

HISTORY OF THE OPERATIONS AGAINST VICKSBURG.

Commodore Farragut, after capturing New Orleans, April 25, 1862, passed up the Mississippi river, capturing Natchez on the 12th of May. His fleet on the 1st of June attacked a Confederate battery of rifle guns at Grand Gulf, Mississippi (between Natchez and Vicksburg), but accomplished nothing. Flag officer Davis descending the river from above on the 6th of June bombarded Fort Wright, which was evacuated. The Union gunboats then descended the river, burning large quantities of cotton as they advanced toward Memphis. On the 5th of June eight Confederate vessels left Memphis down the river, and were captured by the Union fleet. In one hour they were all repulsed, the Confederate vessels being either sunk or badly crippled. In this action Colonel Charles Ellet was mortally wounded. Flag officer Davis demanded the surrender of Memphis, which was complied with. Soon after our troops took possession of the town. The next day, June 7th, the officer Farragut's squadron arrived off Vicksburg, and Porter's mortar fleet descended the river to co-operate with Farragut in an attack upon Vicksburg. On the 8th of June a portion of Farragut's fleet attacked and repulsed the batteries at Grand Gulf. On the 19th of June ten mortar boats from below passed Rodney (Miss.), on their way to join the fleet. On the 25th of June a portion of the lower Union fleet attacked and passed the batteries at Vicksburg, under a heavy fire. Preparations were now made to isolate the city by cutting a canal across a peninsula opposite the town. On the 12th of July 3,000 slaves working on this canal at Vicksburg were confiscated by General Butler.

July 15th—The Confederate gunboat Arkansas escapes from Yazoo river, runs the gauntlet of the Union fleet, and takes refuge under the guns of Vicksburg.

July 22d—The canal completed, but owing to the low stage of water it did not prove a success. The siege was then practically abandoned until after the rise of Western waters in the Fall.

On the 23d a terrific bombardment of the town by the squadron was unsuccessful.

On the 24th, the naval siege was raised by Com. Farragut, and within a few days his vessels withdrew.

On the 3d of October General McClelland was appointed to the command of a department created expressly to open up the Mississippi river by the capture of Vicksburg. During the winter months Porter was engaged in fitting out a fleet of gunboats for operations upon Vicksburg.

On the 26th of December an expedition under General Sherman ascended the Yazoo river about eighteen miles. Here the troops were landed, and on the following day they attacked the advanced works of the enemy, extending six miles back of Vicksburg. Meanwhile the batteries at Vicksburg were shelled by the fleet. A portion of the expedition was sent out to destroy the Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements.

On the 27th and 28th, after a stubborn contest, the Confederates were driven from their first and second lines of defense, and the Federal army advanced to within two and a half miles of the city.

On the 29th, the Confederates having been heavily reinforced from Grenada and along the railroad, attacked General Sherman with their whole force, and succeeded in driving him back to his first line of defense. General Sherman had counted upon the co-operation of General Grant in the attack, but that General had been compelled to fall back from Holly Springs, and could not only make it impossible for him to co-operate with Sherman, but had given the Confederates the opportunity of throwing in the reinforcements from Grenada.

On the 1st of January General Sherman was superseded by General McClelland, and on the 2d the expedition withdrew from the vicinity of Vicksburg.

OPERATIONS OF 1863.

January 23d—The fleet from Cairo passed down the Mississippi, and reached the scene of operations to co-operate with the land forces and prosecute the siege vigorously.

January 30th—General Grant arrives at the scene of operations and assumes the chief command. The enemy plants a battery on lower end of the canal to retard the diggers and prevent the completion of their work.

February 2d—Ran Queen of the West runs the gauntlet of the Vicksburg batteries, which poured out a furious cannonade. She stopped at Vidalia, opposite Natchez, and then proceeded down the river, scattering terror among the rebel craft and capturing a panic among the banks on either side. She succeeded in capturing three rebel gunboats and nearly destroyed the Confederate war steamer City of Vicksburg.

February 13th—Preparations were made to open the canal, and work pushed forward with the utmost dispatch.

February 13th—The gunboat Indiana passes successfully through the batteries at Vicksburg. Reconnoissances are made in the rear of Vicksburg through bayous in that section.

February 18th—The mortar boats of the expedition were towed into position and opened fire, but being too much exposed withdrew to a safer place, from which they renewed the bombardment.

February 20th—Mortar boats still firing on Vicksburg. A crew captured the canal.

March 1st—Expeditions to get in the rear of Vicksburg and capture the fortifications at Haines Bluff were organized by the 14th. They found the Yazoo Pass a hard road to travel.

March 14th—Admiral Farragut, with seven vessels of his fleet, passed Port Hudson, after a terrific engagement, in which the Mississippi was disabled, and burned by order of the Admiral.

March 20th—Admiral Farragut, in the ship of war Hartford, accompanied by the Albatross, arrived at the mouth of the canal.

March 25th—The Union rams Lancaster and Switzerland undertook to run the rebel batteries. The Lancaster was sunk and the Switzerland disabled. The expedition returned, having completely failed.

March 27th—Preparations for a grand bombardment of Vicksburg by the fleet.

March 30th—General McClelland took possession of Richmond, Mississippi.

April 3d—Commencement of a new canal three miles above the old one. This canal was also a failure.

April 22d—General Grant's army, located at New Carthage, on the Western shore of the Mississippi, opposite Vicksburg, received six day rations and were ordered to march. On the same day a number of transports ran to the batteries.

April 29th—Acting Rear Admiral D. D. Porter captured Grand Gulf, a strongly fortified position below Vicksburg.

May 17th—General Grant's army lands at Boonville.

May 18th—Grant routed the enemy, 11,000 strong, at Port Gibson, 50 miles below Vicksburg.

May 19th—McPherson captures Raymond.

May 14th—Capture of Jackson by General Grant.

May 15th—General Grant defeats Pemberton near Edwards Station.

May 17th—The rebels driven beyond the Big Black river.

May 18th—Vicksburg invested.

May 20th—Haines Bluff captured, and a severe battle fought in front of Vicksburg.

May 25th—The siege begins to "progress satisfactorily."

May 30th—Grant commences his earthworks and mining operations. Over 100 women and children reported killed by the successive bombardments.

May 31st—At midnight a grand bombardment commenced from Grant's line, lasting until daylight and doing considerable damage.

June 2d—General Joe Johnston arrives at Jackson.

June 5th—The army under Grant arrived within speaking distance of the rebel works. The batteries began to fire, throwing 3,000 shells an hour into the doomed city.

June 12th—General Sherman's Corps had

pushed their approaches to within twenty yards of the rebel works.

June 15th—The rebels getting desperate, keep up a terrific fire on our lines all day, killing and wounding many of our men—General Grant fortifying his rear against the expected attack of General Joe Johnston.

June 18th—The rebels had been firing continuously for three days, our approaches drawn nearer on every side.

June 25th—Grant opens a terrific bombardment upon the city, which is kept up all day. The return fire of the rebels is weak. General Pemberton pays \$5 a pound for powder gathered from our unexploded shells.

June 30th—Misses successfully made by General Grant under the fortifications were opening cutting a branch in one of the forts, into which our Western boys sang themselves, and held on so bravely that the rebels retired to their interior lines.

July 1st—General Grant, although between two rebel armies (Pemberton in Vicksburg and Johnston in his rear), by no means dismayed and confident of his ability to take Vicksburg, patiently awaits "for something to turn up."

July 4th—"Something does turn up," Vicksburg surrenders.

A SUMMER EVENING.

It is a pleasant hour! how full of life
The glowing sunset softens the evening light!
I dream the delicious dream
That something heavenly walks abroad to night,
Far of sweet voices call to me, and win
My heart to peace; I yearn to extend feet
To press his garments home, and feel within
The spirit-thrill so potent, mild and sweet,
Pierces the poor trembling frame, while his great
Breath flows through the shadowy corridors of life;
Soul-soothing strains with Love and Mercy rise,
The sweetest heard this side the door of Death.
O happy hour! that ever seems to be
Breathin' in, in time, the music of Eternity.

DIARY OF THE CAMPAIGN IN PENNSYLVANIA.

May 2d and 3d—Battle of Chancellorsville fought.

June 9th or 10th—Lee strikes his tent, near Fredericksburg, and marches with 50,000 men, of which cavalry formed an important part. General Hooker is immediately on the alert, and follows him.

June 14th—The rebel General Ewell attacks General Milroy at Winchester, and forces him to fall back on Harper's Ferry, leaving his cannon and stores in the hands of the rebels. A body of rebels attacks a force of 3,000 men, under Colonel McCreary, at Berryville, between Harper's Ferry and Winchester. Martinsville is also attacked.

June 15th—A rebel cavalry force marched through Maryland into Chambersburg and Mettersburg (Pa.). The main body of Lee's army slowly approaches the Potomac. Hooker covers Washington, and harnesses the march of the rebels. President Lincoln issues a proclamation for 120,000 militia. Governor Seymour receives a telegram from Washington, asking for 20,000 men; summons the Militia General to Albany to organize the militia.

June 16th—The Federal forces evacuate Frederick (Md.). A body of rebels attack Harper's Ferry, but are repulsed by General Tyler, and retreat to Maryland Heights. Several thousand of the infantry cross the Potomac at Williamsport; this is the beginning of the invasion.

June 18th—General Pleasanton whips the rebel cavalry at Aldie, a gap in the Bull Run mountains. It is supposed that some part of Lee's forces crossed the Potomac every day from the 18th until they were all in Maryland and Pennsylvania. The people of Harrisburg and Pittsburgh begin to fortify their cities.

June 19th—General Ewell's division (rebel) entered Sharpsburg. The Federal cavalry whip the enemy at Middleburg, a few miles west of Aldie.

June 24th—General Couch concentrates a militia force at Gettysburg to oppose Ewell, who is on the march with 15,000 to 20,000 men. Ewell reaches Chambersburg.

June 25th—The last brigade of the rebel army crosses the Potomac; General Hooker crosses at the same time, his army covering Washington and Baltimore.

June 26th—Seven or eight thousand rebel infantry hold Gettysburg.

June 27th—Lee, Longstreet and Hill march out of Chambersburg with 15,000 men, and 104 pieces of artillery toward Gettysburg.

June 28th—Lee holds his headquarters at Hagerstown, and Hooker at Frederick. General Meade appointed Commander-in-chief of the rebel General Early occupies York and leaves combat buttons—Harrisburg is threatened. General Meade begins to move, and Lee to concentrate his troops.

June 30th—General Pleasanton defeats the rebel cavalry under Stuart at Hanover.

July 1st—The rebels attack our advance near Gettysburg under General Reynolds, and are repulsed. General Reynolds is killed.

July 2d—The battle is renewed late in the afternoon, and after one of the severest contests of the war the rebels are repulsed at all points. General Lee and his army are killed, and General Smith, Barlow, Graham and Warren are wounded.

July 3d—The rebels begin the attack at early daylight. The battle continues during the day; at night the enemy retreat, leaving their pickets and sentinels in our hands. General Meade sends cavalry and light artillery in pursuit. General French destroys Lee's pontoon bridge at Williamsport.

July 4th—General Couch sends fresh troops to harass Lee's retreat. General Meade sends cavalry and infantry to intercept the rebel advance, and prevent their crossing of the Potomac.

THE EXPECTORANT
Operates IMMEDIATELY upon the Disease,
Safely and Speedily Eradicating, while the SANA-
TIVE PILLS, by preserving regularity in the bowels,
and giving a healthy tone to the internal organs,
aided and assisted the perfect operation of the former.
Attending to the following conditions, selected
at random from the mass in possession of the
proprietors:

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT
And Sanative Pills,
HAVE BEEN BEFORE THE PUBLIC SO LONG
that four or five generations of our country
where they have been sold, and there is no
place on the globe where they have not been
sold, that it would seem almost superfluous at this
time to direct attention to them through the medium
of the press. Yet it is due to suffering humanity, and
especially to that numerous class who, in the change
of climate of the Pacific coast, are afflicted with
Diseases of the Lungs and Throat,
including and ending in CONSUMPTION, many of
whom may not have used this remedy, that they
should be allowed to read some of the cases where its
influence has been useful in remedying complaints
from which they are suffering.

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A PURE TONIC.

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DR. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pa.
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