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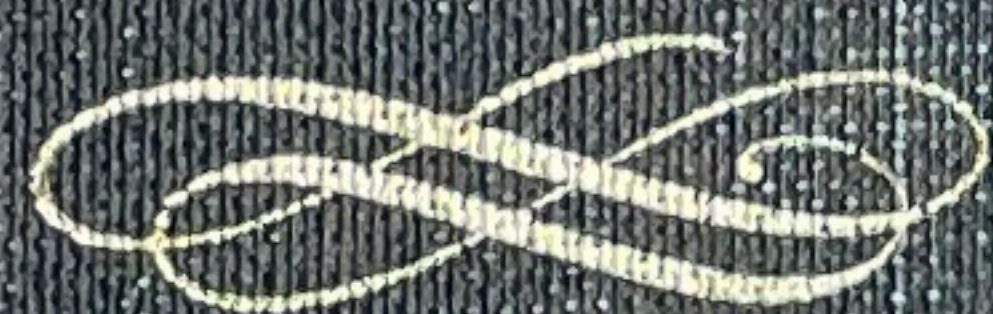


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The Salmon P. Chase Papers

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EDITED BY JOHN NIVEN

Halleck.— A few in Kentucky; I don't know how many.— All were ordered to Burnside.

Stanton.— I propose then to send 30,000 from the Army of the Potomac. There is no reason to expect that General Meade will attack Lee, although greatly superior in force; and his great numbers where they are, are useless. In five days 30,000 could be put with Rosecrans.

The President.— I will bet that if the order is given tonight, the troops could not be got to Washington in five days.

Stanton.— On such a subject I don't feel inclined to bet; but the matter has been carefully investigated, and it is certain that 30,000 bales of cotton could be sent in that time by taking possession of the railroads and excluding all other business, and I do not see why 30,000 men cannot be sent as well. But if 30,000 cannot be sent, let 20,000 go.

Much conversation followed, the President and Halleck being evidently disinclined to weaken Meade's force, whilst Seward and myself were decided in recommending the re-inforcement of Rosecrans. It was at length agreed that Halleck should telegraph Meade in the morning, and if an immediate advance was not certain, the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, supposed to make about 13,000 men, should be sent Westward at once, under Hooker, with Butterfield as his Chief of Staff.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1863. By telegram after we separated last night, the Secretary of War called the officers of the Baltimore and Ohio, the Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the Pennsylvania Central Railroads to Washington.⁸⁷ They were in conference with him the greater part of the day. The movement of the troops was arranged. It was found that the number would exceed 15,000, but no doubt was expressed that the movement would be accomplished promptly, though not quite so soon as Stanton had anticipated. In the Evening I found myself quite unwell.

SEPTEMBER 26TH, 1863. Having been kept awake most of the night, with severe pains, I telegraphed Garrett and Smith that I could not come to Baltimore and visit Mr. Hopkins⁸⁸ as I had pro-

87. John Work Garrett, president, and William Prescott Smith (c. 1822-72), master of transportation for the Baltimore and Ohio; Samuel Morse Felton (1809-89), president of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore; and Thomas Alexander Scott (1823-81), first vice president of the Pennsylvania Railroad. *DAB*, 6:318-19, 16:500-501; Hungerford, *Baltimore and Ohio Railroad*, 2:51; *New York Times*, Oct. 2, 1872.

88. Baltimore entrepreneur and philanthropist Johns Hopkins (1795-1873). *DAB*, 9:213-14.

posed. A little before 11 I received a reply from Mr. Smith to the effect that Mr. Hopkins had notified some twelve or fifteen of the leading financial men to meet me at dinner, and that the disappointment would be great if I did not come.⁸⁹ I concluded therefore to risk the journey, and answered that I would come on the 11:15 train. I arrived in Baltimore; met Mr. Garrett and Mr. Smith, who insisted that I should take a ride with them through Federal Hill and Fort McHenry before going to Mr. Hopkins's: to which I consented. We reached Mr. Hopkins's about four o'clock. Only two or three of the guests had arrived, and Mr. Hopkins proposed to show us his place. We therefore accompanied him on a walk around the grounds, which are very spacious and beautiful. Extensive graperies with every variety of grapes in rich clusters; a pleasant fruit orchard, the trees of which were loaded with fruit; a vegetable garden, conveniently situated, with commodious and handsome farm buildings near, together with a lake so artistically contrived with islands, trees and shores, as to give it the appearance of great extent,—formed the principal features of this beautiful place. The whole extent of the grounds is about four hundred acres, of which perhaps sixty are used for the purpose just mentioned, while the rest are devoted to farm cultivation. Mr. Hopkins insists that though a gentleman farmer, he contrives to make both ends meet, at the close of each year. His dinner was simple, but excellently prepared and in the best taste. His dessert of grapes exceeded in beauty and variety and flavor anything I had ever seen. My indisposition condemned me to almost total abstinence, much to my regret. The guests were intelligent and substantial men, constituting, as Mr. Hopkins said, the best part of the Baltimore merchants and capitalists. And all of them earnest Union men. And nearly all, if not all, decided Emancipationists. It was about nine o'clock when we left his hospitable mansion and returned to the City, where I soon found myself established in comfortable quarters at Mr. Garrett's.

SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1863. I slept better last night than the night before, tho' still far from well. A slight fever made me fancy myself beset with matters of public concern, when I was sure I was not so engaged; and would try to dispel the illusion, and sometimes succeeded for a moment, only to find it coming back the next. This was unpleasant enough, and I was glad when the morning came to my relief. After breakfast, of which I partook very slightly, I found myself sufficiently well to accompany the family to Church; where I heard an excellent sermon and spent two pleasant hours.— On

89. William Prescott Smith also offered to put a special train at Chase's disposal. Smith to Chase, Sept. 26, 1863 (Chase Papers, Hist. Soc. of Pa.).