

rights of freemen and restore the independence and sovereignty of your State." At the same time he opened recruiting offices, and appointed a provost marshal of Frederick. But the Confederate chieftain was sadly disappointed in the effect of his proclamation and his presence. When his army marched into the State singing "My Maryland," they were received with closed doors, drawn blinds, and the silence of a graveyard. In Frederick all the places of business were shut. The Marylanders did not flock to his recruiting offices to the extent of more than two or three hundred, while on the other hand he lost many times that number from straggling, as he says in his report.

On the 2d of September the President asked General McClellan to take command again of the Army of the Potomac, in which Pope's army had now been merged, and verbally authorized him

every house displayed the National flag, the streets were thronged with people, all the business places were open, and everybody welcomed the Boys in Blue.

But this flattering reception was not all. On his arrival in the town, General McClellan came into possession of a copy of General Lee's order, dated three days before, in which the whole campaign was laid out. By this order, Jackson was directed to march through Sharpsburg, cross the Potomac, capture the force at Martinsburg, and assist in the capture of that at Harper's Ferry; Longstreet was directed to halt at Boonsboro with the trains; McLaws was to march to Harper's Ferry, take possession of the heights commanding it, and capture the force there; Walker was to invest that place from the other side and assist McLaws; D. H. Hill's division was to form the rear guard. All the forces were to be

north, whence it marched along the crest and attacked three or four regiments that Miles had posted there. This force was soon driven away, while Jackson was approaching the town from the other side, and a bombardment the next day compelled a surrender. General Miles was mortally wounded by one of the last shots. About 11,000 men were included in the capitulation. A body of 2000 cavalry, commanded by Colonel Davis, escaped the night before, crossed the Potomac, and reached Greencastle, Pa. On the way they captured Longstreet's ammunition train of 50 wagons. Jackson, leaving the arrangements for the surrender to A. P. Hill, hurried to rejoin Lee, and reached Sharpsburg on the morning of the 16th.

The range known as the South Mountain, which is a continuation of the Blue Ridge north of the Potomac, is about 1000 feet high. The two



A DETACHMENT OF THE NEW YORK RIFLES FIRING UPON CAPTAIN CRESTO'S COMPANY OF THE SAME REGIMENT, SEPTEMBER 9, 1861.

to do so at once. The first thing that McClellan wanted was the withdrawal of Miles' force, 11,000 men, from Harper's Ferry—where, he said, it was useless and helpless—and its addition to his own force. All authorities agree that in this he was obviously and unquestionably right; but the marplot hand of Halleck intervened, and Miles was ordered to hold the place. Miles, a worthy subordinate for such a chief, interpreted Halleck's orders with absolute literalness, and remained in the town, instead of holding it by placing his force on the heights that command it.

As soon as it was known that Lee was in Maryland, McClellan set his army in motion northward. He arrived with his advance in Frederick on the 12th, and met with a reception in striking contrast to that accorded to the army that had left the town two days before. Nearly

united again at Boonsboro or Hagerstown. General Lee had taken it for granted that Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry would be evacuated at his approach (as they should have been); and when he found they were not, he had so far changed the plan with which he set out as to send back a large party of his army to capture those places.

On the approach of Jackson's corps, General White evacuated Martinsburg and with his garrison of 2000 men joined Miles at Harper's Ferry. That town, in the fork of the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers, can be bombarded with the greatest ease from the heights on the opposite sides of those streams. Miles, instead of taking possession of the heights with all his men, sent a feeble detachment to those on the north side of the Potomac, and stupidly remained in the trap with the rest. McLaws sent a heavy force to climb the mountain at a point three or four miles

principal gaps are Turner's and Crampton's, each about 400 feet high.

When McClellan learned the plans of the Confederate commander, he set his army in motion to thwart them. He ordered Franklin's corps to pass through Crampton's Gap and pass on to relieve Harper's Ferry; the corps of Reno and Hooker, under Burnside, he moved to Turner's Gap. The movement was quick for McClellan, but not quite quick enough for the emergency. He might have passed through the Gaps on the 13th with little or no opposition, and would then have had his whole army between Lee's divided forces. But he did not arrive at the passes till the morning of the 14th; and by that time Lee had learned of his movement and recalled Hill and Longstreet, to defend Turner's Gap, while he ordered McLaws to look out for Crampton's.

Turner's Gap was flanked by two old roads