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Andrews, C.C.

Report of the military services
of C.C. Andrews, Brigadier general
and Brevet major general, U.S. volun-
teers, in the war of the Rebellion.



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REPORT
OF THE
MILITARY SERVICES
OF
C. C. ANDREWS,*

BRIGADIER GENERAL AND BREVET MAJOR GENERAL U. S. VOLUNTEERS,
IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION, FURNISHED IN COMPLIANCE
WITH THE REQUEST FROM THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S
OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, DATED APRIL 10, 1872.

1861.

Christopher C. Andrews having recruited part of a company was, on the eleventh of October, 1861, at Fort Snelling, Minn., mustered into the service as a private, and on the filling up of his company he—on the fourth of November, '61—was commissioned as captain of Company I, Third Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. Same month moved with regiment by steamer and rail to Louisville, Ky., being in command of his company and camped with the regiment till regimental teams were provided, four miles out from the city; thence moved to Shepardsville,

*Born at Hillsboro, N. H., 1829; lawyer; elected to senate of Minnesota 1859; received full vote of (Douglas) Democratic party for presidential elector 1860; subscribed as United States volunteer, St. Cloud, April, 1861, and recruited some men who were mustered into the First Minnesota Volunteers. Gen. Andrews had, as a correspondent, in 1854, spent six months at Ft. Leavenworth, where he witnessed drills and inspections in all arms of the service, and thus acquired some knowledge of military discipline.

Ky., where the colonel of the regiment, H. C. Lester, joined and took command of it. Thence moved to Belmont, Ky., and continued during the winter to guard the Louisville & Nashville Railway from Bardstown to Lebanon Junction and Colesburg and part of the time to Elizabethtown. During this time two hours daily were spent in company drill and two hours in battalion drill. Companies took their turns on detached duty guarding the railway.

1862.

Early in March, 1862, moved with regiment to Nashville, where guard duty in the city was done for some weeks; thence to Murfreesboro. May 17th moved with regiment to Columbia, Tenn., for a few days, then returned to Murfreesboro.

CUMBERLAND MOUNTAINS.

June 11th moved with expedition (column of 3,000 with about 800 cavalry) under Gen. Dumont to Pikeville. Marched afoot the first forty miles to McMinnville in twenty-four hours. Here he was detailed as provost marshal of the command, and at the principal camping place was visited by many Union men wishing to "take the oath." Pikeville was reached the fourteenth of June and the column got back to Murfreesboro the eighteenth. The Cumberland Mountains were thus twice rapidly crossed amid intense heat and dust. The regiment first resumed its former camp, but soon moved to the level ground on the southeast suburbs of the town, near the Ninth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, yet on account of its overflow during heavy rains it moved out near the Nashville pike, nearly two miles distant, on the opposite side of Murfreesboro. Forrest, as well as Morgan, had frequently threatened the

place, for it had valuable supplies; and sometimes a couple of companies, sometimes the whole regiment, had moved out on certain of the pikes and lain on their arms through the night ready for an attack.

FIRST BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO.

At daybreak Sunday morning, July 13, 1862, the rebel general, Forrest, having come on a forced march of forty miles from McMinnville, turned our outposts on the Woodbury pike and dashed into Murfreesboro with an entirely mounted force of less than 2,000 men. He charged first into the nearly vacant camp of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, the most of that regiment being absent on a scout, and the charging force coming against the ropes stretched for tying horses it had to fall back and reform. This enabled the Ninth Michigan Infantry, the main part of which regiment was present, to spring up and get into line to receive the charge which was immediately made upon it, and in which it lost nearly one hundred in killed and wounded. The Ninth afterward formed a cover of some bales of hay and other obstacles and returned the fire made on it, but surrendered at 11 A. M. The enemy suffered a severe loss, including a colonel killed, in repeated assaults on the court house and in finally capturing a company of the Ninth Michigan which occupied it as provost guards. Simultaneously with the first attack several hundred of the enemy moved toward the Third Minnesota, which had, however, hurried up at the first sound of the firing, formed into line and with two sections—four guns of Hewitt's Kentucky battery on either flank—marched out to the open field for the encounter. After going a few hundred yards, and while advancing in line in front of Murfree's house, the enemy appeared in sight on open ground to the left. One or two

of the guns of the Kentucky battery opened on him with effect and in a few minutes no more was seen of him. Nine companies of the Third Minnesota (Company C being absent on outpost duty) soon moved forward some hundred yards further to descending ground at the edge of the brush timber, and there remained with skirmishers deloyed in front till between 7 and 8 A. M., at which time the enemy made a charge on it which was repulsed. Meantime a force of about three hundred of the enemy had made three charges in the camp of the Third Minnesota, three-eighths of a mile distant in the rear. There were no defensive works whatever and the only protectors of the camp was the ordinary camp guard, the convalescents and teamsters, who acted under the command of the corporal of the guard, Charles H. Green, of Capt. Andrews' company. They made a cool and stubborn defense and were only overpowered on a third charge, which was led by Gen. Forrest in person after he had made a speech to his men, as appears in his memoirs. The corporal fell with several wounds, from which he died in a few hours; one other man was killed and a few wounded. The enemy's loss was estimated in the three charges at ten killed and some wounded. He burned the officers' tents, their baggage and clothing, the spare ammunition, and quickly abandoned the ground. Gen. T. T. Crittenden, who had recently come to Murfreesboro, had been captured in the morning at his quarters in the town. During the forenoon Capt. Andrews with his company was posted to sustain a section of the Kentucky battery near the Nashville railway. At noon the Third Minnesota Regiment and the two sections of Kentucky battery retired to Murfree's house. Nothing more of the enemy had been seen except a party which had begun to tear up the railroad track in the direction of Nashville, but who were driven off by the artillery. Half a dozen wounded Confederate prisoners

were being cared for under the shade of some trees near the river, in front of the site of the camp, by medical officers of the Third Regiment, and there were one or two other prisoners. Communication had about eight o'clock been effected with the Ninth Michigan. Capt. Andrews' company sent to its camp kitchen and got materials for its dinner, including coffee and a supply of fresh blackberries which it had on hand. Probably the other companies were as well furnished; there was no remark about lack of rations. Also some boxes of hard bread had been distributed to the regiment in the forenoon when holding its advance position. The command had Stone river immediately on their right flank and had easy access to water all of the time. The effective force of the Third Regiment present was five hundred and seventy-five men well armed with rifle muskets with sixty rounds of cartridges to each man. It was an uncommonly well disciplined and drilled regiment, being even well practiced in street firing. It had the highest admiration for its very intelligent colonel whose exertions had brought it to so high a condition of efficiency, and officers and men alike regarded him with sentiments of affection. Up to this time the only cause of grumbling that had occurred in the regiment was that it had not had a chance to fight. The weather was pleasant. The regiment had hardly fired a shot during the day. The men hardly felt any fatigue; were in the best of spirits, full of confident ardor and really anxious for a fight. With them were the four guns of the First Kentucky Battery with three commissioned officers and forty effective men and at least thirty-four rounds of ammunition to each gun, all in an efficient condition. While in this condition in the inclosure at Murfree's house (situated on a rise of ground and having trees and shrubbery) the command was amazed to see a white flag appear over the brow of the hill, about six

hundred yards in their front, and thought it must be one of Forrest's tricks to ascertain their position. It was accompanied, however, by the adjutant of the Ninth Michigan Infantry, and bore a request to have the colonel of the Third Minnesota go down into the town to Forrest's headquarters. This was complied with and on the colonel's return, at about 2 P. M., he immediately called the lieutenant colonel, the captain of the battery and the company commanders together, informed them that Forrest had demanded the surrender of the force, and requested them to take a vote on the matter. A somewhat animated discussion ensued. The colonel stated his estimate of the enemy's force at from 2,000 to 3,000, and that Forrest proposed dismounting his men and using the muskets he had captured from the Ninth Michigan. [It is shown by the authorized history of Forrest's campaigns that he had scarcely 2,000 men.] Capt. Andrews argued that Forrest doubtless had a number of his men out on some of the eleven roads leading out of Murfreesboro on picket duty; that it had taken a considerable part of his force to guard the two or three detachments of prisoners he took and sent off early in the morning, to guard the Ninth Michigan, the captured teams he had sent off, and that the Third Regiment and battery could probably defeat any force he would bring against them if he even ventured on an attack. Finally Capt. Andrews argued that they should at least retreat toward Nashville. To this appeal the captain of the First Kentucky Battery replied that he "hadn't forage for his horses." On a final show of hands the only officers who voted to fight were the lieutenant colonel (Griggs), Capt. Andrews, commanding Company I, and Capt. Hoit, commanding Company B; and the regiment was surrendered. In the next twenty-four hours it was marched forty miles to just beyond McMinnville, where the enlisted men were

paroled. Capt. Andrews was taken with the other commissioned officers to the Confederate prison at Madison, Ga., where he remained till October, when with the other prisoners he was taken to Libby Prison, Richmond, and paroled, and was exchanged in November.

On the reorganization of his regiment (the enlisted men and a few officers of which had in the meantime served in the Indian War in Minnesota) he was, Dec. 10, 1862, appointed its lieutenant colonel *vice* C. W. Griggs, promoted colonel; was in command of a detachment of the regiment at Winona about a week, and conducted the same to La Crosse; then, January 24th, accompanied the regiment by rail South, reaching Cairo January 26th, and Columbus, Ky., February 3d. The regiment there reported to Brig. Gen. Asboth.

1863.

Early in March, 1863, was detailed as president of a military commission at Columbus, which tried many persons charged with disloyal practices; the cases being reviewed at corps headquarters, Memphis, Maj. Gen. Hulbert commanding. During this time (March 11th) he obtained permission to accompany his regiment on an expedition up the Tennessee river to Fort Heiman. On his own application he was relieved by Gen. Asboth of duty on the military commission, to accompany his regiment to

VICKSBURG.

Embarked on steamer *Izetta* May 5th. May 8th bivouacked at Haines's Bluff and the regiment was attached to Nathan Kimball's provisional division (C. C. Washburn's detachment Sixteenth Corps forming a part of the covering army). He was detailed to take charge of constructing

field works; June 16th moved to Snyder's Bluff; July 6th marched to Oak Ridge (Miss.); July 16th assumed command of the regiment on the resignation of its colonel; June 21st returned to Snyder's Bluff. Having breathed the malaria of the Yazoo valley for six weeks his regiment on the twenty-fourth of July embarked on steamer *Autocrat* for Helena and arrived there the twenty-sixth. Effective strength of the regiment, 400 men. When it had reached Cairo, February 2d, its effective strength had been 525 men. While at Helena he was mustered as colonel, rank to date from July 16th.

CAMPAIGN OF LITTLE ROCK.

Marched from Helena in command of his regiment afternoon thirteenth of August with 380 effective men in the column under Maj. Gen. Fred Steele, making 8 miles; next day 12 miles to Big Creek; next day, fifteenth, 12 miles to Cypress Swamp; Sunday, sixteenth, 12 miles to Cypress Creek, arriving at 9:30 A. M.; seventeenth, at Clarendon; reached Devall's Bluff twenty-fourth of August and Brownsville September 2d. September 10th, Col. Andrews was with his regiment before daylight in the advance (Englemann's Brigade), when the column left its camp $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from north bank of Arkansas river, at a point about 10 miles below Little Rock, to attack the rebel forces under Gen. Price. He took position to protect the laying of a pontoon bridge and was under fire of enemy's artillery from opposite bank of river for an hour. The cavalry crossed at that point and approached Little Rock on the south side of the Arkansas river encountering some resistance at a stream, while Steele with his infantry and batteries continued on the north side, meeting with but little opposition, and before dark took possession of the rebel fortified camp which had been hastily abandoned. The enemy in his flight was un-

able to destroy the pontoon bridge over which he had crossed on his way to Arkadelphia. The next day, September 11th, Col. Andrews entered Little Rock with his regiment and was placed by Gen. Steele in command of the post, on which duty he remained the next eight months, having during the time a brigade command for guard duty comprising the Third Minnesota and Forty-third Illinois Regiments of Infantry and the Seventh Regiment Missouri Cavalry. During the winter, in favorable weather, he exercised the two infantry regiments as three battalions in brigade drill. Col. Andrews as commander of the post of Little Rock exerted his influence in favor of the organization of colored troops. He also sought to develop the Union sentiment of Arkansas, and inspire public opinion with confidence in the government. The general order which he wrote and issued on taking command of the post was read by Maj. Gen. Frederick Steele, commander of the army, to a delegation of Union men who called on him, as expressive of his sentiments. The following is an extract from that order. "Our presence in arms gives life and execution to the orders and proclamations of the president of the United States for the suppression of the Rebellion. The true interest of the government at this time, so far as it is represented by troops here, is by all means to abstain from unnecessarily irritating the citizens; to abstain from all conduct that will tend to tarnish the good name of the Federal army; and by courtesy and good conduct to command the respect and encourage the loyalty of the people. At all events, every true soldier well knows that the conduct of a manly victor will always be characterized by kindness and courtesy. The order that is preserved at this capital, and the behavior of the troops stationed here, will exert a great influence for good or evil throughout the state. Every private soldier represents to some extent the honor, the dignity

and majesty of our government. A soldier who descends to base conduct dishonors his profession and lessens the respect which his comrades are entitled to."

At the invitation, in writing, of a number of the leading Union men of the state, he, on the fourteenth of November (1863), delivered an address before the Union Club. The speech was published and extensively read. The secretary of war, Edwin M. Stanton, wrote a letter to Col. Andrews thanking him for a copy of the speech. He gave support from the start to the loyal movement which resulted in putting into operation a free state government in the spring of 1864, and received a vote of thanks from the constitutional convention.

1864.

His regiment re-enlisted as veterans January, 1864. His nomination for brigadier general was sent to the senate the same date.

BATTLE OF AUGUSTA (OR FITZHUGH'S WOODS), ARKANSAS.

Gen. Steele having marched with his main army in support of the Red River expedition and Gen. Nathan Kimball being left at Little Rock in command of the line of the Arkansas, the latter commander, March 30, '64, sent Col. Andrews, in charge of a scout consisting of one hundred and seventy men of the Third Minnesota Infantry under Maj. E. W. Foster, and forty-five men of the Eighth Missouri Cavalry under Capt. L. I. Mathews, a gunboat accompanying from Devalls Bluff; the object being to develop a supposed small force of the enemy who were recruiting and foraging in the fertile region back of Augusta. The morning of April 1st, leaving a guard to protect the transport ("Dove"), he landed a force at Augusta of not exceeding

two hundred men and marched north, soon meeting a small mounted party of the enemy and capturing a few prisoners; proceeded about twelve miles on the road above Augusta and halted for rest at a church where the ground was hilly and timbered. He there obtained information from a citizen which caused him to apprehend an attack from a superior force on his return march, and which led him to keep his command well in hand. Returning in the afternoon and when about half way back to Augusta, being at a point a few hundred yards before coming to a stream that was flanked by swampy ground covered by felled trees, he was sharply attacked by a Confederate force under Brig. Gen. Danbridge McRae, consisting of a regiment of four hundred men under Col. Thomas Freeman of Missouri; three companies under Maj. Geo. Rutherford, and and an independent company (McCoy's?), in all about six hundred men. First a resolute charge was made on his command from the rear in the road and at the same time a long and well formed line of mounted men advanced from open timber through a field on his left. His infantry immediately sprang over the fence on the right in somewhat open timber, instantly formed a square and commenced firing, and the attack was repulsed with scarcely any loss. He and his command were, however, impressed that they were contending with a superior and confident force. Shortly another charge of great determination and clamor was made from an opposite direction, namely, the direction of the White river, through thick timber. Col. Andrews met and repulsed this with a counter-charge led by himself during which his horse was killed under him. About this time (so a Confederate field officer who was captured a few weeks later stated) some two hundred of Gen. McRae's "conscripted" men then quit the field. The combat continued, with alternate lulls and struggles, for two and a half hours, and till

both sides, as was afterwards ascertained, had exhausted their ammunition and Col. Andrews' force continued its march without further difficulty back to Augusta and quickly embarked on the steamer. His loss was about thirty killed and wounded, there being six killed and twenty-one wounded in the detachment of the Third Minnesota. In the Confederate loss in killed were one or two notorious scouting leaders. Confederate sympathizers in Augusta had counted the Union force as it marched through the village in the morning and its defeat and capture was confidently expected by them. The moral effect of the combat was unquestionably on the Union side.

SECOND EXPEDITION UP WHITE RIVER.

April 19th, Col. Andrews repeated his expedition up the White river with a larger force, comprising the Third Minnesota and Sixty-first Illinois Regiments of Infantry and a company of the Eighth Missouri Cavalry. A march was made on two roads from Augusta. The enemy could not be brought to make a stand; but a Confederate field officer and a few men were captured. A steam mill where the Confederate troops ground their corn was disabled. A junction was also formed at Augusta with the forces stationed at Jacksonport. The only casualty occurring in Col. Andrews' command was the drowning of a man who walked off a transport in his sleep. While this movement took place a detachment of the Eighth Missouri Cavalry under its lieutenant colonel marched up the east side of Cache river to prevent the enemy escaping in that direction. It was, however, attacked by a superior force, and though it fought a spirited combat it was prevented from accomplishing the object it had in view. (This detail was made by the commanding officer of the regiment who had for a considerable period been stationed at Devalls Bluff.)

APPOINTED BRIGADIER GENERAL.

April 26, 1864, he received a commission, dated April 10th, as brigadier general United States Volunteers, to rank as such from Jan. 5, 1864, and by orders from headquarters, Department of Arkansas, relieved Gen. J. R. West in command of a column of 3,000 men and supply train destined for Gen. Steele at Camden via Pine Bluff. The intended route was by Marks Mills, where a Confederate force under Gen. Fagan was hovering, and which had just captured a large empty supply train and escort on its way from Camden; and hot resistance was expected. On this account Gen. Andrews' old regiment, the Third Minnesota, was, at his request, relieved from guard duty in the city of Little Rock and taken with the column in place of a younger regiment. [Hence this regiment came afterward to be at Pine Bluff several months and to suffer severe mortality from malaria.] The column being organized, the advance, under Col. Powell Clayton (who at Gen. Andrews' request undertook to accompany the expedition), reached the Big Cypress April 29th. About the same time the surprising news was received of Gen. Steele's retreat from Camden and

BATTLE AT JENKINS FERRY, SALINE RIVER,

with the Confederate forces under Gen. Kirby Smith. The advance of the expedition in question therefore returned to Pine Bluff, where also Gen. Andrews remained ten days assisting in fortifying that place against an expected attack. He then, by orders from department headquarters, returned to Little Rock and for a few days served as a member of a general court martial. May 19th assigned to and assumed command of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, headquarters at Little Rock. June 16th suc-

ceeded Gen. J. R. West in command of Second Division, Seventh Corps, headquarters at Little Rock. The most of the division about that time was detached in field service under Gen. E. A. Carr. July 7th he was assigned to and assumed command at

DEVALL'S BLUFF,

on White river, the base of supplies for Maj. Gen. Fred Steele's army and Department of Arkansas, and division headquarters were moved there the same day. The surface there is undulating and was covered with a heavy growth of oak timber, in the midst of which were camped about 7,000 troops without fortifications. Typhus fever prevailed and the mortality was serious. Nearly 2,000 of the men were dismounted cavalry. Among the regiments then there, or which shortly came, were the Third Michigan Cavalry, the Eighth and Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, and the Ninth Iowa Cavalry. He continued in command at Devall's Bluff till December 27th, when he was relieved by Gen. Shaler. During all that time Gen. Steele's army, comprising the Seventh Corps, was organized in two divisions, the first under command of Gen. Solomon, at Little Rock, the second under Gen. Andrews. This latter division, composed of all arms of the service, aggregated on the rolls 12,000 men, and the labor and responsibility of military courts and correspondence fell upon the division headquarters. The greater part of Gen. Andrews' division was on detached duty in different parts of Arkansas. Also the most of the force at Devall's Bluff were frequently detailed on expeditions. For example, Gen. Andrews was able on the sixth of August to send out a column of 1,600 effective cavalry, under Col. Geiger, to join a movement from Little Rock under Gen. J. R. West, Gen. Steele's chief of staff, into the north part of the state; and on the eleventh of

August a force of one hundred and thirty cavalry to the southwest. The Third Michigan Cavalry, a full regiment, was transferred to the east of the Mississippi soon after it was remounted. The Union reverse on the Red river greatly inspirited the Confederates and emboldened them to turn their attention to Arkansas. A strong force hovered at one time along the Lower Arkansas. The Confederate general, Shelby, with a mounted column having, August 25th, attacked and captured a detachment of the Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry—posted under orders from district headquarters, Little Rock, to guard the Little Rock railroad and some haymakers—also menaced Devall's Bluff. Gen. Andrews immediately moved a detachment of cavalry, under command of Col. Geiger, Eighth Missouri Cavalry, to oppose him.

BATTLE OF THE PRAIRIES.

A sharp engagement took place on the open prairie till dark, when Shelby withdrew toward the north part of the state. A more formidable attack was expected from the direction of the Lower Arkansas river, at a time when Gen. Andrews' force was so small he was compelled to organize and arm the civil employes of the quartermaster, communication with Little Rock being at the same time interrupted. It was shortly after this that he received the following letter from Maj. Gen. Canby, then commanding the Military Division of the West Mississippi:

“HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIV. OF THE WEST MISSISSIPPI, }
 “NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 31, 1864. } ”

“GENERAL: Your dispatch of the twenty-fifth has been received. Your position is of vital importance in keeping open Gen. Steele’s communications, and will be held at all hazards. Reinforcements are now on the way to you, and if the attack is real the army in Arkansas will be reinforced by 20,000 men. St. Charles is also of importance in keeping the river open, so that the reinforcements may get up without obstruction or delay.

“ED. R. S. CANBY,
 “Major General.

“Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews, Commanding, etc., Devall’s Bluff.”

No further attack at Devall’s Bluff was made. While in command at that place he caused an extensive line of field fortifications to be laid out and built, many acres of forest to be felled for defensive purposes, a commodious prison to be built with materials wholly supplied by ordinary fatigue work. His command there saved to the government \$30,000 in the single item of captured beef cattle, the hides of which, to the value of \$2,000, were duly turned in to the United States. During the last two months he was there his scouts, acting on his personal instructions, captured, at different times, eighty prisoners of war, including fourteen commissioned officers, with a loss of only one man. September 21st his camp was visited and commended by Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds. On December 23d, Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gilmore visited and inspected Gen. Andrews’ defensive works at Devall’s Bluff, and, after going over them, said: “There has been a great deal of work done here, and judiciously done. Much more has been done than I expected.”

1865.

OPERATIONS FROM MOBILE BAY.

He had now served seventeen months continuously in Arkansas, nearly all the time in administrative duty, and having been designated by Gen. Canby for field duty in the Gulf States, on Jan. 3, 1865, seven days after quitting Devall's Bluff, he, at Morganzia, La., took command of the Third Brigade Reserve Corps (Military Division West Mississippi), which had been organized for field service. There were then nine regiments in the brigade undergoing consolidation at different places down the river. With the regiments at Morganzia he moved to Kenner, ten miles above New Orleans, arriving there January 9th. January 23d ordered to East Pascagoula, Miss. Reported there to Gen. Granger with part of his command January 26th. January 27th landed at Barrancas, Fla., near Pensacola, and went into camp. Here the regiments and batteries began to arrive to compose the Second and Third Brigades of the Second Division, Thirteenth Corps, which was designed for his command. He commenced instruction in brigade exercises (also provided for company and battalion drill), and with five or six infantry regiments on the ground a mile back of Fort Barrancas, went through all the exercises of the school of the brigade. March 4th, by assignment, assumed command of Second Division Thirteenth Corps. March 9th he was commissioned major general of volunteers by brevet. The two brigades of his division that were present were composed as follows: The Second, of the Twenty-fourth and Sixty-ninth Indiana, and the Seventy-sixth and Ninety-seventh Illinois; the Third, of the Eighty-third and One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio, the Thirty-seventh Illinois and the Twentieth and Thirty-

fourth Iowa. There were also the Second Connecticut and Fifteenth Massachusetts Batteries, the whole comprising over 5,000 effective men. March 11th marched with division to Pensacola, and began repairs on the Central wharf, which work was completed, and a railroad track laid therefrom up into the town, in a very few days. March 23rd moved out with Gen. Steele's column towards Pollard to co-operate with Gen. Canby's movement along the east shore of Mobile bay, the infantry keeping in supporting distance of the cavalry while cutting the railroad. An uncommonly heavy rain commenced the first night out, and continued for a day or two, and it became necessary for several days afterward to corduroy the road. Gen. Andrews' division supply train numbered about eighty wagons, Gen. Hawkins' (colored) division as many more. The cavalry force numbered about 2,300. That, as well as the infantry divisions, had the usual allowance of artillery. The march was exceedingly difficult and laborious. March 26th, Andrews, with one brigade of his division, entered Pollard, Ala. Arriving before the rebel works at Blakely the morning of April 2^d, his two brigades formed on the left of Hawkins' division, completing the investment. The enemy's line of earthworks was three miles long, in a sort of semi-circle, each end resting on the Tensas river or bay. In a day or two Garrard's division of A. J. Smith's corps reported to Steele, and took position on the left. About the same time Veatch's division took a brigade front immediately on Andrews' left. Andrews remained in about the centre, with a front of three-fourths of a mile, along which his command built three lines of rifle pits with approaches, some of the trenches being wide enough for a team to pass. Continued seven days in siege operations. In the assault, about sundown on the ninth of April, his two brigades, in a very few minutes, carried the enemy's breastworks in their

front, capturing a number of flags, twelve guns, and between 1,300 and 1,400 prisoners, including a division general and seventy-one other commissioned officers. The ground in his front contained ravines with fallen timber, and in front of the redoubts were three lines of abatis. His loss was thirty killed and two hundred wounded, some mortally. The day after the assault a fatigue party of his division, guided by a Confederate officer, took up seventy loaded torpedoes in the ground over which the division had double-quickened in the assault. A day or two afterward, Gen. Andrews with one brigade moved down to Stark's Landing, as a reserve to the force that landed at Mobile on the twelfth. Moving with Steele up the Alabama on April 27th, he was left (Gen. Steele proceeding to Montgomery) with one brigade in command of Selma, and so continued till May 12th, when the force returned and went into camp a few miles out from Mobile. On quitting Selma, Gen. Andrews received the following voluntary communication from Judge Byrd, a distinguished citizen of Alabama:

"SELMA, May 12, 1865.

"SIR: I desire to express in a more formal and enduring manner than I have done my appreciation of your kindness to me and my family, and as you are about to leave Selma, perhaps forever, to say to you that, so far as I am informed, our citizens generally appreciate your firmness, courtesy, and integrity. While you have been true to the government you have shown us all the consideration and attention of fellow citizens, and I am satisfied that if a similar course is pursued by the authorities of our country the people of the South will be more beneficently and effectively restored to the Union and the Republic than they have been by its victorious arms. Let me assure you at parting of my high regard and consideration, and indulge the hope that you will ever remember your stay here among the pleasant memories of the past.

"Very truly, your obedient servant,

"W. M. BYRD.

"Gen. C. C. Andrews, Commanding, Selma, Ala."

May 27th, a day or two after the great explosion, he took command of the district of Mobile, with headquarters in the city. July 4th embarked for

TEXAS,

and July 8th took command of the district of Houston, including Galveston, Columbus, Millican, and Beaumont. By order, accompanied provisional governor A. J. Hamilton to the state capitol at Austin, and was present at his reinstatement in authority. Gen. Andrews had lately delivered an address at Brenham, which was published, explaining the relations between the government and the people, and especially between the government and freedmen. The following is a copy of the letter of instructions by Gen. Gordon Granger, commanding the district of Texas, detailing Gen. Andrews for this duty:

“HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS,

“HOUSTON, July 26, 1865.

“GENERAL: You will please furnish Gov. Hamilton with such facilities as he may require to enable him to reach the city of Austin with as little delay as possible. I desire you will accompany the governor to the state capitol, giving him such official and political support as you shall deem proper, observing the temper of the people and their fitness and merits to restoration as citizens of the old Union.

The resources of the country, condition of the crops and facilities for securing the same will engage your attention. * * *

You are instructed to impress on the people that anything like moral or physical resistance to the mandates and requirements of the United States authorities, both civil and military, will in no instance be tolerated, while all law abiding persons and *bona fide* supporters of the government will be encouraged and sustained. Having completed the duties assigned you, you will return to your command by such route as may in your judgment be most advantageous to the accomplishment of your mission, consulting his excellency the governor as to his wishes and views in regard to your movements.

“G. GRANGER,

“Major General Commanding.

“Brevet Maj. Gen. Andrews.”

August 14th was relieved at Houston by Maj. Gen. Mower. August 17th received orders from Gen. Sheridan, headquarters Military Division of the Southwest, to report to Gen. Steele on the Rio Grande, but in compliance with a general order from the war department, received about the same time, and which relieved several general officers, he proceeded to his home at St. Cloud, Minn.

1866.

Mustered out of the service, to take effect Jan. 15, 1866. During his nearly four years of active service he was not off duty on any account, except when a prisoner of war, over ten days in all.





H. J. P.





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