

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE

30 November 1848, 3

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship *Cherokee*, for Savannah—J S Norris, lady and 2 children, Mrs Bridgers, Miss Mosley, Mrs Padelford and daughter, W T De Witt, lady and child, J L O'Sullivan and lady, Miss Ann M Wells, Miss Preton, Mrs Sanchez, Miss S Love, W M Halsted, Jr, and lady, Mrs George Gordon, Miss Lucy Peck, Mrs McGregor, Mr W O Price, Messrs Wm Robertson, W Smith, E P Smith, M Trotter, J C Taylor, Wm Gay, S S Bragg, F S Waldron, E A Lewis, H Lyon, D Pyncheon, R W Weyman, Geo Thompson, W P Randall, G Van Ness, John H White, Wm F White, Wm Morrison, Wm Allen, M O Halsted, Jr, S Hills, A R Gordon, J M Moore, Lewis Macrae, James Conolly, Jas Gandolfo, L Holbrook, Lient Beckwith, Mr Wm Cairns, Capt M Lovell, Messrs G J Howard, C B Howard, J S Williams, Gordon Wells, and 25 in the steerage.

The Charleston Courier.

15 October 1861, 2

The feeble state of Major-General TWIGGS' health has obliged him to resign the post of Commander, New Orleans, and General MANSFIELD LOVELL has been appointed to succeed him.

22 October 1861, 2

Arrival of Major-General Lovell.—Major-General MANSFIELD LOVELL, says the New Orleans Delta, of last Friday, arrived in this city this morning by the Jackson Rail Road, to take command of this Department, in place of Major-General Twiggs, who, at his own solicitation, was relieved of the arduous duties of the situation. While the public will gratefully remember the zealous and faithful spirit displayed by the retiring officer, they will welcome with delight and confidence his able and accomplished successor.

The Charleston Mercury.

28 November 1861, 1

GEN. LOVELL'S STAFF.—Major General LOVELL, commanding the department of Louisiana, has appointed the following officers to constitute his staff:

Major E. A. Palfrey, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General; Lieutenant J. G. Devereux, Acting Assistant Adjutant General; Major M. L. Smith, Chief of Engineers and Acting Ordnance Officer; Major J. T. Winnemore, Assistant Quartermaster; Major W. L. Lanier, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence; Surgeon J. M. Haden, Medical Director and Purveyor; Capt. Joseph Lovell and Capt. A. J. Toutant, Aides-de-Camp.

1 May 1862, 4

Gen. Mansfield Lovell.—This officer is now reaping a rich harvest of execration from the residents of New Orleans now in Virginia. "Curtius," as an act of "justice" to him, requests the insertion under yesterday's date, of the following, defending him from the charge of being a Yankee. General Lovell may not be a Yankee, but it is unfortunate that his acts should bid-fair to result in so much good to them. The communication of "Curtius" reads as follows:

"We hear the statement being constantly made that General Lovell is a Yankee. This is untrue; he was born in the District of Columbia, and is of a Maryland family. He was educated at the South. Three of his brothers are in the Confederate army. His standing in the old United States army was high, and by reference to the official reports of the Mexican war, it will be seen that he gained no little distinction. With regard to the fall of New Orleans, we should think that the unjust censure and obloquy once cast on the late General A. S. Johnston for his retreat from Bowling Green, and the fall of Fort Donelson, might be a warning to our civilian critics in military matters."—*Richmond Dispatch.*

3 May 1862, 1

GENERAL LOVELL'S ANTECEDENTS.

Major General Mansfield Lovell is the son of a former Surgeon General of the United States Army. His mother belonged to the Berrien family of Georgia. The subject of this brief memoir was born, probably at Washington, but if at the North, it was during the temporary residence of his parents at some military post. By a sad fatality, both Doctor and Mrs. Lovell died in Washington within a few days of each other, about a quarter of a century ago. The orphan sons (four in number) were thus thrown, so to speak, upon the world; but, by the aid of relatives, their education was cared for, and they all have attained honorable positions in life. General Lovell graduated well at West Point; and distinguished himself greatly in the Mexican war. Resigning from the army some years ago, he engaged in commercial pursuits in New York, and was subsequently appointed Deputy Street Commissioner by G. W. Smith (now a Major General in the Confederate army), which position he held until shortly before casting his fortunes with the Confederate States. Two of General Lovell's brothers are married to daughters of the late General Quitman, of Mississippi, and were both performing military duty at New Orleans. The remaining brother is a lawyer at Savannah, Georgia.

The Charleston Mercury.

21 May 1862, 4

GENERAL LOVELL'S VINDICATION.

Major General MANSFIELD LOVELL vindicates his course from the time he was appointed to the command at New Orleans, until the fall of that city, in the following letter to one of the Editors of the *New Orleans Delta*:

NEW ORLEANS, April 29, 1862.

TO JUDGE WALKER—Dear Sir: In the *Evening Delta*, in an article headed "Fallen, But Not Disgraced," this expression occurs: "The lack of energy and earnestness on the part of the agents of the Confederate Government," &c.

This includes me in the sweep, and I think unjustly. When I came here but a few short months since, I found the State defenceless; its ports blockaded, and its young men gone to other parts of the Confederacy in the army. Without anything but what was created, every inlet was put in position to offer a protracted and gallant defence. Forts were armed, powder and munitions of every description were made, and a gallant body of troops organized and drilled. Guns were cast, and materials of all kinds extemporized by incessant labor and activity. The river at the forts was twice bridged by obstructions which would have resisted anything but the formidable rush of the great Mississippi in its swollen wrath.

My troops, at the call of their country, rushed to Corinth, and the deeds of the Louisiana regiments on the 6th and 7th of April indicated their courage and their training. Our foundries were beginning to turn out heavy guns of the best quality, and a newly erected arsenal furnished us with various implements of war. All this has been done since October, besides preparing sixteen vessels for river defence, eight of which are now defending the upper river, and eight have been destroyed in the vain attempt to keep back the enemy's fleet of war vessels below. This has been done with no host of generals and staff officers of experience to assist. Almost alone, with but few exceptions, I have worked day and night, for more than five months, to defend this great city. The responsibility of its fall is not due to any want of "energy or earnestness" on my part. In a short time more I should have had guns enough, and men enough, to defend the numerous approaches, that element on which the enemy is so pre-eminently powerful; and I therefore beg that you will do me the justice to say to the people of New Orleans, that I did all that one man could do to preserve them from an insolent and powerful foe. When the fleets passed all our batteries, I withdrew my infantry force beyond the city limits, in order to permit the people of New Orleans to decide whether they would subject their wives, their children and property to bombardment, in the endeavor to maintain their freedom intact; and returned to the city to-day to learn their decision and to offer myself and command to stand by them to the last moment, in case they should decide to undergo a bombardment. I know that there are many gentlemen here who will bear me witness that all that is here set forth, and much more, has been done to avert this sad disaster. An examination of my letter and order books and telegraphic despatches, all show that no stone has been left unturned by me to save New Orleans from this humiliation; and I feel well convinced that a few short weeks would have rendered the position impregnable. All I ask is simple justice and nothing more. In conclusion I will add that, terrible as the blow has been, I am neither disheartened nor in despair. This war of independence is not yet fought out. Our ancestors struggled on against the massive power of Great Britain when Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston, and Savannah, were all in possession of the enemy, and gained their liberty.

It is a moral and physical impossibility that we can be conquered. Let us be but true to ourselves and our cause—never tiring, never despairing—but rising, Acton-like, with renewed vigor from every fall, and we shall yet be rewarded with success. Above all, we should not crush down the spirit and the energies of those who are using the faculties, mental and physical, that God has given them, by making light of their labor, because, with limited means and under adverse circumstances, they have not been successful in resisting at all points a great, wealthy, and powerful enemy, with all the appliances of modern warfare, both military and naval, in great abundance at his control. We have never yet seen such dark days as those which environed George Washington at Valley Forge; and should such be our lot, I trust that the same spirit will animate us to work out the same successful results.

Respectfully, your obt. servant,

M. Lovell,
Major General U. S. A.

23 December 1862, 1

The Army of the West.—The army of Mississippi and East Louisiana, the department assigned to Lieut. Gen. PEMBERTON, is composed of two corps. The first corps is commanded by Gen. VAN DORN and the second corps by Gen. PRICE, whose friends and admirers will hail with approval this somewhat tardy recognition of his tried merits and services.

Gen. PRICE preferred and eagerly desired an order for command in Missouri for the sake of recruiting his shattered army in that State, where his name is an irresistible appeal to all true Southrons. It has been deemed better, however, to retain him in the department of Gen. PEMBERTON, and with the rank now properly assigned him, and the army which ere this is around him, he will be able, and, of course, more than willing, to do good service. Of the ten thousand gallant fellows whom Gen. PRICE led from Missouri in April and May last, not more than twenty-five hundred were lately left survivors of the casualties of battles and camps, fit for service. He has now, or will soon have, an army competent for all he can desire. We need not at present state how many men he will soon command, or where he will receive them.

Gen. MANSFIELD LOVELL has been relieved from command, and is awaiting orders. We are not aware that the interests of the service require any great haste in giving him orders for any active and independent command. He is, we think, one of the Generals who do best service when they are not permitted to do anything. We cannot afford to repeat his original and peculiar mode of defending New Orleans. We prefer Generals of the Vicksburg school.

The Charleston Courier.

24 February 1863, 2

General MANSFIELD LOVELL JR. in Columbia, awaiting orders. After his success at New Orleans, we hope he will not be assigned to the defence of any city.

26 March 1863, 2

Among the late arrivals at the Mills House are
Gen. WADE HAMPTON and wife, and the wife of
Gen. MANSFIELD LOVELL.

The Charleston Courier.

16 May 1863, 1

Arrivals at the Mills House.—Maj. Gen. LOVELL, Capt. JOSEPH LOVELL, A. D. C., and Col DEL KEMPER, of Virginia, arrived yesterday, and have taken rooms at the Mills House.

18 May 1863, 1

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW FLAG ON FORT SUMTER.—The new Flag of the Confederacy was given to the breeze from Fort Sumter, at 12 M., Sunday. A salute of thirteen guns was fired in honor of the occasion. General HIPLEY, accompanied by Major General LOVELL, General DRAYTON, and a number of other distinguished guests, visited and inspected the fort. —○—

The Charleston Courier.

19 January 1864, 2

Mr. Villere, of Louisiana, offered a resolution
that the President be requested to furnish the
House with a copy of the proceedings of the
Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. Mansfield
Lov. II.

14 April 1864, 1

GENERAL LOVELL AND THE FALL OF NEW-ORLEANS.

[From the South Carolina, April 3.]

In the Richmond Enquirer of the 24th and 26th March appear two long and carefully prepared articles, the chief aims of which are to defend the people of New Orleans from the charge, which it is asserted was made by Gen. Lovell, that the abandonment of their city was made at the urgent solicitation both of citizens and authorities, and to attack that officer for pursuing the course which he is alleged to have done in misrepresenting to the public the real cause for the evacuation. It is not our purpose to participate in this controversy, but since the subject has been thus recalled to public attention, we lay before our readers a few hitherto unpublished facts embraced in the correspondence between the War Department and Gen. Lovell, relating to the defence of New Orleans, from which each reader will form his own conclusions. It appears from this correspondence that Gen. Lovell assumed command of the defences of New Orleans late in October, 1861. The city at that time had been "drained of arms, ammunition, medical stores, clothing and supplies, which had been sent to other points," and the defences were in a thoroughly incomplete condition. The troops raised in Louisiana had been placed, ally sent to Virginia and Pensacola, and those that remained were more sadly inadequate to the end desired, and required organization.

Several vessels were in course of construction by the Navy Department, but according to the express orders of the President, "the fleet maintained at the port of New Orleans and vicinity formed no part of the command of Gen. Lovell." The first step taken by that officer was to secure ammunition, of which there was less than twenty pounds per gun; the second was to complete the "raft between Fort Jackson and St. Philip, so as to make a complete obstruction under the fire of those works." On the 5th November, Gen. Lovell wrote to the Department that he had increased the armament of Forts Pike and Macomb, and thought he would be able to make a complete obstruction of the raft, so that if the enemy's ships should be stopped, they would be hammered to pieces. This obstruction was calculated to delay a "fleet under the close fire of more than one hundred heavy guns." Measures were also taken to obstruct the passage at Forts Pike and Macomb and the river above the city, the commanding General "feeling satisfied that ships under steam can pass forts in an open channel."

As early as November 22, 1861, General Pillow telegraphed General Lovell to send him some troops to Columbus. This he declined to do, as he "had no more than was necessary for the defence of New Orleans and its approaches."

On the 6th December, a statement was made to the War Department of the existing condition of affairs, in which it was shown that the city was defended by two lines of works for which he had 5000 men, besides the militia of the city. Two powder mills were in running order, and the announcement was made that with a "sufficiency of this material, he should consider himself in a position to hold New Orleans for an indefinite length of time." The city was then strong enough to withstand any attack likely to be made, and General Lovell stated that the enemy, who were at that time landing troops at Ship Island in large numbers, "could not take New Orleans by a land attack with any force they could bring to bear."

In the beginning of January, the attention of the Department was directed to the necessity of giving to the Commanding General the control of at least so much of the Navy Department as would enable him, by means of light draught armed vessels, to protect the navigable streams along the coast, adding that "the blame of want of protection will rest upon me in any event, and I should, therefore, have some power to say what should be done." No answer to this request appears.

The Secretary of War, about this time, furnished Gen. Lovell with the plan and details of the river defence fleet, under Montgomery, for "service in the upper Mississippi," which was to be prepared at New Orleans, by Captains Montgomery and Townsend, and the General was directed "merely to exercise such general supervision as to check any profligate expenditure."

On the 13th January, General L. writes that "considering New Orleans to be in condition to resist an attack, I am turning my attention to the coast of Mississippi." The obstructions in the river at this time were complete, and the forts well manned.

On the 5th of February, the Secretary of War wrote as follows: "The President desires that as soon as possible, on receipt of this letter, you dispatch 5,000 men to Columbus to reinforce that point, severely threatened by largely superior forces. New Orleans is to be defended from above, by defeating the enemy at Columbus." In Gen. L.'s reply he says:

"I regret the necessity of sending away my only force at this particular juncture, and feel sure that it will create a great panic here; but will do my best to restore confi-

dence by a show of strength."

On 27th February, Gen. L. notifies the Secretary of War that he had sent:

"Eight regiments and two batteries from his department, besides five hundred shot guns," and that "people are beginning to complain that I had stripped the department completely; but I have called upon Governor Moore for 10,000 volunteers and militia for State service. Raw troops with double barrelled shot guns are amply sufficient to hold our entrenchments against such troops as the enemy can send to attack them."

In the same letter he adverted to the fact that he had "furnished Generals Johnson and Polk large supplies." In his letter of March 4th he states:

"This Department is being completely drained of every thing. We have filled requisitions for arms, men and munitions, until New Orleans is about defenceless. In return we get nothing. Mobile and Pensacola, even Galveston, are defended by 10 inch columbiads, while this city has nothing above an 8 inch, and but few of them. The fortified line about the city is complete, but I have taken ten of the guns for the navy, and sixteen for the vessels that we are fitting up for the river expedition. My reliance to defend these lines will be, with militia with double barrelled guns and 32 pound cartridges. If now you take the powder from me, we shall be in no condition to resist. The only thing to provide is a sufficiency of powder to enable us to resist a prolonged attack of ships and mortar boats upon two points, Forts Pike and Macomb, and Forts Jackson and St. Philip. If the first are passed, we still have a land defence to make; if the last, a fleet can proceed at once to the city." In the same letter General Lovell adds: "The Gainou (an enemy's vessel) runs up the river below the forts, and we have nothing to keep her back. I hope the Secretary of the Navy will keep at least one vessel here, to prevent the enemy from making reconnaissance under our very guns."

On the 9th, he again writes, after enumerating the troops sent away:

"You will thus perceive that this Department has been completely stripped of every organized body of troops. Persons are found here who assert that I am sending away all troops so that the city may fall an easy prey to the enemy. All requisitions for ammunition have been filled, until I have none left, except what is in the hands of troops. Neither have I funds placed at my disposal to create supplies in place of those sent off. If the enemy intends an attack here, he will make it soon, and I have no further calls will be made until we are placed in a defensible condition."

On the 10th of March General Lovell announces the fact of the destruction of the principal means on which he had relied to prevent the passage of the enemy's fleet up the river. He says:

"Since the river expedition (Montgomery's) was set on foot, circumstances have so materially changed as to require, in my judgement, at least, a temporary change in the programme. The evacuation of Columbus puts an end to any attack on the enemy's fleet at Cairo. Still I should have sent the whole number (14) up as soon as they were ready, notwithstanding the Secretary of the Navy had ordered every gun fitted up the river, and had not the heavy drift and current broken up, in a great measure, the river obstructions at Fort Jackson. Under these circumstances, with the enemy's fleet collecting, and beginning to enter the mouths of the river with business, and having an open passage to New Orleans, if the batteries below are passed, I have written to General Polk that I could put 20 guns on the boats of the expedition, and that until I could replace some obstructions in the river I should feel compelled to keep here six of the steamers. The fleet threatening us below is much more formidable than that above, and I object strongly to sending every armed vessel away from New Orleans at this time. This city has been already too much weakened by the detachments of all kinds. Loud complaints are made on all hands, and until we are placed in security below, I do not think it advisable to draw anything further from this point, except the eight ships strengthened and prepared for their guns, which can be furnished above, as well as here."

On the 22d of March, the Secretary of War writes:

"In view of the great extent to which you have been weakened by sending all up the river, you are right in making some of the steamboat fleet below. I hope, however, that the iron clad boats (Mississippi and Louisiana) will soon be under way, and relieve you from all fear of a river attack."

On the 7th March, Gen. Lovell had telegraphed to the Secretary of War: "In case of the evacuation of points now fortified, please order 10 inch guns and mortars here." And on the 22d of March again: "Please order Gen. Jones, at Mobile, to send me some 10 inch columbiads and sea coast mortars promptly;" which telegram was repeated in substance on the 29th of March. On the same day the Secretary replies: "What guns do you mean—guns in batteries or guns on their way to you?" Gen. L. answers: "A part of the 10 inch columbiads and sea coast mortars which were at Pensacola. New Orleans has only one of the former and none of the latter." In a

letter of the 22d of March, from Gen. L., we find the following:

"The people of New Orleans thought it strange that all the vessels of the navy should be sent up the river, and were disposed to find fault with sending, in addition, fourteen steamers, leaving this city without a single vessel for protection against the enemy, who is collecting heavy fleets near the mouth of the river. Within the past few days they have had thirteen ships wear the mouth, and have succeeded in towing inside several large steamers, which, in my opinion, only await the arrival of the mortar fleet to attempt to come up the river to New Orleans, and operate as a diversion for the column descending from Cairo."

On the 11th of April we find the following telegram from General L. to the Secretary of War:

"With forty vessels in the river, please protest, in my name, against sending the Louisiana up the river. If she must go, let her leave her 7 inch rifles, now at Fort Jackson. She has one on board, besides other heavy guns—all the cash in the upper river to advantage. We have not now as many guns of heavy calibre as at Mobile."

To this the Secretary replied:

"Louisiana was ordered up the river to meet three iron clad boats which have succeeded in passing Island 10, and her presence there is deemed very important to the defence of New Orleans. The guns were intended expressly for her, and the Secretary of the Navy is unwilling to give them up."

The last letter from which we shall quote is from Gen. Lovell, dated April 15, in which, after referring to the expense of getting up the river defence fleet, he says:

"I very much fear, too, that their power of execution will prove much less than has been anticipated. In short, unless some competent person of education, system and brains is put over each division of this fleet, it will, in my judgment, prove a utter failure. There is little or no discipline or subordination; too much 'steamboat' and too little of the man of war to be very effective. I trust that the results to be derived from this fleet will compensate for the outlay, but unless some good head is put in charge of it, I fear such will not be the case."

In same letter, he says:

"I telegraphed General Beauregard some time since about fortifying at Eicksburg, although we have no guns to put up there; but in case we fall back from the Corinth and Memphis line, we might make a fair stand on a line running from Vicksburg through Jackson and Meridian. I have no officers of Engineers to send there, but think the subject of importance. The enemy has forty vessels just below Fort Jackson, and has been firing occasionally for two days past. I think they will locate their mortar ships, shell the forts for several days or weeks, and then try to dash by with their steamers. They have four ships of the class of the Hartford and twelve or fifteen gunboats, besides twenty one mortar schooners. If we can manage to obstruct the river so as to retain them thirty minutes under our fire, I think we can cripple the fleet."

In concluding this article, we may embody its salient points in a single sentence: The Government deprived New Orleans of nearly all its available organized means of defence, under the mistaken notion that the main attack upon that city was to come from above. Nature destroyed the obstructions in the lower river, and the enemy's fleet passed the forts, and, in the words of Gen. Lovell, had "an open passage to the city."

We have not had access to other official records, except the verdict of the Court of Inquiry, which, together with these letters, in our opinion, fully exonerate Gen. Lovell from all the charges which malice may have originated in reference to the defence of New Orleans. From the opinion of that court we extract the two following paragraphs:

"Under the existing circumstances, the passage of the forts by the enemy's fleet could not have been prevented by General Lovell, with any means under his control; and the forts being passed, the fall of New Orleans was inevitable, and its evacuation a military necessity."

"General Lovell displayed great energy and untiring industry in performing his duties. His conduct was marked by all the coolness and self possession due to the circumstances and his position; and he evinces a high capacity for command and the clearest foresight in many of his measures for the defence of New Orleans."

It is a fact worthy of record that, notwithstanding the array of evidence in his favor, notwithstanding his ability at the outset to clear himself from the unjust imputations upon his conduct, General Lovell has, for two years, kept these documents from the public eye, borne patiently with the centinuity to which ignorance has given rise, and in his own person received the blame which properly belongs elsewhere. Justice may be tardy, but it is certain, and we feel assured that a people as prompt to condemn on *ex parte* evidence as our people unfortunately are, will be equally prompt in rectifying a prejudice that has not had the shadow of a foundation.

26 May 1864, 1

FOR THE FRONT.—Major-General LOVELL left Columbia on Tuesday, at Johnston's army, to participate in the stirring events about to be enacted in the vicinity of Marietta. The South-Carolinian says, several weeks ago General JOHNSON applied to the President for the appointment of General LOVELL as a corps commander, believing him to be—what all of his acts have shown him—~~one of the ablest~~ one of the ablest officers of the army. The President did not grant the request, and Gen. LOVELL accordingly goes as a volunteer, ready to perform such service as may be selected for him by the Commander-in-Chief. Few men in the Confederacy can render more timely assistance to Gen. JOHNSON at this juncture of affairs.

The Charleston Courier.

3 June 1864, 1

General MANSFIELD LOVELL has gone to the Georgia front as a volunteer, or without command.

The Charleston Courier.

9 June 1864, 1

General GUSTAVUS W. SMITH has been elected to command the Georgia State Reserves, and has received a flattering order of approval and tender co-operation from Adjutant-General WAYNE, of Georgia, who was desired to become a candidate. Gen. MANSFIELD LOYELL is in Gen. JOHNSTON'S army as a volunteer.
