PLAN OF THE BOX OCCUPIED BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN AT FORD'S THEATRE, APRIL 14, 1865.

O. Dark Corridor leading from the Dress Circle to Box. H. Entrance to Corridor. I. The bar used by Booth to prevent entrance from without. J. Dress Circle. K. The Parquet. L. The Foot-lights. M. The Stage. N. Open door to the President's Box. G. Closed door. N. Place where Booth vaulted over to the Stage below.
Washington, January 1st, 1864

This has been a pleasant year and people here I think enjoyed themselves much better in making their "calls" than they did last year and especially the year before. Every one seems to feel in good spirits and very helpful in regard to the future. Mr. S--- looks brighter and left "work begun" them usual.

Mr. S--- is a gentle and confident of the early termination of the war as ever. He receives his guests with more formal than any one else. His gentleman usher announcing the name of the visitor in a lower voice at the door than at the receiving room. At the President, the gentleman who introduces stands directly opposite the President with only room for one couple to step between them. Mr. Lincoln's gentleman stands beside her and does the introducing. I made fifteen or twenty "calls" and got to my lodgings early in the evening. The whole city seems to be alive and the ladies call "at home."
February 9th 1864, Monday

Julia and myself took the steamship

The "Lookout" at 9 o'clock A.M. on Saturday

and went down to Pastoria Bluff or to

"Fort Holt" three miles below St. Vincent

on the Maryland side, on a visit to Maj. E.A. Epperson who is at present our commander.

We returned late evening, while there we

enjoyed ourselves much, the chief and

men with a select company and in a

special steamer which employed for

the fort.

The company consisted of

Maj. Epperson, Lady Epperson, Surgeon

Sabin and Lady Sabin, Capt. + Lady, Surgeon

Chamberlain of the 9th, Capt. Manchester

Commanding of the 9th at Fort Fort, Lieut.

Wellington, and ourselves, left Roosevelt

at the fort after quite attention to Julian.

He was chief of the say and did not go out, but instead, furnished Chamberlain and the police to see on the trip.
February 18th, 1862

Thursday

This is the coldest weather that I have seen in Washington that is for sixty year. The Mercuries was below zero this morning. The river is again frozen over, but there is no snow on the ground and the streets look quite lonesome.

A cold cutting wind banishes everything but those who must go.

Monday 22nd

No particular notice was taken of the birthday of Washington in this city. The public offices were not closed, but the flags were hung from numerous dwellings and offices. Julia and myself had intended to go down to Fort Part to see what the river is still too full of ice to make it pleasant and we decided not to go at present.

The great fire burned this evening for the benefit of the soldiers. Captain Rosewall of the 7th Artillery went with Julia, presented her with an elegant Bouquet before starting.
Feb 26th 1864

As the season advances and spring approaches, the news becomes more interesting. The armies begin to move and important events are expected to happen so very one in fact happening at the present time, Genl. Sherman has struck out from Richmond with about 30,000 men and has advanced far into the interior taking Jackson, the capital of Missouri, and other towns in his course. It is supposed that Mobile is his destination, Genl. Grant is moving south from Chattanooga and the papers to-night say that he is at Dalton Georgia. The Army of the Potomac is to march from near Fairmount Court House to Cumberland some thirty miles, and is now moving with all possible speed. Recruits are now coming steadily, and more than fifteen thousand remain here encamped. The Long Bridge into Virginia is needed, and crowd the cars waiting and, as we hear, the oarsmen beat at a rate of eight.
Sat. 9 February 27th 1864

The day has been beautiful as could be wished, and the streets have swarmed with ladies. The couriers are getting correspondingly upset about the question of the "reelection" to the Presidency. Mr. Douglas seems to have the "inside tract," but he will find a good deal of opposition in the Republican party. A strong section are talking of bringing out Mr. S. P. Chase for the Presidency. He has managed the finances of the country with consummate ability and is very popular. If he succeeds in driving the country a uniform currency by the reimbursement of State Bank notes, he will deserve the enthusiastic praise of the people. 

Here is a report tonight that our forces in Florida have been repulsed with heavy loss and have fallen back to Jacksonville. No particular news from other sections of the country.
March 18th, 1864

The military affairs of the nation have not been "all a success" for the past two or three weeks. Our troops were defeated in Florida with a loss of some 1200. More killed, wounded, and prisoners. They are now at Jacksonville and have been re-inforced, and will be able to stay there.

Genl Shermam has returned to Pittsburg from his great "raid" into the heart of Miss. He met with no very great loss of men, destroyed a vast amount of property belonging to the rebels, captured a great number of horses, and brought away (the papers say) 80,000 dollars. Genl Kilpatrick of the Army of the Potomac made a "raid" last week upon Richmond with some four or five thousand cavalry. He approached within two miles of the city, had a fight, but forced the rebels to well forward for him and he burned down the arsenals at First's House, etc. Rebels score...
March 10th 1864. Continued.

Strong this spring and the indication are that there must be a good deal more desperate fighting before the war closes. The impression generally entertained that they have got all their men in the field and are determined to make a desperate effort to regain what they have lost the past year, but their determination will only prolong the war in the end they will have to give in. We must have double the number of men in the field but our lines are partly more extended and our rear is being pressed by a strong force over thousands of miles of territory. Gen. Grant arrived here on Tuesday he has recently been made aLieutenant General and is just now the "Lord of the Land." I hope he will return to the West soon or before he becomes paralyzed by breathing the atmosphere of the Potomac.Congress does not seem to be doing much and the political confusion does not look much yet.
Julia and myself are still occupying the rooms at Mr. Battle 379 11th St. I.L. I intend to go home with the rest of this month. She enjoys it here much and I am not anxious to take her away to what she calls "The devil country." Quite yet, in the spring, she will enjoy herself there in planting and tending her flowers. Which of all occupations is her delight. I took her to "Beauly" last week where she sat for her picture which we shall soon have. The artist who is to touch them up with his pencil came to see her last evening. He is half Italian and half Dutch. Supposing the Italian part in the 'Artist.' The other portion is probably of proper material as his habits indicate sometimes.

Julia tells her friends her altogether. I am now formally at Port Moresby. At the land office I am examiner with the two Gentlemen, Rev. Mr. Holmead and Martin. Read of all the Deeds issued by the post office through my hands.
Washington, D.C., March 25, 1864

Not wrote of [illegible]. Has been in regard to the [illegible]. Since my last date, Gen. Grant has been here (he is now Sec. of War) and has gone back to Tennessee but soon returns and takes command of the Army of the Potomac in favor. Having command at the same time all the armies of the U.S.

The spring campaign will open before many weeks and desperate fighting is expected. More desperate probably than any Battle we have yet seen. For the Rebels are staking their last chances, and are desperate. Our armies are strong and our better officers than ever before. As these have been a great trials but going on during the last year of good fighting. Shoulder to the coming draft. If it is to be the occasion of the war or I am much mistaken, it is without doubt...
Assuming a more sedentary and 
cool character as it progresses, on both 
sides, but the rebel papers are getting 
furious and call loudly for vengeance 
even on the prisoners in their hands, 
but as we see held many more of them 
they do as ours they will have to 
take it out in varying.
The rebel leaders are determined to 
prolong the war until after the next 
Presidential election at least, in the 
hope that a “Peace Democrat” will be 
elected and then they can make 
better terms or even be acknowledged 
Independent. But from present 
indications their hopes will not be 
realized. Most of the leading 
Democrats in the States are “War 
Democrats” and would concede nothing to them until 
they had grown their arms and submit 
ted to the laws. Mr. Lincoln seems to be the 
favorite candidate of the Republicans but I should 
not wonder if there should be a split in the party.
March 29th 1864

On Friday last Julia and myself went on board the Fort Steamer at 3 O’clock P.M. and were landed at Rosier's Bluff, or rather Fort Fort in about an hour after. I remained overnight and returned yesterday leaving Julia to spend a few days with her cousin Maj. 80th and family. This is now about six hundred more than when and the Fort seems to be completed but the guns are not all mounted yet. There is one 40 Lb. of Buck Mount, and a number of 20 Lb. of Buck. Barretts. Lient Col. Seward is now in command. His Lady came up on the boat with me and I saw her safely landed and through the street cars to the Secostry House on 16th St. on my return. I found a letter this morning from her particular friend (Capt. Lee) now with the Army of the Cumberland in Tennessee, he is on Gen. Generals Staff.
I arrived it to her awaiting delay as I observed. She was anxious to hear from him, and I was willing she should, and was not disinclined to pay with their secrets by opening it. She has shown me his letter before and I doubt not will show me this if I desire her to do so as she is very open and frank with me in regard to him and all others who pay attention to her.

Judah is a very discreet girl, very careful of her teeth, and of the company she keeps. She will not go out to the "Avenue" alone, or without a gentleman with her, after 12 o'clock A.M. for sleeping or any other purpose. Consequently I always feel quite content that she is safe whenever I bring her from the house. We shall start for home about the first of next month. I suspect her return from the Fort in three or four days but she is enjoying herself, riding on horseback and otherwise so much that she does not stay a little longer.
Washington March 25th 64

nothing very important has occurred in regard to the war since my last date. No movement of the Army of the Potomac has taken place, some cavalry raids have been made and some skirmishing has been going on. Today an order is published consolidating the Army into three corps commanded by Genl. U. S. Grant, Hancock and Sedgwick. These fighting girls Genl. Grant does not take command in person. Genl. Meade is in command still Genl. Grant will have his head off (it is said) these in the city I do not like that. The Army of the Potomac has many Genls. That year for him. Shouldn't that Army headquarters now it would be quaint to him. In fact I think the political atmosphere of Washington itself will ruin him but it seems necessary to get forward our "bigger guns" against Lee. The Rebel who has proved himself a
Most consummate General, and so far more than a Master of art, skill and ability for any one we have had against him. If Grant can crush the Army of Lee, now the Rebellion seems to be nearly to an end. The trial will come off before long. There is thought to be no great difference in the strength of the two armies. Now facing each other I hope ours will be largely reinforced before the "trial," as everything seems to depend upon our success; at least the length of the war will vary much depending on it. A few crushing blows this spring will do the work, and not only virtually end the war, but disappoint the holier-and-sympathizing politicians at the North who are prophesying evil things of our army, and obstructing the wheels of government in every quarter Congress has got it.
Washington March 25th 1864

India is still at the fort and I suppose having a "good time" I got a line from her the other day informing me that she was leaving to ride on horseback and enjoy herself. We must start for home in about a week or the family will be much disappointed. We have had the deepest snow of the season the present week it fell about eight inches, but was nearly all gone by night today has been quite clear and cool and tonight the rain is pattering against my window and the wind is whistling without and driving the big dust in the faces of thousands of soldiers and men on picket duty little do we think while sitting in our comfortable rooms on these cold and stormy nights what the poor soldiers are enduring.
Wednesday April 27th 1864, Norwalk,

Since my last date I have been home to 2 states and stayed 15 days. Julie and myself started the 1st of the stand two days in Wyake city. I returned home on the morning of the 19th.

I had a very pleasant time of it at home at the the weather was N.E. to pleasant and the E. Wind reeling near all the time.

No very great events have occurred in reference to the war this month both sides are getting ready and preparing for the contest this spring and it is expected that the struggle will be a dreadful one. The Army of the Potomac is larger than ever before now under Gen. Grant. It is supposed to be from two hundred and fifty to three thousand thousand men. The Rebel Lee's army is probably a hundred thousand less. Grant evidently intends to make a move this spring. If it Gen. Burnside passed through the city on Monday last.
Washington April 17, 1864

With his Army to join Grant. Bermuda has been at Annapolis for the past two months organizing a new Army. It numbers about 50,000 men, including about 20,000 Negro troops, only about one half of this way of the entire Army. The rest were sent around by water to land at Alexandria Va.

Grant's Army is still on the Rapidan some fifty miles from Washington. There has been some pretty severe battles this past month. The first at Fort Pillow Tenn where the rebels captured the Fort with the advantage of being greatly superior numerically and massacred the rest of the Garrison after they had surrendered.

The next fight of any importance was at Port Hudson on the Red River and lasted two days. The rebels were defeated the second day. The first day we had the worst of it.
Continued.

This was the Army of Genl. Banks, and it is thought that very good Generalship was not displayed on the first day. Genl. A. J. Smith retreated the 7th on the second day by Aming the celebrated great slaughter. (Sold 185 to 200)

Yesterday we had news of the surrender of Plymouth in N.B. to a greatly superior force of Rebels after four days severe fighting. We lost some 200 men in that affair. It is advertised that many of the prisoners were shot after the surrender. On the whole the Spring operations have not been very favorable to us. All is quiet at Charleston S.C. and at Shem Dere. and Knoxville. All eyes are turned to Virginia, to Grant and Lee. Armies and active operations are expected to take place every day. Momentous consequences depend upon the result. It we should be defeated the war will be greatly prolonged.
Washington May 3 1864

Matters remain about in status as it regards the war. Both sides are concentrating their armies in Virginia. No Movement. Genl. Grant's Army has not taken place. But we are waiting to hear of the events every day. It is said that the rebel Genl. Lee is drawing all the troops he can to Virginia to meet Grant. I esteem the present crisis a most important one, perhaps the most important that has existed since the war began. If Grant succeeds in overrunning Lee's Army the war will be virtually ended. For I think the rebels have lost nearly all they have on this Campaign. Their men are all in the field. They evidently esteem this as their last chance and they are playing a desperate game. We can carry on the war for any length of time that may be necessary to subdue them.
continued

The cost of the way is enormous, at least two Millions a day. It probably takes one Million to pay the legitimate expenses of the Govt. perhaps a little more. The balance is squandered and frittered. Not a very small Number of those who have the Management of the expenses and the disbursements are fowlers and fools. The one have no idea of honesty. The other no idea of economy. Both victims of great popular corruption. The sum will float on the surface, when the sum will be discovered and the conceited old men are often found occupying positions of great delinquency. Tomorrow my Brother Mr. Fullilove tells me bears for U.S. from Alexandria I am intending to go down there in the morning and see them off. The weather has been quite cold today, too cold to sit without fire in the office or in my room.
Friday May 6th 1864

My brother and not go by steamer but by P.R. on the dark he intended, I met them at the landing (out of 6 P.M.) and saw them on board of the cars bound for N.Y. the day before yesterday. It being a broken day with me I concluded to spend the rest of it out of the office, so I rode up to Georgetown on the street cars and walked from there about half a mile to the Col. Ellet place now occupied by a Dr. Miller and with whom they and family (consisting of wife, child, and black servant) are living. It is a most delightful place, those being some forty acres of land, mostly lawn covered with trees and shrubbery, green and beautiful. The surrounding scenery is delightful. The city with the Capitol in full view and everything to make it beautiful and charming to the eye.
Continued

Genl. Grant: Army has "moved," he has crossed the Potomac without opposition, and is now before the city in full march for Richmond. We hear of no fighting so far. Yesterday it was said that Genl. Gibbon was at West Point on the York River with a large force, and that Genl. W. F. Smith was going up the James River on the north side, all bound for Richmond. 300,000 men. We hear nothing of the Rebel Army movements. It would be a fine trick if Genl. Lee should come this way and attack Washington while Grant's Army and nearly all our forces are striving to get Richmond. It is understood that the rebel govt is removed from Richmond (or the different department) and that the city is almost abandoned already. It is reported that Lee will fall back and defend it.
WASHINGTON Saturday May 7th 1864

I hear today that there has been two days severe fighting Thursday & Friday and the battle was expected to be continued today. No decisive results so far as heard to-night, but the news as far as it goes (whi'tent right) is rather favorable to us. Lee's army had been driven three miles, she shall hear more tomorrow. I presage the fighting has been done near the old battle ground of Chancellorsville May 1st 1863.

Of last year, we feel quite confident that this campaign will be successful and will end virtually and the war God grant it. May all be so. Our armies are all in motion. God Sherman is pushing into the heart of Georgia from Chattanooga, and Seiget is moving up the Shenandoah Valley.
Tuesday May 18th 1864

These days are eventful days and big with the fate of the thousands who are engaged in hostile array as well as of the world to Southern Confederacy.

These have been most severe fighting almost every day for the past six days. The soldiers fight with a determination and heroism worthy of a better cause. But, they fight to till the harvest of this campaign. They have not yet met the men to contend with the Negroes which enslave them, hanging against them. As far as I have heard from my sources advantage has, as yet been gained. It is understood that they have been forced back with great slaughter but not scattered or greatly disorganized. Our own wounded now number 15,000, which would give about 40,000 killed.

Yesterday we heard the news that Genl. J. H. Woolworth of Pensacola, Fla.
Washington May 10th 64. Continued.

The death of Genl. Wade Hampton is a very serious loss. No have few such men in the country, I am told that he exhibited the greatest bravery and service on the field and fell at the head of his Division.

We have news today that Genl. Butler (CS) is close upon Richmond having cut the R. Road between Thun and Petersburgh. It appears now as though Richmond would soon fall. It to this now as the game was at with the Rebels. But we have been disappointed too often that it is not left to be too sanguine. The first few days will tell the tale. The crisis may already be past and the war near its end. God grant that it may be so. If the blood, the wounds, twelve thousand (Union Wounds) mutilated fellow are now said to be in the City of Fredericksburgh,
Continued

Two or three days ago I rec'd a letter from Frank dated Clifton Springs May 3d informing me that he buried his wife on that day. She died the 2d leaving a boy about a week old.

It appears to be in great affliction and has lost a kind and loving companion. I never saw her but had formed a very good opinion of her and much regret her death on his account.

I have a letter from home and answered them within the past few days. I can think of nothing that appears so pleasant to me now as my home in St. Havens. The cool shades, the green lawn, and the flowers, a wife and children who are only too ready to anticipate my events when I am there and estimate me quite high in the scale of moral worth.
Washington May 11th 1864.

I get but little reliable news to-day from the army, but all the accounts agree in one particular. There has been the most terrible fighting almost every day since it began on Thursday last. The 5th Int. We have lost three good Majors, Billie, Hayes, Mدمورث and Sedgwick. Hayes & Sedgwick's bodies were brought back last evening, embalmed and were sent north this evening, and the 9th Heavy Artillery have been ordered to the field and sent across the river yesterday. Maj. E.P. Tafts wife and children came up this morning on their way to Spots, I met them at the Metropolitan Hotel, and saw them on board the cars this evening. 7:30 P.M. Mrs. Vandee, of Jersey City who has been visiting me I at the fort for the past three or four weeks now, with her returning.
Continued.

Three thousand wounded soldiers came into the River and were at the Wharf this Morning. The streets have been full of Ambulances. Much of the time to-day telegraphing them to the Hospitals. Wounded Officers were being brought into the Hotels or camps in the streets. Some with their heads wound up and some with their arms in a sling. More that were admitted to talk soon had a crowd around them. But little information can be obtained from any officer the runners in the battle. He can tell what the saw and salutes incidents which came under his own observation, but he can know next to little of the general movement of the force where the line stands for miles and the battle rages perhaps miles distant from him as well as just around him.
Washington May 12th 1864

The news from the Army continue favorable. Gen. Grant most pertinaciously sticks to Lee, driving him from one position to another, and M. D.'s steady progress onward toward Richmond. No news from the front near Richmond to day, but as thought that all the roads leading there have been cut, and communication between R. and Lee's Army destroyed. Grant's Army has been much depleted, he has lost heavily in wounded, and in. runaway "shredded" as they are called.

It is thought that nearly one half of those arriving here as wounded arrive to day. Had no sufficient reason for leaving the Army. Many of them cannot show a scratch. No day patrons are going around and bidding them up, and they will be sent back.
Many wounded have arrived today in steamboats from Aquia Creek. One surgeon was immediately sent on board as soon as the boat arrived. The wounded were soon allowed to go on shore. The casualties are mostly the new recruits, who have but recently entered the army. The "high bounty men" as they are called.

I met Mr. Mark Hopkins of New College this evening at Hollard's. He has a done wounded who is taken home with him. The rest are much crowded. These battles have cost many brave men to see about their friends in the army. A letter from my wife today, once answered it. Has earned the most of the day and is thundering and coming now. He'll fly.
Washington May 13th 1864

The news from the Army today is more cheering than ever. Led R Road communication have all been cut and in consequence are almost gone. That our Army will be destroyed or at least scattered. One division of our Army was defeated yesterday by Genl Hancock. Four thousand fell prisoners and fifty guns and a large number of small arms were captured with and including on Majr. Genl and Sur Brigadier. We have nothing from Richmond to day at last accounts Genl Butler was attacking Fort Darling seven miles below Richmond.

There has been a good deal of excitement in the city today in consequence of the news. Everyone (excepting the ready rebels) feels well cordial. We have a band in the shadow to-day. We now feel that we have the substance
Washington May 14/64

I hear nothing but confirmation today of what we had yesterday, at last account the rebel army was fleeing before the Union troops. It is said that their retreat has become a rout. We hear today from Sherman in Georgia. He has taken Dalton and some 5000 prisoners, and a large number of cannon and small arms. Success attends our arms everywhere as far as heard from since the campaigns opened. Mr. Georgia, Gen. Banks has made a complete failure of his expedition up the Red River and lost largely in men and store. But that is of little account compared with the importance of operations near to us here. We think that Jeff. Army is crushed or nearly so. Those who are somewhat more sagacious than myself believe that it is all over.
May 14th. Continued

About eight thousand Prisoners arrived here today and about four hundred Officers (rebels) have been sent to Fort Delaware for confinement. Those Prisoners that have been sent here I suppose will be sent further North.

Over twelve thousand of our Wounded Soldiers have arrived and been placed in Hospital. Most of them are but slightly wounded, and will be sent back to the Army in three or four weeks, probably two thirds of them or at least one half. Should never have left, for many are but slightly injured, and some, not at all. Fredericktown is one great Hospital. It is said that the inhabitants (rebels) are very kind to our wounded, opening their houses voluntarily and nursing them. This report may not prove true. I hope it is true.
May 14th 1764 CONTINUES

I was on the Ace this afternoon. I thought I had never seen it so much crowded with people and vehicles. The weather is delightfully cool. No wind and no dust (as it seemed yesterday) and everybody seemed to be out. The ladies were showing their spring dresses that and being gazed at by the ladies and critics or admired as the fancy struck the fancy of the crowd.

Great crowds were at the Bulletin boards peering most intently at the big Capitol and astonished announcements of glorious victories. Patriotic men were finding and shedding hands and feeling well everywhere. I meet some Tuesday whose countenance indicate the state of rebel prospects with as much accuracy as the Barometer does the weather. To any one of them is their attempt to smile at the good news only bitterly pain?
Washington May 14/64 (continue)

No one dares openly to speak disunion, or disloyal sentiment. The guard house or the old capitol would be then motion at once.

A more summary remonstrance was not voted out on the first. But in or midst and all around us are those whose hearts are with the South in this great contest. When fear could be talked about here, they talked it. Policy, and self-preservation were only secrets there silent.

Many of them are Shrewd among Making Men, and strange as it may appear, the foot is frequently found to be their best customer. They are all doomed to be overthrown as regards their political influence here by the universal "Yankee." Washington will soon be ground and purified by "Yankees," and the day is near at hand.
Monday May 16th 1864

It has been rather a still and quiet day. No fighting news has been circulated and it is understood that not much fighting has been done for the past two or three days. Lee is said to be now occupying a strong position north of Spottsylvania C.H. and I think to not so much weakened as we were hoping. He may, his supply lines cannot be cut off entirely or he would be compelled to retreat much farther than he probably has. Genl. Rutherford is investing Fort Darling and fighting Beauregard. A great many troops have been sent to re-enforce Grant. Thirty or forty thousand it is said. A battery came to day from Fairfax C.H. It is said in some haste. Our military stores have been a "dread" by the Rebels. The defences have been greatly weakened by sending off the old garrison the past week.
Washington May 18th 1864

There has been quite a lull in military affairs the past few days. The rebels are still strong and defiant. Genl Grant has been ordering strong re-inforcements since the Battle of last week and is preparing for another forward movement. There has been a great deal of rain the past few days and the roads are in a bad condition. After we have had two or three days of dry weather we shall expect to hear of a forward movement. Perhaps the bloodiest battle of the war is yet to be fought, and that may be Genl Butler is investing Fort Darling at Petersburg. Genl Lee now drove the Rebel Army from Resaca, Georgia, and was following them up at last date. We hear to-day that Genl Seigel has been ordered to Howard's Valley near New Market...
Continued

and has fallen back to the banks of the Ohio. Cornwall has defeated the whole of the South Western forces near Newbern, and all the old Regts. which have been occupying the forts around Washington for the past year or two have been ordered to the "front." The "hundred-day men" from Ohio and Indiana are taking their places. The wounded soldiery from the late battlefields are still arriving here. The convalescents who came on with the first wounded are being sent back. Three hundred yesterday of this class were sent on with a number of officers who were marched in the rear, and some of the more obstinate of them, who were too indignant to be orderly, had their muskets decorated with the "Rosacotters," and were marched fastened together. It is said that they will be deposited and made to fight in the ranks, as a punishment for their cowardice. Then new guns are
Washington, May 18th, 1864 Cont.

Jettement today on the Avenue where the manager and operator of the 'Independent Delegazee' were arrested and marched to the old Capitol under guard.

It appears that they sent by that line what been to be a coordination by the President ordering a draft for four hundred thousand men. It was 'bogus', but it had the effect to raise the price of gold in NY 10 pt. It was telegraphed to the 'New England' newspaper. I understand the paper hung immediately after.

The body of Genl. James Madison Halsey reached and arrives here today and will be sent North tomorrow morning escorted by officers and members congress. No one who has been in the 'Great War' in more erroneous excitement or was more sedate, I believe he was just my own age.
Washington May 20th 1864

We do not get much direct news from the army today but there has been some fighting at the front. All the news that is reported from then is always "a victory" or a "great loss." "The Rebels defeated" is such news as the news with which we were regaled day by day a week or two ago. But notwithstanding the tremendous "victories" and "defeats" of Lee and our "victories" and "defeats" the Rebel army is still in our front strong and defiant. More terrible battles are to be fought over again. It does seem as though the rebels are intent on the rather than yield. But the leaders are fighting with hatreds about their necks. They are desperate and will fight to the last. The great struggle is now in Virginia and this season or year must virtually end the war if it is not successful now.
May 28th 64 Continued

We shall be the worst if we succeed in this war. The great question is how to be forever settled, whether this is to be a great war or glorious Union bidding adieu to the rest of the world we are against us. Or whether we are to be eclipsed with the other petty bosoms of this continent, disturbed by constant broils and annual revolutions. I hope the war takes time the more and time the more it has already cost to prosecute it to a successful end. The sacrifice must be made before we can think of Peace upon any other terms.

God Save the Army is now stronger than it was when he entered the Rappahannock three weeks ago and it is the intention of the Post to keep his forces here to the present number.
Continued

and settle the question now.
I wrote to Julia today, sent her a box of riding flowers "(ladie's parfum)" by mail, don't her also a letter from her cousin Moll Jap, (from Cincinnati Ohio) to Fort McHenry Baltimore. He came out with one of the Ohio Regt "Old Army Men" He just told me that Julia was here. There is a son of the Jap of Chi.

The weather has been most delightful today. There has been no wind, but the atmosphere seems to be "scenting imperceptibly." Every leaf was in motion, every twig was vibrating, and every blossom was sending out its perfume. Everything in nature is beautiful now. The squares of the city, and the public grounds, are perfect illusions. The air is loaded with the perfumes of flowers, and the birds are singing undisturbed in the trees. But in this herd view it is her everywhere.
Wednesday, May 23, 1864, Arlington

Not much worth recording in reference to the War since my last, but more or less fighting is going on nearly everyday among the forces now moving towards Richmond. From all accounts, Genl. Grant is making progress and Lee is retreating. It is said that Lee is on the South Anna River and Grant is near by. Genl. Butler is at Bermuda Hundred on the James River with his army, able to maintain himself, but not strong enough to make much headway, but he keeps a large force of Rebels under Beauregard from reinforcing Lee. Butler first took a position on the Richmond and Petersburg R. Road, but has been compelled to fall back to the river where he has entrenched. Nothing has been heard from Genl. Sherman who at last accounts was burning the Rebel Gold.
Continued

Through Georgia. Rome warms our information and the last fight noted was at Resaca. We are now expecting to hear of a hard battle at Atlanta soon as Sherman was at last accused within the three days March of the place. Genl. Banks with his Army is endeavoring his many hands to the Red River after his desultory attempt to go to Shenandoah or up the Red River. Banks and Seigel have both lost 'East' as Military men by their recent failures to succeed in going ahead. The wounded continue to come in and the fifteen thousand empty beds of a month ago are now full. Should another battle like the past take place and the wounded be sent here as usual it is expected that the Fort will take The Churches again for Hospitals. I pass through Hazelwood Hospital (Corcoran's Farm) three miles N. East.
Washington May 25 1864

On Saturday last, there were two thousand patients there, and at that time nearly one thousand vacant beds. But many very bad wounds were noticed, a great share of the soldiers were able to walk about, being wounded in the arms or legs and not very serious characters. But there were many in beds and some evidently sinking into their last resting place. Many old soldiers who had nearly crossed out their three years had fought their last battle and were awaiting the hour but sure approach of their last great enemy. It was a very warm day Saturday and I witnessed that the poor fellows on their beds all over the hospital needed fans. I went to the sanitary depot and had two boxes (500 each) sent up there. The cheap palm leaf fans, afford much comfort in these cases and are generally preferred.
Washington May 29th 1864

The former had no direct information from the Army for the last four days until today. That has been of much importance. Today it is said that Grant is on Lee’s right, East of the Richmond and Fredericksburg R. Road and within twelve miles of Richmond. The communication is not kept up with the Army through Fredericksburg.

That city has been abandoned, and the Army is now sleeping, from Port Royal on the Rappahannock and from the York River. The worst cases of wounded men came at Fredericksburg, but they have all been removed to this city. But those that lived to get here for many died on the way. Some on the Dock (fire boat) after they were landed from the steamboats, and some died in the ambulances on the way through the city to the hospitals. Some even taken from the boat on stretchers once carried by hand. It was a sorry sight.
According to the Books of the Medical Director, the number of wounded men who have been admitted into Hospitals from the late Battlefields this month is about five thousand. The proportion killed in those battles has been very heavy; as it is said amounting to about five thousand only, but I think it is more. Today, a large call was made for me to go out with him to his home "Clifton," near Georgetown, so I got into his buggy with him, and went with him on his "rounds" to the various posts where he visits as Medical Officer, two of which he visits as Medical Officers, two places in Washington, viz., the Head Quarters of the Veteran Reserve Corps and the Second H.Q. at the Medical Department. Then we went to Forrest Hall, where we were detained about two hours. As there were many men to be examined, all the deserters and strangers ever taken there, where they are examined as to their Physical condition. Some are sent.
to Hospital. The Stone Hospital) some are detained for a few days till they get able to travel, but the greater portion are sent to their Regiments. Some however are discharged if found useless as soldiers in consequence of physical disability. Such was the case of a Private named Thompson from Cheyenne County Ky to-day. He had formerly been a healthy man and worked a one time in the Legislature but got to drinking of late years and turned up a private soldier and two weeks before this week he was treated with much respect by the Officers of the establishment, and after the span of two months whereas he deteriorated to two of those clerks what report he made at 20:00 in reference to the men there. That in such of them as seem to be removed from Forest Hall we next under the signal lights on Georgetown Heights, where I had a splendid view of the Potomac and surrounding country.
Washington May 29th 1864 (Continued)

I was introduced at the signal camp by the Adjutant, Lieut. Miles. They ordered me to procure information by signalings twenty-one miles. For long distances they use a telescope mounted on a tripod, but for ordinary distances of six to twelve miles they use a much smaller one. The camp is commanded by Capt. Busnell. They arrived at Clinton just after noon, where I arranged and remained till near six this evening when I walked back to Washington. The office to bring me but I refused to go. I came back through the north part of the city and on my way noticed the grave of Pestle Euphrates, preacher. Then I went down the hill on the west side of Boundary street (corner of D) to the Holmeade. A large stone slab lies over the grave. Born in 1774, died in 1832. The following is on the stone:

"Here lies our dear but true servant of God, the Lord. He was a sociable man, first to be led through nature into society. God blessed a spring from a small brook growing by the house, remembering to keep some special place. Preaching on the public square..."
Washington June 2d 1864

...very great addition has been made to our stock of information in reference to Army movements since my last date. Genl Grant had a pretty severe fight on Monday last (3d ult) but no particular loss as yet. His army is near Mechanicville some five or six miles north of Richmond. A portion of Butler's Army formed a junction or joined Grant's Army last week under Genl 'Baldy' Smith. It is now said that Genl Lee is inside of the entrenchments of Richmond, I imagine that it is where Grant wants him. I think he will cut off supplies from the city and compel Lee to evacuate or surrender. Grant's Army is now supplied from the White House on the Pamunkey River. Genl M'Clellan's old depot being the 'Peninsular Campaign'. Genl Sherman was driving Joe Johnson from Summerville through Georgia and was not far from Atlanta at last accounts...
Washington June 8 1864

Fighting almost everyday now before Richmond. Genl. Grant is losing a great many men, but is also getting reinforced enough (perhaps) to make up for his losses. The Rebels mean probably worse than we do as much of the fighting has been where they have been the attacking party. I do not think Grant has made much progress towards Richmond, but has repulsed all attacks and gained some favorable positions. It is said that twenty or thirty heavy siege guns have been sent down to Grant this week.

The Battle of the Army of the Potomac for the past two weeks have been one of skirmishing from all I can learn from the official and other reports. Grant has lost 10,000 killed and wounded within that time. Near twenty thousand men.

The hospitals are about full but I am told that orders have been sent up from the Army to make room for twelve thousand more wounded immediately.
June 8th—cont'd

I have spent considerable time in the hospitals this week, have visited a number of them. The same sad scenes of a year ago are witnessed in all. I spent a couple of hours in the "Stanton" this evening after dinner. It is nearly hard to leave the poor fellow some of whom cannot help themselves they are so to be home which keeps off the flies, and makes them comfortable company without speaking for the flies are extremely annoying this time of the year. Some that I sat by and came on Sunday last were into there tonight—gone.

A Lieutenant, Buck from an Ohio unit cannot last till tomorrow morning. He was inside a Sergeant from Rhode Island will die in a day or two. I judge from the change time today he is a victim of lead shrapnel on the field. I have felt Dr. Driscoll tend to a badly wounded boy, Gilbert Smith of Pomona, N.Y. (Son in law) Shot through the body. I think he may recover, but very doubtful.
Washington June 8th, 1864 continued.

Mr. Lincoln was unanimously re-nominated to-day by the Union National Convention at Baltimore. The race for the presidency as it now looks will be between Lincoln and Gov. Fremont, who was nominated the other day at Cleveland, Ohio by a faction of the Republican Party. From his letter of acceptance published in the Washington Chronicle to-day I have

no doubt but the Democratic Convention which meets soon at Chicago will nominate him also. This movement may combine strength enough to make Mr. Lincoln's election not a very easy matter especially if our forces should be unsuccessful in the field this summer. Should we put down the rebels or virtually close the case before election there will be no doubt of Mr. L.

Occasional the contest, God help, there is none among us. [Signature]
Washington June 18th 1864

In looking back through the past ten days I can jot down no very striking event that has taken place. Army Operations of great importance have been undoubtedly going on, but military Battles have been fought, if we except the victory of Genl. Hunter in Western Virginia near Stuart.

In ordinary war it would be considered of great importance to defeat the enemy and fill wounid and capture three or four thousand Men. Now to much attention is absorbed by the greater armies of Genl. Grant on Shenandoah Meet but little is said of the "Little affair at Stuart". Grant has during the present week changed his Base again and is now near his whole army on the South Side of the James River. Petersburg was captured on Thursday last, the May 1st. In her three now. Near Richmond. The defences are supposed to be weaker on that side of the City than anywhere else. If Fort Darling (Deerfoot Bluff) is taken our Iron Clad may go up and shell the City. It is supposed that Grant intends to cut all the W roads and stop all traffic to the city by Mid- night before the entire army.
Washington June 13th 1864

These seem to be less spéciament in the City than usual. when such important Army movements are going on, I think it quite possible that we may be "waked up" here before long. Washington is now in a more defenseless condition than it has been for the past two years, Genl. Lee might well strag Richmond for Washington and nothing but Means of withdrawing will hinder him from coming here if he finds that he cannot hold Richmond. There do doubt but one army of fifteen or twenty thousand determined men could take this city. Nearly all the old Troops have been sent to Grant and the Defense are now manned by new troops from the West. Mostly, a few thousand of the Jacobite Corps and Veteran Reserves are still here. There is now no obstruction in the shape of an army between here and Richmond and I think it quite possible that we may have a visit from the Rebel Cut.
Continuance
Congress is still in session, but it does not seem to be doing much. The Tent Bill is now the most important, and the most important feature of that Bill seems to be re-enactment for taxation to put upon it. She occasionally more disapprove than all the rest of it. The Two Houses remain in session late at night frequently. The light through the tops of the small domes, over each Hall shows handsly at my room and I can see in my bed and tell when the other House adjourn at night (if I only keep awake). The sounds are beating off towards the depot, and more troops are coming in I suppose. Possibly some of the old men are going home for they are going almost every day. More whose time has expired, which is the case with most of the early three years Regiments. But one of the men who has left from all of them have recollections for the town, Sherman is near Atlanta Ga. and means to take it, and probably will. It is a very interesting point to the Rebels.
Washington June 28, 1864

In looking over my last minutes I see that I stated that Petersburg was taken but at the time it was reported it was not taken yet. Fragment attacks upon the defenses have been made, and some of the out works been raised. But the city is still held by the rebels and is defended with as much determination as Richmond itself, and is said to be
equally as well fortified.
We have nothing from Sherman's army in Georgia of a decisive character as yet. He is not far from Atlanta and is meeting with strong resistance from the Rebels in Gen. Joe Johnston's The Rebel General Polk en route. These the other day the rebels exchanged the pulpit for the camp and battlefield but he was captured at West
Point and undauntedly inspired his men Point in early life. Those that take the sword shall perish by the sword. Especially Bishops and Priests who should preach only Peace on earth and good will to men.
Continued.

In the present state of the affairs of our country, matters do not look very promising. What was considered an overwhelming army two months ago under Genl. Grant has dwindled down to a force now near Petersburg and on the James River (which should be considered entirely too weak for interior offensive operations) and is at the present time able to do but little more than hold its own. The loss of Men since their Campaign began has been enormous. The killed, wounded and missing cannot be less than one hundred thousand. This loss has mainly been increased in our efforts to carry by assault. Strong “earth works,” whereon the Rebels are formed, there will be formed entrenchments, rifle pits, strongly posted Batteries. Behind earth works, in action as they generally have in their campaign on the Offensive, this has given them greatly the advantage. If Genl. Grant had landed his great Army where he small one did now, two months ago, and instead of fighting breastworks had cut off the R. Road, leading west there, to Richmond, and fought on the defensive.
Washington June 28th/64

The weather for the last week has been extremely hot, the Mercury ranging from 90° to 96° in the shade every day. Yesterday there was a slight shower and to say there is quite a change in the atmosphere. Many people are leaving the city for the summer and going south. Another feeling much sickness this summer in consequence of the extremely hot state of the city. It is in fact but a great hospital. Aside from its other importance, the worst of all is the Canal which is at low water, a desolate, sickening place of corruption into which all the sewage of the city goes. If it does not breed a pestilence in connection with other causes, this summer it will certainly be. Because Washington is an uncommonly healthy city, I think seriously of getting out of it myself for the Summer. I can sea breeze, and sea bathing never had more attraction for one from that hot country.
July 4, 1864, Monday

No organized celebration of the day has taken place here, but all seem to have celebrated more or less on their "own hook." These were  orations delivered by gentlemen residing here at some of the hospitals, and then the multitudes had a free fare. I met Capt. Sebastian Holmes of Lyons in the morning and went together to the Capitol. Congress was still in session, but adjourned at half past twelve today. I was at the Cosier Hospital yesterday, saw a Wayslo boy there badly wounded by the name of Page. He is abscessed and febrile; fellow, but still probably die. His mother is with him. I was at the Newton and Douglas Hospitals today. The cases in all the hospitals here now are very bad ones, all those able to travel having been sent north. I think that at least one third now in hospitals here will die. The first weather is very unfavorable from fifty to seventy degrees are reported today.
Washington July 4th 64 (continued)

No important army movements have taken place. A large force of cavalry under Genl. Nelson have succeeded in destroying Thirty or Forty miles of the Danville & Richmond R.R. Road, but got roughly treated on their return by the rebels loosing a good many men and some eight or ten guns besides their train. There has been no serious fighting before Petersburg for security. Genl. Grant has probably concluded to cut off the Confederates from Richmond and conquer the city in that way. He is posted now with his whole army in the vicinity of the James River, his lines extending to the Southern R.R. Road south of Petersburg. He has Batteries planted which throw shells into the City daily, one in every ten minutes the soldiers call it the "Petersburgh Express" which runs regularly to the city. I heard from Maj. (now Lieut. Col.) E. P. Tall the other day. He was on duty at the front.
Washington Saturday July 9th 1864.

A week ago I intended to be at home now but I cannot well leave the office at present as there is now something of a body of business with the Examining Board. More than that, I would not like to leave the city while the Rebels are threatening it. These so-called "equitable times" just nowrip in Maryland and in Pennsylvania. A large force of rebels have crossed the Potomac within two or three days and tonight it is reported that they are near the city of Frederick, Md. The rebel force is estimated at all numbers from five thousand to thirty thousand. It is supposed that they will make an attempt upon this city, or Baltimore, next. Some squads of rebel cavalry have been met within fifteen miles of this city within two or three days on this side of the Potomac.

This rebel "raid" is supposed to be intended to deceive Grant away from Richmond to defend Washington. But that seems doubtful. I think that will be done without...
Washington Sunday July 10th 1864

I went this morning over to Georgetown Heights "Clifton" the late Col. Elliott Place and have spent the day with that family in quiet. I could hear the drums beating most of the day in Washington and on my return to night about 8 o'clock in 'the car' the street was nearly full of people and soldiers. We met five regiments going west through Georgetown and it was quite an impressive sight to see so many bright bayonets gleaming in the dim gaslight and to listen to the measured tread upon the pavement. An "Extra" appeared about four o'clock this afternoon stating that the Rebels were within fifteen miles of Baltimore. There will be a fight tomorrow and they will be defeated or Baltimore captured. It is said that the rebels are at least 20,000 strong, they must be greatly outnumbered by our forces but they are morally sure to win.
Continued

another false rumour about some
odds in this evening which stated that
the rebels were marching on Washington.
This is making the matter more interesting
still. It promises lively times here
tomorrow, and they account for
the movement of troops which I saw
this evening. I suppose our men here
know what they are about
and have taken sufficient precautions
to ensure the safety of the city. This
demonstration on the part of the Rebels
in just what might have been expected
if it were possible for them to make it, and
should have been provided for it, then
not been. I have suspected it ever since
Grant crossed the James River, and refer
it to the time he spent in these pages
as quite probable. I have no idea how
many more there are in the fortification
around the city. But there should never
have been less than thirty or forty thousand
in and around the city at any time.

Yesterday we thought the rebels were at or near Baltimore; to day we find them in large force within from four to six miles of the city. Considerable skirmishing has been going on just outside of the line of Fortifications North of the city. But as yet there has been no general engagement. It is expected that there will be an attack upon the city tomorrow. It seems that they abandon the idea of taking Baltimore, and have turned their attention to Washington. But I think they have waited too long and allowed too many to concentrate here in sufficient numbers within the last three or four days. To defeat them in any attempt to take the city.

It was reported in the papers this morning that Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant was killed on Saturday in the Battle at Monocacy Junction. (near Frederick, Md.) I write this
Father today, should have sent a telegram in his watch, but the wires were cut. The Reut Road is also cut between Baltimore and Phila, so that a letter may be a long time reaching any point far north. I went to the State Department at once after seeing the report, knowing that his son went to Baltimore yesterday with the intention of reaching his brother Col. Seccord, who was reported wounded in the same battle. But the son could not get beyond Baltimore, and Mrs. Seccord gave me no further information in reference to the report of the death of Col. E.P. But though the report was true, it will be sad intelligence to his family and friends in Syria. He leaves an amiable wife and three small children. May God "temper the wind to the shorn lamb" in this sad case.

Scot. Symonc Rogers, dead last evening. Lt.
Washington July 11th 1764 (continued)

I am soon going to bed, but rather expect to be disturbed by the report of cannon before my usual hour for rising - 6 o'clock.

If the rebels make an attack on the forts at all, I think that it will be by tomorrow morning. It is said today that they are forty thousand strong; now in Maryland, and threatening the city. Should they make an attack, it will be a bloody sight.

If they do not attack tomorrow, I think it will be because their object is not so much Washington or Baltimore, as to obtain horses, cattle, and provisions. And then they will attempt to slide off over the Potomac into Virginia and escape.

We shall know soon. Should they succeed in testing any of the forts, we may be treated to a few shells from our own cannon. The city has been in great excitement all day. There were in
July 11th—Continued

I never saw such a crowd of people on Pa. Ave. as on this afternoon. Excited crowds were listening to some new-comer from the Northern States, or surrounding a Soldier, relating the most absurd stories from some other part of the army. Troops were marching out from the River and streaming through the city to the Forts Mott. The whole of the 6th Corps have come here now, from the Army of the Potomac, and many other troops have arrived. Mr. Lincoln and Secretary Stanton rode in a carriage thinking perhaps that it was necessary to show the people that they were not frightened. I mentally wondered why the rebel Army of thirty or forty thousand could leave Richmond and get across the Potomac, and be almost knocking at the gates of the city and they knew nothing about it, or at least think it only a few hundred troops.
WASHINGTON July 12th 1864

Well, the day has passed uneventful and no serious attack has been made upon the city. But there has been constant skirmishing along the line of attack north of the city and today the rebels have cut and destroyed the Railroad for some miles between here and Baltimore. Burning the Bridge at Samuel H. It is said that they occupy Bladensburg tonight. It is also reported that a rebel force has appeared on the Virginia side of the Potomac not many miles south of the city. I have heard considerable heavy firing this evening about sundown and for two hours from that direction the reports might have been from one of our forts getting the range by practice. The militia of the District has been called out and the clerks in the Departments are receiving
12th

for duty. We were supposed of fighting "today near Renseil Lee town, But Renseil. I went out to Georgetown and took the stage and went to Renseil Leetown (three miles from Georgetown) this afternoon in the hope of seeing something of the fight, a shell burst it, but was not gratified because there was no fighting going on nearby, and consequently no shells flying, and more than that I was not allowed to remain but after a few minutes all civilians being ordered, peremptorily to leave Georgetown, as I did not expect to stay any longer than the stage and the order did not disappoint me much. To the east from a half a mile it is true. I could hear the constant report of musketry and see the bluff of smoke. I returned to town about 5 o'clock. After my return to the city I went on top of the Patent Office with a good glass but could see nothing.
Washington July 13th 1864

Another day and the reports and the general belief is tonight that the rebels have left or are leaving Maryland and crossing the Potomac into Virginia. Efforts are being made to intercept them which may prove partially successful. They have undoubtedly a large amount of plunder, cattle, horses.

I was told tonight by one who says he knows that the rebels numbered 20,000 men only. It has been a great scare for the country amounting to a great foraging expedition. If this is the last of it, and I am inclined to think it is in decent shape to keep Severals this morning and I saw Col. Steward of the 9th and yet what information I could in reference to my nephew Col. E.P. Stoddard (Schofield) and write his father again. It is probable that he is only wounded and a prisoner.
Washington July 16th 1864

Very little has been heard of the rebels in this vicinity for the last three or four days. They seem to have departed with their plunder. Some eight thousand horses, and two or three thousand head of cattle. Our information has as yet been published that we have succeeded in capturing a horse, a cow, or a rebel since they crossed the Potomac on their return.

If this rebel "said" does not prove the ruin of this Administration it will be owing to success in other quarters. None stupidity could just well be manifest to me than it has shown in this matter, with Washington in a defenseless condition and inviting the invader. No body was on the alert, and all were in stupid ignorance until an army of twenty or thirty thousand were seen knocking at our gates. If they did not come in it was then seen fault. They might have done it during the preceding days.
Washington July 16th 1864

I have my baggage all packed up ready to start for the North and home the first part of the next week. My health needs rescuing and my family expect me about this time, I should have gone a week ago but could not get through, I do not expect to be about more than two or three weeks. but I really do not care much if I never come back here to stay. A place in the Government Department is not worth much now with the old salaries which were fixed when gold was paid but are now paid in paper, worth about forty cents on the dollar. Gold is quoted today at 25. It has been 33.5. The expense of living has increased to at least double the former rates. Flour is sold at $1.50. Coal $1.30. Oats 1.00. Pork $1.10. Pine $1.80 per board. Cotton sheeting 60 cents a yard. Hams 35 cts. A lb. Beef 35.
Washington Oct 3 1864

What a hiatus in my journal! Since I last wrote I have been at home six weeks having started the very last day the 17th July. I was a good deal out of health when I went away, the autumn hot weather had nearly cured me off. I did not return till the 30th of August, considerable progress has been made in the war. Sherman has taken Atlanta. But Grant has not yet taken Petersburg or Richmond. But in Nor on the move and has gained some successes the past week. There is now fighting down there every day once a great battle is expected from which will probably decide the fate of Richmond. Gen. Meade now surrounded Hunter in the Pamomochoc Valley, after the late raid into Maryland & Pa. of the Rebels Gen. Early & Dabney are now driven them all out of the Valley after two or three hard battles, one at Winchester and one at Fishin Hill, and others of less note, and now near Staunton they met...
Oct 30th — Continued

A large army probably 75,000 men led by Admiral Farragut as head of the Rebel fleet into Mobile Harbor. After a most gallant naval fight and contest, the fleet afterwards, Best has not captured the city yet. So far as this May Ded W.T. Sherman has shown the most ability as a General — ordnance (in my opinion) and Farragut on water, without doubt, it looks very much now as though the rebellion was "causing the" few event of men. It is not thought that they can cope with Grant or Sherman, or Sheridan. The best for now, but in now going on peaceably all over the country. But the most of the country will be volunteers. Enormous quantities are found in the Northern Eastern States for voluteers. There is a U.S. Bounty, a State Bounty, and a County, and the many of the counties, a Vice-Bounty, ranging from $100 to $1200 for three years. Men and from $600 to $1200 for one years.
Gen. Geo B. McClellan was nominated for President of the U.S. by the Democratic Party at Chicago on the 20th August. The *Peace at any price* men and the rebel sympathizers generally submit him. I believe him to be a good Union man, and have the highest regard for him as a Patriot and Man of honor. Still I do not think he can be elected. The character of many of his supporters will assure their forfeits. His friends, (at least many of them) The most seditectic and influential are not to be trusted to make a Peace with American Rebels, and the Chicago Resolution of Platform demand a cessation of hostilities at once. Even when to all appearances we are about ceasing the thing out, if the Rebels lay down their arms and submit to the laws, return to their allegiance, there will be peace at once. and I think they must soon do it, or face worse.
Washington Oct 11th 1864

The State Election in Pa. Ohio & Indiana "comes off" today. And excites much interest as the result in those States will indicate pretty surely what will be the result there in Nov. I have been down to the Republican Read In. on 2nd St. but the news had been 2 o'clock. No very important news has been the past week. There has been some fighting near Richmond and also in the Shenandoah Valley. Gen Sherman has fallen back down the Valley and is now probably near Winchester. He has met with no serious loss, but captured many prisoners and 25,000 cavalrymen, driving the rebels in all important engagement. Gen Grant it is thought will make an onslaught on Richmond soon. I think in a week or 10 at least before the 1st Nov. It is the war inspiration now that
Mr. Lincoln will be re-elected by a large majority. If that should be so and it is seen that it is the settled determination of the first to put down the rebellion, to continue the war until the rebels submit and lay down their arms, I think the rebel leaders will see the folly of resisting and will submit before New Year. In fact I do not believe they can continue the war much longer for the want of men. The draft to make out the 300,000 men is now proceeding speedily all over the loyal States and the Regiments have been arriving at their destination in a month past. For the larger portion of the 300,000 are volunteers. Then in the draft for some of the States, the High Command has been called out more than enough to fill their quotas. The rebel attempts to raise men is diminishing every day and they cannot recruit.
Thursday Dec 1st 1864

Since my last date the Presidential Election has helped. It quieted and
Minister is elected as President. Very stormy. Holding his tent but one.

New Jersey going for him. No very great Battles have been fought lately.
Grant made an unsuccessful attack upon the Rebel works in Oct. Since which time
there has not been much fighting with the "Army of the Potomac.

Genl. Sheridan defeated the Rebels under Genl. Early three times within

Thirty days. The last battle about the time of my last date. He has been
made a Major Genl. in the Regular Army for it. Genl. Sherman left
Atlanta on the 12th of Nov. and struck boldly out for the Atlantic coast
through the Centre of Georgia. It is the boldest move of the War. He
served himself from all commutation on his former base of supplies from
Chattanooga or any other base as well.
as from all intercourse with Washington. We now only hear from him through Rebel papers when last heard from he had been out about two weeks from Atlanta and was said to be forty miles south of Augusta. He has an enormous Army of Veterans probably fifty thousand from ten thousand being cavalry. The Rebels of course are in a state of great excitement and threaten to destroy him totally but they have not the power to do it and we shall soon hear of him and his Army from Savannah or Charleston. He is smashing up Rail Roads and all Rebel Post Soldiers he goes and living off the Country. What Town or Cities he has taken we do not know with the exception of Milledgeville the Capital of Georgia where he destroyed the public Buildings, so the Rebels say. To night we learn that Genl Thomas has gained an important victory over the Rebel Army under Genl Hood at Franklin Tennessee.
Dec 1st 1864 continued

I went home to see the election was over two weeks.
I returned to Washington on the 18th.
On my return I visited Williamson Clay. He said then two days, I left Julia home with her uncle C. R. F. T. She expects to spend a few weeks there and then go to Boston.

Washington is again filling up (it has been full all the time).
Congress meets next Monday and the members are appearing on the Avenue few quite plenty.

I have changed my base since my last date. I am now in 48th on 7th between B. T. E. Streets. Have a large front room on second floor.
There are six rooms on this floor all occupied by very quiet lodgers.
Mr. Edward Shaw rents the whole floor and sublets the rooms. He is himself, which he has occupied for eleven years last
Dec 4th 1864 (Sunday)
The weather has been warm and pleasant for some ten days past. It has been "Indian Summer" with a soft balmy air and sunny atmosphere. The pleasantest days of the year.
Today it has been delightful. I went to the 44th Street Church, the 1st Precinct Church, to hear the Rev. Zoebisch, the Missionary from Athens, Greece, for the last thirty-six years. He gave quite an interesting account of his labors and trials while there. He was educated at Williams College and taught school there while in college about 1874-75. I think he was the first school Master I ever went to. I spoke to him after Church this morning and talked with him to his lodgings at the "Avenue House" concerning about people in Minton, and the changes which had taken place in the country since he left. He is what may be called an Influential American. The MintonAspectRatio has not changed much.
Sunday Dec 4th 1864 Contin.

Toward evening I went up to Camp Stonehew or rather Martindale Barracks now near the “Circle” on the Avenue and to dinner with Capt. White & Lady then in command of a Vermont Reserve Co. only doing guard duty in the City. Mrs. White is the daughter of John Layton of Lyons. I returned about dusk and called at Charley who is now keeping house on 1st St. Montue the Patent House. Mr. Woodard & family & Mr. Lieb & lady live with him. They pay $125 per month for the house furnished for six months. Eight rooms only all taken and two of them in the basement. Mr. L. is a boarder and keeps the rest. Mr. Lieb pays $65 per month. Little Charley Jr. is growing and improving fairly her thirteen months old and very intelligent for a child so young. I returned to my room “Thoreau’s Settlement” as we call it when Jacob Van.
There does not appear to be any important news today. I have heard nothing from Sherman or in definite information. The Richmond papers advised that they have no force that can stop his progress to the coast. We shall hear from him soon.

It is said that Sherman's Army is moving from the Valley and going down the River probably to re-inforce Grant. If true, the Rebels have left the Valley. But it is true. But I believe that some adequate force is left to guard the important places up there.

Congress meets to-morrow and the hotels are quite full. Old faces are met with, which appear unexpectedly. Old Rangers on, old "Boys," old families. Besides the faces of members of Congress, many of them may be called old speakers. I do believe that they are elected to Congress more to make money than anything else. The opportunities are not wanting for any member who will sacrifice his honor to power or office. A measure for

Washington Dec 8th 1864

Congress is in session. The long looked for Message was sent in the next day the 6th and the
Reports of the Secretaries have been published. Mr. Lincoln does not
expect any strike for immediate peace.
He says when the Rebels cease fighting
the war will cease. "Lay down your arms"
is about all the comfort the rebels get.
They will have to submit to the
total abolition of slavery.

I think it is a foregone conclusion.
The Constitution of the U.S. will
be amended to that effect.
This or the next Congress will help
the act submitting the amendment
to the States and three fourths of them
are ready to ratify it. They
do not expect to have any prospect
of peace till the Rebels are entirely
exhausted. They are fighting for
independence and slavery. They can
have neither.
We have no news from Sherman yet at last accounts from St. Mary's he was approaching the Atlantic coast and was supposed he would strike Savannah. Mr. Lincoln in a short speech which he made to the crowd who surrounded him the other night said, "in reference to Gen Sherman I know where he went but I cannot tell you where he will come out."

I have been quite lame today. Strained my left foot last evening going up steps to my room and too fast two steps at a time. It has troubled me to walk all day. Mr. Boice and Mr. Vanderbilt from Lyons called when I this morning with Capt. Bourne and this afternoon Col. E. P. Taff very unexpectedly gave me a call. Shirley is nearly healed but he tells me that he has been必须 out of the service has come down to settle upholstery etc. will stay a week or two.
Dec. 14th 1864 (Washington)

The City seems to be flourishing with people. Rates are constantly rising and prices of everything seem in proportion. A person cannot find common Board now unless they feed below $25. per month, and from that to $50 and $60. The hotels here are now charging from $4.00 to $5.00. I had occasion to buy a few yards of fakery cotton cloth. One yard costs about the first of this month, price 25 for yard; used to buy it for ten cents. Cotton is worth (or at least sells for) much more than usual, flour is $2.18, salt, 65c, sugar, 75c, tea 35c, cheese 30c. Coke wood $1.25 a cord, coal $1.00 a ton, milk 20c to the quart. Books have just about doubled in price. News papers sold by news boys. 5c to 10c. Some of the daily papers sell for 10c. The "Independent" does.
Pennsylvania is the great center of the city as "Broad Way" is in N.Y. It is the great River into which all the little streams enter. Everything can be seen there are the shade of humanity from the Millionaire to the beggar. Shoulder straps are not as plenty as they used to be, but there is a good sprinkling of them yet. One cannot pass a few squares on the Ave. Now without seeing nearly all the makers of sand, indicated from the two Stars of the Day, to the Chearons of the Sergeant and Donates without number. Soldiers are constantly either going or coming through the city. Either on their way home or to the Army. "The Fort." Many are in Hospital, convalescent and get their "leave" for a few hours and promenade the city. These are called other idle-looking fellows from Hospital or Customs. One meets...
Dec 14/64

many rich, and many empty
sleeves, one cannot help them without
a feeling of sadness that they
genearly seem happy and in
good spirits, one always meet
certain well-known characters or
persons who like all the rest of
the world promenade in the
Afternoon. Peerco Hexman is one of
the Standard Characters of the City. He is
always seen shuffling along, for
"Peerco" has been lame for a long time,
he has had the point or sometimes of that
sort for his toes are badly distorted.
The probably lived too high when he
succeeded to well in former days
as a professional "Bounce", when
wine and rich hands were matter
of everyday use, with living. Poor "Peerco",
his stories, his jokes, his drunk, his "tapes"
are all gone. Now, he does not "take"
any more. "Peerco" is now considered
a decided "Bore"
"Johnny," who sells matches, ass. bleeding, is another well-known personage who always seems to be everywhere. He is very made deformed and has lame and hobbles along with the greatest difficulty but he is a quiet indissoluble fellow with a cast-off high crown hat on his head with a cockade on it and sometimes a small Union flag flying from it; for "Johnny" is a Stenoch Union man.

He took the "cast" by persuasion a year or two ago by boomeranging with a female am in arms minus the symbols of his trade. His patriotism once asked in a new suit of clothes. Johnny was short and very awkward and the female was tall and very street. He knew everybody and bowled to everybody and everybody to him with a smile and a word. Johnny confessed that he had overdrawn a crape and sold his hundred dollars with her, when "Jenny," a dear to two after.
Washington Dec 14/64

These are other characters an
old, well-known, and quite as
little suspected. These is a "kind" of
fashion" his coat is buttoned up to the
chin, his collar and collar are fastened
(hes may have a shirt on; and may not.)
his feet is well worn and troth
with much bruising, his boots are
well polished and his pants straped
down tight, he is always shoving
on his "keds" or taking them off with
his return under his arms. He is
now picking his teeth in the "Plaza
at the "National," with the most
casual air or trotting his moustache
while looking over the "armary." at
the office does he board there? and a
bit of it. Nobody knows where he lives,
or what he does. He is always seen is
one of a "clique" who may be seen
dropping out of a dirty alley sometime
in the morning from ten o'clock lodging
and getting occasionally money from home.
But these characters have diverted our attention from the great Morning Among on the "22." Here comes the Patrol guard, a dozen or so of well-dressed soldiers, with white gloves and polished shoes, and bright Muskets. A Lieutenant, in a little a head and steps the guard before a Hotel while he enters and addresses himself to all "Shoulder-Stroph," who must show their papers. The same with all soldiers on the street. Here comes another squad of soldiers, marched with a pretty crowd of sagged and hard-looking men. They too are a guard. They are taking some prisoners to the old Capitol, Prison. Those hard-looking long-handed men are rebel prisoners. Perhaps captured somewhere over in Texas, such a crowd is usually followed by the usual Members of ragged boys. Orisons and other riders. We frequently see the old trees among such prisoners, and almost implore such crowds here.
Washington Dec 14/64

There is a troop of cavalry just coming in covered with dust or mud. One or the other already present in Washington. The horses look faded and tired. They have beenProvender and blankets, stretching their saddles. Their carbines are slung over their shoulders with the muzzle pointing to the ground. Their cartridge boxes also suspend from the shoulder. The steel Scabbard, sword, and sabre hung to the belt. They walk their horses through the street. People look at them and think they have been on a "raid." There is usually some dead horses with accoutrements all on. You gape at the empty saddle with a thrill, for it is heartedly suggestive of a lifetime of wounds and death. Perhaps the nineteenth dead body is still on the saddle where in the rider? "Alas! our brave Mr. Anderson! More shall he behold our friends return home."
Washington Dec 14 1864

Here is the carriage of Mr. Lincoln before a dry goods store. Her postman has gone into the store. The clerk is just going out to the carriage (where Mr. S. is waiting) with some boxes of goods for her to choose from. I should rather think that he would have a better chance at the good if the rear to go into the store but then she might get just look and pay for and that we would be done just as the common people do. The postman holds the carriage down there the driver sits on the box and holds the horses. Mr. S. thumbs the goods and calls a great many questions. People turn round come look at the carriage after they stop. It is the President's carriage. The carriage home and call make a very modest appearance. Many a farmer in the country can show a letter "Vermont." Nothing is requetable except that it is Mr. Lincoln and the driver and postman have got a brand of Cockade on their hats.
Washington Dec 164

These come down the Avenue—a Battery of Artillery. It is astonishing how a Battery of six guns (twelve pounders) will stretch out and erect a saluting. It will make over the pavement. Every gun has six doors and a caisson with six more horses with nineteen men to a gun. Every gun and caisson has a spare wheel securely lashed on behind. Then there follows the ammunition wagon and the horse and the baggage altogether. Not less than a quarter of a mile is occupied perhaps once, sometimes they go through the street on a gallop and then such a rumbling and splintering of the carriages and clattering of hoofs of the horses, such a jolting and bounding of the men was never heard or seen. Whenever there could be heard but at the Bugle call halt. All is still in one instant. The horses once men are like horses, still and motionless.
H. M. Chapman is from Portland. He is a block in the Land Office and occupies a room adjoining to mine. He is a great talker, full of argument, full of self-conceit and very aggravating in his opinions besides being very nervous. He is quite large and gradually inclined to obesity. He boards on Coriolis St. and while he poises himself where his disregard for little things, "little things" are a source of the greatest annoyance to him, directly over his lodging, a Russian and his wife have taken up their abode. She is an artist. He is a refugee, a sort of broken-down grandee. He remains the floor at night. Our Chapman head-Chapman superintends. The Russian possessthe Russian is otherwise annoying and Chapman in great tribulation, he says, if he should be found dead in that house some morning. He wants the coroner's verdict to be "Death of a Russian Agent!"
Washington Dec 20th 1864
No news from Sherman officially, as yet or as to his taking Savannah, but we consider it as good as ours. He has got to the coast with 30000 men and with my little life after his 3000 miles March, it is the greatest feat of the year. He has shown himself (in my opinion) the first hero of the age.
Thomas has defeated Hood at Nashville.
Jenn, making very important capture of prisoners and artillery, and great expedition has left Fortep Monroe by water. It is supposed for Wilmington. N.C. Some 65 gun Boats and some vessels with 590 guns of the heaviest calibre. It is said to be the strongest fleet that ever sailed from any port taking into consideration the Enterprise and the Ordnance, and the "Ironclad", and "Monitor." The capture of Wilmington is expected. Admiral Porter comes the fleet. God bless the victors. 10000 men on board.
Dec 25 1864

We got Sherman's official dispatch this morning. He has taken Savannah without a fight. The Rebel Army escaped. Large stores of all kinds near 200,000 Cannon and 2500 Battle Cotton fell into our hands. Charleston and Wilmington must follow, soon, and then I think that Sherman will have to come and take Richmond as we take it slow. loud Grant is dogged and stubborn and persistent and uses "suites for" to do all that he does. he loses too many men. he does not press the military desert. thecommanding brain of Sherman. the "great hunter." When Grant took Richmond once can we his most important victory. he had Sherman with him. How much his success was owing to that last time may yet determine Sherman stand far above Grant. Rose in the estimation of the country and the world.
January 1st 1865

"New Year" has passed off very pleasantly. There has been a great deal of "calling" and the city has been full of people. There was a great week at the President's House. I went to the "courts" calling when most of the Heads of Department. I noticed a great contrast between this New Year's and any previous one for the past three years. Four years ago there was a solemn stillness, a burdensome weight hanging when we think of all the bloodshed and suffering of evil, death of the future. It was but little better three years or two years ago. Abolition and anxiety for the future and horror and dismay at the terrible war. Missed all, even one year ago we could scarcely see any light. Drag all one in good spirits, but still there is many a tear and many a sigh for the lost.
April 1st, 1863

General Sherman reached North Carolina having marched his army from Savannah through the heart of South Carolina and sweeping a road about forty miles wide partly clearing taking Columbia (the capital) and other important places. Charleston surrendered when Sherman threatened its communications or hundred miles distant. He had no fighting to do until he reached the vicinity of Joseph Johnson's army in N.C. They had some sharp work at Goldsborough and at one or two other places. More hard fighting is expected this year. It is said that General is making up to us. Shall have warm work.

April 2nd

Hurray! Richmond is taken

And Gen. Lee in full retreat. There has been some terrible fighting but it all seems to be going on well. Lincoln is down there and incontinent communication with Gen. Grant. He is at City Point. Lee is being pressed harder by Gen. Grant. Pvt. Phil Henderson is in the "War Ave."
April 6th 1865

Mr. Lincoln has been in Richmond. Nearly half the city has been destroyed by fire by the Rebels themselves as they evacuated it. Large numbers of prison have been captured by Sheridan. Gen. Ewell and his Col. from seven thousand.

April 9th

Gen. Lee has surrendered to Gen. Grant with his whole Army.

President has returned to Washington as in fine spirits at the prospect of a speedy peace. It is thought that Johnson and the other rebel parts will give up now that Lee has surrendered.

April 14th ½ past 10 o'clock,

Exited leg. One noble victim treason has done its worst.

The President has been assassinated.

Then just tear announced at my door that he was shot a half hour ago at Ford's Theatre, is it possible?

I have just come from near the scene. It is too late. M. O. Clovis, P.M.
April 18th, 1865

This has been a most eventful month. The most eventful in the history of our country. We have seen during this month the complete melting out of the "Great Rebellion" by a series of mortally military achievements. The occupation of the Rebel Capitol by our forces, the surrender of Lee with his army near Richmond, and the surrender of Johnston and his army in North Carolina, and above all, the impertinent which has occurred in the world during this month. The President of the United States had been assassinated, Abraham Lincoln, the good and kind hearted, even shot while sitting in his box at Ford's Theatre. On the night of the 14th, about half past ten o'clock, Mr. Lincoln had been in the habit of attending the Theatre occasionally, perhaps once in four or six weeks, as a relaxation from his arduous duties of his position, and constant mental exertion. On this occasion he went out as constantly, but it had been published in the toll that General and Mr. Grant...
would present, and Lord Grant Harris left the city in the evening. Mr. and Mrs. olive to be disappointed" and went with his lady arriving about 8 P.M. Mrs. Harris (daughters of John Raw Harris) and Mrs. Pothorne of Albany were also in the same boat, which was a double one the being thrown into one. The boat was in the river and entered from the deep circle through a narrow corridor some three feet wide and eight feet long. There was a door at the deep circle end and at the other end there were two doors, one for each boat but one. The two huts being thrown into one, one of the doors was closed. The other was open and all of them unoccupied. The assassin, Mr. Head, had made his entrance in the most deliberate manner (probably during that day). He had fixed a bar above the door leading into the deep circle, and had cut a hole through the closed door leading to the boat, which enabled him
To see the exact position of the President
and others in the box without being
seen himself, at about 10 past 10, he
entered the corridor from the first circle,
looked the door, the present only one from
entering, skirmishing the position of McKinley
through the hole in the closed door. Then
entered the box behind all who were
in the audience (as they were looked into
the stage) and standing within three
or four feet of McKinley. Shot him in
the back of the head. The ball entering
about two inches from the left ear near the
base of the skull, and lodging in the brain
about two inches back of the right eye, his
head was probably inclined forward
at the time. The murderer rushed to the
front of the box, with a dagger in his
hand. Major Rathbone caught his coat
but Booth struck him on the arm with
the dagger, incising his arm several
times. His arm was disturbed over the
front of the box and as he tried to escape ammunition
Sir Sampson as the jumpan (from that he shot out the flag) and
flaunts (there he stopped) as he struck the
Stage he came to a crouching position
from the effect of the concussion. His
hands striking the floor, but he steadied
himself in a moment, and flourishing
his dagger he strode across the stage
some forty feet in sight of the spectators
and part some of the actors, and
reaching the back door which
opens into a lane, he mounted a
fleeting horse and escaped. The lane
entered first between 7th and 10th St.,
the audience
was paralyzed for some seconds, but
pushed on to the stage, a surgeon
was called for, and Charles D. Taft,
who had been present, was lifted up
from the stage to the roof, by those
present, before this. The boy had been
removed by Capt. Porthstone and
several men had reached the boy.
When Capt. reached the roof, the president
was lying upon the floor, motion
and sensation were immediately
immediate, in attempts to remove
He was taken up and carried from
the theatre, to the house of friends in
about fifteen minutes after she
was shot, a Dr. Leale from Ternary
Square Hospital was the first surgeon
in the lot. But Dr. Leale did not know
that there was any surgeon but himself
present until the President was removed
from the Theatre. Dr. Leale changed
him until Dr. Stone (the President's
Family Physician) arrived which was
half an hour after she was placed on
a bed at the Home of Mr. Peterson, Esq.,
When the Dr. was gone Mrs. Lincoln was
sitting near her husband, with her hand
on his knee. She says the tear the flesh
and heard the report of the pistol. Amusing
it was in some way connected with the
Play. She leaned forward to see what
it was, and then looked to Mr. Lincoln
to see where she was looking. He was
sitting with his head dropped down and
eyes shut. She was not alarmed at this,
she sometimes held his head in that way
when in deep thought. But she put
her hand on his forehead and he
wasn't stirring the first bit he put it on the back
...of his head and feeling it met the immediately withdrew it coated with blood the then discovered, and shot in the last she commenced that took place in the theatre. She says, as she put her hand on his head she recollects that something suddenly brushed past her, and rubbing off her shawl. It was Booth as he finished from the roof. The President made no move, nor attempted to speak, nor stirred a limb. After he was shot, nor was he conscious for one moment from that time until he died. When his skin was touched, or his hand was taken, there was a slight quiver, or tremor of the muscles, but that was all. Mustard paste was applied nearly all over the body, and stimulants were given as long as he could swallow. In hopes to revive him but entirely without avail, his pulse ceased to beat at 22 minutes past nine. Chad laid his hand on his heart, she said it fluttered or throbbed for ten seconds longer. It was the opinion of the surgeons that the wound would have...
Sicked most men instantly, or in a very few minutes, but Mr. Lincoln had so much vitality that he lived nearly nine hours. There were four surgeons immediate or active attendants, Dr. Stone, Dr. Surgeon Geil, Dr. Barney, the adjutant surgeon Geil, Dr. Crane and Charles some others were present whose services were not required. Most of the members of the cabinet were there all night, Chief Justice Chase, and other distinguished men. Mr. Lincoln summit with Robert Lincoln leaving on his shoulder near the head of the bed. Sills Stanton was active in giving directions and writing dispatches all night. Earl Meigs stood at the door to keep out all who were not wanted or to see that the room was not opened. The room is at the end of the entrance hall about 9 feet by 15 with two windows and three doors, one door entering from the Hall one at the left as you enter opening to an open porch or piazza and the other at the farther end of the room opening into another small room from which stairs descend to
to the basement, some few individuals came in to the room through the same clanciently.

Mrs. Lincoln occupied a room near by with some of her friends who were there. She went in frequently to see the President with Dr. Garvey (the family doctor) who had been sent for about 2 o'clock. She was not in the room when he died. Robert Lincoln was there and Dr. Garvey, the two private secretaries of the President. They and Hay, when one occasion when Mrs. Lincoln went in and saw her husband die public and was carried out ensemble. He was thought best for her not to be there when he died.

Dr. Garvey remained by the bedside of the President when he first arrived. Then went into the room where Mrs. Lincoln was and prayed with her, and remained with her most of the time, accompanying her and supporting her into the room of the ailing President when she visited it. After the death of Garvey, who was standing near Mr. Stanton, said shall we have any religious services there.
or elsewhere now? Yes said Mrs. Stanton.

Offer a prayer now and here.

For the last half hour before the death, the utmost stillness had prevailed in the room, not a word, nor a whisper was heard. The President of the United States, lying, surrounded by his Cabinet and many of the first men in standing, like statues around the bed. The Nation witnessed a scene for an artist...slumber unequal to the long hours. It is too sudden that it will not be transpire through.

After the President died B. Garvey went to Mrs. Lincoln and told her, "The President is dead."

"Why didn't you let me know? Why didn't you tell me?" "Your friends thought it was out here, you must be resigned to the will of God, you must be calm and trust in God and in your friends."

She soon after left with Dr. G. for her home. She was asked during the night of horton "Dad" (Thedens) (a boy about twelve years old) should be sent for. "O. My poor Daddy, what will become of him? O. do not send for him. His violent grief would distrust the House. When they reached the President's house "Dad" met them on the porch. "Where is my Par? Where..."
is any Pa? he kept repeating the question till they got into the room of Our Lincoln. He had heard that his Pa had been shot but evidently expected him when his Mother came. He was very much excited and alarmed but had not thought that his Pa could be dead. "Daddy, your Pa is dead" said to Garley. He was not prepared for this. He screamed in an agony of grief. "O what shall I do? What shall I do? What shall I do? My Mother is dead. My Father is dead. O what shall I do? That will become of me? O what shall I do? O Mother you will not die will you? O don't you die Ma. You won't die will you Mother? If you are I shall be all alone O don't die Ma."

Garley said that at the time he himself had not shed a tear, but he could not control"Daddy" grizzled eyebrow and tear filled eyes. He said, when I get back to my own home at about 10 o'clock that morning, "I felt as though I had been engaged all night in a terrible battle and had but just strength enough left to drag myself off the field"
May 20th 1865

The trial of the assassin is now in progress at the Old Post Office, near the Arsenal, where rooms have been fitted up in the Court, which is a Military Commission. Lard David Hunter is President and Joseph Holt Judge Advocate. The Court is trying eight persons who are accused of being actors in the murder, and attack on Mr. Seward, or of complicity with the assassin, Mrs. Seward. Prime, Attorney. Herald. Spanker. Sargent. Arnold. Dool. and another, The trial is public and the proceedings are reported and published in the papers every day.

The trial commenced a week ago, and the testimony of the witnesses is of absorbing interest to the whole country. The prisoners have the last of Bunsen and will have a few trials. I will keep you posted. The assassin of the President was shot before last, and lived but a few hours. It was not far from Port Royal, De. Howard was taken there.
February 20th, 1865

The Army of the Potomac, and
General Sherman's Army, and in fact
all the soldiers that could be readily
put together are now assembling
here for a grand review which
will take place next week Monday
and Wednesday, 23rd and 24th. Some
Thirty Major Generals are now in
the city and Brigadier without number
President Andrew Johnson, two or
three weeks ago offered a reward
of $10,000 for the capture of Jefferson Davis.
(He is implicated in the conspiracy to
assassinate the President.) He was
captured by some cavalry about a
week ago in Georgia and is now
confined at Fort whipping Monroe.
It is expected that this trial will
come off soon. Gov. Vance of N.C.
is now a prisoner in this city.
None of Jeff Davis Cabinet have as yet
been captured except Mr. God Peaman.
They are sealing safety in flight.
Monday May 22nd 1864

This morning I went down to the Old Penitentiary and visited the Military Court in session there. During the examination I had a fair opportunity to view the prisoners who all sat on a raised platform around one side of the room. The room was not very large—perhaps 25 or 30 feet square. There was nothing very striking about any of the prisoners excepting a man with a peculiar face who the one who attacked Mr. Seward. He is a splendid specimen of a manly type, but his countenance indicated the adress to which he should be. Nor did he need needled or silly. As a witness he was in a very ordinary looking man, with red hair, a rather sandy beard, and beard. Sam. Anderson does not look like a bad man. He is somewhat tall, thin, and was sitting at the end of the room with his hands clasped in deep thought and reads.

Gould, Hancock was then a spectator.
Washington, Wednesday May 24th 1863

Yesterday and today have been great days in Washington. The great Military Review closed this afternoon. The anti-office of the Post office was closed during the two days, and but little else has been done in the city but looking at Jefecar, Lincoln's through the Avenue, The Army of the Potomac, Earl Meade, The Army of Tennessee and Georgia. Earl Sherman was reviewed yesterday, the Army of the Potomac, and to-day Sherman. The whole number's about one hundred and fifty thousand. It took six hours each day for them to March by. In front of the White House a stand was erected (covered) for the Post and President of the Cabinet, Earl of the Army (a few only) and the Diplomatic Corps.

I proceeded (with Mr. John Sherman of S.H.) in getting my near the White House and had a good view of those on it. I was attracted particular attention. The President sat near the middle of the
The lid of Maran's front seat in the car was on his right hand, on the other side of him sat Gen. Meade, Sherman. The latter at the end of the seat. His Army was marbling over the only steps up, and see the salute of the officers. Yesterday Gen. Grant's salute of the Army of the Potomac. While we were there to-day, there was quite an interlude of time between the passing of one Division and another, at such a time, the crowd would arise to before the stand, filling the street by thousands. And murder call for some of the God, or for the "Brontosaurus," or "Benedict Johnson." (Many of the spectators did Mr. Lincoln which was a hit at the 6th. Then one was called he would rise up and howl, and the crowd murdered cheer. I presume that not one half of the soldiers now in the Union were at this reception. One whole corps of the Army of the Potomac are still in duty in Virginia. Other corps were not here.
May 24th—Continued.

Genl. Sherman and Mr. Stanton (the Secretary) were not on good terms as was proved today on the "standing of the great Resevoir." When Genl. Sherman came upon the "standing" (before the works had begun to pass) the President and the other Genl. and the Secretaries who were present greeted him very cordially. Each stretching forward and shaking hands with him. Mr. Stanton offered his hand the same as the rest, and Genl. Sherman slightly bowed and refused to take it. The trouble sprang out of the terms which Sherman agreed to in the case of the proposed surrender of Johnston in North Carolina.

But the Grand Resevoir

will long be remembered as the most magnificent spectacle ever witnessed on the continent. Standing at the必要

two candle de near a mile and a quarter to the Capital Gate, this space through which we were pulled for six hours each day with a moving map of men with polished gun and gleaming bayonet and all the other branches
of the service. First came (yesterday) a
teen Aeronave Cavalry, in a dense
crowd. The officers (mostly) on splendid horses
(George Butler on a wild unmanageable one)
but conveying the officer and staff rode horses
which had been trained to the service.
but there was a great deal of breathing
and desiring to and fro of officers on the
plumes, the heels, the bow, and wings
and the horse. So were surrounded with hot air
who were cheering constantly as some
favorite officer or poet was figuring best
more than all when some of the "color"s
blacked and tattered once hanging in
threads from the staff now held aloft by
the proud color bearers. The Artillery
of each Division followed an hour
in Wagon. Army, today. Hundreds of
regiments, with caps on them, touched on their
shoulders Marched after each other
for the rear of color come the "Brummers"
or although without any pretension to order
but gave one something of an idea of a
Caravans of the Desert. only there were no
Camels. They were black and white.
mount, mostly on mules, some on Jacks, and a few on ponies. Others scattering, leading their mules which were loaded down with dry commissary things, in the way of hampers, or cooking utensil, huge bags and bundles tied on and across the back of the beast. (I wonder whether the contents of some of these bags might not have once pleased some of the partial Mission of the South, or from the persons of some of the fair names of the "Palmetto State."

Besides this kind of loading there were living specimens of the country, while the Army had passed through, in the form of cats and dogs. Cows of Bosum, fighting Coos and Stru goods, all bound or the backs of the mules, (or rather on the bags and bundles) then the flying geese, the settlers, the hunters, and tin caskets from near the sides hanging nearly to the ground. These were the Camp followers, Mr. "Bummer" and miscellaneous horsemen.
Some females rode in the Renier yesterday and to day who I went to see had been "through the War." Some officers and soldier wives and some "Daughters of the Regiment" who had followed their husbands as before, and shared their dangers, taking care of the wounded, and nursing the sick. One of their Littlestown acquaintances wrote but the left the Army of the Potomac some three months ago, with Florence Barton of Worcester Map. She has been known and called the "Angel of the Battlefield." She was in Fredericksburg during the terrible "Borodino Battle" then having crossed the Rappahannock on the pontoon bridge while the Rebels were shelling it. She was there again last summer when the city was filled with our wounded from the battlefields of the "Wilderness." The afternoons went with the Army to Petersburg and administered to the wounded in the field hospitals being frequently under fire in carrying relief to the wounded on the field.

I am told that the secession on such occasions, totally impossible to any. She is highly educated and refined, and few ladies as intelligent as she is.
The achievements of the Country during the past six or seven months, are truly astonishing, a catalogue truly of the striking Military events during that period would almost fill a volume. Beginning with the time that Thomas almost consolidated the Army of the Rebel from Fort Franklin and Nashville. Then following Gen. Sherman in his daring plunge into the heart of Georgia. The Storming of Fort McAllister, and the Capture of Savannah, almost without a siege, with all its defenses and fort Armament. Then sweeping through South Carolina like a desolating tornado, compelling the submission of Charleston. Then within a hundred miles of it, capturing the Capital of the State without a Battle (Columbia), entering North Carolina, defeating the Rebels under Johnston at Bensonville and Averysboro, and capturing the Capital of the State Raleigh, and to-day this week past Month received the surrender of Johnston and his army.
during this time. Lord Dorset, captained Fort Fisher at the mouth of the Cape Fear River. One of the most desperate and heroic acts of the war. This compelling the surrender of Wilmington a few days afterward. During this time also Schefield was fighting between Wilmington and Raleigh, announced a victory and penetrated to Edenton. It is near the latter part of March and Gen. Grants movements begin to absorb the attention of the country. The rebels in some offensive and captured Fort Steadman (one of Grant's line of forts) but dearly did it cost them for they were easily driven away, and then began those decisive movements, and series of splendid victories, which compelled the surrender of Petersburg and Richmond and finally the capture of Gen. Lee and his whole army, and the great Rebellion now inevitably ended.

But during this time, Gen. Beauregard was forcing his way into Mobile, Gen. Nelson in "riding area" with a blowed Swarman over Alabama and Georgia...
scattering all opposition, capturing Selma, Montgomery and Macon.

Steadfast in advancing through eastern Tennessee and Mississippi, riding at will, and driving all before him, then Taylor and Kirby Smith surrendered, which embraced about the heart of the rebel forces. But during this period of six or seven months, the really most important events have not been yet mentioned. In the midst of a devastating war, in the smoke and heat of battle as it ceased, there has been a great Presidential Election and Inauguration, with all its usual attendant excitement, a draft of three hundred thousand men has been ordered, and the men raised.

The monuments erected have been increased at home and abroad a hundred fold, and gold has fallen a hundred percent. Our great and good President has been assassinated. The adage holds, Jefferson Davis has been captured and imprisoned for treason. The grand council of the confederacy, factually, and joyfully, have been ousted from their seats.