



Camp, W^t Agt. Gen. & the
Dear Part Hudson La.
March 27th 1863

Miss G. A. Brigham
Stewart County
I miss you

Yours

Beautiful Lady.

I have travelled. Since I saw you, from Danielsville,
to the cold Lakes of the North; from there to sultry Southern
swamps; from the bleak shores of the gulf, to the land where
the father of waters ^{is} in his hand to drag them down to
ocean. I have passed a gloomy winter in Louisiana. But winter has passed
away, and spring has brought back verdure to the trees, and flowers to the
fields. The sun pours his golden flood upon the meadows, the hills, and
the vales. The woods sum all alive with the songs of myriads of feathered
charmers. The hum of insects has begun — the streams ripple in their
cristal transparency. In a word, every thing seems to sympathize with the poor
soldier, but yet his bleeding heart aches with the wants of camp life.

Were it possible for me to go forth with one of nature's liveliest flowers by my side) beneath the green foliage of the venerable Tennessee oak.

Then could I appreciate the vernal beauty of the opening Spring.

We have just witnessed the fiercest ordeal through which lone border girls are scattered. On Saturday March 14th from dinner time until night, the Mortar Fleet, stationed below during the preceding night, indulged in a promiscuous, and almost

senseless shower of bomb-shells, not effecting the eager boys, who welcomed the noisy demonstration as the harbinger of an approaching engagement. They were not disappointed. General Banks, seems to have made up his mind, for an earnest effort to carry out the orders of his master Abn. and the fleet was ordered to strike a brilliant blow to wash out the shame of their late naval disaster.

At eleven o'clock when it was supposed the Rebels would be bathing in a profound sleep which knits up the raveled steame of care.

The enemy thought they would pass our batteries with six vessels of war, but for which they were doomed to disappointment. In each battery lay silent men, watching with gleaming eyes, the dark forms of the Yankee ships, gliding slowly and silently over the placid water.

On they came without fear & sanguine of success. The batteries as they were laid, on our right, remained silent, still onward they crept, while

The desired point was reached. At 800 yards an eight inch gun opened fire, and a loud huzza greeted the clashing sound of the shell striking the ship's sides! This was the signal, and from a boat and below in front and in rear, our batteries poured their deadly missiles in the devoted ship and her consorts who followed close in her wake. The ~~Yankees~~ attempted, but with little success to make a bold dash at our batteries, from broad sides at point blank range, and drive our gunners from their post, but our brave ammonites were prepared for this, and their grape and canister either burr'd to sift in the soft earth, or pass harmlessly over the parapet.

Opposite the fort and about a distance of 150 yards, our batteries replied to them, in more than Thunder tones.

The night was very dark, and the flashes of lightning, belched forth from the bowels of the dreadful cannon, became more frequent, followed with terrific peals of thunder, etc, at length. Two so rapid in succession, that one could not attach the roar to the plume. The roar was awful, it seemed as if Rocks and Mountains were pouring in a stream. Make the very battie walls and foundations shake.

Pandemonium let loose, would only give a faint idea of the terrific roar that shook the earth for two dreadful hours, in the mean time, the smoke visited the river, causing our men to withhold their fire, until the flash of the enemy's guns would reveal their position. By this time ships, the Hartford, and Monongahela were enabled to pass up, but not unscathed. The Hartford, mounting 26 guns, was towed up by Monongahela, who carries 14 guns. The Richmond, carrying 26 guns reached our center and was completely disabled, and when floating back within 100 feet of our battery commanded by Capt. Stanlewiech's 1st Lieutenant, she cried for quarter. That she was in a sinking condition, and was answered by 12 double charges of grape and canister. Two men, Emic, and Cummins, who did not reach so high, distanced with the current helpless.

The Mississippi, who was the first to stand our fire, was a first class frigate carrying 24 guns, was fired by hot shot from our battery, and ran ashore on the other side, before she could reach the burning she was completely disabled, and shot after shot struck her as she lay prostrate and silent. She had a crew of 300 men; and the loss of life on board was truly painful. 30 were killed, 75 wounded, who perished beneath the flames of the burning ship, 46 was captured, not wounding and brought over by our gunboats. The balance made good their escape, scarcely the trifling was left alive. (Mississippi Smith)

The burning ship presented a grand and fearful scene, lighting up
the whole river, and enabling us to see clearly the position of the enemy,
whilst she swam around and drifted with the current, causing the entire fleet
at the mooring below to beat a precipitate retreat, lest a general conflagration
should result. Her guns and shells would burst as the fire would reach them, adding
to the grandeur of the scene by their loud explosions.

At half past four o'clock in the morning, the fire reached her magazine, and
she blew up with such a crash, that shook the very ground round Port
Hudson, and at that hour she must have been ten miles down the river.
Besides the six who tried, and failed to pass, the coming had
the Brooklyn, Peascod, Essex, and nine gun boats
and five Mortar boats, who remained below, giving us a
splendid pyrotechnic display of hundreds of rockets, many
of which burst high in the air, whilst others fell to the ground
perfectly harmless, illuminating the heavens like so many
falling stars. It really was a most magnificent scene.

In the action we lost 3 men killed and 4 wounded, and not a
gun was hit, and but very little damage done to our Parapet.
This splendid achievement, has fully demonstrated that open
and fort can fight gun boats with an advantage, when defended
by stout hearts and cool heads.

The enemy has received severe chastisement; and they will derive
but little advantage in the passage of the two boats named, they
were already formed a Lyon in their path. The Indians
was far more powerful now she lies a wreck at the bottom of
the river, the Queen of the West who passedicksburg before
the Indians makes us quite a formidable man, and annihilated
her, and made a good Indians.

It distinguishes the enemy's vessels since the beginning of this
year, and a providential omen of our future success.
At all events Port Hudson is not taken, and our batteries are
fully prepared for any new plan of Commodore Farragut.
(Federal Banks official report admits of a loss of three vessels)
While they landed troops on this side some a mile below, and at many
times did our pickets cause them to retreat in disorder.
However our brigade had a hand in this to some extent
They found out that we were marching upon them, which caused
them to abandon quite a lot of Commissary stores, which was quite
a treat to our poor fellows, whose rations, long since have grown short
and very inferior.

The enemy's vessel is still lying off the Point, in sight, yet the
distance is five miles, and with long range guns they
continued to shell us six days in succession, after the fight
but the distance being great, the effect nothing.
And my opinion is, they have entirely abandoned the idea of attacking us by land.
There is some think, a bloody conflict is not far distant, but be it
so the boys who defend the noble city of Port Hudson, know what
they are about. And fully intent to avenge at least some of the
wrongs, and insults that was offered them, whilst armless
and shielded, within the walls of an abject Yankee prison.

With best regards to your family, and the comfort of the tempest, and the quietude of
the house, and street, when housed, and the shutters closed and the curtains
safely drawn, and the fire burns cheerfully, and crackles and sparkles merrily,
whilst the lighter candles add to the comfortable aspect of the room, and
your daily wants are supplied, and you have not to look anxiously forward to

The morrow uncertain whether you shall feel man to obtain a
meal. — There do you ever give rest to an affliction of guilt, for the
poor soldier, who is contending not only for home and friends, but for
every high and noble ^{Committee of our nature.} For man's faith, and woman's
virtue. — For which he hath slept many dismal nights, and has better blankets
than the moors, and a warmer coverlid than the gloomy skies. And for which
his trumpet is heard upon his bed, when night comes with Egyptian darkness, and
the rain falls in torrents; or when the snow and sleet patter upon his head, and
the earth freezes beneath his feet. Suffer me to give you a thought, while standing
at his post, as the storm arises, when the flashes of lightning grow thick and rapid,
followed with loud peals of thunder and the wind and rain mix'd in a perfect hurricane,
sweeping the earth as it onward speeds. He surveys the angry boughs, with a sad
heart, and thinks of his far off Home, — of sweet content, where all things
alike concur to move; He thinks of the peaceful streams soft and slow
flowing amid the verdant landscape, where his young heart often led him
to lisp or to sport. — It knows where he is throu, his breath no longer labors
in his bosom, it comes and goes without his knowing, — it: his heart
no longer beats against his aching sides. The thought of the green fields and
blue hills of his native land, where his youthful hands were first taught
to labor, causes his pulse to quicken, and his cheeks to glow. He can
imagine he sits once more beneath the shade of some clear fountain
tree, and feels the same gale that fanned his infant brow, but in
through its leaves. Thus through the dangers of the tempest filled dreams,
his soul tossed with various tempests, his hopes over turned, his prospects
gone, and uncertain, where this ever will end. But there is a
lovely star that lights his darkest gloom, and sheds a peaceful quietness
over his prospects. It is Hope's Beautified Star, rare, precious, and more
bright than all the joyless mockery the world abhors delight, and by
which he looks forward with sweet anticipation, — one day going to the
everlasting happiness his long divided heart. Stand out from
all ful center, he finds a noble nest, where human pleasure fill his
breast causing afflictive winter gloom to brighten in to vernal day,
his hopes, and joys, as fresh to bloom as the fragrant blossoms of Spring.
There his tears can be healed by a mother's gentle hand. There his
anguish can be soothed by the sweet murmurings of a sister's soft
low voice. "It is well said in the following lines,"

O what are all our continuings, and the wisdom of our books.

When compared with their carelessness and the gladness of their looks
Could I like Daguerre command the pencil of the sun, and have Lourense
show me how to render my thoughts eternal, and Locke to teach me the secrets
of my own mind, and Linnaeus to spread before me the beauties of leaf and flower,
and Lyell to clip the crust from the ancient rock, and read the earth's autohi-
ography, Newton and Laplace to bear me softly along the starry paviment of
the milky way, and Galileo to hold to my eye the magical mechanism that
draws within its range the rings of Saturn, and the satellites of Jupiter
and Somville to make the heavy mercury the prophet of the Element, and
Harvey to tell me why the crimson mount to my cheek, and Semir to
panoply me against the most dismal foe, perhaps in those treasured
resources I might find language sufficient to claim my eulogium as thy merit.
But time and space both fail at once. Present my best regards to Uncle
Jack and Aunt Mary, and Miss Nancy and Miss Mary,
also to all my young friends, reserve a large share to your self.
Please bad writing and spelling, my knee is my desk upon which
I write, the above drawing made one day with my pencil,
while sitting in Dr. Right Pitt's waiting room the 1st of May 1863.
While writing to you I have been waiting for the 1st of June to
arrive, when we will be free. I close by requesting you to write to me

I am yours very Respectfully J. W. B. Boston
1st June 1863 A. M. 11th Inst.