

SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN.

The following brief synopsis gives a general idea of the doings of Sherman's army from the time of leaving Savannah until their arrival at Fayetteville, N. C.:

General Sherman's great campaign through the interior of South and North Carolina has been attended with extraordinary results, which may be summed up as follows: Fourteen cities, hundreds of miles of railroad, and thousands of bales of cotton have been burned; 85 cannon, 4,000 prisoners and 25,000 animals have been captured, and over fifteen thousand white and black refugees have been set free. General Sherman moved his army in two columns, each strong enough to resist any force the enemy could bring against him, yet moving sufficiently near together to concentrate should a large force threaten either. The fifteenth and Seventeenth corps, commanded by Gens. Logan and Blair, both under Gen. Oliver O. Howard, formed the right wing of the army. The left was under Maj. Gen. Slocum, comprising the 14th and 20th corps, commanded by Gens. Williams and Davis, on the extreme left, and partly in advance, was Kilpatrick's cavalry. Sherman's first object was to destroy the network of railroads running through South Carolina, connecting Charleston with Richmond, Augusta, Columbia and other important points. In this he fully succeeded, compelling them to evacuate Charleston, and rendering Augusta and other points of no military value to the enemy. The right wing, after destroying the railroads communicating with Charleston, pushed directly for Columbia, which was occupied on the morning of the 17th of February. It was discovered, on advancing through the city, that Wade Hampton had had large quantities of cotton piled in the street, the bales having been cut open, the cotton pulled out loosely, and all ready for the torch. In several places it was actually on fire. A high wind was blowing at the time, which had scattered the cotton through the trees, and on the house tops and piazzas, and verandahs, the effect being in many places as if a snow storm had fallen on the city. The cotton had been fired by the rebels, and notwithstanding the efforts of our troops to stay the flames, a great part of the city was laid in ashes before the following morning, nearly 3,000 houses being destroyed. The day following, the arsenal and public buildings were destroyed. Sherman found 43 heavy guns, 5,000 stand of small arms, 12,000 rounds of fixed ammunition, and a great portion of machinery that had been sent there from Charleston for safety at the time of the evacuation of that place. The machine shops, which were of vast importance, ordnance stores of all kinds, one complete battery of Blakely guns with caissons and limber chests, were destroyed and thrown into the river.

On Feb. 20 the army resumed its march northward, proceeding toward Charlotte, destroying the railroad as it went. Winnsborough, 42 miles from Columbia, was reached on the 21st, and was found to be on fire, the torch having been applied to several buildings containing cotton. The town of Camden was next occupied—4,000 bales of cotton, together with immense amounts of government property and several public buildings, being destroyed. On the 3d inst., Cheraw, on the northern line of South Carolina, about 90 miles from Columbia, was occupied. Here our forces captured twenty-five pieces of artillery, among which was a Blakely 32-pounder gun, with the inscription:—"To the Sovereign State of Carolina, by a citizen abroad, March, 4, 1861." They also captured twelve cars, one locomotive, eighteen tons of powder, several thousand bales of cotton and a large supply of stores. In the hospitals they also found about two hundred prisoners. From Cheraw the army marched directly to Fayetteville, where the United States arsenal and a large quantity of machinery, ammunition, stores, &c., were captured.

The left wing of the army, under Gen. Slocum, marched from Savannah toward the line of the Augusta Railroad, which was effectually destroyed together with an immense amount of property along the route. Before reaching Columbia, the two wings of the army were united, and thenceforward proceeded in massed column.

The cavalry engagement of Kilpatrick with the rebel Hampton took place on the 10th inst., about 15 miles from Fayetteville. Kilpatrick's camp was attacked by the whole of Hampton's cavalry, with such impetuosity as to drive our men into a swamp in the rear

of their headquarters. Kilpatrick himself, who was at the time asleep, managed to escape in pantaloons and slippers, hastily reformed his men, charged the enemy in turn, got possession of his guns again, turned them at once on his headquarters, and drove out the rebels. As they were leaving one end of the town, Kilpatrick entered by the other, got his flag and tied it on a staff, charged again, and completely routed the enemy, leaving sixty-eight of their dead on the field, killing Gen. Aiken and taking a number of prisoners. Kilpatrick's loss in this affair, killed, wounded and missing, was less than 200, according to his official report. Two other cavalry fights of moment took place, the first February 8th, when the First Alabama and Fifth Kentucky, of Col. Spencer's brigade, Kilpatrick's command, attacked Gen. Huger's Alabama brigade, composed of the Third, Ninth, Twelfth and Eighty-first Alabama, captured the general headquarters flag, and five other colors, scattering the rebel brigade all over the country. The other action was in the attempt to gain a crossing of the Broad River, some distance above Columbus. Major Estes and Captain Hayes, of Kilpatrick's staff, with a small force, charged through the railroad bridge which the enemy had set on fire, and succeeded in saving it.

The day after Sherman's arrival at Fayetteville, Capt. Ainsworth reached that place from Wilmington on a tug, with despatches from Gen. Schofield. Capt. Ainsworth left Wilmington to move up the Cape Fear River, 120 miles, spite of the reports current that the river was filled with torpedoes and blocked up by trees, and by the rebel Chickamauga sunk across it, and that numerous rebel batteries were established at different points on the river. He made his trip up with entire safety, without losing a man, although continually fired into by the rebels along the shore.—[*Journal of Commerce.*]

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Secretary of War has at last submitted his official report for the year 1864. The report has been delayed in order that Lieut. General Grant might give a summary of the military operations of the past year. The activity of the campaign has prevented the Lieut. General from giving the desired summary.

The Secretary, after alluding to the previous official publications by the Department of reports of the military events of the past year, says: They constitute a series of successful marches, sieges and battles, attesting the endurance and courage of the soldiers of the United States, and the gallantry and military skill of their commanders, unrivaled in the history of nations.

The Paymaster-General reports that the entire army is paid to August 31, 1864, or in process of pay as rapidly as the treasury can supply funds.

The Chief of Ordnance reports that the supplies produced during the past fiscal year include 1,750 pieces of ordnance, 2,861 artillery carriages and caissons, 802,525 small arms, 794,055 sets of accoutrements and harness, 1,674,244 projectiles for cannon, 12,740,146 pounds of bullets and lead, 8,409,500 pounds of gunpowder, 169,490,029 cartridges for small arms. These are complete articles, in addition to large quantities of the same kind of supplies partially made up at the arsenals.

The ordnance supplies furnished to the military service during the fiscal year include 1,141 pieces of ordnance, 1,896 artillery carriages and caissons, 455,910 small arms, 502,044 sets of accoutrements and harness, 1,913,753 projectiles for cannon, 7,624,685 pounds of bullets and lead, 464,549 pounds of artillery ammunition, 152,067 sets of horse equipments, 112,087,553 cartridges for small arms, 7,544,044 pounds of gunpowder. These supplies were in addition to large quantities of parts provided for repairs in the field.

Over \$11,000,000 have been expended in the construction and repair of military railroads. Six thousand five hundred miles of military telegraph have been in operation, of which three thousand miles have been constructed during the past year.

The purchase of horses for the cavalry was, during the fiscal year, under the direction of a branch of the Quartermaster-General's Office, organized especially for that purpose, in connection with the Cavalry Bureau. The supply of animals has been at the rate of about five hundred per day, which is also the average rate of their destruction. The cavalry of the Army of the Potomac was twice remounted during the first eight months of the present year. The pro-

duction of the country seems to be able to bear the immense drain upon its horses and mules, and the stock, judging from the current prices, gives no signs of exhaustion or diminution.

The Quartermasters' trains of our armies average one wagon to every twenty-four men in the field; and an army in the field, well equipped, with artillery, cavalry and trains, requires one horse or mule, on the average, to every two men. The number of horses and mules are nearly equal.

One hundred and eighty-two hospitals, with a capacity of 84,472 beds, were in operation at the date of the last annual report. During the Summer campaign it was found necessary to establish additional ones, and increase the capacity of those nearest the scenes of active operations, giving 190 hospitals, with a capacity of 120,521 beds on June 30th 1864. During the year, the health of the entire army was better than is usual with troops engaged so constantly on active duty and in arduous campaigns. No destructive epidemics prevailed in any section, and the number of sick and wounded, although large, has been comparatively small in the proportion it bore to the whole army. At the close of the year, the number of sick and wounded, both with their commands and general hospitals, was less than 16 per cent. of the strength of the army. The number sick with their respective commands was 4 per cent., and in general hospitals 5.3 per cent. of the strength. Of the 6.40 per cent. wounded, nearly one per cent. were with their respective commands; the rest in general hospitals.

The total disbursements on account of enrollment and draft, including all the expenses of the bureau for the year ending October 31, 1864, are given at \$4,016,728.55. The amount expended during the year ending September 30, 1864, from the appropriation for collecting, organizing and drilling volunteers, is given at \$4,199,071.17. Amount expended from same fund during preceding year, \$7,789,237.40. Amount expended during the year ending September 30, 1864, for pay of advance bounties to volunteers, \$14,658,203.

No appropriation of money is asked for any branch of this bureau during the ensuing year.

The Provost-Marshal-General reports activity on the part of his officers in the arrest of deserters and stragglers, 39,392 having been arrested between October 1, 1863, and October 1, 1864, the total number arrested from the establishment of the bureau to October 1, 1864, being 60,760.

The Provost-Marshal-General reports the Veteran Reserve Corps as consisting, October 1, 1864, of 764 officers and 27,738 men; its discipline and instruction good; and that the entire corps is doing duty which would otherwise have to be performed by an equal number of able-bodied troops detached from the armies in the field; and that is yet inadequate in numbers to fill the demands made on it.

Great efforts were made during the year to perfect the enrollment of the national forces, the lists on the 1st of November last containing the names of 2,784,226 men.

The results of the volunteer recruiting service, under the different calls for troops, dated February 1, March 24, and July 18, 1863, are given. In reference to the re-enlistment of veteran volunteers during the Fall of 1863, the Provost-Marshal-General says: "Over 136,000 soldiers, who would otherwise ere this been discharged, were secured for three years longer."

The general exchange of prisoners effected under the instructions of this department by Lieut. Gen. Grant, is in diligent execution, and it is hoped that all of our prisoners who are in the hands of the rebels will soon be exchanged.—[*N. Y. Dispatch.*]

BATTLE-FIELD INCIDENTS.

Some one might easily gather from ambulance-men and hospital dressers, incidents enough for a readable volume. Their experiences are full of interest and often exceedingly graphic in their illustrations of individual character. The ambulance men are the first to reach the wounded, and the dressers know more about them than the surgeons themselves. If there is anything peculiar about them, either in their sufferings, temper, habit of thought, or patient endurance, the dresser knows it, and if he be a man of observation, he finds much in the multitude of cares with which he is brought in contact, both to interest and instruct.

As a specimen of what might be written, I condense a few incidents in the experience of a dresser who has been in

the service from the beginning of the war.

His first experience was in the first Bull Run battle. He then drove an ambulance, and tells his story substantially as follows:

"We ambulance men knew but little of the work before us. Like a great many others, who ought to have known better, I went out to that battle very much as I would have gone to a clam-bake at home—with no other thought than that the jaunt would be a pleasant one—perhaps a little exciting, but not really dangerous. But we were soon brought to our senses.

"In five minutes after the first shot was fired, I was called upon to take a wounded Lieutenant to the hospital. He was not more than twenty years of age, and had his sword arm wrist shattered. He had fainted as he fell, and was still insensible when we picked him up. The surgeon soon made his appearance, and the arm was amputated and the poor boy comfortably disposed of before the effects of the chloroform had passed off. His first question was as to what had happened, and when told, he suddenly rose up on his elbow and inquired, 'What did you do with my ring?' The surgeon handed it to him, the Lieutenant kissed it, asked me to place it on his other hand, and almost instantly went to sleep. He was conveyed safely to Washington, soon recovered and did good service in a score of battles.

"When the battle was raging with the greatest fury, and when we all supposed we had gained the day, I was directed to remove a venerable-looking grey-bearded Major to the rear. He had been stunned by a nearly spent canister, which hit him on the head, but had drawn no blood. I found him quite delirious, and I remember the first words I heard as I reached him were 'Willie my boy, go right on with your men. You mustn't seem to skulk. I will be with you directly.' I afterwards learned that this 'Willie' was the Major's son. He had behaved as his father wished him, and, after the fight, had leave to accompany him. He recovered from the effects of the concussion before he reached Washington.

"I was soon afterwards ordered to take a wounded Fire Zouave to the rear. He had been hit in the left hand by a minie ball, but paid no attention to it until he fainted from loss of blood. As we were lifting him he recovered, and swore at us terribly for daring to take him from the field. He declared he wouldn't go; and a surgeon being at hand, two of his fingers were amputated and roughly dressed, when he broke away from us and rushed back into the fight. Three days afterwards, I met the same Zouave in the Hospital with a gashed cheek, which he had received from the sabre of a Black Horse cavalrman whose horse he had bayoneted, and whom he declared he had killed with the butt of his musket, after he received his sword gash. I met the same brave fellow with Major's straps on his shoulders at Antietam.

"Another case I remember—a tall, raw-boned private from a Western State. The Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment had been wounded in front of one of the rebel masked batteries, from before which our troops had been driven and lay there. His men had made several attempts to get him off, but in every case they were driven back. This good fellow told his companions he would try to get off the body if they would permit him to go alone. Permission was given; he boldly walked out erect to where the Lieutenant Colonel lay, took him up tenderly in his arms, interposing his own body, as much as he possibly could, between the enemy and the wounded officer, and proceeded to carry him off. During the perilous march, he received three bullet wounds, but neither made him abandon his burthen, which he brought away safely. Although thus brave in this severe trial in dressing his wounds, which were not dangerous but painful, he was as timid as a child. He shrank from the probe as I do not believe he would have done from a bayonet, and seemed as fearful of being hurt by a doctor as if he was about to be raked by a chain-shot. And this sort of timidity is often seen in the bravest men. They would face the cannon's mouth without a shudder, but they cannot bear to lie down helplessly to have their wounds dressed by a surgeon in a hospital or a house. He is a superlatively brave man who fights calmly and suffers himself to be tortured by the surgeon with equal equanimity."—[*Albany Journal.*]

THERE were in existence at the close of the year 1864, exactly 7,728 Jesuits. Of these, 475 were in the Papal States, 2,329 in France, 296 in Asia, 213 in Africa, 726 in South America, 199 in North America, and 55 in Oceania.