

New Orleans Ce 5 Avril 1866

Mon cher Col

Notre lettre du 30 Janvier m'est parvenue il y a quelques semaines par l'entremise de M. l'Editeur je vous envoie la Commission du Gouvernement comme Représentants de la Louis. à l'Exposition de Paris de 1867. Il ne s'est pas encore décidé quant à aller à l'aide de Camp.

Je regrette d'apprendre toutes vos tribulations, j'aurais espéré à cause de vous et de moi que vous auriez réussi dans vos entreprises, afin de me faire passer par quelques fonds dont j'ai grand besoin dans ce moment après le rattachement de la Confédération, qui a englouti toute ma fortune ainsi que celle de la plus partie mes parents et amis, je desirerai même que vous vendez

... n'ayant de droit aux patentes du justolite, au
prix, le plus élevé que vous pouvez en obtenir
lequel prix sera sujet à mon approbation ou à
celle de Mons. Lidell, qui sera autorisée par moi
à en clore la vente, tâchez que ce soit le plus tôt pos-
sible.

Comme vous le voyez sur cette feuille je me suis
mis à l'œuvre comme ingénieur et dur d'entenda-
ment. L'only Road, ce qui me tient très occupé me
donne fort peu d'argent - car en ce moment les
États du Sud sont comme ceux qui se relèvent de
leur faiblesse, par des solides sur les jambes.

Si vous voyez mon beau père et sa famille, présentez
leurs respects et dites leur que nous sommes tous
bien ici, faisant des vœux pour leur bonheur et leur
prospérité.

Amicalement, mes respects à votre Dame et moi aussi.

Votre serviteur et ami
J. Stuart

(Signé)

Mrs Col J. A. Le Nat
Paris France

Paris le 25 Juin 1866

M. Cab. A. Lemaire
Paris

Monsieur Colonel:

Ce que vous me dites de vos
difficultés me désole pour vos intérêts, quand je
suis venu à votre aide, j'espérais un meilleur résultat.
Je regrette d'apprendre que vous êtes en procès avec
vos co-associés, d'autant plus qu'il en est tout à fait
impossible d'y prouver part au de venir à votre
secours. Ayant été entièrement ruiné par le résultat
infortuni de notre guerre d'indépendance contre les
Etats Unis d'Amérique, je ne suis plus à même de
pouvoir aider à ce appel au tribunaux pour
revendiquer nos droits.

Vous êtes même autorisé par moi, à disposer de
ma part d'intérêt dans "Le Pistolet" ~~notre~~ de "Le Marché"
en payant le remboursement intégral des cinq mille
pièces que j'avais avancées en Amérique pour les
brevets etc. de cette arme. Si vous pouvez en obtenir
davantage, confiant dans votre loyauté, je m'engage
à partager également avec vous l'excédant de la
dite somme de cinq mille pièces.

Vous souhaitant de grand succès,

Je suis votre tout dévoué

G. Toutant de Beaujeu

A trois copies

its honorary members.

I shall ever be happy to contribute my mite
towards the success and prosperity of the Society.

I remain

Very Respectfully

Your Obedt Servt

G. J. Beauregard

a true copy

(Signed)

J. R. Proctor

Willard's Hotel, Washington D. C.

October 12th 1866

To his Excellency

President Andrew Johnson

Sir: I have the honor to report my return
to the United States from Europe.

I would be happy to present my respects in
person to your Excellency if you could find it convenient
to receive me. I will probably remain in Washington
(on my way to New Orleans) until the 14th inst.

I remain, Sir

Very Respectfully

Your Obedt Servt

G. J. Beauregard

a true copy

(Signed)

J. R. Proctor

Washington D.C.

October 15th 1866

Genl W. S. Grant

Genl in Chief, U. S. Army

Washington D.C.

Sir

On the 13th inst. I had the honor of submitting to you, verbally, my application for the return of my baggage and papers, taken possession of by a part of Genl Wilson's Cavalry near Athens, Ga. in May 1865, after the surrender of Genl Johnson and myself, at General'sboro S. C. to Genl Sherman, I beg now to submit the same statement in writing for your favorable endorsement to be then laid before his Excellency President Johnson for his consideration and action.

In April 1864, being ordered from Charleston to Virginia I sent my two sons' baggage, my own and my papers to Mason Ga. for safe keeping. After the surrender at General'sboro S. C. I ordered those effects to be sent to meet me at Atlanta or Montgomery, on my way to New Orleans - they were unfortunately met, in transit, by a small force of Wilson's Cavalry, who seized them and sent them to Augusta, Ga. where they arrived after I had left that city on my return home. One of my relatives, residing at Augusta, claimed them but was refused by Brig. Genl McQuinn, - Comd'g - the

Genl Sherman. Before he could be heard from, however, a telegram was received from the Hon Secretary of War, Mr Stanton, ordering these effects to this city, where they are still I believe in the Bureau of Captured Archives.

I have the honor respectfully to submit, that being private property, accidentally captured after the surrender, it should be returned to me. Among these papers are my office copies of vouchers, letters, reports &c sent to the War Department at Richmond, and relating to my Military Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida; the originals were surrendered I understand, with the other U.S. Government papers by Genl Johnston at Charlotte, N.C.

I do not suppose that my office copies can be claimed with any justice by the War Department, for they fell accidentally into the hands after the surrender, and they are of the same kind as Genl Lee, Johnston, Bragg, Kirby Smith, Hood, &c, &c, have been allowed to keep since their surrender.

Should the Government desire, however, copies of these office papers of mine, they could be sent to Genl Sherman at New Orleans, to be copied and then returned to me.

I remain, General,

Very Respectfully,
Your Obedt Servt

(Signed)

G. J. Channing

A true copy

G. J. Channing

New Orleans, La.
April 19th 1869.

Col. A. Lamont

Bureau de l'Embassade Electrique
No 18 Rue de la France Bateliere
Paris, France.

My Dear Col.

Your favor of the 19th ult. has been received - I will answer in English in order that my future partners may have cognizance of this letter.

You seem to be laboring under some misunderstanding so far as I am concerned - I offered you the amount of your indebtedness to me (about \$5,000) and my share of interest in your grape shot revolver, to get Messrs Achard's & Co's approval of Col. Duncanson's proposition, & a commission or percentage will be paid you by our (American) Company, provided you will act as agent in the sale of the Electrical brake. You are probably entitled to a remuneration or commission from Messrs Achard & Co. for procuring their purchasers for their invention - but that we have nothing to do with; we hope, however, you may obtain it.

When I reached Paris last year you spoke to me of Mr Achard's invention, and wished me to accept its agency in the United States, on condition that I would divide the profits with you. I told you that I was too much occupied here to attend to the matter but I offered you and Mr Achard to have his invention tried on the New Orleans Jackson & Great Northern Railroad. Shortly after my arrival here, my friend Col. B. Duncanson of Delaware, seeing one of Mr Achard's pamphlets (which I had brought with me) in my office, read it and suggested the organization of an American Company for the introduction of the "Electric brake" in the United States; he offered to organize and have every requisite fabricated at his foundry near Newcastle, Delaware provided I would

2
allow the use of my name as President of
said Company. I refused at first for the
same reasons I had given you - but he
insisted on it and I finally assented - on
condition that he would attend to all the
details of said Company. He then drew
up the articles of agreement with Messrs
Acharde & Co. which were sent through you
and which I requested you to have accepted;
on the conditions you have refused.

This is, I believe, a correct statement
of the facts. I do not then really understand
on what grounds you base the claim of a
commission for the organization of the American
Company with which you had as little
to do as with the formation of the Company of
Messrs Acharde & Co. of Paris.

That you were instrumental in introducing
Mr Acharde and his invention to me, I do
not deny, but although that may entitle
you to a commission from them, it certainly
does not entitle you to the same claim from
the American Company.

Moreover, there is already in existence in the United
States, a Yankee invention for working brakes systems
(as you will see by the enclosed letter) of which
the Jackson Railroad had purchased the
Patent right before the war. That invention
may prevent the extensive use of Mr Acharde's.

I regret much I will not be able to visit
Paris this summer, but Col. Pimcan is going
there and he will call on Mr Acharde to
arrange the details of our affair.

Yours very sincerely
G. D. Peabody
(Signed)
true copy
G. D. Peabody
G. D. Peabody

Mr. Adams
Custis
St. Orleans,
La

New Orleans March 27th 69

My dear Sir,

Having been informed that the unfortunate condition of Mr. Soule & Son might require soon, that they should be sent to a "Maison de Santé" I wrote at once to Raleigh Richmond - Baltimore & Philadelphia when I was aware that excellent institutions of the kind existed. I send you herewith the answer just received. If I can be of any other assistance pray command my services. As I am told that Mr. S. is not in any circumstances, could not an appeal in his behalf be made to his "confessors", or even to

to the people of New Orleans, who still
remember with pride, doubtless, the honorable
part Mr. Soule took in the defence of his
rights at a very critical moment of his political
history.

I have no doubt, that many of his friends
& former admirers would be happy to contribute
to his relief if made aware, properly, of his
lamentable condition. I should be happy to aid
his relations or other friends in obtaining such
assistance if really required.

I hope that my regard & friendship for
Mr. Soule will excite my offer of services in
so delicate a matter.

I remain, dear sir,

Yours very sincerely
(sgd) G. J. Beauregard

New Orleans April 6/1869

W. P. Beauregard
Dear Sir,

I thank you for the information contained
in your letter of the 4th & for the sympathy therein
expressed for the unfortunate Mr. Soule, their
friends are still undecided as to what course to
pursue relative to them. Their father's health has
declined so rapidly lately, that it is not supposed
he can live long - the son, fortunately, seems
to be gradually recovering at present.

Should the family conclude at any time to
accept your kind offer, I will take pleasure
in communicating the fact to you.

I remain,

Yours very truly
(sgd) G. J. Beauregard

W. G. Jones
Charlotte

New Orleans July 12th 1869

Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 7th inst has just been received, & I telegraphed you at once to send me by Adams' Southern Express that box of papers & any others you may be able to find. We are collecting here for our 'Southern Historical Society' all the records which we can find referring to our late struggle for separate National Existence. Our failure makes it still more imperative on all those who took an active part in that contest, to save from destruction the records of our glorious deeds - which can only be brought to light hereafter by the aid of those very records.

Will you have the goodness to inform Genl. Webb of your discovery, in order that he may assist you in making further search for our lost records.

With many thanks for your letter & the information it contains.

I remain Yours very truly
(sgd) P. T. Beauregard.

B. Wadell
Memphis Tenn.

Telegram

New Orleans July 15th 69

Cannot consent to have those people permanently located there.

(sgd) P. T. Beauregard

Paul Lee
in Bulletin
and some
abeyance
Paris
Sci.

New Orleans July 15th 1869

My dear Sir,

I have delayed until now to answer your letter of the 28th of May more fully, in the hope of being able to furnish you the full Report of my Genl. Supt on the trial made on our Road of the "helical Car wheel box". I regret to say that it has not been favorable.

I sent it at once to Gen^l Walker in New York, to be forwarded to you. The objections to it are so great, that I doubt whether it can ever be made to work under our kind of Cars.

I am just taking out a Patent for this & other countries for an invention of mine to dispense entirely with the use of mules & horses in drawing street Cars & canal boats. I think it will be a great success if so I will be happy to employ you as one of my Agents in Europe, by which you will be able to make at least a living until something better turns up.

I send you herewith enclosed a part of
my correspondence with Col. Lemat in order
that you may close the matter satisfactorily
to both parties. I desire to get out of the
"Revolver affair" with as little loss as possible
& dont wish to get into another one again at
his proposals.

In April 1850, I advanced him \$500.
at 8% to procure patents & for which I
became part owner of his Revolver, & any
improvements which might be made to it
hereafter. That sum (still unpaid) has
now amounted with interest to over \$900.

Moreover I expended about the same period
at his request, on a trip to the North for a
new Pistol made in Philadelphia & for
undry other expense, the sum of \$1150.
which at only 8% judicial interest would
amount to over \$12050, which I am willing
to advance to him, as well as all my rights
& interests in his "Revolver" for the sum of
\$5000 cash, or the equivalents thereof, accepted
to Mr. E. Stewart - who will be authorized by
me to accept & conclude the affair, & pay you

a fair commission "pour avoir mes services
à bonne fin.

If necessary you are authorized to obtain
from Col. Smith all the balance of my cor-
respondence with him on this matter.

With my kind remembrances to your family
I remain,

Your friend

(sgd) E. J. Beauregard

M^r. Paul Jacquet du Bellot

Paris, France

J. J. Phil Richard's business was never consum-
ed. The Company could not be got up in
the U.S. hence it fell through. Still born.

(sgd) E. J. B.

N^o. Orleans le 15 juillet 1869

Mon cher Colonel,

Je vous remercie des sentiments d'amitié continuelle dans votre lettre du 22 ult. Soyez convaincu que je les apprécie au plus haut point.

N'ayant pas le temps de faire une réponse détaillée à votre proposition au sujet du "Revolver", je vous réfère à notre ami Paul Pequet qui est autorisé par moi à conclure cette affaire le mieux & le plus tôt possible. Désirant vous être agréable, & ayant besoin de fonds en ce moment pour une importante entreprise, cela m'a décidé à abandonner le "pistolet Revolver" à son (je l'espère sincèrement) bienheureux sort. Soyez convaincu que je vous souhaite le plus heureux succès dans vos nouveaux arrangements.

Veuillez avoir la bonté de présenter mes amitiés à toute votre famille & me croire comme toujours,

Votre ami tout dévoué
Signé J. J. Beauregard.

Mr. F. N.
Casado
New York
N. Y.

Collegiate Esp. Montenegro Co.
Va.

Sept. 6th 1869

My dear friend

Since my arrival here I have reflected much on the present aspect of affairs in Cuba, & I have come to the conclusion, that I might be able to use my very great influence on Genl. Jose Jordant (who was my Chief of Staff during the late Civil war in this Country, & is now the Genl. in Chief of the Cuban Revolutionary forces) & through him on Senor Cespedes, to bring about peace in that unfortunate Island, the independence of which must result in one of two things: either make it a second Jamaica or St. Domingo or Comandante ere long, its annexation to the U.S. which is most probable, in the latter event the sufferings of the South, incident to the preponderance of the negro element, would be greatly intensified - it is therefore preferable for justice, humanity & ourselves (of the South) that Cuba should remain a dependence of Spain with such concessions as the present liberal Gov. of that Country should think "to be the brightest jewel of its Crown" -

I believe that you are acquainted (directly or indirectly) with the Spanish Minister at Washington; if so, you are at liberty to offer him my mediation in the above premises, whenever in his opinion, the proper time shall have arrived. -

I could, if desired, return to New-Orleans next
October via New York & Havana. But it must
be clearly understood, that whatever I may
undertake must be honorable to all parties
concerned. For I would not be concerned in
any transaction of a doubtful character. Sec-
recy of course, should be maintained until the
affair shall have failed or succeeded, and in the
latter event, I will leave my compensation to the
generosity of the Spanish Gov't. Having been
ruined by our late war my reputation, time &
services are now my only Capital.

With my love to Amanda & the rest of the
family, & my kind regards to Mr Galway
I remain,

Your affect^l uncle & friend
(sgd) G. T. Beauregard

New Orleans Jan'y 21th 1869

This is to certify that General Thomas Jordan
served as my Chief of Staff & Adjutant General
of the forces under my Command, during nearly
the whole period of the late War of Independence
in the United States of North America, i.e. from
1861 to 1864, and that during those three years he
performed his laborious & responsible duties with
great zeal, intelligence & energy.

His knowledge of the practice in the organiza-
tion of forces for the field, & administration of
military affairs, should be specially invaluable
to any Commander of new troops. Hence, I take
much pleasure in recommending Gen. Jordan
for these qualities, which he possesses in a very
prominent degree.

(Sgd) G. J. Beauregard
Late Gen. (C.S. Army).

New Orleans Jan'y 21th 1869

My dear General,

Your favor of the 17th inst. has not
reached me - I send you with pleasure the letter of
recommendation you ask for. I regret that I know
no one in Cuba to whom I could give you letters, I
will endeavor to get you some from my friends here.

I use to have in N.Y. school-masters belonging
to the first families of the Island, but they may
have forgotten me - Among these were, the Figaro,
Sosa, Guayas & Leon & Navarro - the former, Ruiz
& Gonzalez of Matanzas - the latter person you
know well - he has returned to Cuba, & he may be
of service to you there.

I am decidedly opposed to filibustering, i.e.
to go into a country to create & fester trouble &
disorder for the purpose of reaping a benefit
therefrom - but I am strongly in favor of assisting
a people struggling to rid itself of a despotic

and tyrannical Government. Deputes Walker, even if successful, would still have been only a pair of "Russian Carpetbaggers" whom ^{the} Russians have since classed by me as slaves, even if our forefathers had failed to achieve the independence.

The oppressed people of Cuba have always had my earnest sympathy - & I hope they will obtain their independence, which, I trust, they will be careful not to jeopardize by yielding too readily to the fatal allurements of our Russian oligarchy.

Yours very truly
(Sgd) G. J. Beaumont.

Genl. Thos. Jordan
New York.

P.S. Don't forget these telegrams of mine.
(Sgd) G. J. B.

New Orleans Jan'y 25th 1861

Dear Sir,

I have a nephew who is fatherless whom I am educating. He has lost nearly his whole fortune by the war. I wish to send him to your Seminary as a "State Cadet" of practicality. What are the present regulations or laws relative to such appointments?

Should I have to send him as a "pay cadet," could his education be paid for monthly in advance by me, instead of semi-annually?

When my youngest son (Henry) left the Seminary in 1851, he had to his credit in the hands of your Treasurer the sum of \$1000.00 which I desire to be placed to the credit of the first scholastic payments of my nephew, should he enter as a paying cadet.

I hope that your institution is enjoying satisfactory facilities in the present

Letter to
Gen. H. Jordan
on Gen. W. Adams
C. Box 2850
N.Y.

New Orleans, May 26th, 1848.

My dear General,

I read with much interest the narrative of your late ~~experiences~~ in Cuba the dangers & hardships were great indeed, but less, in my estimation, than the annoyances & mental anxiety to which you were subjected.

I am glad to see you back, for I feared that you would never be able to return to this country, after the most singular policy of our Gov^t towards the revolutionists in Cuba. I hope that you will not allow yourself to be caught again in such a trap!

By the bye, Mr. Laporte, now one of the Editors of the Republican of this city, expressed a desire sometime since of joining you in writing the history of my life & campaigns. Should you still decide to undertake the work, I will be pleased to place at your disposal all my Books & papers, & give you otherwise all the assistance I can. Gen. Sherman has promised to allow me to have copied all those in the Bureau of Archives I may have need of. I have no doubt he would consent to have it done by a detailed man from the service, provided you or any one else could make the selections of what he should copy. You might promise him extra pay from the sale of the Book.

I hope to pass the summer at the Va Sp. to be in New York for a few days about the end of Sept^r when I would be much pleased to meet with you again.

Not knowing your correct address, I send this letter to the care of Gen. Wm. Adams, brother of Gen. Wm. Adams, with whom I believe you are acquainted.

Yours very truly,
G. T. Beauregard

New Orleans July 5th. 1872

Dear Sir;

Your favor of the 25th. inst. has been recd.

You must have noticed by my letter that I thought I was addressing a gentleman of my acquaintance of the same name as yourself whom I had met in the South & in New York - You are however welcome to the information it contains -

Major John Johnson was the gallant Congr. ofcr. in Chumter from 1862 to 1864; the information given by him could only refer to that period -

I regret to learn that Gen. Crawford, seven years after the war, is unable to distinguish between rebellion & a revolution, & that he still resorts to that "Claptrap" about "rebels" "traitors" &c. He must be writing for the present & not for the future! he will doubtless live long enough to regret that he did not take a higher position as an historian -

Major Anderson was a brave & gallant officer, but his heart was not in the contest - he was con-

to do his strictly & loyally his duty as a soldier - but to go no further - Moreover in point of character he was weak, i.e. without much resolution or determination -

I knew him well, for he was my friend & professor of Art. at West Point - & when I graduated, I was retained by him as one of his assistant professors -

In view of the past, & what I considered his gallant defence of Fort Sumter, I allowed him the same terms after his surrender that I had asked before - & I resisted the outside pressure brought to bear on me to send him & his garrison to Washington by land instead of by sea, as a sort of triumph - He thanked me most cordially for my kind treatment of himself & garrison, & yet when he reached New York he allowed me to be badly abused even by some of his own officers, without saying one word in my defence! poor humanity!

We certainly wished to avoid a conflict, & hoped to have been able to take the Fort by "hunger" - for I was aware that the garrison had only a few days more provisions - but when we were informed positively that the Fort was to be re-enforced & re-victualled, it became necessary to take it at once.

I had but a very small supply of ammunition, only enough to fire 3 or 4 days; I intended after having exhausted that supply to have stormed the work at night.

We had not many guns & mortars, only 10 or 11 of the latter - The armament of our batteries came principally from Forts Moultrie & Mifflin in the harbor & from the Charleston Arsenal - I believe that some of it came also from Mobile & Pensacola - After we had taken possession of Norfolk & Portsmouth we had a perfect mine of guns & mortars for all our pressing wants in the South.

I was ordered to report to Genl. Pickens for the reason that it was on his application for an officer of the old Service to take command of his state troops (regulars & volunteers), that I was ordered to him; & the S. C. Convention then in session gave me the command of all the State troops in & about Charleston - they had not then been turned over to the Confederate Service - that occurred only several weeks after the fall of Sumter. But I received my instructions from the S. C. Govt. at Montgomery -

I have none of the maps you refer to - they were left by me with the army of the Potomac when I went in Feb. 1862, to assume command of the troops in West

and distinguished Engineers. Col. D. B. Harris of Va. has
copies of the Manassas maps - his address is Mrs E. S. H.
Bowie, Thompson's Roads - Louisa Co. Va. -

We were very badly supplied with Maps during the
whole war; those used were made by our own field draftsmen.

The only ones I ever had (independently of those
referred to) were Colton's pocket maps of the various States.

The specimen of the Fort Sumter paper, referred to
by you has not yet reached me - I would take pleasure
in reviewing your proof sheets if I had time - but I am pre-
paring to leave in a few days for the Va. Springs & I am
very busy making my arrangements accordingly -

I remain,

Yours very truly,

G. J. Beauregard

Mr. H. B. Dawson
Hist. Mag. Office -

Morrisania - New York -

New Orleans Oct 18th 1876

Mr. H. B. Dawson
Office - Historical Magazine
New York

A. G. P.

Dear Sir;

On my return a few days
since from the 7th Spg. where I had spent
the Summer, I found your letter of the
12th of August which was not forwarded to

see. I take pleasure in answering
 your two inquiries, to the best of my recol-
 lection -

1st I do not think that the messen-
 -gers sent by Genl Pickens to Fort Sumter,
 Jan'y 11/64 who were civilians &c could be consi-
 dered as spies, for they were regular commis-
 sioners, fully authorized to demand the sur-
 render of the Fort, & as such, Major Anderson
 was at liberty to receive them or not, as he
 thought proper; for so doing he cannot be
 considered a traitor as it was a regular pro-
 ceeding; & he moreover received their message
 only to transmit it to his own Govt for instruc-
 tions.

2^d. I was sent to Charleston by the Confe-
 derate Govt, then at Montgomery, on the appli-
 cation of Genl Pickens for an officer who
 could inspire confidence and direct the operations

against Fort Sumter. When I arrived there,
on or about the 1st March 1861, I found, in
those entrusted with the preparations for the
attack, a great deal of zeal & energy, but
not much systematic & practical ability.
I had to undo a great deal of the work al-
ready undertaken to reduce the Fort.

The officer you speak of as having
visited you at Morrisania is very intelligent,
and was ^{an} efficient executive officer when
held under perfect control, but not other-
wise; his statements should be received (this
I say in confidence) with some degree of
caution.

I remain,

Yours very truly,
G. T. Beauregard

(Signed)

New Orleans July 29th 1871

Dear General: I thank you for the flattering article in the Richmond Whig of the 14th inst. I fear that your friendship makes you appreciate too highly the few qualities I may possess as a military Engineer. To be compared to Todsburn would have been honor enough. It is true that he had resources at Sebastopol which we had not at Charleston, where at times it was very difficult to procure even powder and shot for our Batteries, which had to remain silent many weeks awaiting their supply of ammunition. At other times, being out of coal and unable to procure any to keep up the casting of projectiles, it became necessary to cut down (reluctantly) many of those magnificent old live oaks along the Ashley & Cooper rivers and with which to make charcoal for our furnaces.

Again shortly after having assumed command at Charleston, I called on the C. S. War Department for a certain number of heavy guns (10 inch Columbiads and rifled 8 inch Columbiads) to oppose those terrible monsters we knew so little of but which were said to

invincible in their attack; I was informed that none could possibly be spared for my Department of South Carolina and Georgia, and that I should do the best that I could under the circumstances. I then called on the Ordnance Dept to rifle and band some 7/8 inch (42 lbs) and a few 8 inch Columbiads we had in the Forts about Charleston, but to my utter dismay, I was answered that they had neither bands nor machinery with which to do the work - then thrown on my own resources, I determined to have it done by two private foundries in the City, then almost unemployed. Fortunately they belonged to two very energetic and enterprising gentlemen, who agreed to do the work at once if I would furnish them with the machinery and the bands. After considerable trouble these were procured, and in a few months I was able to charge the armament of most of my Batteries, finishing just in time to repel the first attack of Admiral Dupont in April 1863, made with seven Monitors, the new Ironsides and several wooden vessels all armed with the heaviest ordnance then known. One of the Monitors, (the Keokuk, double turreted) was sunk and four of the others were badly damaged. Thus you perceive that with energy and perseverance many difficulties which appear at first sight insurmountable can be overcome.

During a visit made last winter, with some of my former associates in the U. S. Corps of Engineers, to the Forts on the Mississippi river defending this City, I was surprised to see that, excepting a heavier armament and a few more traverses, no important changes have been made to these works. The experience of the late war seems thus far to have suggested to that body of able officers no new systems to meet the destructive effects of heavy guns in iron clad ships. The latter, being movable, can generally select their point of attack and by concentrating their fire successively on the weakest ones these can be silenced and a passage obtained.

Neither did I observe any mechanical arrangements for traversing heavy guns, to keep them pointed on a movable object. I had the honor of recommending one, a very simple one to the U. S. Ordnance Dept in 1854 but it was not accepted. I am the Department not aware of any difficulty in traversing

heavy guns."

In July 1862 I had a corresponding arrangement (designed by Major Yates of the 1st U.S. Regular Artillery) applied to all my heavy guns at Charleston and Savannah and it contributed greatly to the successful defence of the former City, by doubling, at least, the efficiency of those guns.

My system of defence is different from the one which now prevails. Without entering into details, I may say that I would obstruct, wherever practicable the Channel or River with floating booms (continuous or detached), torpedoes of various kinds, rope obstructions &c (lighted at night by calcium lights) placed as near as possible to the batteries, the guns in the latter, intended especially for the defence of the obstructions, would be entirely protected from the distant fire of the Enemy's fleet and these batteries would be protected from land attack by a proper system of works which would require a large army to invest and a regular siege to capture. It is evident that the enemy's fleet could not pass up the river or into the harbor without having removed the obstructions, which could not be done before having taken the Batteries and Forts. This would give time, especially in a country like ours, to accumulate such an Army and other means of relief as would defy the most powerful naval expedition.

This system (substituting field rifled and Napoleon guns for a heavier armament) I proposed to the Confederate Government the last year of our late struggle, to command any proper "reach" of the Mississippi River, to enable our trans-Mississippi forces to cross over to the assistance of the cis-Mississippi Armies, thus being overpowered. But the disorganized condition of our affairs prevented the plan from being carried into effect.

In February 1864 before leaving New Orleans for Montgomery, at the call of the Confederate Government I left with the Military Commissioner of Louisiana the plan and estimate of a floating boom, designed to be anchored across the river between Ports Jackson and St Philip. It was to be made of two sections, one stationary and the other movable, so as to be forced open by any

under accumulation of drift wood, above it, after the passage of the latter it was to be closed by a wire rope attached to a steam apparatus, under a bomb proof shelter on the river bank. This plan was not carried out, but a single boom was stretched across the River. Not long after its construction the drift wood commenced accumulating against it, and during a storm it gave way, leaving the River open for the passage of the Federal fleet, which soon availed itself of the favorable opportunity.

But a better plan to obstruct rapid streams, liable to being down drift wood, is to use a system of floating booms made in the shape of a fan, armed at its largest extremity with torpedoes (to be exploded by concussion placed 6 or 8 feet below the surface of the water. By anchoring several rows of these fanlike booms in "quincunx" order across the stream or channel, they would allow the free passage of drift wood between them, and friendly vessels in daylight.

The use of torpedoes is destined, in my humble opinion, to change completely the system of naval warfare. When vessels shall be made perfectly impenetrable to shot above water and rendered at the same time correspondingly unwieldy in action, they will become an easy prey to small but swift torpedo-boats, almost entirely submerged, having nothing visible, especially at night, but a shot proof deck.

While at Charleston in 1863 & 1864, I made several determined efforts to have one or more of these torpedo-boats built by our Navy Department, ~~expressing my perfect confidence~~ expressing my perfect confidence in their efficacy for destroying or dispersing the Federal fleet then blockading that port, but my efforts remained unsuccessful. Through the enterprise of a few private Citizens of Charleston a small cigar boat, about 20 feet long, was built and armed with one torpedo according to the plan of Capt. Francis D. Lee of the U. S. Engineers. It was placed under the command of Lieut. Glassel, U. S. Navy, with a crew of 3 men. They steamed out of the Harbor one evening to attack that most formidable of our antagonists, the "new Spensides", and by 10 at night they had disabled it for the remainder of the war, without experiencing any loss on their part, except that two of their men were accidentally captured.

but finally exchanged after several months captivity.
This example shows what might have been
accomplished with properly constructed
torpedo-boats, commanded by daring young officers.

I remain, Dear General,

yours sincerely
G. J. O'Donoghue

(Signed)

Genl. Wabney A. Mearns
Richmond, Va.

New Orleans April 1st 1878.

Dear Colonel,
Your favor of the 10th ulto, has been received. I regret that the want of time & lack of materials have prevented me from writing any thing relative to the defense of Charleston, except the M. E. Copy I had sent you, which referred specially to the defense & evacuation of Morris Island which was published, shortly after its return by you, in the Baltimore Southern Magazine.

I am now preparing some notes referring to the Battle of Manassas, my operations in Western Tenn., & about Richmond & Petersburg in the Spring & Summer of 1864, which are but little known & yet, I consider the most important of my Mil^y career.

I have read with much interest your book of the Siege of Savannah in Decr. 1864. It is well & correctly written giving a just appreciation of the Vandalism & humbugery of Sherman's "March to the Sea". You would have given still greater force to your arguments if you had turned him from Atlanta, not only to Savannah, but to Raleigh, which was about as follows:

From Atlanta to Savannah 200. ms. in 28 days at 6³/₈ ms. p. d.

" Savannah to Goldsboro' 350. " " 50. " 7 " " "

" Goldsboro' " Raleigh. 50. " 21. " 2¹/₂ " " "

650 109 " 6

with hardly any Union troops to oppose him!

It is worthy of remark that had Genl. Hood executed his "Lent" march into Middle Tenn. with the celerity & boldness first displayed, he could have captured or destroyed all the Federal troops in that part of the State by the beginning or middle

of Wood, taking at the same time Chattanooga & Nashville, with
all the immediate supplies there collected. He could then have
marched into Kentucky, where he might have recruited his
Army, & then gone into Ohio & Penn. before Sherman could
have taken Savannah & shipped his Army to oppose him -
Or after the fall of Nashville & Chattanooga, Gen. Hood
would have had ample time to form a junction with Gen.
See at Petersburg, where the two armies, united, could have given
Grant a decisive battle before the arrival of Sherman's forces, the
result would not have been doubtful. A Stonewall Jackson would
certainly have executed either movement with certain success.

Had I known your intention of writing the defense of Savannah
& Sherman's march from Atlanta to that City, I could have furnished
you some important papers which would have aided you & en-
larged your field of labor. Should you desire to consult the most
important of them you will find them in the hands of my friend
Mr. J. J. Martin, Atty. at Law, No. 11, to whom I enclose you
a few lines of introduction.

I will take the liberty of making now a few cursory remarks on
your Book.

On page 6, you say that Gen. Kirby Smith "was capable of no
demonstration &c." I have always thought otherwise & urged him
at the time to make one even on St. Louis if he could not send
any of his large force to the assistance of Gen. Hood, then preparing
to march into Middle Tenn. I am convinced that a Stonewall
Jackson would not have remained a passive spectator of the
Grand Drama which was being played in the E. & Miss. Dept.

While Sherman was marching from Milledgeville to Savannah
I reached Augusta from Hood's A. S. Army at Tusculum, where I
had left him just about to start on his disastrous campaign
into Tenn. After issuing all necessary orders to meet contingencies
in that part of Ga. I repaired to Charleston (or Savannah) where
I had a (long & protracted) conference with Gen. Hardee relative to
the defense of the latter City & future concentration of all available
forces to oppose Sherman in E. Ga. as nothing could then be done to
check his march in Ga.

You will find in my letter & Telegram Book the details of another
important conference held near Augusta after the fall of Savannah
(I think), with Gen. Hardee, Gen. Hill (in command at Augusta) & Gen.
Smith, recommending a concentration of all available forces in
E. Ga. & N. Ga. with the debris of Hood's Army at Branchville or
Columbia to crush Sherman, then about to continue his march
from Savannah. I even suggested that See should send or com-
mand a part of his forces to accomplish the certain destruction of
Sherman, when we might have turned back on Grant to

Genl. Hardee delayed too long his departure from Charleston, S.C., as usual, could not see the importance of the movement & the fact that he remained silent. Only about 3000 men (one corps so called) of Hardee's Army under Stevenson arrived in time at Columbia.

On page 108 you say: "The abandonment of Fort Mifflin with its feeble garrison, to its own resources, was hardly justified that was done by my advice, for the reasons given by you on page 101." Upon the fall of Fort Mifflin every hindrance to the full command of the great Ogeechee River was removed & Genl. I. was able to communicate freely with the Federal fleet & establish a convenient base of supplies for his Army, &c. &c. It is sometimes necessary to sacrifice a brigade or division or even a Corps to save an Army; thus it was with Fort Mifflin, to give time to Genl. Hardee to complete the new defenses of Savannah & accomplish what you state yourself. Hardee could not have spared more troops for the object stated & the sacrifice would have been but greater.

On pages 102-3-4-9 & 140 you refer to the preparations for evacuating Savannah. The construction of the Pontoon bridge &c, which were commenced on the 14th & ended at 8 P. M. on the 19th Decr. giving the whole credit of those preparations & of the Bridge to Genl. Hardee & Col. F. M. I. and on the last page of your Book you end by saying: "That, under the circumstances, he (Genl. Hardee) regarded the safe withdrawal of his Army from the lines around Savannah as one of the most signal & satisfactory exploits of his Military career."

I will now tell you, in a few words, how that exploit was performed.

Genl. Hardee was not under my orders, but when I reached Georgia (in his Dept) from Tusculum, Ala., I offered him all the assistance in my power to oppose Sherman, who was then operating in his (Genl.) Dept. & where I could not assume command without his consent, except in cases of great emergency, as I did later to effect the evacuation of Charleston, which he would not abandon in time.

About the middle of Decr., he was very urgent that I should come to him at Savannah, which he was preparing in defense. I again wrote & telegraphed him my views relative thereto, & the necessary preparations for a timely retreat to save his forces for future field operations. Finally I reached Savannah from Charleston, where I had remained several days, putting things to rights; on the morning of the 17th I inquired of him at once & ascertained to my great surprise, that he had yet made no preparations for an evacuation, relying

entirely on a few harbor & other Steamboats (Fris) for the crossing of his troops, baggage, arty, &c. regardless of the fog, the size & fall of the tides & the bad chances for embarking & disembarking. I then asked him why he had not constructed a bridge. He said that he had no materials for it, neither boats, planks, chains, nor anchors. I remarked that I had seen, as I came along in the Cars, many large boats in the ice-field canals which would answer well as pontoons - that the wharves, & buildings thereon, could furnish the lumber needed, & the old gears & car-wheels might be used in place of anchors. I told him positively that unless the bridge was built he would surely lose all his baggage & artillery & most of his troops. He then sent for Col. Geo. G. Clarke, his Chief Engineer, whose opinion I asked relative to the construction of the bridge. He answered that, in anticipation of such a purpose, he had already collected a certain number of ice-boats, & that he thought it could be built & finished in about 2 days & nights. He was then ordered to commence at once & finish it as soon as practicable, in 36 hrs. if possible.

Afterwards, Gen. G. M. Smith & Col. Probst his Chief of Artillery, came to Hd. Qrs. - or were sent for - the latter was instructed - & ordered to give the matter his personal attention & to assist Col. Clarke to the best of his ability.

Thus a bridge, which in the 1st Gen. Hardee had pronounced impracticable, was completed & ready for use on the evening of the 19th.

After having settled the bridge question - our attention (Gen. G. M. Smith & mine) was turned to the details of the evacuation. I requested him to send for those Key Officers of the Command who could be spared from their lines, meanwhile discussing the subject fully. Finally Gen. Smith, Mr. Gross & one other came, & several hours were spent in preparing the order for the evacuation - the notes of which, were written by me, as well as I can now recollect.

How Gen. Hardee could attribute to himself & alone the credit of the remarkable evacuation, delayed hardly beyond a reasonable limit, surpasses my understanding.

By his delays in evacuating Charleston, he not only prevented the junction of our forces at Columbia, or northward of it, but had Sherman been on the alert & sent his Cavalry to take his bridge on the Santee, he would have lost all his baggage & artillery & probably most of his troops.

As it was, Sherman after moving westward by Branchville, Columbia, Camden & Cheraw finally met him at the latter place &

Dismembered when I returned in the 19th of that month 1862

compelled him to destroy a large part of his supplies which could not be got across the river in time to save them.

As a Corps Commander Gen. Hardee had few superiors, he was brave, intelligent & determined. But, like Longstreet, when left to himself, he was irresolute & much at a loss to know what best to do. He was so well aware of that defect in his organization that he refused the command of the Army of Texas when Mr. Davis determined at last to remove Fragg & offered it to him.

But I find, dear Col., that I have written far more than I at first intended. Col. Clarke & Cley & Major Childs can enlighten you still more on that subject, should you desire it.

I remain, Yours sincerely,
(Signed) G. Saurgard.

Col. Chas. Jones Jr.
New York.
N. Y.

Parish of Hayveningham Oct 26/76
To the Editor of the
N. L. Freeman

Dear Sir

I notice in your issue of
the 23rd inst an article which does unintentional
injustice, I think, to a brave & meritorious soldier
& gentleman, who did his duty, truly & faithfully,
during the whole of the late War. You speak
of him as the "so-called God Thro' Jordan" & blame
him for having accepted the Office of Chief of

"Police" in the City of Brooklyn, NY.

Permit me to say, that Gen Jordan
fairly won his rank of Brigadier General, in
my presence on the bloody field of Shiloh,
& he was promoted, on my recommendation,
for gallant & meritorious services on that me-
morable occasion. He then served on my
Staff as "Chief of Staff" until near the end
of the War, when, his health having been im-
paired by a too assiduous attention to
his laborious & responsible duties during the
Siege of Charleston, he was replaced by another
gallant officer, Col. G M Smith, of Va.

With regard to the app't of Gen Jordan
as "Chief of ~~Staff~~ Police" of Brooklyn, I can
say nothing, for I have not heard of the

circumstances under which he has consented to accept that position, which in the large cities of Europe & of the North, is considered an honorable one. I happen to be acquainted with the Chief of Police of Louis, & am certain that he enjoys the full confidence, respect & esteem of his fellow-citizens.

I consider then that we should not be too hasty in blaming Govt Jordan, for accepting a position which he honors while serving the community in which he lives.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) G. F. Beauregard

State House

New Orleans April 28/50

Gov. A. H. Colquitt

Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Gov. - Enclosed please find
 a slip of the N. Weekly Times of
 March 31/50, containing a letter from
 Gen. Bragg to his brother, relative to
 the case of Dr. Fisher in the early part
 of 1865. His charges against Gen. Bragg
 & his command are, I think,
 rather severe & probably not entirely
 justified. Gen. Bragg had
 given so much encouragement, especially
 to men his reputation was at stake.
 It is to be regretted that his brother
 did not publish a letter which
 was, doubtless, intended to be private,
 & when the principal actor in the case,
 having died of his wounds soon after,
 cannot defend himself.

Towards the end of his letter
 Gen. Bragg takes occasion to say

some operation on a much smaller
 scale was entirely successful against
 the Fort at the mouth of Charlotte
 Harbor, except that they were defended
 by water, redoubt men, until it was
 necessary to evacuate the harbor
 was closed by the fall of St. Wagner.
 No one abused General Beauregard
 for that, yet he had three times as
 many troops as I had here? The ma-
 nning of this is not very clear, but I
 suppose he refers to the defense & occupa-
 tion of Morris Island in Aug^r 1862. The
 1100 which was the only position aban-
 doned in So. Ca. during the winter
 was in command there. If I be correct
 in my supposition, I certainly never had
 on that Island three times the garrison
 of St. John, i. e. 2,000 men reinforced af-
 terwards by 1,000 more. Now, available
 for its defense three times the force
 Gen. Bragg had in & about Vicksburg.
 Moreover, I have no doubt that Gen.
 Sherman's forces which attacked that

Island were superior in number to those headed to Lake St. Peter, which they did two days afterwards.

If you recollect, the force on Morris Island for the defence of Battery Wagner (not Fort M.) never exceeded 1,500 men, & was generally 1,200! When the Island was evacuated, after a gallant defence of two months (not two days), this force had been gradually reduced to less than one thousand men! We had but one heavy gun bearing on the Federal fleet & but a few small pieces - never over 6 cannon & 50 or 60 more pieces - bearing on the land approach; nor ever we had no way of communicating with the Island except at night by the boat-loads & small boats, making even the advantage of a wharf.

As you were one of the gallant defenders of that Island, I would be very obliged to you for your views relative to the comparative merits of the two would be presented by Gen. Sully in

4
will be to me better.

Hoping that you have enjoyed your health and had the pleasure of seeing your last summer

I am, Yours sincerely
G. J. Burroughs

New Orleans. June 20, 61

My dear General

I met before the battle of Orange Bluff,
on the 10th of June 1864. I think, I wrote to Genl Cooper,
at Richmond, the accis, of a plan I had submitted to
Mr Davis, at my head, & the Co-operation of
a part of Genl Lee's forces with mine to defeat
Butler & then Grant.

Mr Davis in his book, puts the
date several days later, says, that it was sub-
mitted by him to Genl. Lee who endorsed it ad-
versely, should you have the original of the letter
to Genl. Cooper, on the files of your Dept. will you
send me a copy of it with such endorsements
as are on it.

I am sorry to see that Mr Davis
is so very incorrect in nearly all his statements
referring to my Milly. operations, amounting
in some instances to a falsification of facts,
and in most instances his deductions are
unfair.

He has no elements of

- Greatness about him,
 My narrative of the war will
 necessarily put him in a very unenviable
 position on more than one occasion,

Yours sincerely

(Signed) G. J. Remondy

Genl. Marcus J. Wright
 War Records Office
 War Dept.
 Washington,
 D.C.

New Orleans June 29. 1863

My dear Col:

I thank you for the friendly copy of Doc^o referring to my operations during the defense of Charleston in 1863. & will be equally thankful for the others promised.

The Ind. of my books are in the hands of the Messrs, N. O., who are examining it before determining whether to publish it; I hope soon to receive their answer.

I beg to call your attention to an article in the N. O. Times of June 7/63 titled "Found by Rebel Scouts", which states that a certain Robt P. Fort of McKnight, Madison Co. Miss, has in his possession some of my papers, stolen, evidently, by that "enterprising citizen", from my boxes of papers taken in by some of Genl. Wilson's Cavalry in May 1862 after my surrender at Breunston N. C. sent to the War Dept. at Washington by order of Mr Stanton the 25 day of Nov. It seems to me that Col. Fort should be made to return the papers so unceremoniously "filched" from their confided to his care, & proper they should be sent back with the others to which they properly belong.

I am, yours very truly

P. G. T. Beauregard

Signed by

Col. Robt. W. Scott,

in charge of War Records Office
Washington 10

It may be well to remark
here, that shortly after the
glorious ^{of 1864} & ~~successful~~ ^{unsuccessful}
evacuation of Morris Island
under such adverse circum-
stances, I recommended for im-
mediate promotion ~~to the Comd of~~
Officers, Brig. Gen. Juliaferrero,
Colquitt, Hargood & Col. Cassin
^{of M. Is.} ~~for~~ promotion - but with the
least allusion was paid thereof
by the War Dept. They were
not even promoted, ~~but~~ later
in the war ^{when} they had again highly
distinguished themselves. I have
succeeded lately under me seemed
to be a bar to promotion. Gen. ^{& Garrison}
Colquitt & Hargood took a very
active & gallant part in the ^{& Garrison} Spring
of 1864, in the battles of Morris Bluff
& ~~at~~ ^{at} ~~the~~ ^{the} defence of
Petersburg - but they were deemed un-
worthy to be promoted. At the same
time at the Conference, when the Gen.
had retired to Charlotte, N.C., a treaty for
the evacuation was done by Gen. Breckinridge, then
Secy of War, to Gen. Juliaferrero who
was commissioned a Major General!