

Chapter 1 : American Civil War April - History Learning Site

*What happened on April 2, Browse historical events, famous birthdays and notable deaths from Apr 2, or search by date, day or keyword.*

Confederate commander Joseph E. Johnston was desperately searching for an opportunity to strike and drive McClellan back. At the end of the month he found his opportunity. The rain-swollen Chickahominy River divided the Federal army. Smith, the Confederate commander planned an attack for May Hill would move west and attack Keyes along the Williamsburg road. James Longstreet would move down the Nine Mile road and strike the Federal right flank. Benjamin Huger would march down the Charles City road and strike the Federal left. Keyes could be destroyed. It was a bold plan, but it held promise. As so often happens in a battle, plans are soon ruined by faulty execution. Instead of taking the Nile Mile road, Longstreet moved his troops to the Williamsburg road, in support of D. Huger was seriously delayed, and he also lacked clear instructions. As ordered, Hill attacked, the Federals were driven back a short distance, but by the end of the next day things were pretty much as they had been before the battle began, less some 11, unfortunate casualties one of which was Johnston himself. This is where things get interesting. Smith was having none of this. He also cited a letter from D. Were the casualties pointless? Was Huger unfairly made the scapegoat? Look into it yourself and decide!

**Chapter 2 : Bills and Resolutions, House of Representatives, 37th Congress: Browse by Date**

*April , Publication One of the most intriguing aspects of Dickinson's poetry is that most of her almost eighteen-hundred poems were published posthumously. Ten of them (and one letter) made it into print during her lifetime, none under her own name.*

The print and online version of the Monashee Year Almanac represents a portal into the stories and history of this very special part of British Columbia. Copyright Notice A store that supports community-based media enter On March 12th , the steamship Brother Jonathan bringing miners destined for gold strikes in the interior, arrived at Victoria from San Francisco. The ship was carrying smallpox. Whites were vaccinated but very few Indians. When Indians camped near Victoria began dying of smallpox, authorities forced them back to their homelands which caused the disease to spread. As Robert Boyd writes in his seminal work, *The Coming of the Spirit of Pestilence*, "this [Indian] epidemic might have been avoided, and the Whites knew it. People were on the move, the American Civil War was underway and an escape to the more remote places of the New World invited many to seek their fortune. Victoria was a primary destination, and its gateway was linked primarily to San Francisco. In the late afternoon of March 12, , the Brother Jonathan steamed into Victoria, at the southernmost tip of Vancouver Island. She had traveled from San Francisco carrying about passengers, mostly gold seekers. In the late fall or early winter of word of the inland gold strikes has been heard throughout the US, but an extremely cold and snowy winter had delayed the rush until spring. The Brother Jonathan brought mail and the latest news published in the San Francisco papers. In addition to to passengers bound for Victoria, the Brother Jonathan carried 60 tons of freight for the town, including hats, cigars, butter, saws, books, glassware, furniture, "oil suits," fry pans, vegetables, hops, boots and shoes, plus 75 sheep and 21 mules The Daily British Colonist, March 13, During the one night layover, prospectors filled every lodging house and hotel in town. It was reported that they saw the sights, which likely included the insides of grog houses and brothels with their prostitutes, some of the Native. The steamship stayed at Victoria for 24 hours. On March 13, at 4 p. For three more years the steamer would ply the coast, carrying freight and passengers. During an mid-summer storm, the Brother Jonathan, still commanded by Captain DeWolf, foundered while seeking refuge near Crescent City. All but 19 of the passengers and crew perished. Two days later the paper reported on another passenger with the disease. On March 24, another steamer from San Francisco, the Oregon, arrived at Victoria carrying at least one passenger infected with smallpox. Thus began the catastrophic epidemic The Daily British Colonist, March 18, 20, 22, 25, 26, Smallpox in California Apparently California had had smallpox infections for some time. In Olympia, the Washington Standard reprinted a portion of a letter received from California that stated: It is reported that over two thousand cases have occurred within the last week, though proportionately but few have The Smallpox Virus Smallpox can be transmitted through the air by coughing and the virus can live on clothes, blankets, or other objects for some time. Once a person is infected there is an incubation period that lasts about 12 days with no symptoms and minimal chance of transmitting the disease. The first symptoms appear suddenly and include a high fever, headache, body pains, and perhaps nausea and vomiting. This continues for the duration of the illness. Two or three days later, two weeks after first exposure to the virus, a rash begins on face, hands, and feet. With the rash comes the most contagious period. The rash spreads over the whole body. In about three days, the rash turns into red spots or bumps, and then into raised pus-filled lesions. The lesions look like blisters and are about the size of a dime. In the worst cases, called confluent, there are so many lesions that they merge into one another covering whole parts of the body. It takes about a month for the disease to run its course. The lesions on victims still alive become scabs and then slowly fall off. About six weeks after the initial infection most of the scabs are gone, leaving permanent scars or pockmarks on the body and for some, blindness in one or both eyes Boyd, p. Smallpox Prevention Well Known Once infected, except for bed rest, nothing could be done medically to stop the smallpox infection from running its course. But in there was awareness in Victoria and along the Pacific Coast of two measures that could be taken to prevent or minimize the spread of the disease. One was to quarantine those with smallpox and anyone who came into contact with infected people.

The other was to vaccinate anyone who might become exposed. Neither of these was done for the northern tribes camped near Victoria. If a case occurs the parties ought [ought] to be placed beyond the reach of communicating the infection to others. Imagine for a moment what a fearful calamity it would be, were the horde of Indians on the outskirts of the town to take the disease. Their filthy habits would perpetuate the evil; keep it alive in the community, sacrificing the lives of all classes. The following day the paper stated: The Smallpox Vaccine The other preventive was a smallpox vaccine. It was discovered in England in and first used in the Puget Sound area in On March 18, , when The Daily British Colonist published confirmation of smallpox in Victoria, the paper made the following statement: Between March 18 and April 1, , The Daily British Colonist reiterated to the citizens of Victoria at least five times the importance of getting vaccinated. In , Victoria, the largest town north of the Columbia River, had a white population of from 2, to 5, The nearby Indian population was about the same size. There were probably at least 2, Northern Indians who lived along the coast from northern Vancouver Island to Alaska camping on the outskirts of Victoria, plus at least 1, local Indians who lived nearby. Initially no demands were made to vaccinate these local groups. By March 27, , Dr. The Songhees Were Saved On April 1, , 18 days after the Brother Jonathan departed, the first reports were published of an Indian, who lived in town, with smallpox. The Victoria authorities and residents did not react. As the virus spread it would be more than two weeks before the local newspapers reported local Indians receiving additional vaccines. On April 16, Dr. Helmcken vaccinated another 30 Indians. Apparently, the doctor distributed most of his vaccine to the Songhees, a local tribe that resided near Victoria. Soon after smallpox symptoms emerged at the Northern Indian encampment, the Songhees departed their Vancouver Island village s en masse to a nearby island in Haro Strait. Was There a Shortage of Vaccine? It is unknown how large a supply of the smallpox vaccine was kept at Victoria. Possibly there was a shortage of vaccine when the smallpox epidemic started. Still, during the entire run of the epidemic The Daily British Colonist did not mention a vaccine shortage at any time. On the contrary, during the last half of March, after the first smallpox case was discovered, the paper mentioned numerous times the availability of the vaccine. If there was a vaccine shortage, it was just temporary. Apparently, by May 1, , at the latest, there was plenty of vaccine to go around. At the same time, other missions along both sides of the Strait of Georgia and in Puget Sound received supplies to vaccinate nearby tribes people. The ravages of the epidemic bypassed these vaccinated groups The Daily British Colonist, March 18, 26, 27, 28, , April 1, , June 14, ; Boyd, p. The town of Victoria had not incorporated, so had no town council and no mayor. At least two members of the House of Assembly, along with the Governor of the Colony, undoubtedly were aware of the obvious consequences of not immunizing the Indians, and not placing them under quarantine. William Tolmie and Dr. John Helmcken were both legislators in the Vancouver Island Assembly, Helmcken serving as Speaker, one of the highest elected positions in the Colony. In , reports reached Fort Vancouver of smallpox in northern British Columbia. By mid-July , he had inoculated all the women and children and probably most of the men. John Helmcken also served as HBC physician for a number of years, and then continued in private practice until he retired in They were both well aware of the issues surrounding smallpox. James Douglas had arrived on the coast in and was familiar with two previous Indian epidemics on the coast smallpox and measles. According to a newspaper account, Speaker Dr. Helmcken stated he was against a fully staffed hospital and against forcing all cases of smallpox to go there. The doctor expressed concern about the cost of establishing and operating the hospital and that it would interfere with the liberty of the patients. Helmcken went even further and chastised the Governor for being an alarmist about the disease. The majority of the other members agreed with Mr. The Assembly also rejected the establishment of a quarantine for the same reasons -- cost and restricting liberty. Apparently only one member, Mr. Burnaby, spoke out in favor of a fully staffed Smallpox Hospital and the quarantine. The newspaper account did not mention any discussion about what to do to prevent smallpox from infecting the Indians The Daily British Colonist, March 28, , April 1, This inaction of the Assembly and other government officials sealed the fate of nearly every group of Northwest Coast Indians from Sitka to northern Vancouver Island and south into the Puget Sound area. Robert Boyd estimates that from April to about the end of year, more than 14, Indians died of smallpox and untold hundreds of survivors were disfigured for life. Indians camped near Victoria seeking employment and to trade, socialize, and gamble. In mid-April , a census

of these Northern Indian encampments counted 2, Indians. The census takers determined the tribal affiliation of about two-thirds of those counted. Depending on the season and comings and goings to and from Victoria, the total number and the percentage from any one tribe varied. In , no estimate was made of the number of Northern Indians camped near Victoria, but it is likely that there were more than 2, Boyd p. During most of April , few newspapers reported on the disease.

**Chapter 3 : Bills and Resolutions, Senate, 37th Congress: Browse by Date**

*The Political Graveyard is a web site about U.S. political history and cemeteries. Founded in , it is the Internet's most comprehensive free source for American political biography, listing , politicians, living and dead.*

Tweet This file describes the smallpox epidemic among Northwest Coast tribes. White officials vaccinated as many whites as possible and very few Indians. When Indians camped near Victoria began dying of smallpox, Vancouver Island authorities forced them to leave. The Indians returned to their homelands, causing the disease to spread north from Vancouver Island to southern Alaska, and south into the Puget Sound region. As Robert Boyd writes in his seminal work, *The Coming of the Spirit of Pestilence*, "this [Indian] epidemic might have been avoided, and the Whites knew it. She had traveled from San Francisco carrying about passengers, mostly gold seekers. In the late fall or early winter of , news of a large gold strike along the Salmon River in eastern Washington Territory, later Idaho had reached the nation, but an extremely cold and snowy winter had delayed the rush until spring. The Brother Jonathan brought mail and the latest news published in the San Francisco papers. In addition to to passengers bound for Victoria, the Brother Jonathan carried 60 tons of freight for the town, including hats, cigars, butter, saws, books, glassware, furniture, "oil suits," fry pans, vegetables, hops, boots and shoes, plus 75 sheep and 21 mules *The Daily British Colonist*, March 13, During the one night layover, prospectors filled every lodging house and hotel in town. It was reported that they saw the sights, which likely included the insides of grog houses and brothels with their Native American prostitutes. The steamship stayed at Victoria for 24 hours. On March 13, at 4 p. For three more years the steamer would ply the coast, carrying freight and passengers. During an mid-summer storm, the Brother Jonathan, still commanded by Captain DeWolf, foundered while seeking refuge near Crescent City. All but 19 of the passengers and crew perished. On March 18, , *The Daily British Colonist* confirmed that one of the passengers from the steamer had "varioloid" smallpox. Two days later the paper reported on another passenger with the disease. On March 24, another steamer from San Francisco, the *Oregon*, arrived at Victoria carrying at least one passenger infected with smallpox. Thus began the catastrophic epidemic *The Daily British Colonist*, March 18, 20, 22, 25, 26, Smallpox in California Apparently California had had smallpox infections for some time. In Olympia, the *Washington Standard* reprinted a portion of a letter received from California that stated: It is reported that over two thousand cases have occurred within the last week, though proportionately but few have *The Smallpox Virus* Smallpox can be transmitted through the air by coughing and the virus can live on clothes, blankets, or other objects for some time. Once a person is infected there is an incubation period that lasts about 12 days with no symptoms and minimal chance of transmitting the disease. The first symptoms appear suddenly and include a high fever, headache, body pains, and perhaps nausea and vomiting. This continues for the duration of the illness. Two or three days later, two weeks after first exposure to the virus, a rash begins on face, hands, and feet. With the rash comes the most contagious period. The rash spreads over the whole body. In about three days, the rash turns into red spots or bumps, and then into raised pus-filled lesions. The lesions look like blisters and are about the size of a dime. In the worst cases, called confluent, there are so many lesions that they merge into one another covering whole parts of the body. It takes about a month for the disease to run its course. The lesions on victims still alive become scabs and then slowly fall off. About six weeks after the initial infection most of the scabs are gone, leaving permanent scars or pockmarks on the body and for some, blindness in one or both eyes Boyd, p. Smallpox Prevention Well Known Once infected, except for bed rest, nothing could be done medically to stop the smallpox infection from running its course. But in there was awareness in Victoria and along the Pacific Coast of two measures that could be taken to prevent or minimize the spread of the disease. One was to quarantine those with smallpox and anyone who came into contact with infected people. The other was to vaccinate anyone who might become exposed. Neither of these was done for the northern tribes camped near Victoria. A week after *The Daily British Colonist* confirmed the first smallpox case, the newspaper published an editorial titled "Quarantine. If a case occurs the parties ouaht [ought] to be placed beyond the reach of communicating the infection to others. Imagine for a moment what a fearful calamity it would be, were the horde of Indians on the

outskirts of the town to take the disease. Their filthy habits would perpetuate the evil; keep it alive in the community, sacrificing the lives of all classes. We believe there is great danger if the small-pox be allowed to spread through the neglect of the authorities" The Daily British Colonist, March 26, , p. The following day the paper stated: But the "authorities" did not approve the quarantine and approved a smallpox hospital only for those who voluntarily wished to make use of it. The Smallpox Vaccine The other preventive was a smallpox vaccine. It was discovered in England in and first used in the Puget Sound area in On March 18, , when The Daily British Colonist published confirmation of smallpox in Victoria, the paper made the following statement: Between March 18 and April 1, , The Daily British Colonist reiterated to the citizens of Victoria at least five times the importance of getting vaccinated. The paper estimated that by April 1, one-half of the "resident Victorians" were vaccinated. In , Victoria, the largest town north of the Columbia River, had a white population of from 2, to 5, The nearby Indian population was about the same size. There were probably at least 2, Northern Indians who lived along the coast from northern Vancouver Island to Alaska camping on the outskirts of Victoria, plus at least 1, local Indians who lived nearby. Initially no demands were made to vaccinate these local groups. By March 27, , Dr. The Songhees Were Saved On April 1, , 18 days after the Brother Jonathan departed, the first reports were published of an Indian, who lived in town, with smallpox. The Victoria authorities and residents did not react. As the virus spread it would be more than two weeks before the local newspapers reported local Indians receiving additional vaccines. On April 16, Dr. Helmcken vaccinated another 30 Indians. Helmcken had vaccinated "over natives" April 26, , p. Apparently, the doctor distributed most of his vaccine to the Songhees, a local tribe that resided near Victoria. Soon after smallpox symptoms emerged at the Northern Indian encampment, the Songhees departed their Vancouver Island village s en masse to a nearby island in Haro Strait. Was There a Shortage of Vaccine? It is unknown how large a supply of the smallpox vaccine was kept at Victoria. Boyd states that the vaccine was "available, though in short supply" Boyd, p. Possibly there was a shortage of vaccine when the smallpox epidemic started. According to Boyd, Anglican missionary Alexander Garrett stated in his Reminiscences that there was not enough vaccine "within seven hundred miles to go around" Boyd p Still, during the entire run of the epidemic The Daily British Colonist did not mention a vaccine shortage at any time. On the contrary, during the last half of March, after the first smallpox case was discovered, the paper mentioned numerous times the availability of the vaccine. In mid-June, about when the Indian epidemic along the coast reached its height, The Daily British Colonist June 14, asked why "our philanthropists" and "missionaries" had not started "vaccinating the poor wretches" in mid-April? If there was a vaccine shortage, it was just temporary. Apparently, by May 1, , at the latest, there was plenty of vaccine to go around. At the same time, other missions along both sides of the Strait of Georgia and in Puget Sound received supplies to vaccinate nearby tribes people. The ravages of the epidemic bypassed these vaccinated groups The Daily British Colonist, March 18, 26, 27, 28, , April 1, , June 14, ; Boyd, p. The town of Victoria had not incorporated, so had no town council and no mayor. 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In his March 27, proposal to the Assembly he noted that because "several cases" of smallpox had occurred it "is desirable that instant measures should be adopted to prevent the spread of the infection According to a newspaper account, Speaker Dr. Helmcken stated he was against a fully staffed hospital and against forcing all cases of smallpox to go there. The doctor expressed concern about the cost of establishing and operating the hospital and that it would interfere with the liberty of the patients. Helmcken went even further and chastised the Governor for being an alarmist about the disease. The majority of the other members agreed with Mr. The members did vote to construct a "suitable building" near the present hospital for white

smallpox patients, but did not require them to go. The Assembly also rejected the establishment of a quarantine for the same reasons -- cost and restricting liberty. Apparently only one member, Mr. Burnaby, spoke out in favor of a fully staffed Smallpox Hospital and the quarantine. The newspaper account did not mention any discussion about what to do to prevent smallpox from infecting the Indians. The Daily British Colonist, March 28, , April 1, This inaction of the Assembly and other government officials sealed the fate of nearly every group of Northwest Coast Indians from Sitka to northern Vancouver Island and south into the Puget Sound area.

## Chapter 4 : The Calvin Shedd Papers

*April 25, After a duel with Confederate ships at English Turn, Commodore Farragut's fleet weighs anchor at New Orleans and demands the surrender of the largest city and most important port in the South.*

The sunrise of September 17, That night in the fields and woodlots surrounding Sharpsburg was an awful night for those who experienced it. The soldiers on the front lines suffered from a drizzling of rain. Occasional musketry volleys and random shots punctuated the soothing sounds of the water falling through the tree canopies. Those farther back from the scene of the impending action felt an eeriness in the air. But all on that battlefield knew what the next day would bringâ€”tenacious conflict. For the Confederacy, one more victory might bring its independence. For the United States, one more loss could spell the end of its nationhood. When the calendar flipped to September 17, , America would never be the same. From the time the sun rose to its setting on that bloody Wednesday, over 23, men fell as casualties of war. Within five days, Abraham Lincoln announced a war-changing measure. The night of September 16, , was a point of no return. The tension that night was palpable, as thick as the humid night air. This night has always fascinated me. In keeping with tradition, I read a passage from the pen of Bruce Catton each September 16 evening, who so eloquently described that important night. I invite you to join me. There was a tension in the atmosphere for the whole army that night. For some of them there were just a few steps left: And while they slept, the lazy, rainy breeze drifted through the East Wood and the West Wood and the cornfield, and riffled over the copings of the stone bridge to the south, touching them for the last time before dead men made them famous. The flags were all furled and the bugles stilled, and the hot metal of the guns on the ridges had cooled, and the army was asleepâ€”tenting tonight on the old camp ground, with never a song to cheer because the voices that might sing it were all stilled on this most crowded and most lonely of fields. And whatever it may be that nerves men to die for a flag or a phrase or a man or an inexpressible dream was drowsing with them, ready to wake with the dawn.

Chapter 5 : Civil War Timeline / Chronology for April

*"May-day has come" NATIONAL HISTORY. Springfield Republican, Review of the www.nxgvision.comss of the War: "The capture of New Orleans [on Monday, April 28] is the most important of our recent successes.*

They also recognize that Dickinson often reversed this metaphor, finding Eden here on earth. The results are fascinating. Progress of the War: It had been so long and confidently expected that the announcement of the event made no great sensation, yet the dismay it has carried throughout the South, too great to be concealed, and the renewed confidence it has produced in the loyal sections of the country, manifested especially in a remarkable appreciation of government securities, show the estimate placed upon the event in all parts of the country. Rumors have been in circulation in respect to an armistice and compromise, but they were doubtless weak inventions of the northern allies of treason, who see the fate impending over the heads of their friends, and would gladly avert it. But neither the government nor the people will listen to any propositions until the rebels lay down their arms and make an unconditional submission, and that they are unlikely to do till their armies in Virginia and the Southwest are defeated and destroyed. But so far as we can judge from the most reliable accounts they are doing the difficult work of their mission with great tact and energy and with every prospect of success. Seward and Lord Lyons for the prevention of the slave trade, is published. She is a rose too early opened, with its petals imperfect yet widely flaunting to catch the reluctant gaze. Lander from The Atlantic for May. The only bit of romance in the number is in the first part of a story by Miss Prescott, showing a good degree of her peculiar power, somewhat chastened and pruned of its early redundancies of expression. It awakens an interest which may not be fully sustained in the concluding chapter, as this writer, with all her vividness of imagination and pictorial power, does not usually excel in conclusions. Hampshire Gazette May 6: Hayward From the Beaufort Cor. Secession in its Effects upon Women. The secession females I will not call them ladies here, as elsewhere, endeavor to take advantage of their sex, and the disinclination of the officers to use harsh measures with them, to show their malignity and to do us all the injury in their power. Notice about selection of officers of the Horticultural Club of Springfield: Clark has sent home to the College six muskets taken from the enemy at Newbern. In examining them, Mr. Oliver Hunt, the Janitor, found one loaded with six charges of Minnie balls, and burst the barrel in getting them out. Probably it is in this way that the rebels count one Southerner equal to five Yankees. Amherst is now quite independent of the rest of the world on the score of news, for she boasts a daily newspaper—even the Amherst Daily Express. She was renowned around Amherst for her skill in producing the most delicious fruits, especially figs. Dickinson started gardening at age eleven at least, and never stopped. Houghton Library, Harvard University As a child, Dickinson painstakingly filled an herbarium book with over specimens of plants, which she labeled in Latin. We know from her letters to friends that she collected and traded specimens. Have you made an herbarium yet? Creating herbariums was a common occupation among young girls at the time, in part because the natural sciences were considered an acceptable feminine occupation which girls were encouraged to practice. Books were specially published with labeled spaces for pressed plants. Dickinson and her female peers studied science extensively at Mount Holyoke and Amherst Academy.

**Chapter 6 : List of American Civil War battles - Wikipedia**

*The Library of Congress > Chronicling America > The weekly Lancaster gazette. > April 10, > Image 2 Search America's historic newspaper pages from or use the U.S. Newspaper Directory to find information about American newspapers published between present.*

Ten of them and one letter made it into print during her lifetime, none under her own name. But in her third letter to him, written on June 7, , Dickinson stated: In point of fact, her contacting him at all was triggered by her reading his essay of advice to young and potentially publishing writers. Why would a poet with such close relationships with editors, such as Samuel Bowles of the Springfield Republican and Thomas Higginson of the Atlantic Monthly, choose not to publish during her lifetime? The question is complicated by the fact that several of her poems did appear in the Springfield Republicanâ€”with varying degrees of her approvalâ€”and that she was already circulating poems to friends, family, and editors through correspondences. This may indicate that poetry was a form of reflection for her, a way to work through deep questions of war, life, and time without concerning herself with an audience. In effect, the process of writing without the pressures and demands of publication allowed poetry to maintain its role of personal exploration and experimentation in her life. Second, Dickinson likely found objectionable the way print publication implicated her poems as commodities in a larger market. This point becomes all the more urgent when considered in the context of slavery, a market in itself that involved the attachment of monetary value to bodies, spirit, and labor. Furthermore, print publication fixes poem and makes them static. This week, the Springfield Republican includes extended meditations on both. The slaveholders refuse to be held to any definite theory on the subject, while they claim the advantages of the most opposite principles. Slaves are not property, when you talk about taxing them, or confiscating them, or in any way making them subject to the liabilities of other kinds of property; but if the government proposes to remove them from the national capital, paying a fair price for them, then they become property to all intents and purposes, and to touch them without the consent of the owners is a great outrageâ€¦ The constitution does not recognize them as propertyâ€¦ Slavery must not be allowed to shirk any of the burdens or evade any of the just consequence of the war it has instigated by mere quibbling. Fallen confederate soldiers with identifying headboards on Rose Farm. Let us speak kindly of the life that is closedâ€¦ Every nature has its ennobling struggles, its inherent discords that can only be subdued to harmony by vigorous effortâ€¦ The soldier went forth to do or die, and was cut down before the final charge was made and the dear-bought victory attained. Let us accept him if he fell manfully, with his face to the foe, and bear him mutely homeward upon his battered shield. It required high courage, and they should have all honor for the act, for we must remember that in the South there is no such connection between loyalty to the government and hostility to slavery as exists generally among us, and the southern loyalists are by no means to be judged by our standard of opinion. She seems to bring the country hereâ€” Its birds, its flowers, its dew; And slowly, as, amid the throng She passes from our view, We watch her, sadly, as we might Some pleasant landscape fade from site. The principle employed in Object-Lessons is one likely to modify the whole process of primary instruction, and the culture of which it is the basis. It employs the fresh faculties in observing, closely and accurately, and in committing to memory obvious facts, not meaningless words. It just takes the many objects with which the child is familiar, and bids him note carefully their sensible properties, their shape, size, color, texture, flavor, resemblance or difference; doing for the dullest what talent does for the gifted. The Atlantic Monthly for April is one of the best numbers ever issued; not of that popular periodical merely, but of magazine literature since its first inception. It is full of rich thoughts clothed in well-chosen words; the ripe fruits of culture, presented with admirable taste. Its leading article, T. It is a test of latent power. Though she ultimately decides to write to Higginson, her letters are often coy and evasive. We will study them in the last two weeks of this month.

**Chapter 7 : April , Publication " White Heat**

*FoittitKSi MoniioK, April 2.' A flig of truce from Norfolk, to duv. brought down the wife uud family of Tar n l'.rownlow, and rlho the wife of www.nxgvision.com Hi Miiynircl. Ilie party, consi-tinz of four la- died, two gentlemen, and six children, nro nil from Tenri"rtee.*

The New York Times supports the resolution in an editorial: The joint resolution, which so readily passed the House of Representatives, was yesterday passed in the Senate, the vote being thirtytwo for the measure and ten against it. The Executive signature will at once complete this all-important act. It must always be a source of mortification to remember the almost perfect unanimity of the Border State members in opposition to the benignant proposition of Mr. The President appealed directly to the justice and patriotism of the Border States. With characteristic frankness, he avowed his motive to be the desire to detach the interests of that section from those of the Gulf States, and to insure hereafter such concord of policy between Pennsylvania and Maryland, Illinois and Missouri, as might effectually guard against the intrigues of Cotton State agitators. To say that, irrespective of this particular means, the thorough identity of interest between the Northern and intermediate sections of the Union, are so obvious, that it requires all the ignorance and prejudice of a hack Pro-Slavery politician to justify the employment of new arguments, would be to repeat an economical and political truism. The demonstration was too palpable to be mistaken. In shutting their eyes to it, and in this post meridian of the nineteenth century, and during the very twelvemonth which has seen Slavery effervesce into treason, to record their testimony in favor of the condemned institution, shows an impenetrability to reason and right, which is simply inconceivable. Looking back over the period of National suspense, during which the Border State leaders debated the relative expediency of loyalty or treason, we can now see what discreditable arguments must have determined the choice. It was simply because, having measured the comparative strength of the National and rebel Governments, and the state of party in the North, they believed it possible to exercise, through an alliance of Slavery with the Northern Democracy, an influence in the Northern Republic, which was out of the question among the rebels. No other considerations than these could have turned the scale. This game was the same which had been so successfully played for forty years by the Cotton States. It was not given these shallow mimics to see how it had been played to the very last card. While, however, these gentlemen approve themselves so unequal to the occasion, there is most encouraging reason to believe they fail to represent the sentiments of the people they speak for. There were very many who doubted whether the President had such results in view. But, both these impressions we now know to be erroneous and inadequate. The resolution had only to be presented to render discussion inevitable, and the bulk of the people, whether slaveholders or otherwise, would rapidly become conscious of the evil their rulers were endeavoring, for purely partisan and political reasons, to perpetuate. These calculations of the President are in process of becoming history. If we may trust the testimony of Messrs. Public and private information from Kentucky gives the most gratifying assurance that a large majority of the people are prepared for a law of gradual emancipation. The Legislature of Delaware has already considered the subject with unexpected favor. In the interior districts of Maryland, the slaveholders, disgusted with the insecurity of their chattel property, are well known disposed to sell out in any market, and, of course, will not object to the State Legislature becoming a buyer. Even in Baltimore, the message is not regarded with anything like the disapproval to be expected in that hot-bed of secession and disloyalty. These symptoms are all highly promising. The debate has hardly opened all along the line, and already the institution shows indications of collapse. A few months, a year, perhaps years, may have to pass before the seed of the presidential word shall bear fruit in every, or indeed in any field; but that a generation is not to pass without an ample, harvest, who can disbelieve? This entry was posted in Slavery.

**Chapter 8 : Mistake or Cover Up? Seven Pines, May 31, | Emerging Civil War**

*() was a common year starting on Wednesday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Monday of the*

*Julian calendar, the nd year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the nd year of the 2nd millennium, the 62nd year of the 19th century, and the 3rd year of the s decade.*

## Chapter 9 : Antietam Eve: The Night of September 16, | Emerging Civil War

*Posted on April 2, by Allen Gathman Congressional Joint Resolution on Compensated Emancipation Joint Resolution declaring that the United States ought to cooperate with, affording pecuniary Aid to any State which may adopt the gradual Abolishment of Slavery.*