison, on the 5th, was reported to be one killed and twelve wounded. LIDELL sent to Spanish Fort for sharpshooters armed with Whitworth rifles, and reported that he had men killed and wounded at the Blakely wharf by the besiegers' sharpshooters. On account of limited supply of ammunition he directed the firing to be restricted to a few picked skirmishers. He also sent for fireballs to light up his front, and enable him to use his artillery with more effect in the night.

CHAPTER XXII

SIEGE OF BLAKELY--FIFTY, SIXTH, AND SEVENTH DAYS

April--The Fifty Day.--At three o'clock on the morning of the 6th, the garrison made a sortie from opposite their fourth redoubt down to their right, advancing a line with much noise and shouting, for the purpose, as it appeared, of dislodging the besiegers' skirmishers. No ground, however, was lost by the besiegers, yet a noisy combat of musketry ensued, lasting for an hour; and above all the turmoil roared the garrison's artillery. On the extreme left of the besiegers, where were Capt. CHUBB's company of the Eighty-ninth Indiana, Capt. HUBBARD's of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Illinois, and Lieut. McDONALD's of the Eleventh Wisconsin, the charging party came up within a few feet of the

newly-dug pits, but finding them resolutely occupied had to give way. Lieut. McDONALD had with him Sergeant MOORE and about a dozen men. Being hard pressed, he undertook to awe his assailants by a stratagem, and called out "First and Second brigade supports, forward!" which had a good effect.

In front of MOORE's brigade of the Second division, the attack appeared to be mainly against the working party on the battery which was being made for the Fifteenth Massachusetts. The atmosphere being thick and heavy, the sound of the musketry seemed closer than usual. The darkness was also complete, and, it being known how tired and worn the men were, there was some uneasiness felt at the division headquarters lest some part of the line had been forced back. Lieut. PETTIBONE, aide-de-camp, hastened down to the front line alone, and brought back the pleasing intelligence that everything was right.

On the left of HARRIS' front, Company F, Lieut. McCONNELL, of the Eleventh Wisconsin, was posted on the opposite side of a ravine; and being isolated from the line on his right, Company H, of the Eleventh, was sent to his support, and Company G, of the same regiment was also sent to fill up the gap between him and the companies in his right. The balance of the Eleventh was held in reserve occupying the trenches vacated by the skirmish-line.

Work was also being done in GARRARD's division, for a battery for the Seventeenth Ohio.

All along the line of the besiegers, the work of opening or widening trenches and approaches was progressing with vigor.

In the Second division, front, two additional separate batteries being finished for the ten-pounder rifles of the Second Connecticut, two more guns of that battery opened at daylight, one being under command of Lieut. WHITNEY, the other under Lieut. GRAY, were served with effect. In the morning Corporal BEECHER with one of the guns last in position, fired at the colors in the Stockton road redoubt (No. 4), and caused the speedy removal of a couple of tents.

The loss in the Second Division was only four wounded.

The artillery firing by the garrison during the forenoon was fierce. Gen. LIDELL reported that there was constant firing during the night, and that he had several men wounded in the night by stray shots. He asked for a company of sappers and miners. He also expected the besiegers would open the next morning with artillery from five different positions. At eleven, p.m., he requested the captain of the Morgan to send two small boats under charge of a commissioned officer to picket the mouth of the bayou, just below his right flank, and the lower mouth of the bayou, near Bay Minette.

April 7--Sixth Day.--Just before daylight the garrison made another sortie against the advance line of the troops of the Thirteenth and Sixteenth corps. They came out apparently in strong force delivering repeated volleys and charging with cheers up to the pits of the Federals. The artillery also performed its part, and for two miles along the line the tumult of the roar of musketry and cannonading was startling. At such an hour was felt how much depended on the steadfast soldier-ship and activity of a few men at the front. The Confederates were repulsed, and it was reported with unusual loss. The loss in the Tenth Kansas was one killed. In the Fifty-second Indiana, two wounded. The five companies of the latter regiment expended during the night about seven thousand rounds of cartridges and the firing was probably in the same proportion on other parts of the line. In front

of RINAKEK's brigade, Lieut. Col. TAYLOR, of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Illinois, was in command of the skirmish-line and advanced the left of it across the stream and swamp and had some pits dug.

During the afternoon of the 7th and the succeeding evening, rain fell; the air was chilly, and duty in the muddy trenches was uncomfortable.

On the right of HAWKINS, at the edge of the bluff, a fine battery was being constructed for five thirty-pounder Parrotts, under the direction of Capt. NEWTON, assistant-engineer, to drive off the gunboats. Large details from the Colored division were constantly at work on it, yet many of the gabions and fascines were being made by details from VEATCH's division. Working parties on the battery were concealed from the gunboats by the large forest-trees along the brow of the bluff.

The night attack had interfered with the labor on the battery for the twelve-pounder Napoleons of the Fifteenth Massachusetts on the left centre of the Second division, and it was not entirely finished at daylight of the 7th. Lieut. ROWSE commanding the battery, however, had four guns in position and at that time opened fire. The redoubt opposite him was only five hundred yards distant and had two light steel rifled guns and a twelve-pounder howitzer, while eleven hundred yards obliquely to his left was a thirty-pounder Parrott; and there were several other guns at his front. The Confederates returned an accurate and severe fire, filling up the embrasures and silencing the Fifteenth in a short time. The gunners of the Fifteenth Massachusetts clung to their work with gallantry. Corporals CLARK, ESSEX, and GOVE, were mentioned for good behavior. Private George R. COONEY jumped up into the embrasure to clear out the obstructions and was seriously wounded. Two others were wounded. None of the guns, however were injured. Work continued on the battery the ensuing night.

The three ten-pounders of the Second Connecticut continued to do good service and remained uninjured.

Operations of the Cavalry.--Gen. STEELE having directed Lieut.-Col. SPURLING to break up a party of Confederates who were hovering in the rear, the latter started out in the morning on that enterprise, with twenty picked men. They disguised themselves in Confederate uniform, and the neighboring citizens, supposing them to be Confederates informed SPURLING that Capt. DUPREE and Lieut. FITZGERALD, with twelve men, would be at a certain house at one o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of capturing some "Yankees" who were in the habit of visiting there. SPURLING then moved on, and met the party near the house in question, attacked them, killed one and wounded one, and captured the captain, lieutenant, and seven men.

In the garrison, three siege guns were put in position. The VII-inch guns were waiting for platforms. New skirmish-pits were made at night. The commander reported that he had not men enough to occupy the whole line, and asked that a hundred negroes might be sent him for fatigue duty.

Between the skirmishers of GARRARD's division, of the Sixteenth corps, and of THOMAS' Alabama reserves, a system of intercourse had grown up, which the garrison commander justly condemned. The men on the skirmish line made truces of some hours' length, during which they would meet and converse in a friendly manner, often discussing public questions relating to the war. They would also exchange newspapers, and trade coffee and sugar for tobacco. They agreed also that there should be no firing while the skirmish-line was being relieved. Then when they resumed their places, it would sometimes happen that one or the other would call out to warn his adversary that he was about to fire. The garrison commander learned that the Sixteenth corps men were "very bold", and that they exposed

themselves "without being fired upon with sufficient effect to make them timid." To abate the mischief, he directed Gen. THOMAS, commanding the reserves, to send a company to report to Gen. COCKRELL, to exchange for a company of his command, and that the old soldiers of COCKRELL's division should be scattered in the skirmish pits with THOMAS' men.

April 8--Seventh Day of the Siege.--At one o'clock the morning of the 8th, the garrison, with their usual enterprise advanced a strong skirmish-line, covered by the fire of artillery, against VEATCH's front, and the right of the Second division, using in front of the latter a blue light for a signal. The movement was repulsed successfully; but an alarm was caused all along the line, and for an hour the firing was heavy, especially in front of the Colored division. Gen. OSTERHAUS, chief of staff, rode up from Spanish Fort, to ascertain what was going on; and Gen. CANBY telegraphed to STEELE for the same object. The latter replied that nothing unusual was occurring.

At eight in the forenoon, the garrison opened with all their artillery, and fired with uncommon vehemence for an hour. The shells frequently struck the parapets of the besiegers' rifle-pits and exploded over them. There were many narrow escapes, but few casualties. Their fire was replied to in GARRARD's front by the Seventeenth Ohio light battery; and in HAWKINS' front by two guns of the Second Massachusetts, under Lieut. SWAN. The battery for the Fifteenth Massachusetts was in such condition that four of its guns could be served in it with safety, and they renewed their fire with effect. The three guns of the Second Connecticut were also engaged. In course of the day the one on the left, and farthest to the front, was disabled by its own recoil.

When the engagement was hottest, Col. MATTHEWS, of the Ninety-ninth Illinois, in VEATCH's front, saw a Confederate flag inside the garrison in his immediate front, and he at once caused his regimental colors to be planted on the parapet of the works he occupied. This induced a livelier fire, and once his colors were knocked down by a shot, which, at the same time, completely covered three of his men with earth.

Many of the shots, aimed at the Fifteenth Massachusetts battery, passed over and struck about the camp of MOORE's brigade, and would have done much injury if the men had not been well protected by their earthworks. A shell passed close to Lieut.-Col. BALDWIN, of the Eighty-third Ohio, and tore down a part of his quarters.

Combat with the Gunboats.--At ten o'clock, there was rain. At twelve o'clock, three thirty-pounder Parrotts, of Capt. WIMMER's battery (H, First Indiana heavy artillery), were in position in the battery on HAWKINS' right; and, at two o'clock, the trees having first been cut down to give a suitable range, fire was opened on the gunboats, lying a mile distant, in the Tensas.

These steamers consisted of the Morgan, built of wood and carrying eight guns; the Nashville, clad with six inches of iron before, and with iron round the pilot-house, carrying five large guns and a howitzer; and the Huntsville, a turtle-backed ironclad, carrying four VII-inch guns. The heavy projectiles from these boats had annoyed the besiegers every day, striking quite close to the different headquarters but had inflicted the principle injury on the Colored troupes, who now raised a glad shout as they heard the first booming from the assailing battery.

Expectation was at a high pitch. DREW, WHITTLESEY, and several other officers, were present to watch the effect of the firing, for the guns and gunners were in good repute. The thirty-pounders of the First Indiana were loaded with per-

cussion shells, and the first shot struck the MORGAN in her middle. That blow was the first warning the gunboats had of the existence of the battery; and it was a few minutes before a reply was made. In the meantime, Capt. WIMMER maintained an accurate and splendid fire. Then the Morgan and the Nashville opened on the battery and fired with accuracy, exploding their shells against its ample and well-beaten parapets. Yet so elaborately and thoroughly had the work been made that it seemed impervious. The only casualties were two men wounded by earth thrown by a shell. The firing became intense and the effect was grand. It was not long till the Morgan and Nashville in a disabled condition steamed off out of range. Then WIMMER turned his guns with solid shot on the Huntsville, and as soon as it was dark she also made her escape.

The Garrison.--A detail of Colored men was sent to cut the timber on the right of the Ninth redoubt, and a strong picket force kept in their front. The Confederate artillery endeavored, but without success, to silence the Seventeenth Ohio battery. The commander of the garrison reported that his batteries were briskly replied to at eight, a.m., from several points. At nine, p.m., fireballs were thrown from redoubts 1 and 4 to assist their pickets. Toward night the troops on both sides remarked the awful cannonading at Spanish Fort, and at ten the besiegers heard of the assault there and that a lodgment had been effected.

CHAPTER XXIII

SIEGE OF BLAKELY--EIGHTH AND LAST DAY OF THE SIEGE

The morning of Sunday, the 9th of April, was calm for the skirmish line was unusually quiet. At nine o'clock there was a shower of rain. Afterward the sun came out bright and warm, but toward evening dark clouds rolled up from the west.

The fall of Spanish Fort enabled Gen. CANBY to send more artillery to Blakely, and, in course of the day, six or eight more guns opened on the side of the besiegers, but were faintly answered.

Up to this time the casualties had been: in the Colored division, sixteen killed, and one hundred and seventy-six wounded; in each of the other divisions the loss had been about four or five killed, and from twenty to thirty wounded.

In the forenoon, some boats had been seen from the tree-observatory in rear of the besiegers, to put out from Blakely loaded with troops. A report soon afterward flew through the trenches that the garrison was evacuating; and this seemed to be confirmed by the unusual silence of both their artillery and sharpshooters. There was, therefore, a general desire all along the line to take the first opportunity to move forward to "feel the enemy."

Then, about three in the afternoon, GARRARD had a consultation with his brigade commanders, at his own headquarters, Gen. VEATCH also being present, and fixed upon half-past five o'clock, p.m., for an assault to be made in his front.

Notice of the intended assault was immediately sent to the troops of that division by the respective brigade commanders.

About three o'clock, Lieut. PETTIBONE, aide-de-camp, was sent from the headquarters of the Second division to obtain permission from Gen. STEELE for that division to move on the garrison works, "as far as it could go."

The Garrison.--All this while the besiegers were much deceived, in supposing that any part of the garrison had evacuated. The troops who had been seen to leave on steamers were a portion of the jaded force that, through mud and water, had made their way from Spanish Fort; and not all of them had left Blakely.

Meantime, the garrison commander was informed, by signal telegraph from Battery Tracy, that the Federal forces were moving from Spanish Fort up to Blakely. As soon as he heard this he apprehended that the besiegers, with such reinforcements, would be pretty certain to assault; and he sent out the intelligence to the division and separate artillery commanders, with instructions for them to hold their commands "in readiness for an assault at any moment." A copy of the order was captured, containing the endorsements of some officers, expressive of their ardent determination to hold their position at all hazards--which, undoubtedly, was the universal sentiment of the garrison.

They had suffered a severe artillery fire during the forenoon, having two guns dismounted, but their artillery were saving their ammunition to repel an assault, and abstained from replying.

Preliminary Advance by the Colored Troops.--Previous to the general assault which took place at about six o'clock, there was an advance and spirited combat in front of the Colored division.

In Gen. PILE's brigade, which was the left one of the Colored division, the Seventy-third regiment, Lieut.-Col. MERRIAM, and the Eighty-sixth, Major MUDGET, were in the advance trench. A little after noon, Gen. PILE received word from each of those officers, that the Confederate sharpshooters in their front had suddenly become quiet, and they asked permission to "feel the enemy." PILE then ordered one commissioned officer, and thirty select men from each regiment to be in readiness to advance. He also caused the two guns of the Fourth Massachusetts light artillery to fire a few shots, to see what reply would be elicited. No reply was made. He, then, at about three o'clock, was starting to the front to advance, when Maj.-Gen. OSTERHAUS, chief of staff, rode up, dismounted, and went forward with him. After examining the ground, Gen. OSTERHAUS, directed that half the men selected for the movement should get into a ravine immediately in front of the right regiment, then move up to a crest held by the skirmish-line. At a given signal they, with the remainder of the party who were to spring out of the rifle-pits on the left, were to charge and, if possible, capture the Confederate rifle-pits. This was undertaken in a resolute manner, Capt. JENKINS of the Eighty-sixth, and Capt. BROWN, of the Seventy-third, assisted by the skirmish-line under Capt. GREENWOOD of the Eighty-sixth, leading the movement. A galling fire was immediately opened on them, both from the sharpshooters and the artillery. They then grew more cautious and sought as they advanced what protection there was from stumps and logs. These, however, afforded but little cover; and to advance at all they had to jump over fallen trees and logs, and were consequently much exposed. The ground was exceedingly rough, and they had three hundred yards to go. The garrison sharpshooters had a strong line of abatis in their front, and felt cool and confident. They took advantage of the exposure of the assaulting party and shot down many. Capt. BROWN of the Seventy-third was mortally wounded. Still, officers and men kept moving forward with self possession and courage, and though fighting at disadvantage, returned the fire with spirit. Gen. OSTERHAUS declared that they fought as well as the best of troops.

Perceiving, by the steady advance of the party, that they meditated a serious attack, the garrison sent out reinforcements to their skirmish-line, and the contest grew more obstinate. Here and there a man of the Colored troops would fall back a few yards for better shelter, for the artillery was playing on them with

searching fire, but the general line held its ground and advanced rather than fell back. Pile reinforced them with five companies, with instructions to hold the ground gained and "intrench immediately in rear of the enemy's abatis." In about an hour they had advanced three hundred yards, got possession of the garrison's advanced rifle-pits, and inflicted some loss on the occupants of the latter as they fell back to their breastworks.

The skirmish-line in front of Scofield's brigade and DREW's brigade was advanced at about four o'clock, and the Confederate pits were also captured in their fronts, yet not without loss. In DREW's brigade, on the extreme right, the Sixty-eighth regiment, with Lieut.-Col. DENSMORE in command, and the Seventy-sixth, Major NYE, were at the front. The skirmish-line being doubled for the advance, there were four companies from each of the two regiments engaged. The movement was conducted by Col. J. B. JONES, of the Sixty-eighth by a left wheel. The men first took off their coats so as to move more readily through the brush, and charged in their shirt-sleeves. They had three hundred yards to pass over. The skirmishers who had been on duty and were in front first rushed out of their pits and were followed closely by the second line, all moving on the double-quick and making a deafening clamor by their cheers. By the time they had gained a hundred yards the Confederate skirmishers began to retreat from their advance pits. The assaulting party met an effective artillery and musketry fire from the garrison and lost several of their number, yet they pushed on in a dauntless manner to the Confederate pits, and then in obedience to Col. JONES' orders, laid down behind the abatis. In the charge, Col. JONES was shot through his hand with a musket ball, but continued at his work.

At this time Col. DREW's reserve regiment, the Forty-eighth, Col. F. M. CRANDALL commanding, was in camp nearly a mile in the rear; yet DREW, being confident that the force there present could carry the main works in his front, or else, impelled by the enthusiasm of the moment ordered the balance of the Sixty-eighth and Seventy-sixth to charge, giving the order --"Forward on the enemy's works," at the same time waving his hat. This was only a few minutes after JONES' movement was completed. He passed along the trench, loudly giving the command, for there was now a great din, and company officers and men, as fast as they heard it direct from him--for the best disciplined could hardly be expected to be formal when they heard an order to charge--broke off on the double-quick with shouts, and charged with the greatest enthusiasm. Not starting in line, both regiments soon got mingled together, and they encountered a galling fire from every gun that could be brought to bear on them. Yet the officers were using their best endeavors to keep the men in line. The fatal track of the cannon-ball, of grape, canister, and shells, was soon apparent. Lieut. MANHARDT, of the Sixty-eighth, was instantly killed by a grape-shot, while endeavoring to execute an order to close the men to the right. Capt. George GIGER, of the Sixty-eighth, was mortally wounded while rallying the men to close up to the left. Many of the men had fallen. Col. JONES, in passing along, felt something pulling at his trousers, and, looking down, a man, who was mortally wounded in the first charge, besought him to take his cartridges "to the boys." JONES himself soon after fell, stunned by the explosion of a shell.

Col. DREW, and the two regiments with him, had moved along the ground on a level with the garrison's left redoubt, and had to face a deadly fire. At length he ordered that they should pass to the right and advance on the bluff side, where they would have some cover; and in a few minutes all, except a few who continued on the high ground, were skirting the brow of the bluff, intending to reach the left of the Confederate works and go in if possible. The bluff side was steep and thickly covered with slashings. The ground also was springy and soft, and

it was extremely difficult for the troops to get along. While a squad of men paused to fire over the brow of the bluff, others hurried along to take an advanced position, and then ^{the} former squad again would drop down, work their way along and take a position farther to the front. A storm of missiles was still sweeping over them, and they were losing some of their number from exhaustion as well as wounds. Finally, the last depression affording any protection was reached. From there to the main parapet was smooth ground of less than a hundred steps. Then they halted to take breath and wait the arrival of those who had fallen behind, preparatory to their last effort. A few of the men pushed on some yards below the hill, but were soon either killed or driven back.

It soon seemed clear to them that they were too few for the work in hand. Their numbers were counted over and found to be nineteen officers and sixty-five men! Officers in too great proportion. What was to be done? There is reinforcement in a cheer. They cheered, fired volleys, and cheered again as if about to charge. They wondered why the reserve did not show itself, and why more of their own comrades were not up. Many of the latter, poor fellows, would never again be up. Then they listened but in vain to hear any shots on their own side. They could see the garrison works teeming with men, and felt that they were in imminent danger of a sally. To go forward was folly, to go back was less to their notion.

Col. DREW then went back, to hasten up the reserve, and the senior officer left with the party was Lieut.-Col. DENSMORE, of the Sixty-eighth. They kept firing volleys at the parapet and cheering.

The garrison, suspecting the charging party were in trouble, attempted a sally, yet with diffidence. Capts. HOLCOMB, NORWOOD, Lieut. ROGERS, and some other officers, with a few men who kept on the high ground, had got some cover near the main works, but they and the party over the bluff were ignorant of each other's whereabouts. When the former saw the sally party starting, they fired on it with all their might, and DENSMORE's men, hearing some of the shots go over, also put in a volley, with one of their cheers. This happy concurrence repulsed the sally. But DENSMORE's men did not know the result, and continued to apprehend an attack; and, while awaiting with absorbing anxiety the arrival of the reserve, they continued their volleys and cheers.

Then three ominous-appearing vessels steamed out in sight, and the men as if willing to catch at straws, exclaimed, "They are Union gunboats that have arrived just in season to help us!" and then they had a cheer for the "Union gunboats." DENSMORE said nothing to them of the Confederate flag he saw at the mast-head. Shortly, the garrison ran a howitzer outside of their works, and threw canister into the logs and brush, which compelled the colored troops to hug closer to the ground.

After waiting some time, Lieut.-Col. DENSMORE had sent back a captain for the reserve. Afterward he sent a lieutenant, charging him to let nothing but death prevent his bringing back men or orders. He began to think he would need to send a third messenger, when an officer showed himself sufficiently to get his attention. But the din of canister, bullets, and hand-grenades prevented a word being heard. Then the officer took off his hat and beckoned the party back.

Too indignant and sullen to hurry, they retreated in order bringing back their dead as far as possible, and taking all their wounded. They returned as they went, a part halting to fire while the rest retreated to the next cover. When they had got far enough away to render it safe for the gunboats to fire without endangering the garrison, those boats opened a raking fire along the side of the bluff.

The party got back to their trenches in time to see the reserve arrive from the rear. But the little detachment with NORWOOD and HOLCOMB still remained in their position, nearly up to the garrison works.

As the movement commenced, this party had hastened forward through impediments of fallen tree-tops, in face of a sharp fire, and when within a hundred yards of the fort, a shower of musket-balls, thrown from cannon, beat around them. Out of eleven officers of the party, seven were there killed or wounded. They became apprehensive of a counter-charge, and of being flanked. If captured, they also apprehended that their rights as prisoners would not be respected. After a short consultation, they rightly concluded the best thing to be done was to fight it out. Then the men fixed bayonets, and some were heard, with clenched teeth, to say they would die sooner than surrender or retreat. With fixed bayonets this gallant party charged down the line parallel with the fort, and, after a short but desperate resistance, drove the garrison sharpshooters from the interior line of abatis into their main works, and gained a position whence they could silence the more destructive guns. Here they remained till the final assault.

THE ASSAULT

The skirmish-line of Gen. PILE's brigade had been entrenching in their new position, under heavy fire, about forty minutes, when the sheering of the white troops was heard on their left. An officer then ran in that direction till he could see what was taking place, and quickly returning, signalled to Gen. PILE that the Second division were charging on the main works in their front.

Then PILE ordered forward his brigade, and the assault became general in HAWKINS' entire front. The brigades of PILE, SCOFIELD, and DREW, charged almost simultaneously, and carried the works in their respective fronts. Greater gallantry than was shown by officers and men could hardly be desired. The latter were burning with an impulse to do honor to their race, and rushed forward with intense enthusiasm, in face of a terrible fire. As they got close to the works some of the Confederates, dreading to fall into their hands, ran off to surrender to the white troops. In DREW's front, several of the Confederates, with muskets, remained outside of the works, refused to surrender, and maintained a cool and desperate struggle till they fell. In SCOFIELD's line, the explosion of a single torpedo killed and wounded thirteen of the Fifty-first regiment. As his men were advancing, they heard a Confederate officer behind the works exclaim, "Lay low and mow the ground --the d---d niggers are coming!" which became a byword in camp. The colored troops captured nine guns, twenty-two commissioned officers, and two hundred and one enlisted men. The Seventy-third colored regiment--New Orleans troops--was the first of PILE's brigade to plant its colors on the parapet; and Sergt. Edward SIMON, of Company I of that regiment, was mentioned for his signal bravery.

The prisoners were generally treated with kindness. A colored soldier of the Fiftieth regiment found his former young master among the prisoners. They appeared happy to meet, and drank from the same canteen. Some of the Louisiana men, however, made an attack on the prisoners and were with difficulty restrained from injuring them. The latter almost invited attack by manifesting an unreasonable dread of the colored soldiers; huddling together in heaps, and acting as if their captors were wild beasts. Capt. NORWOOD and Lieut. GLEASON of the Sixty-eighth were wounded, the latter mortally, in their efforts to save the prisoners.

Afterward the prisoners were taken to the camp of the colored division, and some of them endeavored to lead the way so as to avoid torpedoes; yet one of the guards

had his leg blown off by the explosion of a torpedo near SCOFIELD's trenches, but nothing like retaliation was manifested.

HAWKINS' loss in the assault was thirty-two killed and one hundred and forty-seven wounded. Of these a pretty large proportion were officers. Several of the latter have been named. Among those who fell in the assault were Maj. MUDGET of the Eighty-second, and Capt. S. R. WILSON of the Seventy-sixth, acting assistant adjutant-general on Col. DREW's staff. The total loss in killed and wounded in that division before Blakely was three hundred and seventy-one -- namely: killed, five commissioned officers and forty-three men; wounded, twenty-two commissioned officers and three hundred and one men. The Confederate loss in their front in killed and wounded was about a third as large.

Lieut.-Col. VIFQUAIN had the Ninety-seventh deployed, and had passed along the trench once or twice to see that everything was in readiness, when an explosion of a torpedo occurred on the rear edge of the trench, tearing off the leg of Capt. WISNER, of the Ninety-seventh Illinois, who was endeavoring to pass to his company, and injuring, to all appearances, fatally, one or two men. It was no happy augury; and as the wounded were borne along the trench and approach to the rear the spirits of the beholders seemed depressed. Such is the terror of concealed dangers.

This occurrence caused a few moments' delay, and it was quarter to six when the movement commenced. Precisely at that time, Lieut.-Col. VIFQUAIN, in a clear, inspiring tone, and with his sword drawn, and elevated, gave the command, "Forward, Ninety-seventh!" Then he and his gallant regiment sprang upon the parapet, and with loud cheers, which were taken up by all the troops left behind, they dashed forward on the run. Instantly they were greeted with a shower of bullets, and before they had got twenty yards a few men fell. In less than half a minute the Eighty-third Ohio, led by Lieut. Col. BALDWIN, swept over the parapet in their front, and, with thrilling shouts, moved, on the run, for the redoubt in their front. Three or four pieces of artillery, from the garrison, quickly opened on these regiments, firing with great rapidity, and they also encountered a bitter musketry fire. The Confederate sharpshooters at first were disposed to hold their position; and the men of the Ninety-seventh commenced firing when they had got eighty yards. The skirmish grew more and more bitter, the Ninety-seventh every minute gaining ground and the Confederates giving way. While the skirmish was occurring, Lieut. Col. VIFQUAIN ran back with a prisoner to the trench from which he had started, then hastened to his regiment and resumed the charge, following the course of the ~~Stockton~~ road. The prisoner stated that the whole garrison still remained at Blakely. Every one could, by that time, see that such was the fact, for the Confederates were getting out of their rifle-pits and falling back to their main works in literal swarms. Over a hundred of these were seen, in a straggling crowd, to ascend the hill on ~~which was~~ Redoubt No. 4, just south of the Stockton road. At the same time the ~~works~~ works appeared numerously manned. It was apparent there was to be a much severer struggle than had been expected.

The Ninety-seventh Illinois had got but a short distance when the Seventh-sixth Illinois, Col. S. T. BUSEY, sprang forward. About the same time, the Sixty-ninth Indiana, Lieut. Col. O. PERRY, also rushed forward; and, afterward, the Twenty-fourth Indiana, Lieut. Col. SEARS, charged from the right. These regiments advanced on the run with great enthusiasm and gallantry. The Sixty-ninth Indiana took the Stockton road, and entered the Confederate works a little south of that road. Lieut. Col. PERRY was severely wounded before he had got two hundred yards. The Seventh-sixth Illinois charged directly on the redoubt in their front, the one north of the Stockton road, and preserved its alignment well till it got to the second line of abatis. One man of that regiment was killed at the first line

of abatis and rifle-pits; then, at the second line, the battle became fierce and bloody. The Confederates maintained a bold front from behind their breastworks, and when the Seventy-sixth was within fifty yards of the redoubt, they suffered severely from the Confederate musketry and artillery. While a part of the regiment maintained a spirited fire, the rest crossed the abatis. Lieut. Wm. F. KENAGA was shot through a leg at the second abatis, and nearer the works was hit in the ankle-joint of his other leg; then, unable to talk, he kept upright on his knees and rallied and cheered the men. The color-sergeant, HUSSEY, was killed within twenty feet of the works; then the colors were taken by the noble and brave Corporal GOLDWOOD, who, as he was planting them on the parapet, received the contents of three muskets so close that the discharge burnt his clothes, and he fell dead inside the works with the colors in his arms.

The Seventy-sixth and the Confederates were now fighting across the works, and those of the regiment in the rear were coming up as fast as they could pass the obstructions. Col. BUSEY ran along close to the parapet, and, with his revolver, disabled the gunner of a howitzer about to be fired, and which afterward proved to have a double charge of grape and canister; then turning to the right, he exchanged shots with two at short range. Afterward, he ordered Lieut. Col. JONES, with Capt. HUGHES and INGERSON, and Lieut. WARNER, with from twenty to fifty men, to charge the right flank of the redoubt, while he, with another squad, charged the front. They charged with bayonets, and drove the Confederates from the works.

Fifty yards in rear of the redoubt the ground began to slope considerably. It had been cleared of thick underbrush, and the latter had been piled in a row along the crest. Behind that cover the Confederates formed again, and gave another volley, wounding, among others, Col. BUSEY and Capt. HUGHES. Then the Seventh-sixth charged them again, and they threw down their arms, and ran into the woods and toward the landing. Col. BUSEY sent detachments in pursuit of them. Upward of four hundred prisoners fell into the possession of the Seventy-sixth. It had five men killed inside the works. Its whole number of killed was sixteen, of whom, besides those already mentioned, were Sergeant PERKINS and Corporals HOPKINS and TREMAIN. There were eighty wounded, some mortally; so that its entire casualties were about one hundred. Among the wounded were Lieuts. MARTIN and WARNER. The Seventy-sixth Illinois entered the works over the south salient of the redoubt, and over the breastworks extending south. Its national colors were planted on the breastwork. It was claimed by his comrades that Private Eldrick BROMILLET, of Company D, was the first one of the regiment over the works. He was killed fifty yards inside the works by a Confederate captain, and the latter was killed by BROMILLET's comrade. That regiment used the bayonet in the charge, and displayed throughout the highest degree of valor. No regiment on the field that day suffered so heavily, none exhibited more intrepid bravery. And higher praise than that cannot be awarded troops.

The Twenty-fourth Indiana entered the works on the right of the Seventy-sixth Illinois, soon after the latter had possession. The right of the Twenty-fourth had to pass one or two deep ravines, in which was wet ground covered with fallen trees, and, when part way to the Confederate works, the regiment was halted, and ordered to lie down. But such was the ardor of the men, that their commander found it difficult to restrain them, and bade them go on. Such was their ardor they did not stop to capture the Confederate skirmishers, nor even to disarm all they met. One of the latter raised his hands, to indicate his submission, and after the Twenty-fourth men had passed him turned and fired on them, grazing the ear of a man named MESSER. The latter then turned upon him, and shot him dead. A man named WALKER, in Company C, had told his comrades where he would fall, and after they had passed the spot they looked back, and saw that he was indeed lying there. A shell burst right over the Twenty-fourth, enveloping the men in a cloud of smoke, yet doing no more serious injury than tearing to pieces the hat of one man, the cartridge-box

of another, and the stock of another's musket. However, the Confederates thought it had done more mischief, and raised a cheer. The loss of the Twenty-fourth was about twelve, killed and wounded. Not far from the works, fell the lamented Capt. George E. MERCHANT, commanding Company D. He lived only till the next day. He was an excellent officer, and dearly beloved by his company and comrades.

The Ninety-seventh Illinois had pushed forward over the obstructions, against a dreadful fire, and, having started deployed as skirmishers, the men got much scattered; but they well knew how to take care of themselves, and officers and men performed their duty with unflinching valor. The colors of the regiment were planted on the works between the Stockton road and the redoubt south of it, almost simultaneously with the Eighty-third Ohio. They were carried by Sergeant Edwin D. LUCE, and in the charge they were struck and torn by the fire of the artillery, but, unharmed himself, he kept them conspicuously in the advance, and, undismayed by the thick dangers around him, planted them firmly on the works, then fell with a mortal wound. But the hand that struck him down was soon itself laid cold, by an unerring shot from one of the color-guard. The Ninety-seventh Illinois lost nine killed and fifty-three wounded. Among the latter were five officers. Capt. HOWARD and Lieut. OREM were both struck down when near the main works. The loss in the Sixty-ninth Indiana battalion was ten, wounded. Col. SPICELSY and staff entered the works about with the Twenty-fourth.

While this scene was occurring, a division staff-officer was sent to have the Twenty-fourth Indiana move down to reinforce the Ninety-seventh Illinois, whose colors were seen not far from the main works; but the Twenty-fourth was already on the way to the works farther to the right, and the officer found it inside of them. About the same time, another staff officer was sent to hasten forward the main line of the Third brigade in support of the Eighty-third Ohio; but before he reached its commander, it was advancing on the double-quick, the colors flying, the men cheering, and the whole line looking splendidly. On the right, was the Thirty-fourth Iowa, Col. G. W. CLARK; next the One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio, Col. J. H. KELLY; the Thirty-seventh Illinois, Col. Charles BLACK; and the Twentieth Iowa, Lieut. Col. J. B. LEAKE; all superior regiments, with gallant and able commanders. Their appearance on the field, of course, began to excite dismay in those against whom the Eighty-third was contending. Lieut. Col. BALDWIN, as soon as a passage was opened through the abatis, gave the order for the regiment again to advance. This was done with a dauntless spirit. The men, with their bayonets, pried an opening through the next line of abatis, then rushed forward, bearing their flying colors, and, though still encountering numerous obstructions, in the nature of wire lines, were soon upon the redoubt. Capt. CARRY, of the Eighty-third, was among the first to mount the parapet, but a private soldier is said to have been the first over them. Lieut. Col. BALDWIN was soon on the parapet; and seeing that most of his regiment was ready to mount the works, he jumped down inside, and cried out, "Surrender!" The commanding officer inquired, "To whom do we surrender?" BALDWIN answered, "To the Eighty-third Ohio." Then the officer said, "I believe we did that once before," -- referring to a somewhat similar occasion at Vicksburgh.

The loss of the Eighty-third Ohio was seven killed and twenty-one wounded. Among the killed were Corporal HUGHES, and Privates DEMAR, COOK, COX, ANDERSON, and Van AMSDALE. Among the wounded were Capt. GARY and Lieut. SNYDER.

The other regiments of MOORN's brigade met with some resistance. The Thirty-fourth Iowa had three killed, and twelve wounded. The brigade commander advanced in the charge near that regiment. A man of Company H, of the Thirty-fourth, was shot at by a wounded Confederate lying in a rifle-pit, having been passed by the skirmishers. Another man, of Company H, then dealt him a fatal blow with his clubbed

musket. The loss in the Thirty-seventh Illinois was one killed and three wounded. In the One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio, two wounded. The Twentieth Iowa escaped loss in the assault, and only had its flag shot through. That regiment entered the works at the two-gun battery, on the brow of the ravine, south of Redoubt No. 4. About eight hundred prisoners were taken in front of MOORE's brigade. The whole number of prisoners taken by the Second division was thirteen hundred, including a General commanding a division; also ten or twelve guns and several stands of colors. The works carried, in its front, were three quarters of a mile in extent, and embraced two strong redoubts (Nos. 3 and 4) and a two-gun battery. After dark, while the men were picking up the dead and wounded, a few torpedoes were exploded. In this way a man of the Second Connecticut battery and one of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio were killed, and one or two others wounded. The whole loss of the Second division in the assault was two hundred and thirty-three, namely: forty-one killed and one hundred and ninety-two wounded. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded, in front of that division was not fully ascertained. About twenty Confederates were buried near the works.

The Eighth Illinois took up the soldiers' war-cry, and rushed forward in the charge with all the compulsive force that a skirmish-line can have. They made but short pause at the Confederate rifle-pits. Those of the occupants who did not fall back rapidly to their main works, were killed or captured. The abatis was passed, either by springing over it, or by pulling it to one side and making passage ways through it. The nearer the Eighth got to the main works, the fiercer raged the tempest of bullets against them. Besides a constant volume of musketry, they encountered the rapid fire of four pieces of artillery. They returned the fire to some extent. Meantime the besiegers' batteries in their rear were dropping shells on the garrison's works with excellent effect. When within about a hundred yards of the main works, the contest seemed desperate, and it was apparent the Eighth was losing many. The Eleventh and Forty-sixth had got halfway over the field, moving in a gallant manner, when an order reached them to halt, the right of GARRARD's division having been seen to pause. Then the orderly, MURRAY, who carried the order, went on with a similar one to the Eighth, but the latter, with victorious strides, was already on the parapets of the redoubt, and the brave orderly entered the works close by Lieut. Col. WHEATON, of the Eighth. The latter and Sergt. John SWITZER, of Company B, were the first of the regiment upon the works. A shot from one of the besiegers' batteries struck the parapet while WHEATON was going over the works; and while he was close to the parapet, two men of the Eighth were killed by the last artillery fire from the redoubt. WHEATON ordered Sergt. SWITZER to shoot the gunner; but before it could be done, Sergt. HENDERSON had struck him down with the butt of his musket.

Capt. MILLER entered several yards to the left of WHEATON, and Private James B. GARWOOD, of his company, was shot down by his side when on the top of the works. Capt. MILLER there encountered an officer of the garrison, who attempted to shoot him with a revolver, and took him prisoner. Then seeing their flag, which was planted in the ground that the bearer might better assist in the defence, he tore it from the staff.

VEATCH's loss in the assault was thirteen killed and sixty-four wounded. Of these the Eighth Illinois lost ten killed and fifty-four wounded. Among the severely wounded of the Eighth were Capt. COLEMAN--who, after having been brought to the ground, continued to wave his sword and cheer his men--also Lieuts. SANDERSON and HARRINGTON.

In VEATCH's front were captured about three hundred prisoners, one thirty-pounder Parrott, one ten-pounder Parrott, two twelve-pounder howitzers, and one VIII-inch columbiad. The latter was in position, but the embrasure for it had not been finished.

Col. HARRIS' brigade was formed in two lines. In the first line, the Fifty-eighth Illinois, Capt. John MURPHY commanding, was on the right; the Eleventh Wisconsin, Maj. J. S. MILLER, on the left; the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth New York, Lieut. Col. J. B. GONDALFO, in the centre. In the second line, the Thirty-fourth New Jersey, Col. LAWRENCE, was on the right; and the Fifty-second Indiana, Lieut. Col. MAIN, on the left. Company A, Capt. PARK, Company F, Lieut. McCONNELL, and Company D, Capt. TOMS, of the Eleventh Wisconsin, were selected for the skirmish-line of that regiment, and they deployed and lay down in front of the trench previous to the movement. These troops had to charge six hundred yards over broken ground, covered with the usual amount of obstructions. At quarter to six o'clock, Col. HARRIS directed his acting assistant adjutant-general Capt. R. E. JACKSON, of the Eleventh Wisconsin, to order the charge to commence; which order was soon given, and promptly obeyed. When the skirmish-line of the Eleventh had gained one hundred yards, they received such a heavy fire from the Confederates' well-fortified and numerous manned pits, that Maj. MILLER, fearing they would be checked, took the responsibility of ordering forward the rest of his regiment, commanding, "Forward, Eleventh!" Instantly the Eleventh Wisconsin sprang out of their trench, and, with the ringing cheers of veterans, rushed onward, with emulous ardor and high resolve, to victory or death. They followed so closely upon the retreating Confederate skirmishers, as to save themselves from a general fire from the main works till within about one hundred yards of them. Then, they encountered a destructive fire of musketry, and grape, and canister.

Though many were struck down, and the ranks of the leading groups were visibly thinned, the survivors moved on with unfaltering step to the main works, and there engaged in a hand-to-hand contest with the most unyielding spirits of the garrison. Lieut. Angus R. McDONALD, Sergeant Daniel B. MOORE, and six others, were within thirty yards of the works, and, by Lieut. McDONALD's orders, they fixed bayonets, and charged them. When close to the parapet a volley killed five of their number, and knocked the lock off of MOORE's gun. Then McDONALD ordered that they should wait till others came up; but Sergeant MOORE, in the din, not hearing the order, mounted the works. The gallant Corporal Joel WHEELER, of Company A, had preceded him and was shot dead on the parapet. McDONALD quickly followed and demanded a surrender. At that time the main part of the Eleventh was coming up within a few yards, but one or two volleys were afterward fired on them from behind the works. A portion of the garrison had already broke and was fleeing toward the landing. Where McDONALD and MOORE entered were eight who surrendered; but ten yards to their right was a squad of twelve under charge of an officer, who were still pouring a deadly fire into the right of the Eleventh. The officer exclaimed: "No quarter to the d---d Yankees." Lieut. McDONALD and Sergeant MOORE fell into their hands, and then followed a desperate struggle. Five or six attacked McDONALD with bayonets, but he fought them with his sword, knocking some down, and killed two. He received two bayonet thrusts in his breast and a musket ball in his thigh, when, he fell. A Confederate fell over him whom he used as a shield against a farther thrust by the bayonet. Then Sergeant MOORE, who had also received a bayonet wound, picked up a Confederate musket and shot McDONALD's assailant dead.

Other gallant men of the Eleventh were soon upon the works, closely followed by the regiment. Then came with eager step the rest of the brigade with its commander, Col. HARRIS; and when the troops were in full possession of the works a shout of triumph went up that baffles description. The men flocked around their commander with earnest and joyful greetings. But no single voice could be heard. Col. HARRIS pointed up to the flag, now proudly waving on the captured works. Then again the emotions of patriotism and of victory burst forth in tumultuous shouts. Near them the ground was thickly strewn with the wounded and the dead, and many of the latter were buried near the works. Among the

killed in the Eleventh Wisconsin, were Lieut. Richard CODDELL, Sergeant W. H. PHELPS, and Corporals WHEELER, ALLBAUGH, SHEA, AND INGAMILLS. Its whole number of killed was fifteen, and it had two commissioned officers, including Lieut. Wm. CHARLTON, twelve non-commissioned officers, and thirty-two privates wounded. Total casualties in the Eleventh Wisconsin, sixty-one. In the Fifty-eighth Illinois, Lieut. Thomas MALLOY was killed on the works, and Lieut. ATWATER severely wounded; and there were other casualties in that regiment. In the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth New York, there was one killed and four wounded; in the Fifty-second Indiana two killed and eight wounded; in the Thirty-fourth New Jersey, Corporal HAMPTON was killed and three were wounded.

Soon after the works in HARRIS' front were taken, detachments of his brigade marched down to the landing for prisoners. The Fifty-second Indiana was placed as guard over the artillery and prisoners.

The furious fire that had beset them (the Tenth Kansas), made them cluster in a group, and they entered the works more as a column in mass than in line. Then, with fixed bayonets, they swept along the works to their right, mixing blue and gray together; and the latter, seeing their helpless condition, huddled into the angles of the fort, and making little resistance, surrendered by scores. Yet there was some firing after the Tenth were inside the works, for a number of the Confederates refused to surrender. One captain caught up a musket and fired at Capt. WOOD, of the Tenth, while the latter was calling on him to surrender, and then another, and a third musket, each time failing to hit Capt. WOOD.

Then Corporal SCHULTZ, of the Tenth, sent a ball through the Confederate's head, and he fell. Several other instances of the same kind occurred. Meantime, some of the leading Confederate officers were approaching officers of the Tenth, handing them their swords, and beseeching them to stop the "butchery," as they termed it. But it appears none were intentionally killed after they had ceased fighting. The Confederate commanders were not able to get all to surrender, even after resistance seemed utterly fruitless.

A number of pieces of artillery and several hundred prisoners were captured in GILBERT's front.

RINAKER's brigade had from three hundred to four hundred yards of rough ground to charge over, before reaching the Confederate works. The One Hundred and Nineteenth Illinois, Col. Thomas J. KINNEY, deployed as skirmishers, commenced the charge in front of that brigade, advancing with cheers, on the run, at a signal by the bugle. The supporting line consisted of the Eighty-ninth Indiana on the right, the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois in the centre, and the Twenty-first Missouri on the left. Lieut. Col. CRAVEN, of the Eighty-ninth Indiana, had accompanied the regiment down to the front, although ill, but was not able to take part in the charge, and the command fell upon Major WINTER. At the second signal on the bugle, these three regiments advanced with eager step. The most of the One Hundred and Nineteenth was then only thirty yards in front; and the ground was so irregular, and the obstacles so numerous, that both lines were soon merged together. Yet the latter regiment pushed forward as fast as men could go, stopping to fire but little. The greater part of the Confederates retreated from their rifle-pits to the main works, and it seemed to be a race between them and the assaulting troops as to which should reach them first. A vehement and excited fire from the main works assailed the advancing troops, the artillery of two redoubts being turned upon them. Yet the guns did less injury than was to have been apprehended. Each regiment sustained some loss. Lieut. Col. DRISH, of the One Hundred and Twenty-second, fell struck by a piece

of shell, and the command devolved on Major CHAPMAN. Two of that regiment, named MILLER, were killed, and eleven wounded. In the Eighty-ninth Indiana, one -- Corporal COWAN -- was killed, and five wounded, two of whom, HUTCHINSON and COPPOCK, died. The color-bearer of the Twenty-first Missouri was shot down when near the works, and they were seized by COX of Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois, and planted on the COX. The loss in the One Hundred and Nineteenth was sixteen killed and wounded -- and the most of those casualties occurred in Capt. HUBBARD's company, and his brother, Edward P. HUBBARD, a private soldier, was among the mortally wounded. Some twenty of that company charged the works with fixed bayonets, and were among the first to enter them. As RINAKER's brigade got close to the works, the most of the infantry -- Alabama reserves -- retreated toward the river. The artillerists, however, held their positions, and, refusing to surrender, were shot. Many of the artillerists were armed with rifles. After entering the works, the Twenty-first Missouri and Capt. BOSTWICK's company, of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois, turned to the left and charged down in rear of the works to the last redoubt. RINAKER's brigade took three or four battle-flags, the artillery in their front, and several hundred prisoners.

The redoubts in GARRARD's front had eighteen embrasures, and his division carried all the works in its front, capturing the artillery, and sixteen hundred prisoners, including two general officers. The loss in his division was: commissioned officers, two killed and seven wounded; enlisted men, thirty-nine killed and one hundred and seventeen wounded; total, one hundred and sixty-five.

The total casualties of the Federals, engaged in the assault, was one hundred and twenty-seven killed and five hundred and twenty-seven wounded; grand total, six hundred and fifty-four. Number of prisoners captured, three thousand four hundred and twenty-three, including three general officers. There were also captured, several battle-flags, upward of forty pieces of artillery, the small arms used by the infantry, and all the garrison stores.

It is not easy to estimate the loss of the garrison in killed and wounded; but it was probably a third as large as that of the besiegers. There were a few boats out in the stream, and some of the garrison attempted to swim to them, and it was reported a number were drowned.

Thirty-five regiments -- fully sixteen thousand troops -- participated in the assault. The lines were three miles in length, and the advance of the entire line was remarkably simultaneous.

The scene was picturesque and grand. From different points of view the assaulting lines could be seen for a mile or two, as far even as the forms of men could be distinguished moving over the broken ground. The regimental colors, though not in perfect line, were steadily advancing, and the troops were dashing on over and through the obstructions like a stormy wave. It was at a moment when the shock of battle was the fiercest. In the clamor could be heard the voices of the assaulting troops. Nothing could exceed their enthusiasm. If then they could have known the great event that had occurred a few hours before -- that LEE had surrendered -- and that their contest would probably be the last important struggle of the war, they could hardly have experienced more exulting emotions, or pressed forward with more dauntless step. It seemed as if "all the joy, all the sensation of life, was in that one moment, that they cast themselves with the fierce gladness of mountain torrents, head-long on that brief revelry of glory."

Gen. STEELE, during the assault, was along the front of the Second division, and, with his staff kept up with the main line of MOORE's brigade. When he saw the advance line entering the works, he exclaimed: "I knew they would do it. I told you they would go over those works."

He soon after sat down; and signed a despatch to Gen. CANBY, which Capt. LACY, his assistant adjutant-general, had written, in these words: "We have stormed the entire line of works, and our troops are now in full possession." A reply soon came, written by Col. CHRISTENSEN, saying: "Gen. CANBY says: 'God bless you, and God bless your brave command.'"

It was dark before the prisoners could be collected together and formed to march back with the different divisions to their camps; and great care had to be taken to avoid dangers from torpedoes. All of the fore part of that night, there were occasional explosions of torpedoes, and a few men were killed by them while searching for the dead and wounded. It was a discordant and melancholy sound to hear.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE SIEGE AND ASSAULT OF BLAKELY

The fall of Blakely, and capture of its garrison, left the Confederates only four thousand five hundred troops for the immediate defence of Mobile, which being too small a force to hold the city, they marched, on the 11th, for Meridian. Gen. MAURY followed at daylight of the 12th.

CANBY, by signals, learned of the evacuation of the city the evening of the 11th, and had troops immediately in motion for its occupation. GRANGER, with the First and Third divisions of his corps, embarked on transports at Stark's landing, at daylight of the 12th, and, with a portion of the squadron, under THATCHER, crossed over the bay, landing two miles below the city, and entered it unopposed. The Third division marched on to Whistler's station, and overtook and skirmished with the rear-guard of the Confederate column.

It was not Gen. CANBY's purpose, under any circumstances, to besiege Mobile from the land side. If the city had held out longer, he would have moved across the head of the bay, by means of transports and pontoons, and established batteries on the islands in front of the city. And some steps toward such a movement had already been taken.

Over the field of Blakely the bushes are beginning to grow up, and in a few years another forest will, no doubt, cover the ground. But many of the trenches will remain. The storms of centuries will not wear them away.

end.

DO YOU NEED?

A Brief History of Baldwin County, (Alabama) by L. J. Newcomb COMINGS and Martha M. ALBERS, (President and Secretary of Baldwin County (Ala.) Historical Society), c1928. Third Printing, January 1969, for sale by The Baldwin County Historical Society, c/o Mrs. Davida R. Hastie, Baldwin County Historical Society, P. O. Box 69, Stockton, Alabama 36579. Price: \$3.00.

QUERIES

CUMMINGS/CUMMINS/CUMENS--SALTER: Need parents of Mary (Polly) CUMENS b ca 1779 N.C. and her husband, Samuel SALTER b ca 1782 (probably N.C.). They were in Conecuh Co., Ala. by 1818 and died in Wilcox Co., Ala. in 1830's. Can you help? Mrs. Gertrude J. STEPHENS, 2 Lee Circle, Spanish Fort, Alabama 36527.

Baldwin County
Historical
Society

VOLUME II

APRIL 1975

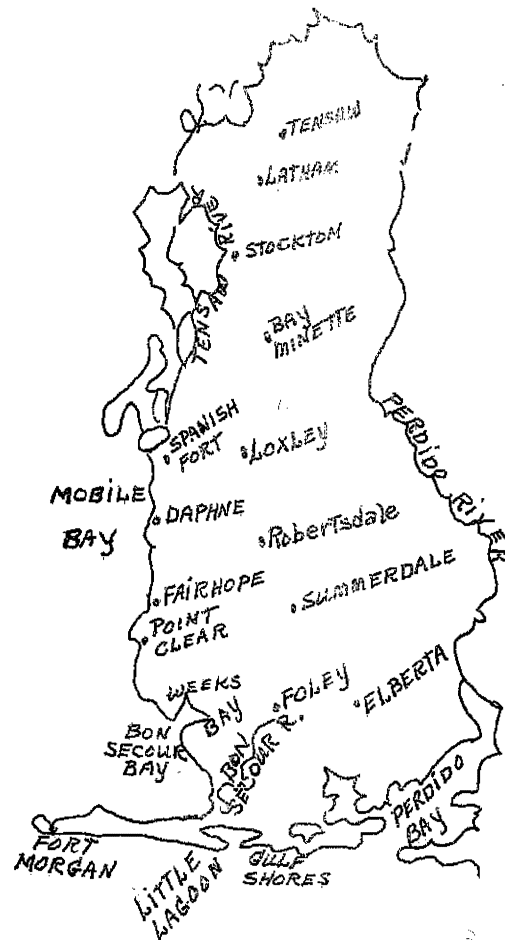
NUMBER 3



QUARTERLY

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

QUARTERLY



PUBLISHED BY:

Gertrude J. Stephens

for

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
c/o Mr. John M. Snook, President
Foley, Alabama

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

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The Baldwin County Historical Society was founded in Fairhope, Alabama on September 12, 1923, as a nonprofit organization. Contributions are deductible from Federal Income Tax because of the tax exempt status granted the Society by the U. S. Treasury Department.

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Articles and queries to be considered for publication in the Quarterly should be addressed to the Editor, Mrs. Gertrude J. Stephens, 2 Lee Circle, Spanish Fort, Alabama 36527. Correspondence relating to information, projects, and other matters of the Society should be addressed to the President, Mr. John M. Snook, Foley, Alabama 36535, or such project chairman.

Neither the Editor nor The Baldwin County Historical Society assumes responsibility for errors of fact or opinion expressed by contributors.

We owe it to our ancestors to preserve entire those rights, which they have delivered to our care. We owe it to our posterity, not to suffer their dearest inheritance to be destroyed.

-Author unknown

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 c/o Mr. John M. Snook
 Foley, Alabama 36535
 1974-1975

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THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

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April 1975

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ENDURING VALUE OF A GOOD EXAMPLE

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.
-Henry W. Longfellow.

WILL OF JOSHUA CARNEY
Contributed by: William R. Armistead

Baldwin County, Alabama, Will Book A: Know all men by these presents, that I, Joshua CARNEY, of the County of Baldwin, Alabama Territory, being sick in body but of sound mind and memory, do make and ordain this my last will and testament hereby revoking all others. In the first place I wish my family to live together and on the property in common and increase the value of it by purchases of land or otherwise until some of them may want a dividend and for this purpose I leave all the property to my wife, Sarah, during her natural life. But in case she should have a desire to separate from the family or should a general division of property take place, she shall then receive an equal dividend in the same manner with my daughters hereafter specified.

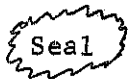
Secondly, I will my lands lately obtained by Spanish grants from TROUITETT and CHESTANG to my three sons: Thomas B. CARNEY, J. W. CARNEY and Richard CARNEY; and my town lots in Jackson and Florida to my daughters: Martha CARNEY, Mary CARNEY, Nancy CARNEY, Elizabeth CARNEY and Lydia CARNEY at the death of my wife.

But it is to be understood at all times, should any of my family wish to separate from the others, the whole of my property, real and personal, is then to be valued by such disinterested persons as they may think proper to nominate and he or she so separating shall receive an equal dividend of such valuation at that time as the appraisors may think just. Only that my sons shall have the exclusive right of keeping to themselves my landed property before mentioned they paying an equivalent of dividend thereof in money or property as may be agreed upon by the parties to my daughters and that my daughters shall have an exclusive right of retaining to themselves my lots in the town of Jackson and Florida.

I now nominate and appoint my son Thomas B. CARNEY executor to this my last will and testament, this fifty day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand and eighteen.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal.

In the presence of
/signed/ Robt HUSTON



Jshl P. HARWELL witness in proof of this being
the last will and testament of Joshua CARNEY.

Recorded this 27th day of Oct. 1818

James JOHNSTON, Regt.

Taitsville: S 24 Tp 2 N R 3 E

Home of David TATE. Here the Federal Road crosses the road cut by General Edmund P. GAINES in 1817, leading from Fort Montgomery to Fort Scott, Georgia. On some maps this is shown as FRAZIERS.

Chuckle: The honeymoon is over when his wife complains about the noise he makes while fixing his own breakfast.

INTRODUCTION
to
BATTLE OF SPANISH FORT

By: W. Frank Laraway

Although it would have been in more accurate chronological order to have presented the account of the Battle of Spanish Fort and the Encampment at Fish River before that of Blakeley, because of the current interest in saving Blakeley from its inevitable development, it was presented first (see January 1975 issue of The Quarterly, Vol. II, No. 2).

It would not be odd to wonder why so much effort and resources were dedicated to forts remotely located across the Bay from the real objective - Mobile. However, with a little understanding of the extensive fortifications surrounding Mobile (the first outer line completed in 1862 and two additional lines at later dates) it is easy to understand. The works were extensive, complete and formidable. Their weakest point was from the northeast from Spanish Fort and Blakeley. Boats could approach from that direction but only under the guns of the forts and, the batteries at Huger and Tracy. Numerous sunken piling, mines (torpedoes) and water batteries made approach directly by water from the south perilous.

Unknown to the Federals, Mobile was left nearly defenseless during August 1864, due to the withdrawal of troops and cannon to other areas of the South. GRANGER's force was close by in the area and other troops could have come directly from their camps near Fort Gaines.

The capture of Mobile was part of GRANT's strategy to keep defenders tied up and being moved to his battlefield. It was one of the last and few of the major cities of the South not to suffer from occupation. He became impatient (as he did also with the Nashville offensive) with the delay to take the city. Other records show that he even seriously considered sending Sherman down to lead the campaign. However, CANBY's delay was in part due to setbacks in battles in the West and assemblage of men and supplies at both Fort Morgan and Pensacola.

In summary, if Mobile had not been so well fortified, if the northern approaches had not been so well protected especially by batteries at Huger and Tracy, there would never have been a struggle for the forts on the hill and up the river.

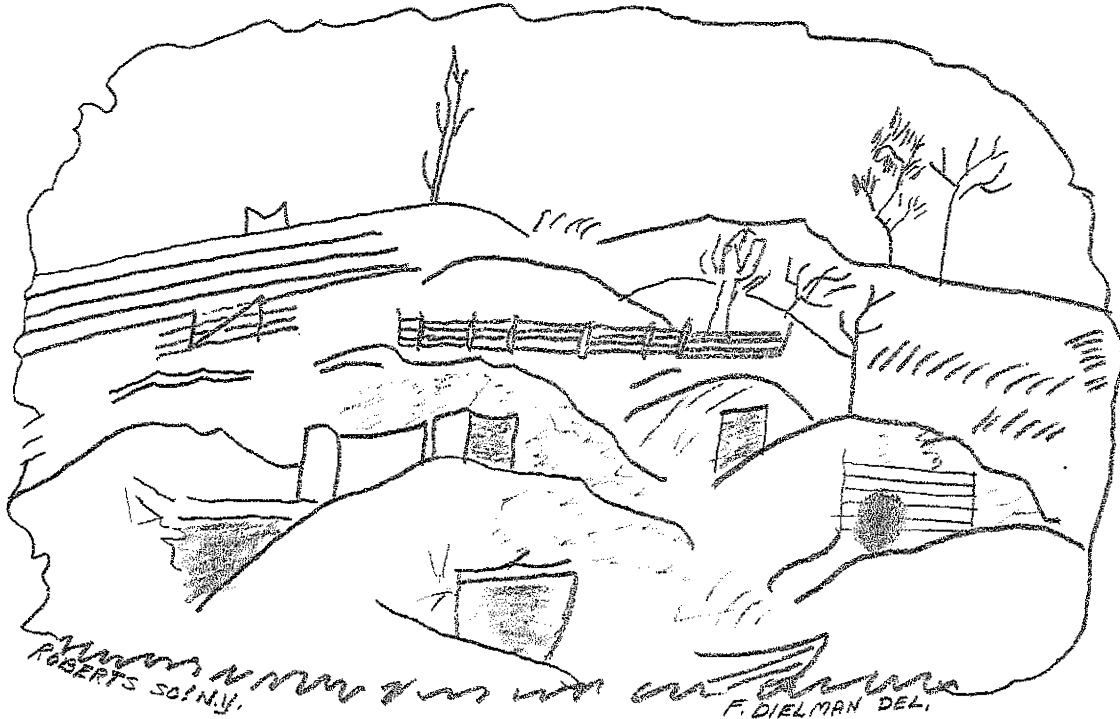
It is ironic that the name of Union General Gordon GRANGER (along with George A. CUSTER) turns up later in one of the soldiers' political conventions (held in Cleveland) that was extremely sympathetic to the South. On the other side, General CANBY was to administer Reconstruction in the Carolinas.

Note from Editor: This introduction is thought to be very worthwhile and helpful to this series of articles on the Civil War campaigns in Baldwin County, Alabama, and has been inserted here without recourse to redoing the masters which had already been prepared and ready for printing - time not permitting.

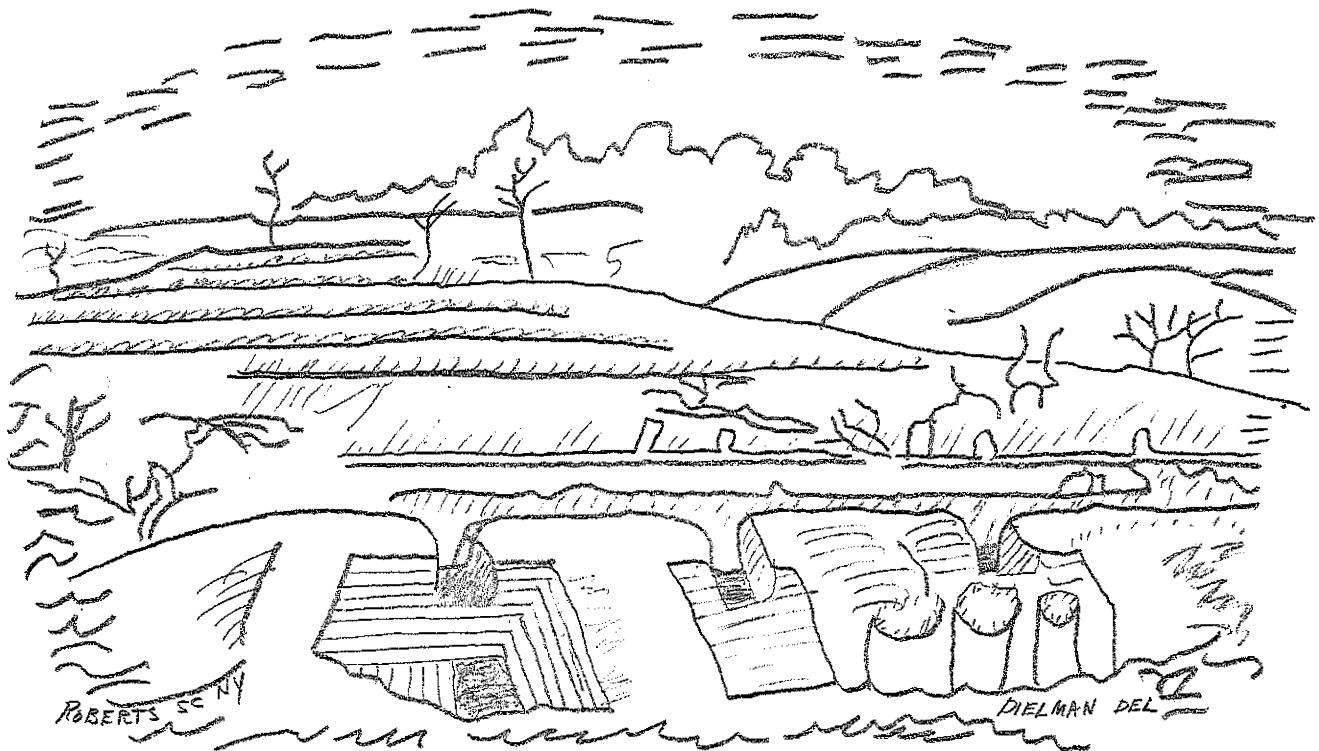
If it were not for the company of fools, a witty man would often be greatly at a loss. - La Rochefoucauld.

Wit is folly unless a wise man hath the keeping. -John Ray.

Wit and wisdom are born with a man. -John Selden.



BOMB PROOFS
 INSIDE BESIEGERS' FIRST PARALLEL (SIXTEENTH CORPS FRONT)
 SPANISH FORT, ALA.



SPANISH FORT - VIEW FROM WORKS OF THIRTEENTH CORPS - SHOWING M'DERMOTT

SIEGE OF SPANISH FORT

March 27 - April 8, 1865

(History of the Campaign of Mobile, Brevet Major-General C. C. ANDREWS; D. Van Nostrand, 1867.)

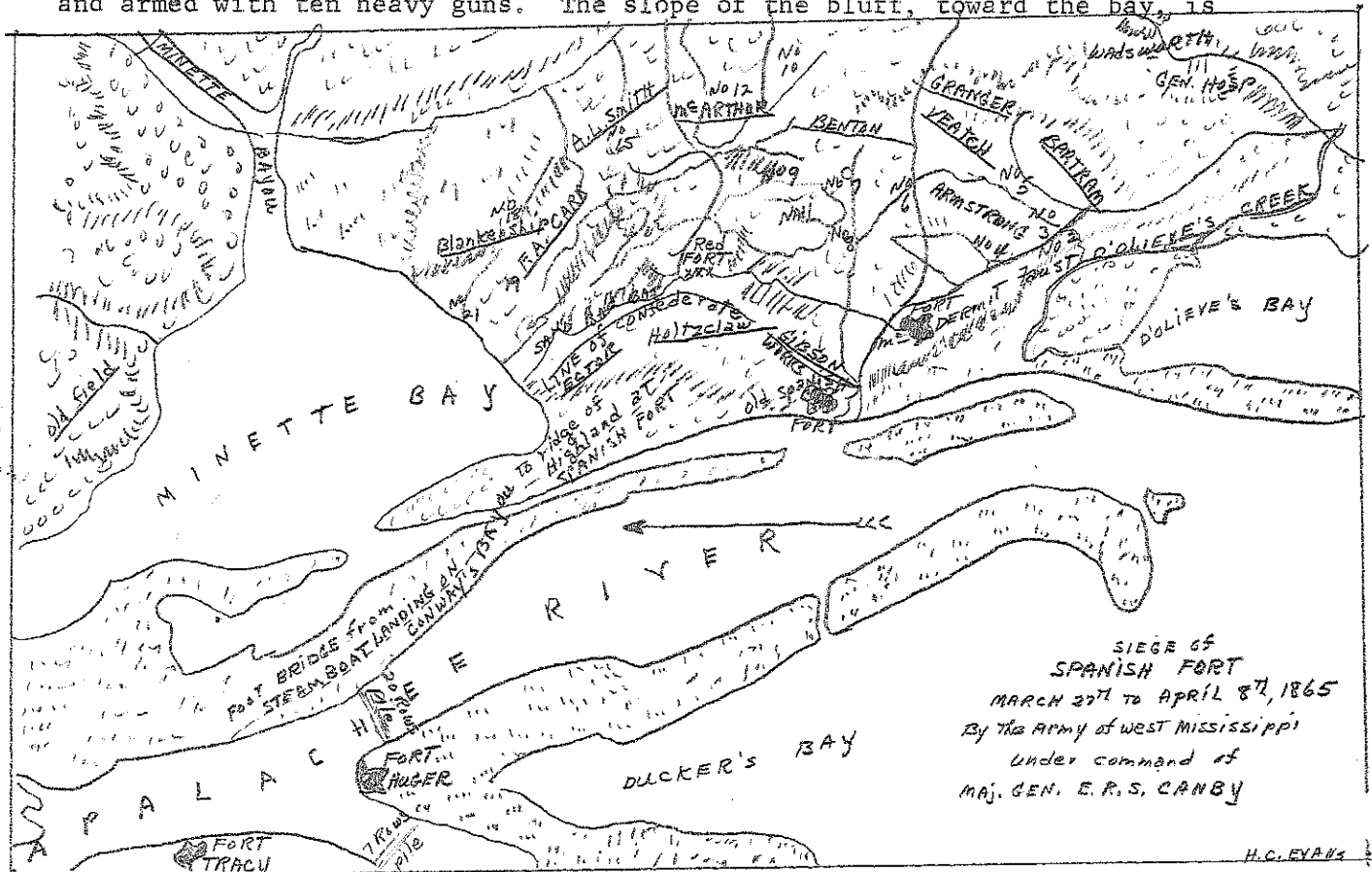
Contributed by: W. Frank LARAWAY

CHAPTER VII

SPANISH FORT--ITS INVESTMENT

The line of field fortifications known as Spanish Fort is on the bay shore, seven miles due east of Mobile. The traveller leaving the Montgomery railroad, and proceeding by steamer from Tensas to Mobile, in a few minutes comes in sight of Blakely. Passing on, he will, in half an hour, discern off to his left, and beyond some low, marshy islands, a clearing, on the wooded shore, and a high, red bluff. This latter is the site of Spanish Fort, (Alabama).

Old Spanish Fort is a basioned work, nearly enclosed, and built on a bluff whose shape projects abruptly to the water. Its parapet, on the bay side, was partly natural, being made by excavating the earth from the side of the bluff, and was thirty feet in thickness. The fort was armed with VII-inch columbiads and thirty-pounder Parrotts--the latter made at Selma--and was designated as No.1. Extending around that, in a semicircle, was a continuous line of great-works and redoubts. The right of this line commenced four hundred yards down the shore, on the highest and most prominent bluff, upward of one hundred feet above the water, with a strong, enclosed fort, called McDermett (No.2), and armed with ten heavy guns. The slope of the bluff, toward the bay, is



SIEGE OF SPANISH FORT MARCH 27 TO APRIL 8, 1865 By the Army of West Mississippi under command of MAJ. GEN. E. R. S. CANBY

precipitous, and from its base to the water is a marsh two hundred yards wide, on which the timber had been felled. To the north and left the descent was gradual, along which extended a line of rifle-pits, crossing a ravine and stream of water, and then up the slope of another bluff, on which was a strong battery, designated as No. 3. From there the line of works continued six hundred yards in a northerly direction, and then turned toward the bay, striking the marsh on Bay Minette at a point about a mile above old Spanish Fort. This outer line of works was upward of two miles in length, and the batteries were all on high and commanding ground. The surface was covered with open pine timber, but in front of the outer line of works the trees were felled for a few hundred yards. Every ravine had borne a heavy growth of hard wood, which, having been slashed, made, with the underbrush and vines, an almost impassable obstruction. The ditch in front of the breastworks was five feet deep and eight feet wide, but in front of Fort McDermett it was deeper and wider. In front of the batteries were, also, detached rifle-pits, for sharpshooters; and along the entire front was a line of abatis fifteen feet wide. On the extreme left the works were unfinished.

Toward the interior the surface continued undulating and wooded; but no spot was so commanding as the bare crest of McDermett.

The reader will bear in mind that these fortifications were made to cover and protect the island batteries Huger and Tracy, which were three thousand yards distant.

Attack on the Federal Pickets.--At daylight, on the morning of the 27th (March 1865), a detachment of four hundred Confederate infantry, under command of Col. Richard LINDSAY, carefully moved down within musket-range of VEATCH's picket, fired a volley, and, with a yell, charged between the flanks of the Forty-seventh Indiana and One Hundred and Sixty-first New York. The right of the latter regiment was driven back in some confusion towards the main line, but shortly regained its position. The Confederates got near enough to see the strong front of VEATCH's division, which was quickly in line behind their newly made breastworks, but were soon compelled to retire. The firing was brisk for a few minutes, and the Confederates lost one officer and several men wounded (Gibson to Lidell). The loss of the Forty-seventh Indiana was three men wounded.

Investment of Spanish Fort.-- Gen. CARR learned, late on the evening of the 26th, that the Sixteenth corps would turn back in the morning against Spanish Fort; and knowing it would be his turn in the advance, he gave the requisite instructions to his brigade commanders. The morning of the 27th came with a prospect of heavy rain, which to veteran soldiers was some sign of a battle. The men had taken their accustomed breakfast, of hard-bread, coffee, and a slice of bacon, toasted on a stick--as ACHILLES cooked the fat chine at the feast for the heroes. The usual hum of talk and speculation was heard around the expiring fires of their bivouac. By the men in the ranks all plans of strategy are free canvassed; and up to this morning they had expected to move on to the Alabama river. Soon was heard the spirited roll on the drum to "fall in," greeted by that habitual and never-to-be-forgotten shout of cheer of the men. Then the cartridge-box, with its "forty rounds" is buckled on; the blanket is twisted up and thrown around the shoulders; the intrenching tools are picked up; the muskets taken; each company is formed, the roll called; and at the time fixed, whether in ten or fifteen minutes, the regiments are in line.

Leaving GARRARD's division at SIBLEY's mill, SMITH put the First and Third divisions of his corps in motion. CARR's (Third) division had the advance, with

GEDDES' (Third) brigade in advance of the division; and at the head of the column was the Eighty-first Illinois, numbering three hundred, five companies of which, under Col. A. W. ROGERS, were deployed as skirmishers, with the other five companies, under Capt. S. L. CAMPBELL, in reserve. In these woods were numerous trails which had been made in hauling lumber to the neighboring mills, and the guns being silent at Spanish Fort, the column had to find its way as best it could.

Skirmish at Minette Bridge.--CARR had gone four miles, and his advance, the Eighty-first Illinois, had just passed the brow of the hill, overlooking Minette bayou, where the day before the bridge had been burned, when suddenly a volley came from a Confederate regiment, concealed in the bushes, four hundred yards distant, on the opposite side. This was the Twenty-first Alabama, Lieut.-Col. James M. WILLIAMS, having two hundred and twenty-seven men. Gen. SMITH narrowly escaped, and some shots took effect in the Eighty-first. Col. ROGERS returned the fire smartly, and was ordered by General SMITH to remain there with his regiment and hold that position.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois, Col. John R. HOWE commanding, then took the advance, with five of his companies deployed as skirmishers.

When within about a mile of Spanish Fort, Gen. SMITH caused both divisions to deploy in line of battle, and it was his purpose, of course, to have his movements concealed from the enemy.

CARR's division, on the right, had formed in two lines; the first consisting of the Third (GEDDIS') brigade, the One Hundred and Eighth Illinois on the right, the Eighty Iowa on the left, the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois deployed as skirmishers in front. The second line, consisting of the First (MOORE's) and the Second (WARD's) brigades; MOORE's having the Thirty-third Wisconsin on the right, the Seventy-second Illinois in the centre, the Ninety-fifth Illinois on the left, and the Forty-fourth Missouri in reserve; and WARD's, having the Fourteenth Wisconsin on the right, the Forty-ninth Missouri in the centre, the Fortieth Missouri on the left. The latter brigade had wheeled into line on the double-quick, and had been a few minutes in position, when the corps commander rode along with a stern countenance. At sight of their "chief," the men of the Forty-ninth Missouri gave a cheer which could be heard in the Confederate lines. Thus foiled in his efforts to conceal the position, he rebuked the men in a few hasty words. In half a minute a shell from the Confederate works came screeching through the trees, and dropped close to the men who had cheered. It did not burst as it fell, and the men gave back a little. Seeing this, SMITH cried out to them: "Stand up to it! You had no business cheering."

CARR's centre and the light batteries approached by the Blakely road. Sharp skirmishing commenced about ten, a.m., when within a mile of Spanish Fort. The Confederate sharpshooters were in advance of their rifle-pits, using the hills and trees for cover.

At this hour, McARTHUR's division was in line on the left of CARR; and connecting with the left of the Sixteenth corps, GRANGER had come up with the Thirteenth corps; so that the investment was nearly complete. The troops advanced with alacrity, their banners all unfurled. Their line was three miles in length, and presented a splendid appearance moving through the open woods. Sharp skirmishing was constant along the whole front. The Confederates, apprehending an assault, also kept up a vehement shelling with their heavy and light guns. And there was all the clamor and stir of battle.

The Confederates had the advantage of being on the defensive, and being concealed, while the Federals had the disadvantage of exposure, in pressing forward against the fire of sharpshooters, and over the obstacles of the ground; but, at the same time, they had the moral advantage there is in the prestige and momentum of constantly gaining ground.

Up to noon no Federal artillery had opened, but the light batteries of each division were near by in the hollows. A little after noon, CARR caused the Fourteenth Indiana light battery, Capt. F. W. MORSE, to open from a ridge about eight hundred yards from Red Fort, and near the position afterward occupied by the naval battery. Capt. MORSE's fire was replied to with spirit during the afternoon, and many shots fell close, but no injury was sustained. Soon afterward, the First Indiana light battery, Capt. L. JACOBY, opened from a prominent position, a little to the left and front of the Fourteenth. Both batteries were supported by MOORE's brigade.

It was now toward the middle of the afternoon. The rain was coming down in a steady pour, and the fierceness of the artillery fire had abated.

CARR, expecting to be ordered to assault, and feeling confident the works could be carried in his front, exerted himself to keep his lines compact.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois had pressed on fearlessly, gaining distance of half a mile in advance of its brigade, when the Confederate skirmishers were met and, after a warm contest, driven precipitously into their works. Five of that regiment fell, including its adjutant, Lieut. W. E. SMITH, and the color-sergeant. On the extreme right was the One Hundred and Eighth Illinois, Col. CHARLES TURNER, which sustained a loss of six. Its skirmishers were commanded by Capt. W. M. BULLOCK, a daring and efficient officer, who fell, with his thigh badly shattered by a musket-ball; but he refused to allow any of the men to expose themselves in helping him away, and dragged himself to the rear. The Eighth Iowa, distinguished for discipline and gallantry, Lieut.-Col. BELL commanding, was next on the left, and had thirteen men wounded by musketry, and of this number, six were non-commissioned officers.

Next on the left, in MOORE's brigade, was the Thirty-third Wisconsin, which sustained a loss of six wounded, including Maj. George R. FRANK. The loss in the Seventy-second Illinois was two, and in the Ninety-fifth Illinois four. In WARD's brigade there was a loss of one man in each regiment. So that the whole casualties in CARR's division were thirty-nine. The Confederates in his front had been driven into their main works, and his line was established six hundred yards on an average therefrom. The ensuing night the division busily intrenched.

The advance along the left had conformed to the right and with nearly similar results.

McARTHUR's Division, Sixteenth Corps.--McARTHUR's division came squarely up opposite the Red Fort, and began to encounter a stubborn resistance from the Confederates at ten in the morning, nearly a mile from that work. The ground was well contested; but before noon the Confederates had been pressed back behind their main works; the main line of the division had got within about twelve hundred yards of those works; a halt was ordered and the men made to lie down. Meantime, the skirmishers of the division had pushed their way some hundreds of yards farther. In the First (McMILLEN's) brigade on the right the casualties were one in the Thirty-third Illinois, three in the Tenth Minnesota, two in the Twenty-sixth Indiana, and one in the Seventy-second Ohio. The Second (HUBBARD's) brigade was in the centre, and suffered the most. The Eighth Wisconsin

(Lieut.-Col. W. B. BRITTON), on the right had three killed and twenty-seven wounded. In the Eleventh Missouri (Col. E. BOWYER), the casualties were twelve; Ninth Minnesota (Col. J. H. MARSH), two; Fifth Minnesota (Lieut.-Col. W. B. GERE), six; Forty-seventh Illinois (Lieut.-Col. BONHAM), two, including Capt. RYAN. The Third (MARSHALL's) brigade was on the left, the Thirty-third Missouri (Col. W. H. HEATH) being on the right. Next was the Thirty-fifth Iowa (Lieut.-Col. W. B. KEELER), which lost two; then the Twelfth Iowa (Maj. Samuel G. KNEE), which lost five wounded, and on the extreme left was the Seventh Minnesota (Lieut.-Col. Geo. BRADLEY). In this regiment Lieut. FOLSOM was slightly wounded by a piece of shell from one of the guns of the division, and Private McFADDEN was killed while lying on the ground skirmishing. The right of the Thirteenth corps overlapped three regiments of MARSHALL's brigade, and at dusk they were ployed in column of regiments in the rear, leaving him only the front of the regiment. His skirmishers had eagerly pushed their way into the fallen trees and brush in the advance, and Corporal FRY of the Twelfth Iowa had got so far that he was taken for a Confederate and received a severe wound in the foot, from someone in the rear.

The Second Iowa battery (Capt. J. R. REED), with four twelve-pounder Napoleons opened fire on Red Fort, one thousand yards distant; and the Third Indiana battery of Rodman guns (Capt. T. J. GINN), from a prominent point on the left.

In the Thirteenth corps, VEATCH's division having bivouacked in the front, had been working most of the night intrenching, had been in line of battle at three in the morning, and the men were not feeling very fresh when they moved out at seven. But they were ready for a fight, and the belief prevailed that they were going to take Spanish Fort by assault. VEATCH deployed when he had proceeded a mile with SLACK's brigade on the right, the Third brigade, Lieut.-Col. KINSEY commanding, on the left, and DENNIS' in reserve.

BENTON's division, moving at nine, came up on the right in three columns of regiments deployed, connecting with the Sixteenth corps.

BERTRAM's brigade of Second division was sent round to the right of the Thirteenth corps, but was soon afterward ordered back, and taking the road round by WADSWORTH's returned to its former position, and then closed up on the left.

In the Third brigade (BENTON's division), commanded by Col. Conrad KREZ of the Twenty-seventh Wisconsin, the Seventy-seventh Ohio had been detailed to guard the train and had moved to the rear, so that the brigade front consisted of the Twenty-seventh Wisconsin and the Thirty-third Iowa, with the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin in reserve. These regiments were at first employed to support the Twenty-sixth New York battery, and afterward formed on the right of the corps; but met with no loss during the day.

DAY's brigade of BENTON's division, being in the centre, came up opposite old Spanish Fort, the guns of which had good range through a large ravine. The Ninety-first Illinois was in the advance of that brigade with skirmishers deployed, and subjected the Confederates to some loss in forcing them back over the fallen trees to their breastworks. When the line halted, about nine hundred yards from those works, a portion of the skirmish line was relieved by Capt. DUTTON's company of the Seventh Vermont who had four men slightly wounded; and there was one other wounded in the same regiment. During the afternoon, GRIER's brigade furnished a detail to construct temporary works for the Twenty-first New York battery, which had taken position on a prominent spur near the right of that brigade. At dark, the Ninety-first Illinois and Twenty-ninth Iowa began

intrenching, a little in advance of the line occupied during the day, and the Fiftieth Indiana and Seventh Vermont took position two hundred yards in the rear.

Col. D. P. GRIER's brigade of the same division, after deploying, threw out the Ninety-sixth Ohio, Lieut.-Col. BROWN, as skirmishers, and moving on, opposite Fort McDermett, passed through the right of VEATCH's division where the men were intrenching and soon saw the Confederate skirmishers approaching over the brow of a hill in advance; but meeting a well-directed fire from the Ninety-sixth Ohio they hastily retreated to their works responding with only a few shots. The Ninety-sixth then pushed forward about a hundred yards farther. This opened the way for the Seventh Massachusetts light battery, Capt. STORER, to come up on a rise of ground seven hundred and fifty yards from McDermett, and in rear of which GRIER's brigade constructed a cover. The Seventh Massachusetts battery was engaged for three hours.

All along the line the regimental colors were planted in the ground, and afforded a mark for the Confederate guns.

In the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, SLACK's brigade of VEATCH's division, the private Joel NORTON, acting as color bearer, was killed by a piece of shell, and a skirmisher of that regiment was wounded. VEATCH's whole loss during the day was two killed and sixteen wounded.

On the extreme left, and next to the bay, was BERTRAM's brigade, squarely in front of Fort McDermett, and the approach was difficult, on account of the obstructions of slashings. The Nineteenth Iowa, Lieut.-Col. John BRUCE commanding, was in the advance. With skirmishers deployed, that regiment crossed an open field and coming into clear range of the guns of McDermett, pushed forward still farther into the fallen trees, but was greeted with a severe fire of artillery. The Nineteenth Iowa then hastily threw up some logs and earth for protection. FOUST's battery (F, First Missouri) of steel guns, came up meantime, and soon, with its skillful fire, silenced the guns in McDermett. Several of the Nineteenth had been severely wounded and there was now some pause in firing on this part of the line. Meantime, the other regiments of the brigade, Twentieth Wisconsin, Twenty-third Iowa, and Ninety-fourth Illinois, came up, and GRANGER also came on the ground. Another advance was soon ordered. The Twentieth Wisconsin, Lieut.-Col. STARR, had formed on the right of the Nineteenth Iowa, and both regiments pushed forward over the slashed trees, but could not move fast. The Confederates, from the fort, and their advanced rifle-pits, were on the watch, and when they had gained about two hundred yards opened fiercely on them with musketry and artillery. To this fire they replied with spirit, and FOUST's unerring guns in the rear were doing execution at every shot. In close musketry range of McDermett, both regiments began to construct rifle-pits, and pickets were posted on the farther side of a ravine which extended on the right nearly up to the road; their post being close to rifle-pits from which the Confederates had been driven. In the Nineteenth Iowa, Corporals Geo. MAJOR and Wm. HOLLIDAY, and Private MONTGOMERY were killed, and Corporal FISH of the color guard, and Corporals LOYLE and SMITH, and ten privates, were wounded. Capt. STONE of the Twentieth Wisconsin, a gallant officer and gentleman, was mortally wounded.

By dusk, the general line of the Thirteenth corps was established from eight hundred to one thousand yards from the main works of the Confederates, and after dark large details were set at work intrenching; and along the whole line the spade, the pick, and the axe, were busily employed.

During the day, GRANGER with a staff-officer rode along the line of skirmishers, attracting a fire which struck down the orderly bearing the corps colors.

The number of killed and wounded in the Sixteenth corps were ninety-one; in the Thirteenth something less. According to the report telegraphed to Mobile, the Confederates sustained a loss of only nine killed and thirty wounded. The garrison had been expecting an assault, and were saving the most of their fire for such an emergency. At four in the afternoon, Gen. GIBSON reported: "Enemy seem to be attacking here in earnest, and has opened on every part of the line, with musketry and light artillery." CANBY, however, did not intend to assault blindly; nor would there have been much gained in point of time, for the army would have had to wait a few days for supplies before moving farther. He accompanied the troops in the movement and established his headquarters on the main road, near WILSON's, two miles from Spanish Fort.

CHAPTER VIII SIEGE OF SPANISH FORT--SECOND DAY

March 28--The garrison of Spanish Fort comprised about four thousand. Col. PATTON had command of the artillery which was also armed with rifle muskets, and did duty in the pits; GIBSON's brigade was in the centre; and the Alabama reserves--principally youths, under General THOMAS, were on the left. And there were batteries under skilful artillerists distributed at the forts on the entire line.

The garrison now saw they were to be regularly besieged by a large force, but were determined to hold out as long as they could without unreasonable sacrifice, and were inspired with the pride and satisfaction of holding at bay a powerful and finely-equipped army.

In the morning the public animals were shipped off, and renewed efforts made for additional tools. On the extreme left the defences were not finished, and these had been worked upon through the night, and were being continued. On that part of the line, on the preceding day, a party of blacks had been at work behind the skirmishers felling trees for an abatis in front of the main works; but ran in before the skirmishers, and having got too "demoralized" to be useful in the garrison, were sent to Fort Huger.

The work went on actively in completing platforms for the guns, making revetments for the breastworks and embrasures, and bomb-proof quarters for officers and men. These latter were along close to the main works. But more of this necessary work could have been done if there had been a larger supply of tools.

The besiegers, as well as the garrison, were experienced in such operations, and their practice on the late march had given them fresh facility in constructing earthworks. The red lines of earth--which will there remain for years to come--began to appear astonishingly quick; and they were, indeed, needed as a barrier against the subtle Minie-balls of the garrison sharpshooters, who, to use a phrase that was soon current along the line, "shot to kill."

In the rear, the pioneer companies of each division, with details, were making gabions and fascines, levying heavily on the forest for its withes and poles. The abundance of pine trees, many of which had been felled to impede them, largely assisted the men in making their bomb-proof quarters, and the revetments for batteries.

There had been occasional shots during the night; but when day broke, the crack of the musket grew vehement, and the artillery opened with spirit on both sides. The garrison, the day and night preceding, had made an opening in the timber to the shore of Minette Bay, to afford an enfilading range on the right flank

of the Sixteenth corps, from the heavy guns of Fort Huger, situated on the marsh twenty-five hundred yards distant on the left and rear of the garrison. The fire from these guns appeared effective at first, but one of the shot having struck inside the garrison, it was ordered to cease.

Sixteenth Corps.--The Fourteenth Indiana (MORSE's) light battery--CARR's division--had, on the evening of the 27th, advanced to a prominent and exposed position, where a mortar battery of the First Indiana heavy artillery afterward came in, five hundred and fifty yards from Red Fort. The Fourteenth, aided by details of infantry, had worked all night throwing up works; but the earth on that ridge was very hard, and by morning only a few logs were rolled together with scarcely enough earth to cover them. In pursuance of orders, however, Capt. MORSE opened fire at daylight, and was speedily answered by PHILLIPS' Tennessee and LUMSDEN's Alabama light batteries, in his front, which concentrated their fire on them. MORSE continued firing till ten o'clock, when he ceased, so as to give the pioneers opportunity to strengthen the work, and while this was in progress the work was penetrated by a shell, which exploded, killing one man and fatally wounding another. The other light guns on the left, in the front of both corps, were also engaged, but much exposed; yet batteries for them were in progress.

In the morning, an examination of the ground off from CARR's right, and along the eastern shore of Minette Bay, showed that a battery could be placed on the bluff that would have a plunging fire on Huger. A Whitworth and a steel rifle were put in position there, which drew the fire that had been renewed of Huger from the right flank of the Sixteenth corps, and also moved farther up the river a Confederate gunboat, which had also been hurling at A. J. SMITH's command large and demoralizing projectiles.

The nature of the ground was such that on the extreme right of SMITH's corps the One Hundred and Eighth Illinois--GEDDES' brigade of CARR's division--was able to commence a parallel on a ridge two hundred yards distant from the Confederate works; and which, when finished, bent round to within one hundred and twenty yards of the Confederate works. Toward the left the distance widened, the parallel commenced by the Eighth Iowa and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois being a little over three hundred yards distant. Next in MOORE's brigade the first line was three hundred and fifty yards distant, and in WARD's brigade five hundred. By daylight MOORE's brigade had its first parallel opened, and some cover thrown up for the skirmish line one hundred and fifty yards in advance. The loss during the day in GEDDES' brigade was two wounded in the One Hundred and Eighth Illinois; two--one dangerously--in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois; in the Eighth Iowa, David STERRETT, Company K, was killed, and MANDRES, Company I, and HERZBERGER, Company G, wounded. In MOORE's brigade, four were wounded in the Thirty-third Wisconsin, one in the Seventy-second Illinois, and four in the Ninety-fifth Illinois. In WARD's brigade four were wounded in the Fourteenth Wisconsin, five in the Fortieth Missouri. Also, among the wounded was Lieut. Joseph H. MITCHELL, Company A, Forty-ninth Missouri.

The preceding night, in the front of the Fortieth Missouri two colored men deserted from the garrison, and coming toward the picket of the Fortieth, were ordered to halt. One got frightened and ran, but the sentinel quickly fired, and he fell. The other came safely in, and the wounded one was sent to the hospital.

In McARTHUR's division the casualties were: in McMILLEN's brigade, two wounded in the Thirty-third Illinois; in HUBBARD's brigade, one wounded in the Ninth Minnesota; in MARSHALL's brigade, two wounded in the Thirty-third Missouri, one in the Twelfth Iowa, and Corporal DREAUWER of the Seventh Minnesota. Company D, Capt.

Norman BUCK, of the latter regiment was on the skirmish line, and occupied ground three hundred and fifty yards from the Confederate works.

The Thirteenth Corps.--In KREZ's brigade, BENTON's division, four companies from different regiments, under Captain James GUNN, Twenty-seventh Wisconsin, were sent out in daylight to relieve skirmishers of the Second (DAY's) brigade who were in KREZ's front. These companies had to cross a ravine containing a labyrinth of slashings, and which was commanded by the guns of McDermott and the sharpshooters posted in its front. But heedless of danger they made their way to the front as fast as possible, which could not be rapid even for sure-footed and athletic men; drove some of the Confederate skirmishers out of their pits, and pushed on to within two hundred yards or thereabouts, of the Confederate battery No. 3; but losing heavily. The detail from the Thirty-third Iowa had eight wounded, among those wounded from that regiment were Capts. William S. PARMLEE and George R. LEDYARD. The Twenty-eighth Wisconsin lost one killed, Private Samuel D. HOGG, Company B, and six wounded, and the Twenty-seventh Wisconsin four wounded. So dangerous was it to retire or advance there in the daytime that some who were to be relieved preferred to remain in their pits in the front.

in DAY's (Second) brigade, Company D, Capt. Geo. E. CROFT, Seventh Vermont, had been on the skirmish line during the night and having pushed forward pretty close to the Confederate works, was able to bring back valuable information concerning them. The skirmish line in front of DAY's brigade was on the rise of ground before Battery No. 3, before mentioned, and so exposed to a raking fire of light guns that the men were in constant peril; for they were not yet well covered by works, and had to seek shelter behind logs to some extent, rendering their line irregular.

At three in the morning, the Twenty-ninth Iowa--a regiment of splendid material and discipline to match--was relieved in the front, where it had been digging all night, by the Fiftieth Indiana--a regiment of the same distinguished merit, withdrew a few hundred yards to the rear, but not out of range, "and got something to eat, the first for nearly thirty-six hours," and then soon returned and resumed the labors of the trenches.

GRIER's (First) brigade was at work in the position taken the preceding evening.

In VEATCH's division next on the left, DENNIS' (Second) brigade was in the front, the skirmishers being engaged with but little intermission, and the fatigue parties exposed to considerable shelling.

Attack on Captain NOBLE's Working Party.--At dusk, Capt. J. L. NOBLE, of the Twenty-first Iowa, SLACK's brigade, with one hundred men of the Twenty-first Iowa armed, and a detail of three hundred men from other regiments without arms, a strange oversight, went to the front to work on a battery. The detail crawled along cautiously to the place designated, and commenced work. Capt. NOBLE put out pickets in his front with instructions to report to him every five minutes. Soon the garrison sharpshooters heard the noise of the tools and commenced an unpleasant fire. The party kept at their work, and it seems that some of the detail had stuck their guns with the bayonets on into the ground. About midnight, in the midst of a heavy rainstorm, they were surprised and attacked, the Confederates having approached slyly to within a very few yards of the work before being discovered. It was even doubtful for a few moments which side would get possession of the guns that were stuck in the ground. For a few minutes the combat was hand to hand. Capt. NOBLE called upon his men to

stand by him, which they did, with spirit, and kept their assailants out of the work. Many of the unarmed men ran back to camp, and some reported that Capt. NOBLE and his little band were captured. But Capt. NOBLE said they were mistaken, though he admitted that "at different times the rebs were apparently standing guard over him." In about an hour Gen. SLACK came out with his brigade to his relief, and the tide of the combat speedily turned. Capt. NOBLE had one man killed and five wounded, and a ball came so near himself as to burn his hair. He afterward learned from a Confederate sergeant that the regiment that made the attack lost seven killed and fourteen wounded.

The attack was general on the skirmishers of GRANGER's left at the same time, but no ground was anywhere lost.

In BERTRAM's brigade, the Nineteenth Iowa was relieved in the morning by the Ninety-fourth Illinois, Col. John McNULTA, which continued the work in the rifle-pits, and also sent three companies, under Capt. McFARLAND, to the front to support the Twenty-third Iowa.

Operations of the Navy.--The fleet, under Acting Rear-Admiral H. K. THATCHER, having several of the vessels that had gained renown under FARRAGUT at Fort Morgan, had kept pace with the army up to the 26th. But CANBY was disappointed in the expectation, that it might move up close to Spanish Fort and complete the investment on the water side. Could this have been done the hours of Spanish Fort would have been brief. But the shallow water on Blakely bar, the elaborate obstructions, and the torpedoes, prevented.

The Confederates first caught sight of a portion of the fleet about five o'clock on the afternoon of the 26th, when it was off the mouth of D'Olieve's creek.

On the 28th, the fleet was lying off HOWARD's wharf. The pendant of the senior officer was flying from the Stockdale. At midday the Octorara, Lieut.-Com. W. W. LOW, and the river ironclad monitors, Milwaukie, Lieut.-Com. J. H. GILLIS, the Kickapoo, Lieut.-Com. JONES, the Winnebago, Lieut.-Com. KIRKLAND, and the Chickasaw, got under weigh from the anchorage of the squadron and steamed for the bar of Blakely river. The ironclads passed successfully over the bar. But the Octorara took the ground on the ridge of the bar in eight feet of water. The tide had commenced falling; and at three o'clock, a tube having burst in her starboard boiler, further efforts to force her over ceased for the day. And, though she ultimately gained distinction, it seemed necessary that she should yield to that fate which rules in war, and often interposes a trivial accident to prevent unmixed success. The Winnebago and Milwaukie had Ead's turrets, admitting of an elevation to the tuns of twenty degrees, and were permitted to advance. A trial shell was fired from the Winnebago when she was at the first rest, which showed she was much beyond the range of her guns from Spanish Fort.

Sinking of the Milwaukie.--Both steamers continued up the Blakely river, to within about a mile and a half of Fort McDermott, and, with their XI-inch guns, threw some shells at a transport supposed to be carrying supplies to the garrison, and compelled her to move up the river. Some shots were directed at Spanish Fort, which were thought by the besiegers to have done good execution; and when the first shell came screeching up the bay, there was immense cheering all along their line. They then returned to anchor. The Milwaukie, dropping with the current, her bow headed up stream, had got within two hundred yards of the Kickapoo, then at anchor, and was where boats had previously swept for torpedoes, and where it was supposed there could be no danger from them. Just then a shock was felt on board, and it was known at once that a torpedo had exploded on her port side, abaft the after turret, and about forty feet from the stern. The first object of the commander,

after realizing the impossibility of saving the vessel, was to save the crew, which was happily done. There was some confusion at first, for the hatches were closed, and but three were provided with levers to open them from below; but a single command restored order, and all came on deck in a quiet, orderly manner. The stern sank in about three minutes, but the forward compartments did not fill for nearly an hour afterward, giving the crew an opportunity of saving most of their effects. Lieut.-Com. GILLES saw every man off the vessel, and sent them to the Kickapoo. He then reported to the flagship, and obtained permission to proceed to Pensacola, to get divers and a steampump to aid in fetching up his guns. Col. McNULTY's men, of the Ninety-fourth Illinois, up in front of McDermott, looked on the Milwaukee from the rifle-pits, after the accident, and said that her flag was still waving, and that her men, standing in water, were firing effective shots from her turret guns. And the officers of the garrison strained their eyes to see whether she had sunk or not.

CHAPTER IX SINKING OF SPANISH FORT--THIRD DAY

March 29 (1865)--Operations of the Navy.--Those who merely consider the brilliant results of military or naval operations know little of the tugging toil which generally attends their achievement. An example of this toil was seen in the experience of the fleet.

The Octorara (ss also the Metacomb) was a side-wheel steam-gunboat of the style familiarly called "double-ender," having bow and stern constructed alike, of draught of from eight to ten feet of water, and fore-and-aft schooner-rigged. She carried two IX-inch guns, two thirty-two-pounders, and four twenty-four-pounder howitzers, as broadside, and one one-hundred-pounder Parrott rifle, and one IX-inch smooth-bore as pivots; with gun crews for the larger guns of seventeen men each. Her disabled boiler had been repaired, and she had been considerably lightened by shifting sand-bags, shot, and shell, and four heavy guns--weighing each nine thousand six hundred pounds--on board lugs--the gaff of a tug being used as a derrick. And at noon, the 29th, with the assistance of two tugs, she passed over the Blakely bar, and anchored inside. The same evening the hundred-pounder Parrott was taken on board and mounted, and some shot and shell received from the tugs. But she did not open fire till the next day.

Heavy details from the squadron in boats had been industriously sweeping the channel with chains for torpedoes, and many had been brought up.

Sinking of the Osage.--At two, p.m., of the 29th, the ironclad Osage, Lieut.-Com. Wm. M. GAMBLE, was lying at anchor inside of Blakely bar in company with four other vessels. A strong breeze was blowing from the eastward, and the Winnebago had dragged close alongside. To avoid collision the Osage weighed anchor, moved off to a safe distance on her starboard bow, was stopped by her commander in two fathoms water, and hands ordered ready to let go the anchor. Almost immediately a torpedo exploded under the bow, and the Osage commenced filling and sinking rapidly. But search below for the killed and wounded was speedily made by executive officer GARRISON with some men, and two killed and five wounded were passed up. Five were killed and twelve wounded. The Osage almost immediately filled. Her position had been thoroughly dragged by boats; and it was supposed the torpedo which struck her was drifting.

Position of the Confederate Artillery.--Twenty-one batteries had been sent down from HOOD's (or JOHNSTON's) army to help defend Mobile. Some of these had lost and some had worn out their guns and material in resisting SHERMAN. Many of the

companies had served from the commencement of the war, and had left dead comrades on more than a dozen great battlefields, and now they were in conflict again with men, whom, in more hopeful days, they had met at Shiloh and Vicksburgh.

Of these organizations the principal one was the Twenty-second regiment Louisiana artillery, commanded by Col. Isaac PATTON, a native of Virginia, and a graduate of West Point. He had command of the artillery at Spanish Fort and Forts Huger and Tracy, and the latter forts were garrisoned mainly by companies from his regiment.

Fort Huger and Tracy were a thousand yards apart, built on the marsh, with piles driven for foundation; were from one to two miles above Spanish Fort, and about the same distance from the main shore. As has been before remarked, they were designed to command Blakely river; and it was an opinion expressed by BEAUREGARD that they should be made self-sustaining, and that no garrisons should be maintained on the main shore. Fort Huger was a work with four bastions, but open at the north end, was garrisoned by companies B and K of the Twenty-second Louisiana and Company C, First Mississippi light artillery, Capt. COLLINS--total, two hundred effective, and commanded by Maj. Washington MARKS, of the Twenty-second Louisiana. It was armed with eleven guns; namely, one VIII-inch double-banded gun in the northeast bastion, one VI 4/10-inch Brooks rifle, and one X-inch mortar on east face; one VII-inch rifle at southeast bastion; one X-inch double-banded smooth-bore on south face; one VII-inch rifle on southwest bastion; one VI 4/10-inch Brooks rifle on west face; twotwelve-pounder howitzers. In the centre was a bomb-proof, twenty-five feet high, on which were mounted on pintels two splendid X-inch columbiads, smooth-bore, having, of course, a wide range.

Fort Tracy was an enclosed bastioned work, garrisoned by Companies I, H, and G, of the Twenty-second Louisiana--one hundred and twenty men, under the immediate command of Capt. A. A. PATSMIER, Company I of that regiment, and armed with five VII-inch rifle guns.

It was supposed these forts would be assaulted by men landed from boats and launches, and the garrisons were exercising much vigilance to be ready to repulse them.

Old Spanish Fort, sometimes denominated the Water-battery, was garrisoned by Companies A, D, and F, of the Twenty-second Louisiana, and well armed with VII-inch columbiads and thirty-pounder Parrotts--five in all.

Fort McDermott was under the immediate command of Capt. Samuel BARNES, Company C, Twenty-second Louisiana, and the artillery was manned by his own and OWEN's Arkansas battery--effective of both companies, ninety-one; but it was reinforced on the following day by MASSENBERRY's Georgia light artillery, one hundred and ten effective. It had, at first, fifteen guns; six six-pounder smooth-bore; two twenty-four-pounder howitzers; six cohorn mortars; and one VI 4/10-inch Brooks rifle, mounted on centre-pintel, and having a range of three quarters of the circle of the besiegers' works.

Its south bastion was a lunette of strong profile, a command of twenty-five degrees over ridge and road approaching it, a regular covered way with four embrasures, a carefully-constructed abatis and chevaux-de-frise, and many torpedoes made with twelve-pounder shell. With the exception of Old Spanish Fort, which, from its position, was unassailable, this south bastion was decidedly the strongest and most carefully fortified fort of the garrison works.