

# THIS WAS THE CIVIL WAR

## Jeb Stuart Circles Federals

By MERTON T. AKERS  
UPI Correspondent

The bloom of the Confederacy's brightest summer wore off with the coming of autumn in 1862.

The invasion of Maryland by Gen. Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia had been turned back in mid-September at Antietam Creek (Sharpsburg).

Gen. Braxton Bragg's expedition into Kentucky also had splintered at the drawn battle of Perryville, Ky., early in October.

By the end of October Lee was recuperating his army in the Shenandoah Valley around Winchester, Va. His troops still were eating the supplies he had captured in Maryland but thousands of his men had worn out their shoes on Maryland's hard roads. No replacements were in sight.

The footwear shortage was dramatized in Richmond. Barefooted Confederates marched through an early snowfall in the capital. The sight moved Richmond residents to chip in and send 10,000 pairs of shoes to Lee's army. A committee of indignant citizens forced Confederate quartermasters to impress blankets and winter clothing from profiteers' warehouses bulging with supplies being held for higher prices.

### Troubles Unsolved

These impromptu efforts helped but failed to solve Lee's supply troubles. Word in Richmond was that the army would have to go on half rations by the first of the year, although Virginia's 1862 wheat crop had been bountiful.

Winter gloom was setting in despite the summer of victories.

The Davis administration in Richmond could tick off the victories.

The Seven Days' battles on the Peninsula when the Union army was turned back in sight of the Richmond church spires.

Second Manassas (Bull Run) when Maj. Gen. John Pope's force was routed by Lee and Stonewall Jackson and Washington threatened.

The battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg) considered only a setback, not a defeat. The Union army had been outmaneuvered and failed to de-



**STUART RETURNS**—On Oct. 12, 1862, Confederate Gen. J.E.B. Stuart returned to Leesburg, Va., after having ridden around the Union force for the second time. Stuart started north on Oct. 9 with 1,800 picked men. His objective was to round up horses for his cavalry and artillery. His ride took him into Pennsylvania and Maryland and netted him 1,200 fresh horses. In three days his forces had gone 90 miles, circled the Union forces and outsmarted Federal attempts to catch up. This lithograph, from the Library of Congress collection, shows Stuart as he looked in his prime. (UPI)

liver the punch necessary for a resounding victory.

But after all the victories were added up the result was disappointing. The Union armies were still intact and even stronger than when the summer campaigns had started. No Union territory was occupied.

### Hopes Kept Up

The developments on the foreign front kept up Confederate hopes.

The New York Express published a news story that Britain, with French support, would demand an armistice in the war, and if the North refused, recognize the Confederacy.

The other development was a speech made Oct. 7 at Newcastle, England, by William Gladstone, chancellor of the exchequer and later prime minister of Britain. Among other things, he said:

"Jefferson Davis and other leaders of the South have made an army; they are making, it appears, a navy; and they have made what is more than either, they have made a nation."

Coming from a member of a government known to be pro-Confederate, the speech was interpreted to be a forerunner to recognition.

To those two buoys the Confederates moored high hopes of victory.

After the battle of Antietam, the Army of the Poto-

mac remained in Maryland more than a month, its commander, Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, seemingly impervious against suggestions to pursue the Rebels.

**Moves Into Virginia**  
Finally on Oct. 26 McClellan, nearly three weeks after a direct order from President Lincoln to "cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy or drive him South... while the roads are good" moved leisurely into Virginia and posted his army around Harper's Ferry.

McClellan's march not only was slow, it also was cautious to a point which Lincoln considered timid. One reason for McClellan's caution may have been the realization that his cavalry was inadequate, overworked and intimidated by another of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's spectacular raids.

Stuart started north on Oct. 9 with 1,800 picked men and four guns under the command of his young artilleryist, John Pelham. His objective was to round up horses for his cavalry and artillery.

**Group Takes Horses**  
As soon as the gray troopers crossed into Pennsylvania, the center group fanned out and began taking horses.

Col. W. W. Blackford, one of Stuart's aides, described how it was done:

"Riding up to the barn a rap on the entrance with a sabre hill would bring the surprised owner to the door. Sometimes our presence would be accounted for by claiming to be U. S. soldiers pressing horses. . . . The horses were all hitched up to the (threshing) machines; so we brought off harness and all, which was no doubt very convenient to our batteries, as no collars we had would have fitted these huge, bull-necked animals. (Many of the horses owned by the Pennsylvania Dutch farmers were Conestogas, strictly draft animals.)"

After getting the horses the pantry was inspected; where there was such an abundance the men became choicer and would only take freshly baked bread.

The returning party would present a vista of roasted turkeys, hams and rounds of beef . . . brown rolls . . . crocks of cream and rolls of butter.

The Confederates reached Chambersburg, Pa., on the evening of Oct. 10.

A Northern historian, Sam-

uel H. Schumucker, writing in 1865 when memories of the raid still were fresh, described what happened after the town agreed to surrender on conditions persons and property were to be respected.

"Each soldier led one or two horses, which he had already stolen. They distributed themselves up and down the streets and lanes, breaking open the stables, and taking from them all the good horses they could find . . . They entered several stores, and plundered them of clothing . . . In such enterprising activity they spent the night."

"On the following morning at nine o'clock they fired the machine shops and warehouses of the Valley railroad . . . They had entered a bank but the funds previously had been removed, so that they were disappointed in regard to the acquisition of money."

**Turned South**  
From Chambersburg Stuart started east towards Gettysburg to mislead pursuit and then turned south.

All that day, all night and until 4 p.m. the next day, his cavalry leading 1,200 fresh horses, rode south and crossed the Potomac to Leesburg, Va., on Oct. 12, a march of 90 miles with only one halt.

Only in the last 12 miles in Maryland did Federal forces begin to catch up but their efforts were feeble and late.

Stuart had ridden around McClellan's army again as he had done a few months before on the Peninsula.

## Republicans Gain Ground in One Oregon District

Salem—UPI—The Democrats made further inroads in voter registration in three of Oregon's four congressional districts for this November. But the Republicans gained ground in one district.

Figures from the secretary of state's office show the Democrats with healthy margins in the third and fourth districts—Multnomah county, and Southwest Oregon.

In the third district the Democrats enlarged their lead of 41,988 in November, 1960, to 42,477.

In the fourth district they advanced from 24,239 in 1960 to 25,510 this year.

In the first district of Northwest Oregon the Republicans continued to have the edge, but the Democrats cut another 1,500 registrations deeper in the past two years. The GOP leads in 1960 was 5,007, and now it is only 3,567. Six years ago, the GOP had a comfortable 11,000 registration advantage.

The Democrats still have more registrations in the second district of Eastern Oregon, but the Republicans reversed the trend this year. The Democratic edge in 1960 was 14,602 and this year it is 13,820—a loss of nearly 1,000 for the Democrats.

By district, the figures for next month's election are:

- 1st—D 127,030; R 130,597.
- 2nd—D 66,366; R 52,546.
- 3rd—D 159,014; R 116,567.
- 4th—D 121,151; R 95,641.

## Economic Adviser Cautious About '63

Hot Springs, Va.—UPI—Walter W. Heller, chief economic adviser to President Kennedy, said Saturday the early months of 1963 will be a "testing time" for business.

The economy could slide into a mild recession, he said, or it may continue to expand.

Heller gave this cautious appraisal of the business outlook to some 175 leading corporation executives gathered at a swanky resort here for the autumn meeting of the Business Council.

Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower was to address the closing banquet last night.

Heller's equivocal forecast was significant in one respect: it was the least optimistic assessment of the business outlook he has made since becoming chairman of the President's council of economic advisers 21 months ago.

### BALLOON RUPTURES

White Sands Missile Range, N.M.—UPI—A huge helium-filled space balloon soared high over southern New Mexico Saturday, then ruptured prematurely in a test of its ability to reflect radio signals.

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