

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

## ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND AND THE GREAT CENTRAL CAMPAIGN

The Important Position of Kentucky and Tennessee.

By JOHN McELROY.

CHAPTER XXXI.

### MORNING OF THE SECOND DAY.

Longstreet's Attack on the Right—Crittenden's Divisions in Column and Hurla Them Back in Confusion—The Gap Made by Gen. Wood—The Whole Right Flank Swept Away—Thomas Maintains His Position.

#### The Battle on the Right.

As the tumult of Hill's failure to turn the left flank died away in the Union troops ceasing their fire upon enemies who had fled out of effective range, Longstreet, commanding the Confederate Left Wing, began the execution of the part of the program assigned him. He had massed more than 25,000 men in a shape to launch them with irresistible force upon Rosecrans's right, where McCook, with Sheridan's and Davis's Divisions, was guarding the gap at Widow Glenn's and the Dry Valley Road.

Longstreet's column had Stewart's Division on its right, facing Reynolds and Brannan, and connecting with Cleburne, of Pope's Left Wing. Stewart was to be a flanker to the main assault. F. B. Hood, who had won such a reputation in Lee's army as a mighty hitter, was to make this with a corps composed of Bushrod Johnson's and Davis's Divisions. The latter was Hood's own division of Texans, Alabamians and Georgians, with whom he had won such reputation on the Peninsula, at Antietam, and Gettysburg. On the left of Hood, Hindman's Division of Missisippians and Alabamians was placed, and Preston's strong division was formed in reserve.

In spite of the tiresome shiftings of the night the position taken up by McCook for the Right Wing was far from being the best, and its formation was even worse. McCook was always conspicuously unfortunate in placing his corps upon the field, and in its management in action. His faultiness had been made worse by the constant changes made necessary by the movement of troops to the left to aid Thomas. This naturally unsettled the line, and made it far less stable before attack. McCook had none of Thomas's quick, unerring eye as to the field, which decided at once where to place his men, and then direct them to cover themselves

of the Dry Valley road, and by a circuitous route reached Rossville, from which they advanced by the Lafayette road to support our left."

#### The Momentous Order.

The exact words of the order sent to Gen. Wood were: "Department of the Cumberland, Sept. 20, 10:45 a. m. 'Brig.-Gen. Wood, commanding division: 'The General commanding directs that you close up on Reynolds as fast as possible and support him. 'Respectfully, etc., Frank S. Bond, Major and Aid.'"

Gen. Rosecrans and a large portion of the Army of the Cumberland distinctly and vehemently charged Gen. Wood with the loss of the battle. They said that he must have known that the order was given under a misapprehension, and that it was his duty to have referred it back to headquarters, which were only a short time before, before proceeding to the overwhelming gravity of opening the line of battle in the presence of the enemy. It was alleged that Wood did it deliberately, because, only a short time before, Rosecrans had reprimanded him for not promptly obeying orders, and that he took his revenge by instantly obeying an order which he must have known was a mistake. The intense feeling showed no signs of abatement as long as any of the parties were alive. In 1881, 18 years after the battle, Gen. Rosecrans published some very severe strictures on Gen. Wood in regard to the act, and Gen. Wood replied with equal bitterness, in the course of which he said:

"The order was addressed 'Brig.-Gen. Wood, Commanding Division.' 'Gallop.' The 'gallop' was a direction to the orderly or staff officer, bringing the order that was to proceed expediently. Recalling to mind all the circumstances of the situation, my first impulse, on the receipt of the order, was: 'This order requires a hazardous movement to be made, no less than the opening of the line of battle in presence of the enemy'; but there occurred to me: First, The Commanding General knows as well as I do, and he will provide for it by ordering troops in reserve to supply my place; second, there was a precedent for the movement I was then ordered to make in the withdrawal of Negley's Division and its replacement by mine at an earlier hour of the day; third, I most honestly believed a great crisis in the battle had arrived on another and distant part of the field of battle, to stem which my division was required, and hence I was ordered to go to meet it."

"With these convictions controlling, I received the order to support Gen. Reynolds; and to carry out the order to support him I made the only movement that was possible to execute the order. Reynolds being distant from my position, and his position being unknown to me, and being ordered to support him, how was I to do it except by going to seek him? I challenge the most astute intellect to do the thing other than I did it. And I now state most explicitly that, in moving, my division as I did, I supposed and believed I was doing exactly what the order required me and what Gen. Rosecrans desired me to do. Whoever else may have considered the order ambiguous, I certainly never did. When it was put into my hands by the orderly who brought it to me, and was read by me,

der, two important factors as controlling my decision must be constantly borne in mind, viz, first, my division, at the moment the order was given, was engaged with the enemy; second, the incessant roar of battle coming from the left told in unmistakable terms that our troops in that direction were heavily engaged and had been for two hours and a half. Suppose Reynolds had really needed support—and the order clearly indicated he did—and I had neglected to move to his support as ordered, and by reason of my failing to do so disaster had fallen on his division, and through it on the army, I ask, in all earnestness, what defense could I have offered for neglecting to go to his support, as the order so clearly directed me to do? No punishment would have been too severe for me had I failed to do so. To close upon is the movement, in tactics, of one body in rear on another. To close upon in column, and fight or left on another body of troops is another and entirely different movement."

#### The Storm Burst.

As Wood moved off rapidly to find the right of Reynolds, Bushrod Johnson, who had been for two hours swept like a torrent thru the opening. Davis, whose depleted division was in motion to close up on Brannan, struck down at the enemy of the flanking, but the Heg's and Carlin's men fought even more savagely than ever, the division was entirely too light to stay such a night's fight. They were beaten back thru the woods and then over an open field, where they sustained terrible losses.

Sheridan's Division was also in motion to the left, and was galloped over to the leading brigade—Lalibol's—and begged it to come to his help. It was willing enough, and rushed forward. It was also too light, and was quickly driven back. Gen. Sheridan double-quickened his other two brigades—Lytle's and Walworth's—up to the assistance of the first. The two brigades, in column, and shot down before they could fall into line, they made a stubborn defense. They were forced back about 300 yards, but rallied and drove the enemy back over the ridge. The 24th Ala. Sheridan hurried up fresh troops, and Sheridan's exhausted men were driven back on the right of Davis's Division. Lytle fell while leading his men. Sheridan rallied his men on the next ridge, and Hindman seemed to have had enough, for he did not pursue. Sheridan saw that Longstreet was between him and the left of the army, and moved off circuitously to reach the Dry Valley road.

#### Wilders' Splendid Attack.

Wilders' Brigade of Mounted Infantry was over a mile to the right of where the gap occurred, and presently they were ordered to advance, attacking and driving the troops in front of them. He saw a glorious opportunity for his boasted seven-shooter cavalry, and he seized it. His regiment—the 8th Ill., Col. Funkhouser—in upon a flank assault. The enemy recoiled before the awful blast of fire, and the 8th Ill. reformed a battery, and their Colonel fell severely wounded. Wilder sent in his other regiments as fast as they came up, and the tempest of fire which he led left Sheridan's Division swarming back across the Lafayette road in confusion, but seriously alarmed Bragg and Longstreet, who thought from the volume of sound that they were being assailed by a new regiment—had they suspected division had struck them in flank.

Capt. Lilly's Battery had also gained an enfilading position, and was sweeping down the left of the enemy. Wilder pushed his flank attack as far as was prudent, and hearing that a heavy force was moving against his left flank, swung around quickly in front to the west of the Widow Glenn house, where he repulsed an attack upon him. He moved farther back to a stronger position, when Lieut.-Col. Thurston, of the 10th Ill., was ordered to cut his way thru to Gen. Thomas, who was in the woods, and advised him to fall back to Lookout Mountain. Wilder was yet full of fight, and wanted to cut his way thru to Gen. Thomas, who was in the woods, and advised him to fall back to Lookout Mountain. Dana said that "our troops had fled in utter panic; that it was necessary to collect the fragments of the 10th Ill., and that Gen. Rosecrans was probably killed or captured." One of Wilder's staff officers now came up, and reported that he had found Gen. Sheridan a mile and a half to the rear, and left trying to collect his men and join Gen. Thomas at Rossville. Wilder was advised to fall back to the Chattanooga Valley and the passes over Lookout Mountain.

It was always asserted and believed in the Army of the Cumberland that Dana ordered Wilder to guard the gap back to Chattanooga; but Dana denied that he did so. Wilder reluctantly left the field for Chattanooga, about 4 o'clock, taking with him a number of wagons loaded with ammunition, great many caissons, and a large number of stragglers and beef cattle.

#### Rosecrans Goes to Chattanooga.

As Bushrod Johnson swept thru the gap he caught Buell's Brigade in column and broke it into fragments. Sam Beatty's and Dick's Brigades met a similar fate, and a number of guns were caught in the ruck and lost. The mob of fugitives swept back by Rosecrans's headquarters, carrying with them Gen. McCook and Crittenden. Gen. Rosecrans, believing from the wreck as far as he could see that the whole field was lost, set out with his staff for Chattanooga to collect the fragments of his army there, and save whatever was possible to save. At Rossville Rosecrans found Negley's Division, and Thomas's Rosser's Brigade. A report was received that the enemy was still maintaining his original position. Rosecrans decided to go on to Chattanooga, while Garfield went back to Thomas. Rosecrans said that he sent Garfield to Thomas, while Garfield always maintained that he had insisted upon going out to Thomas. Rosecrans's decision was exceedingly unfortunate. He had to be helped from his horse, and he sank down upon a seat like a dying man. Some sherry in which an egg had been beaten was given him and he revived. He at once noticed McCook and Crittenden, and asked imperiously: "Gentlemen, what are you doing?"

"To rightly understand what was my duty to do when I received the or-

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## SOUTH AMERICAN REVOLUTIONS.

### CAUSES OF THE PERENNIAL TROUBLES.

Ignorance, Greed, Graft, Race Dissensions, Vicious Forms of Government and Wretched Ideas of Right and Wrong—Bad Traditions Followed by Worse Practices.

BY WILLIAM E. DOYLE, Adjutant, 17th Ind., Lieutenant, U. S. A.; Colonel, Cuban, Haitian and Guatemalan Armies.

#### The Bad Conditions.

The constantly recurring revolutions in South and Central America and the West Indies have really no similar or common origin, the revolution in each country originating from causes peculiar to itself. Generally, however, the lack of education among the masses of the people (illiterates averaging 70 per cent throughout); the incompetency of their forms of Government; the overweening ambition of their leaders; the mixed population of whites, negroes and Indians; the scarcity of railroads and other means of modern communication;

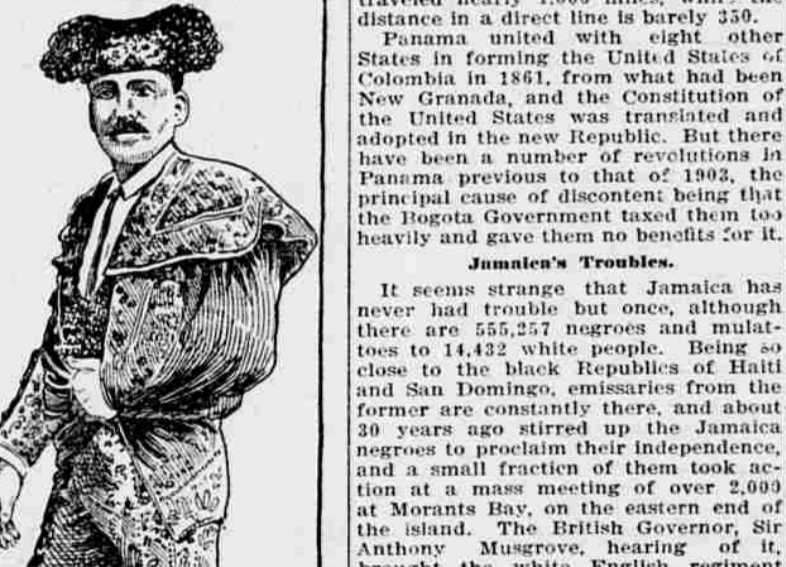


STREET IN SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA.

the paucity of newspapers, and the powerful influence of the priesthood have much to do with the trouble. While in most of the South American Republics there is toleration of all religions, yet it is merely toleration. In all of them the Roman Catholic is the state religion and in some of them the constitutional religion. In Venezuela, while other religions beside the Roman Catholic are tolerated, no manifestations are allowed and no churches. In Ecuador all religions but Roman Catholic are excluded, and in Peru the public exercise of any religion but Roman Catholic is strictly prohibited.

#### Inquisition and Slavery.

The Spaniards introduced all their evil practices into their colonies, including the Inquisition, and many of these old Inquisition buildings still remain. So great was their thirst for wealth that the aborigines were placed at enforced labor, or more properly slavery, which rapidly exterminated those in the West Indies, and left the others in South and Central America degraded and impoverished by a sense of repression similar to the African slaves that were imported. Thus in the wars for independence the fighting was done by the whites and half-breeds, and so in these countries, as in Mexico, the aborigines are never considered as an important factor in a revolution. We discovered in 1802 the National Tribunal, which was a court of appeal for the aborigines, but it was abolished in 1811. Diego de Velazquez was sent by King Columbus (the great discoverer's son), who was Governor of Hispaniola, to conquer Cuba. He had four ships and 300 men, and established



PONCIANO DIAZ, Mexico's Champion Bull-Fighter, Whose Popularity Enhances That of President Diaz.

the armed posts of Baracoa and Santiago de Cuba. The cruelties of the Spaniards to the natives were such that the native story was told of Hatuey, an Indian Chief, whom Velazquez ordered to the stake for his resistance to the conquerors. A priest soothed his last moments by asking if he wished to go to Heaven. "Are there any Spaniards there?" inquired Hatuey. "Many of them," replied the priest. "Then," said Hatuey, "I would rather go to hell."

#### The Elections.

A prime cause of trouble in these South and Central American Republics lies in the fact that suffrage is restricted, the voting is indirect, and each State or Province administers its own finances and maintains its own troops, as in Colombia. Then, in many of these

1818 opening the ports of the island to foreign commerce, which privilege was speedily abrogated, and in 1825, when Spain had lost Mexico and other colonies, the Captain-General of Cuba was given extraordinary powers, those of the Governor of a city in a state of siege, and he exercised authority over life, death, and property. But this great precaution against an uprising was unnecessary, for the slaveholders, who controlled every stock by Spain and resisted all the overtures of Lopez,



INQUISITION BUILDING, CARTAGENA.

the Liberator, because they saw that all the new Republics abolished slavery, and they knew that slavery was incompatible with a free Government. They did not want to lose their 400,000 slaves, worth \$250,000,000 at least.

#### The Slaveholders' Schemes.

The slaveholders of the United States had looked with covetous eyes upon Cuba, and so President Polk was induced to offer the Spanish Government \$100,000,000 for it, and 10 years later, in President Buchanan's time, a similar offer was made, for it was seen that the island would make four Slave States, and thus give the South a preponderance of political power. Then "hubbubbing" was tried, from 1848 to 1851, but the expeditions of Lopez and Crittenden plainly proved that the people of Cuba were satisfied with their condition, as those leaders could not induce the Cubans to revolt, and their efforts failed. So it seems that there was no dissatisfaction in Cuba until after the slaves in the United States had been freed, when the civilized nations of Europe began urging Spain, then the only slaveholding power, to manumit her slaves. Then the Spanish Cortes discussed the matter, and the slaveholders felt that their slaves would be manumitted, and without any compensation, for Spain had no \$150,000,000 to pay for them, at \$300 each. So the first loose end of a scheme to retain their slave property, was struck at Yara, Oct. 10, 1868, under the leadership of the Spaniard, Don Céspedes. They claimed to be fighting for their rights as did the Confederates in a like cause, and they had the sympathy of the ex-slaveholders of the United States, Gen. Thomas Jordan, Gen. Beauregard, brother-in-law, was their commander, but before they had gained much headway the Spanish Cortes, in 1870, passed a law providing that all children, born thereafter to slave parents should be free. This was the first step, for Spain dreaded losing such a valuable possession and went very slowly, so that it was not until 1886 that the Spanish Cortes passed a general emancipation act.

#### The Slaves Freed.

The insurrection of 1868 was terminated by the treaty of Zangón in 1878, but prior to this the insurgent leaders had issued a proclamation to free the slaves, but never put it into effect by even freeing their own slaves, for when Gen. Grant visited Cuba in 1880 he stopped at the tobacco plantation of Miguel Juncos in Llanero de San Juan (an ardent revolutionist), and found that all his slaves were still held at work, and Byron Andrews wrote: "They were of the lowest type of negro race, very black and with countenances as blank as brutes. Ages of servitude had done its work."

Cuba was greatly excited in 1825 when Great Britain proposed to free its slaves in Jamaica, and the Jamaican slaveholders denounced the British Government and threatened to transfer their allegiance to the United States, or even to maintain an independent State. But the slaves were manumitted in 1834, the British Government appropriating \$100,000,000, or \$300 each, to compensate the owners. Then think how these Cuban planters felt when their slaves were to be manumitted without compensation. They became wild. Now the negroes saw this, and considered their only hope of freedom lay with the Spaniards, and they aided them whenever required. But thousands of these slaves fled from their masters and took to the woods and mountains, forming bands for the sake of plunder, called "Pelados" who murdered and plundered without regard to Cuban or Spaniard. T. L. Esterman in the National Tribune of March 23 and April 6, 1899, tells of the "Pelados" murdering the inhabitants of Guisa, and how the Cuban Col. Farnas ordered with the Spanish Col. Erruiz in dispersing and destroying the gang of the black demon Varras in the Mayo Mountains. But Gen. Garcia gave no condemnation of the Pelados, and neither did the Secretary of War Palma, now President,

#### Jamaica's Troubles.

It seems strange that Jamaica has never had trouble but once, although there are 655,577 negroes, while there are 14,432 white people. Being so close to the black Republics of Haiti and San Domingo, emissaries from the former are constantly there, and about 30 years ago stirred up the Jamaican negroes to proclaim their independence, and a small fraction of them took action at a mass meeting of over 2,000 at Morant's Bay, on the eastern end of the island. The British Governor, Sir Anthony Musgrave, hearing of it, brought the white English regiment from Newcastle Cantonment (on the Blue Mountains, 14 miles from Kingston), and uniting them with the black regiment stationed at Kingston, and a battery of light artillery, went to the scene of trouble. As soon as he heard that the mass meeting had proclaimed independence he moved through the gap that enters the semicircular plateau around the bay, and opening with his artillery without any notice, advanced his infantry and dispersed the revolutionists, killing and wounding over 500 of them, it is said. They have since been very loyal to the throne.

#### The Insurrections in Cuba.

The people and politicians of the United States have never comprehended the facts regarding the insurrections in Cuba, so I will briefly trace them, and the facts will surprise many of them. Spain was so busy exploiting Mexico and Peru in the early days that Cuba was neglected until her coffee, sugar and tobacco plantations were developed, and became wealth-producing through its thousands of negro slaves. Most of the great plantations were owned by Spaniards, whose descendants became the aristocracy of Cuba, many of whom were ennobled by the Spanish Government. Cuba was intensely loyal and gained the title of the "Ever Faithful Isle" by its declaration of war against Napoleon, who overthrew the Bourbon Dynasty in Spain in 1808, and after that time the people of the island remained loyal to Spain until after the termination of the war of the rebellion, in which our slaves were set free. Only a flutter of opposition to Spain took place in all those years, when Presbyter Caballero and Don Francisco Arango (about 1810) protested against the trade of the island being a Spanish monopoly. This led to a royal decree of



STREET IN CARTAGENA.

for they were looking for political preferment in the future, and they put nearly all these "Pelados" on the rolls of the Cuban army after independence, and paid them for services never rendered to the Republic. Garcia said in manumit our tortured and starving friends, the sufferings of the Guisa victims should not begin to be mentioned.



#### THE DISASTROUS BREAK ON THE RIGHT.

On the march to the left, throwing his division into confusion, from which it never recovered until it reached Rossville. "While the enemy poured in thru this breach, a long line stretching beyond Sheridan's right was advancing. Lalibol's Brigade shared in the rout of Davis's. Sheridan's other two brigades, in movement toward the left, under orders to support Thomas, made a gallant charge against the enemy's advancing column, but were thrown into disorder by the enemy's line advancing on their flank, and were likewise compelled to fall back, rallying on the Dry Valley Road, and repulsing the enemy, but they were again compelled to yield to superior numbers and retired westward

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