and in which they were taken to New York.

In a speech delivered to the people of Charleston just after the evacuation Governor Pickens said, among other things:—

"Thank God the war is open, and we will conquer or perish. We have humbled the flag of the United States. I can here say to you, it is the first time in the history of this country that the Stars and Stripes have been humbled. That proud flag was never lowered before to any nation on the earth. It has triumphed for seventy years. But to-day, the 13th of April, it has been humbled, and humbled before the glorious little State of South Carolina." The next day, Sunday, the fall of Sumter was commemorated by sermons and songs in the churches of Charleston. Everyone spoke exultingly of the result of the conflict.

The gallant defense of the fort by Major Anderson received due recognition in the North. The loyal people of New York, Philadelphia and Taunton, Mass., showed their gratitude by substantial tokens, and the President of the United States at once commissioned the major a brigadier general in the army.

The roar of the cannon in Charleston harbor awoke the people of the North to a proper appreciation of the seriousness of the trouble that had come upon them. They forgot all minor differences and political animosities, and presented a solid front in their loyalty to the Union. The President, who at first hardly grasped the significance of the fact that several States, one after the other, had thrown off their allegiance to the republic and seized all the forts and arsenals within their borders, was aroused, and on the day after the evacuation of Sumter issued a proclamation in which he called for 75,000 troops to protect the Union. A loud shout of approval and enthusiasm greeted this call.

Another assault by the Virginia troops was directed against the navy yard at Gosport, opposite Norfolk, on the Elizabeth River, and was more successful. It contained about two thousand pieces of heavy cannon, a large amount of munitions of war, naval stores, etc., and in the waters around it were several war ships. The post was in charge of Commodore Charles S. McCauley, who, for fear they would be seized, had the vessels in the river scuttled and sunk. Just as this had been accomplished, Captain Paulding, who had recently been appointed to McCauley's place, arrived on the scene, and ordered the further destruction of all the public property at the navy yard. But when the Confederates broke into the post they managed to save a vast number of heavy guns and some of the vessels. One of the latter, the Merrimac, they afterward converted into a powerful ironclad.

This important post was recovered by the Federals early in May, the following year.

CHAPTER III.

PREPARATIONS FOR SEIZING THE CAPITAL—ANSWERING THE CALL FOR TROOPS—THE SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT ATTACKED BY A MOB—CRITICAL CONDITION OF WASHINGTON—ASSASSINATION OF COLONEL ELVESWORTH—BATTLE OF BIG BETHEL.

Soon after the call for troops had been made on both sides the leaders of the Confederacy began active preparations for the capture of the national capital. Alexander H. Stephens started the cry, "On to Washington!" and it was taken up and resounded throughout the slave-labor States. Troops were rapidly marshaled into service in Virginia, and the newspapers of the South urgently demanded the attack upon the city. One of the Richmond papers declared:—

"There never was half the unanimity among the people before, nor a tithe of the zeal upon any subject, that is now
manifested to take Washington and drive from it every Black Republican who is a dweller there. From the mountain tops and valleys to the shores of the sea there is one wild shout of fierce resolve to capture Washington, the city, at all and every human hazard. The preparations for the seizure of the capital were made in secret, and the people of the North knew nothing of the contemplated attack until the Confederates were almost ready to make it. But the call for troops had been issued, and a large body of armed men were soon on its way to protect the government and its rule.

Massachusetts was the first to answer the President's call by sending one of its regiments, the Sixth, Colonel Jones, to Washington. Pennsylvania immediately followed, and on account of its closer proximity to Washington its regiment was the first to reach the city. The Pennsylvanians met with a slight resistance on their arrival at Baltimore from a mob of Secessionists, who wished to make their railroad station to be a barrier across the pathway of the army from the North and East; but when the arrival at Baltimore from a mob of Secessionists, who wished to make their railroad station to be a barrier across the pathway of the army from the North and East; but when the army reached the city, and were marching from one railroad station to another, fully 10,000 persons had gathered in the streets, and assailed the soldiers with missiles of all kinds. A severe fight ensued, in which three of the troops were killed and nine of their assailants. The excitement produced by this tragedy as it was the first shedding of blood. Upon the arrival of the Sixth in Washington they found that all communication between that city and the North was stopped by the railroad and telegraph, was cut off through the orders of the Mayor and Chief of Police of Baltimore. The capital was in a critical condition, and intense anxiety was manifested throughout the free-labor States. For a time it seemed as if the city could not be saved. Then the "Union Defense Committee," a society of some of the leading citizens of New York city, held a conference with the Governor of the State (Morgan) and General John E. Wool, commander of the Eastern Department of the army, which included the whole country bordering the Mississippi River. At this conference a plan of action for the relief of the capital was formed and put into operation. Troops and supplies were immediately sent forward, and in a short time the city was put out of danger. General B. F. Butler, with a regiment of Massachusetts troops, opened communication with Washington by seizing the railroad between Cumberland and the capital and taking possession of the Relay House, nine miles from Baltimore. It was now clearly perceived that the number of militia called out by the President's proclamation would not be adequate to cope with the force arrayed against the Union, and another proclamation was issued on May 3d, calling for 64,000 more volunteers for the army, and 18,000 for the navy, to "serve during the war." The capital soon became a vast citadel, as it was made the rendezvous for all troops raised eastward of the Alleghany Mountains. Thousands of soldiers poured into the city and were quartered in all the public buildings.

When Virginia resolved to enter the Confederacy Colonel Robert E. Lee, who was then an engineer officer in the National Army, resigned his commission and went to Richmond, where he was cordially welcomed and given the supreme command of the Confederates. Lee's first step was to arrange for the erection of a battery of heavy guns on Arlington Heights, which commanded a good view of the city of Washington. But before this work could be started the National troops took possession of Arlington Heights and Alexandria. Ellsworth's New York Fire Zouaves were among these troops, and crossed to Alexandria in two schooners. Another body was sent over the Aqueduct Bridge at Georgetown. These latter troops, under General Irwin McDowell, erected the first redoubts made on batteries at Mathias Point, and the fortilla was repulsed and Captain Ward was killed. For many months these batteries defied the National vessels, and the Potomac was effectively blockaded.

At this time, in June, 1861, the Confederate Government, in order to be nearer Washington, left Montgomery and made a trip by rail. Upon his arrival in the latter city their President, Jefferson Davis, addressed a multitude of people. He spoke some bitter words against the National Government, and after saying that there was "not one true son of the South who was ready to shoulder his musket, to bleed, to die, or conquer in the cause of liberty here," he declared: "We have now reached the point where, arguments being exhausted, it only remains for us to stand by our weapons. When the time and occasion serve, we shall smite the smiter with many arms, as did our fathers before us and as becomes their sons. To the enemy we leave the base acts of the assassin and incendiary. To them we leave it to insult helpless women; to us belongs vengeance upon man."

The campaign in West Virginia opened briskly in May. A body of Confederates was badly routed at Philippi, and a little later they received another blow at a battle near Romney, where Lee's New York Zouave regiment, led by Colonel Lewis Wallace. This regiment, one of the best disciplined in the field, had for some time been doing nothing in Southern Indiana, and upon Wallace's solicitation they were ordered to move to the seat of war to report to General Robert Patterson, who was on his way to attack General John A. Ewell. Lee's campaign covered the ground between Indiana and Cumberland in three days. Then resting a day, they started out to attack the Confederates. They reached the enemy's camp two days afterward, and at once attacked it. The result was a complete rout, the Confederates seeking shelter behind the railroad embankment. This movement caused Johnston to leave Harper's Ferry and take up a position near Winchester.

While all this was going on in West Virginia, there were signs of activity near Fort Monroe. The Confederates were planning to capture that post, and Colonel J. B. Magruder was sent down the Peninsula with a considerable force for that purpose. General B. F. Butler, in command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, with headquarters at Fort Monroe, was taking measures to oppose the movement of troops, commanded by Generals E. P. Alexander, and consisting of Duryee's Zouave New York Regiment and the 2nd Indiana Infantry. The 11th, was sent out from Hampton to Little Bethel, where it was joined by detachments from Colonel Phelps's army, and another the Union, and another proclamation was issued on May 3d, calling for 64,000 more volunteers for the army, and 18,000 for the navy, to "serve during the war." The capital soon became a vast citadel, as it was made the rendezvous for all troops raised eastward of the Alleghany Mountains. Thousands of soldiers poured into the city and were quartered in all the public buildings.

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mand at Newport News, which was composed of battalions of Massachusetts and Vermont troops, the Steuben Rifle Regiment of New York, and a battery of two light field pieces in charge of Lieutenant John T. Greble, of the regular army.

As these two columns approached each other in the dead of night they unfortunately took one another for enemies and began firing. The mistake was soon discovered, but not before several men had been killed. The combined columns then marched on toward Big Bethel. The noise of the firing had put the Confederates on their guard. There was a short but sharp engagement, and the Nationals were repulsed. At this battle the first officer of the regular army to fall in the war was killed—Lieutenant Greble. This defeat of the Federal troops greatly alarmed the people of the North. It caused great excitement for a time, but other and more important events soon occurred to attract the attention of the nation.

CHAPTER IV.

EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF CONGRESS—CONGRESS AUTHORIZES THE RAISING OF TROOPS AND MONEY—WOMEN'S WORK IN THE WAR—DOROTHEA L. DIX'S REMARKABLE CAPTURE OF RICH MOUNTAIN—THE WAR IN WEST VIRGINIA—THE "PETREK'S" MISTAKE.

An extraordinary session of Congress assembled at the National capital on Thurs-

day, July 4th, 1861. It was called to consider and take immediate action upon means for the salvation of the republic. The condition of the country demanded the prompt attention of its legislators. Civil war had begun in earnest. Both inside and outside the capital plans were being made to attack it. General Beauregard, with a large force of Confederates, was preparing to march upon the city, and in the halls of Congress and in the President's house secret emissaries were supposed to be prevailing about, bent upon some deadly purpose.

Several of the European governments were beginning to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and were preparing to give it moral and material aid. Among these governments was Great Britain, and that country's open recognition of the independence of the Confederacy was prevention only by the high position taken by Secretary of State Seward, who, in his instructions to the new representative at the court of St. James, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, said: "You will in no case listen to any suggestions of compromise by this government, under foreign auspices, with its discontented citizens. If, as the President does not at all apprehend, you shall unhappily find her majesty's government tolerating the applications of the so-called Confederate States or wavering about it, you will not leave them to suppose for a moment that they can grant that application and remain the friends of the United States. You may even assure them promptly, in that case, that if they determine to recognize they may at the same time prepare to enter into an alliance with the enemies of this republic. You alone will represent your country at London, and you will represent the whole of it there. When you are asked to divide that duty with others, diplomatic relations between the government of Great Britain and this government will be suspended, and will remain so until it shall be seen which of the two is most strongly intrenched in the
Secretary of War (Simon Cameron) recommended the enlistment of men for three years. The Secretary of the Treasury (Salmon P. Chase) asked $320,000,000 for war purposes and the current expenses of the government. He proposed to raise the money by an increase of taxes and the issue of interest-bearing Treasury notes or bonds.

These suggestions were all carried out. Congress at once authorized the raising of 500,000 troops and provided an appropriation of $500,000,000 to defray the expenses of the war. This prompt and energetic action on the part of Congress stirred up the people of the free-labor States, and enthusiasm was at its height.

This enthusiasm was not manifested by the men of the country alone. The women, too, were aroused, and demonstrated their patriotism by attending the sick, wounded, and dying in the hospitals, and preparing lint and bandages and all the associations of women were formed for this benevolent work. Miss Dorothea L. Dix was the leader in this movement, and gave her services to the government gratuitously, organizing at once a splendid system of providing comfort for the sick and wounded soldiers.

In accepting her services Secretary of War Cameron issued this edict: "Be it known to all whom it may concern that the free services of Miss D. L. Dix are accepted by the War Department, and that she will give, at all times, all necessary aid in organizing military hospitals for the care of all the sick or wounded soldiers, aiding the chief surgeons by supplying nurses and substantial means for the comfort and relief of the suffering; also, that she is fully authorized to receive, control and disburse special supplies bestowed by individuals or associations for the comfort of their friends among the soldiers from all parts of the United States. Without receiving any pecuniary reward this young woman labored day and night throughout the war for the relief of suffering soldiers, both on the battlefield and at the hospital, and always buried her footsteps with words of heartfelt sympathy and religious consolation. Yet she was not the only Sister of Mercy engaged in this holy work. She had hundreds of young women devoted, in the spirit of self-sacrificing coworkers of the gentle sex all over the land, serving with equal zeal in the camps and hospitals of the National and the Confederate armies, and no greater heroism was displayed by soldiers in the field than was exhibited by these American women everywhere."

While the Confederate troops, under Beauregard, were gathered at Manassas, awaiting an opportunity to march upon the capital, detachments were sent out along the line of the Upper Potomac from Georgetown to Leesburg on foraging expeditions. On June 17th one of these detachments came into contact with an Ohio regiment at Vienna. A sharp skirmish resulted. The Confederates were defeated, but soon returned and captured Vienna and Falls Church, at which latter village many stirring scenes afterward occurred.

In the early part of July General George B. McClellan, with 70,000 men, started out from Grafton, Va., to make an attack upon Laurel Hill, near Beverly, where General R. S. Garnett, in command of the Confederate forces in Western Virginia, had his headquarters. At the same time he sent 4,000 men, under General T. A. Morris, toward the same point by way of Philippi. Then still another detachment, under General Hill, proceeded

Pegram soon got his troops together again, and being re-enforced, was about to attempt the recovery of Laurel Hill, when he heard of the approach of McClellan and disappeared in the night without being attacked. McClellan, however, came up with him and compelled his surrender with 600 followers. Being left unpro­

To be continued.

At the time Congress assembled on the 4th of July the Confederate States had a good-sized navy of twenty armed vessels. The first of these vessels bore the name of "Lady Davis." They were all privateers or fitted out to depre­

army cookhouse constructed in an old chimney of an outhouse of the lady mansion, on the baphanmock, falmouth, va.

ARMY COOKHOUSE CONSTRUCTED IN AN OLD CHIMNEY OF AN OUTHOUSE OF THE LACY MANSION, ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK, FAULMOUTH, VA.
and the Confederates at Centreville fled at their approach. This had been arranged by Beauregard in order to lead the Federal army into a perilous position. They walked into the trap in high spirits, thinking they were driving everyone before them. Suddenly they were brought to a stop at Blackburn's Ford, on Bull Run, by General James Longstreet, with a strong force of men and concealed batteries. General Tyler, with his detachment of Michigan, Massachusetts and New York troops, and Ayres's battery, made a reconnaissance here, and a severe conflict was the result. The Nationals were defeated, and withdrew to Centreville. This satisfied McDowell that

The Confederates, meanwhile, were making active preparations for the coming battle. Johnston was ordered to hasten from Winchester and join the forces at Manassas with the Army of the Shenandoah. He managed to elude Patterson, who was stationed at Martinsburg to prevent this very movement, and arrived at Manassas at noon of the 20th with 6,000 infantry, the balance of his army to follow a little later. Beauregard's force now outnumbered McDowell's by 4,000 men, and he was in a much better position. Upon his arrival, Johnston, being the senior in rank, assumed chief command of the Confederate troops.
Our correspondent thus graphically depicts this scene: "Simultaneously and instantaneously the two, or rather four, columns even did not claim their attention, nor did they three discharges of musketry which received them call for a reply. On the camps, over and through which our men rushed with bristling speed and velocity which of itself would have secured them victory, measure remedy his now apparent weakness there. But these were only related to by the guns of Captain Bridges on Orchard Knob, served, but the men pushed forward indiscriminately. The Confederate infantry led and yielded up the artillery without further struggle, including harvest of artillery. The hill was won at four o'clock, the enemy cut in two, and his organization for the time destroyed, and recognized him, and at once there went up a shout such as only victorious men can give to a victorious leader."
troops took a position to the left of the batteries.

Then a terrific struggle began. The Confederates poured such a murderous fire into the Federal ranks that the batteries were soon disabled. The slaughter on both sides was terrible. It would have been hard to say which army would be successful, although the National troops seemed to be gaining slightly, when suddenly the balance of Johnston's Shenandoah army, under General E. Kirby Smith, appeared on the scene, and the tide immediately turned. With these and other fresh troops Beauregard in a few moments drove McDowell's army from the plateau and sent it hurrying back to the turnpike in great confusion. As the regiments in Booneville. There they made a stand. But being attacked and defeated by Lyon, they retreated toward the southwestern part of Missouri, and did not stop until they reached the Arkansas border, thus giving to the Union forces the important point of St. Louis, St. Joseph, Hannibal and Bird's Point on the Mississippi as bases of operations, with railroads and rivers for transportation. Knowing that General Jackson was gathering a large force in Southwestern Missouri, Lyon remained about a fortnight at Booneville, preparing a vigorous campaign against him.

This was at the beginning of July, when there were at least 10,000 National troops in Missouri. At this time Colonel Franz Sigel was rapidly advancing on the Con-

The National troops had gained possession of the Warrenton Turnpike, and they now turned their attention to driving the enemy from the plateau, to which Johnston and Beauregard had sent bodies of soldiers under Holmes, Early and Egell, so that it held 10,000 men and 22 heavy guns. To capture this plateau five brigades, those of Porter, Howard, Frank- lin, Wilcox and Sherman, were detailed to turn the Confederate left, while Keyes was sent to annoy them on the right. Colonel Heintzelman's division began the attack. They pressed forward, and succeeded in gaining a portion of the plateau. With the support of Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves batteries were planted upon an elevation commanding the whole plateau. This done, New York, Massachusetts and Minnesota federates stationed on the borders of Kansas and Arkansas. On reaching Carthage, July 6th, he encountered a large force under Jackson and Brigadier General Rains. A sharp fight took place, and, owing to superior numbers against him, Sigel was forced back and retreated in good order to Springfield. Lyon was then about eighty miles from that city, and learning of Sigel's peril, hastened to his relief, and took command of the combined forces. While this was being done Price was re-enforced by troops from Texas under Generals McCulloch, Rains, Pearce and McBride. This army, numbering about 20,000 men, and led by General Rains, then set out for Springfield. Although Lyon had not more than 6,000 men and 18 pieces of artillery, he bravely went out to meet the on-coming
enemy. The opposing forces met at Dog Springs, about nineteen miles west from Springfield, and a desperate battle was fought. This was on August 2d. Lyon's cavalry, led by Captain Stanley, made a furious charge, and after a time the Confederates gave way and retreated to Wilson's Creek.

Early the next morning Lyon pushed on after the enemy to make another attack. The troops advanced in two columns, one led by Lyon to engage their front; the other, under Sigel, to attack the rear. The battle opened furiously. In the thickest of the fight was Lyon. Wherever he appeared he would dash in and give encouragement to his men by words and deeds. Although his horse was shot under him, and he was wounded in the head and leg, he rode on another horse, and placing himself at the head of the Kansas troops, he swung his hat over his head, and dashed forward with a determination to gain a victory. But a bullet in his heart stopped him, and he fell back dead. For two hours after this the battle raged; then the Confederates were forced to retreat. The loss on the Union side was between 1,200 and 1,500, and on the other about 3,000. The Union troops then went back to Springfield in order to protect a government train, valued at $1,500,000, from that city to Rolla, one hundred and twenty-five miles in the direction of St. Louis.

Just before the battle of Wilson's Creek General John C. Fremont was given the command of the Department of Missouri. He at once formed a plan for ridding Missouri and the whole Mississippi Valley of armed secessionists, and for opening the navigation of the river, which was then obstructed by Confederate batteries at Memphis and elsewhere. It was a gigantic plan. He intended to capture or disperse the troops under General Price; seize Little Rock, the capital of Arkansas; cut off the supplies of General Pillow and others in the vicinity of New Madrid, thus compelling their retreat, and allowing a flotilla of gunboats, then being built near St. Louis, to descend the Mississippi and assist in military operations against the batteries at Memphis; then push on toward the Gulf of Mexico with his army and take possession of New Orleans.

CHAPTER VI.
SEIZE OF LEXINGTON—BOMBARDMENT OF COLUMBUS—BATTLE OF BELMONT—CAMPAIGN IN WESTERN VIRGINIA—BATTLE AT CENTURY—MCCLELLAN APPOINTED GENERAL IN CHIEF—THE "TENNY" AFFAIR—CAPTURE OF BOANOKE ISLAND.

About the middle of August General Price, with his force of Confederates, moved northward to an order from Fremont, just before he was deprived of his command, General Grant, then in charge of the district around Cairo, sent a co-operative force along the line of the Mississippi to attack Columbus, then in the hands of the Confederates. One column of about 3,000 Illinois volunteers, under General John A. McClernand, went from Cairo in transports and the wooden gunboats Tyler and Lexington, for the purpose of menacing Columbus by an attack on Belmont, opposite; and another column, under General C. F. Smith, marched from Paducah to strike Columbus in the rear. While the gunboats fired on Columbus the troops landed near Belmont, and at once attacked that post. Although this place had been re-enforced by General Pillow, the National troops captured it after a severe contest; but, owing to a heavy fire of artillery from the bluff at Columbus, they were unable to hold it, and withdrew with captured men, horses and artillery. Polk, commanding Columbus, immediately opened his heaviest guns upon them and tried to cut off their retreat with a large body of fresh troops that he sent across the water. Although there was a severe struggle, Grant managed to fight his way back to his transports and escaped under cover of a fire from the gunboats. The loss in the engagement was about 500 Nationals and 600 Confederates.

The war in Western Virginia, which in the summer of 1861 seemed to have been crushed, was renewed in the autumn. General Robert E. Lee was then in charge of
the forces left by Garnett and Pegram. His headquarters were at Huntersville, in Pocahontas County. Plans were made by which General John B. Floyd (Secretary of War in Buchanan’s administration) who had been given chief command in the region of the Gauley River, was to drive General Cox across the Ohio River, and Lee was to disperse the army under Rosecrans, successor of McClellan, at Clarksburg, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and in this way make possible an invasion of Confederates into Maryland, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

But these excellent plans failed. Rosecrans did not wait to be attacked, but started out to disperse Floyd’s troops. After scaling the Gauley Mountains he came upon the object of his expedition at Cannons Ferry on the Gauley River. A severe battle of three hours’ duration was the result. Then Floyd, under cover of the darkness, stole away to Big Sewell Mountain, thirty miles distant. Meanwhile Lee had started out from Huntersville on the night of September 11th, with 9,000 men and a dozen pieces of artillery, for the purpose of attacking Elkwater and the outpost of Indiana troops on the summit of Cheat Mountain, and thus securing the pass and a free communication with the Shenandoah Valley at Staunton. But he was unsuccessful, suffering defeat at both places. He then joined Floyd at Big Sewell Mountain.

A few more vigorous movements on the part of the Union soldiers in West Virginia soon put an end to the war in that State.

Late in August an expedition, composed of eight transports and war ships, under Commodore S. H. Stringham, bearing about 900 land troops, commanded by General B. F. Butler, left Hampton Roads for Hatters Inlet, at the entrance to which, off the North Carolina coast, the Confederates had erected two forts. By an assault on these forts by land and water Stringham and Butler succeeded in capturing them. A portion of Colonel Hawkins’s New York Zouaves, with their commander, was left to garrison the position, and the expedition returned to Hampton Roads.

Two months after this another expedition was sent out from Hampton Roads. This was composed of fifty war ships and transports, commanded by Admiral S. F. Dupont, and 15,000 land troops under General T. W. Sherman. After passing through a severe tempest off Cape Hatteras all of the vessels, with the exception of four transports that were wrecked, gathered at the entrance to Port Royal Sound, between Hilton Head and Philip’s Island.

The entrance to this sound was guarded by two Confederate batteries, while within the sound was a small flotilla of armed vessels commanded by Commodore Tatnall, late of the United States Navy, who had espoused the Confederate cause. On the morning of November 7th Dupont silenced the two forts and drove Tatnall’s fleet into shallow water. The National troops then took possession of Port Royal and the neighboring islands. At the close of 1861 the National authority was supreme over the coast islands from Warsaw Sound to the mouth of the North Edisto River.

General McClellan assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, as the forces around Washington were called after the battle of Bull Run, on July 27th. He at once became so popular in this position that when, a few months afterward (November 1st) General Scott resigned his place as general in chief of the armies, on account of old age and ill health, McClellan was appointed to that office. He immediately set to work to reorganize the army, which had been shattered by the terrible blow at Bull Run.

It was about this time that the country was stirred up over the capture of two Confederate ambassadors on their way to Europe. On October 12th, 1861, James Mason and John Slidell, who had been appointed to represent the Confederate Government in Great Britain and France, sailed from Charleston harbor for Havana, Cuba. There they embarked for St. Thomas, on the British mail steamer Trent, intending to go to England in the regular packet from that port. Soon after the Trent sailed the American war ship San Jacinto stopped at Havana, and her captain, Wilkes, learned of the movements of the ambassadors. He at once set sail for the Trent, and overhauling her, demanded the delivery of the two men. They refused to leave the ship unless forced to do so. Marines were at once dispatched to the Trent, and compelled the ambassadors to surrender. They were taken on board the San Jacinto and conveyed to Boston, where they were placed in Fort Warren as prisoners of state.

While this act of Captain Wilkes was loudly applauded by loyal Americans the British Government called it an outrage, and followed up a peremptory demand for the release of the prisoners by preparing to enforce the demand by a war upon the United States. But their preparations came to naught, for, acting upon the principle that the flag of a neutral vessel is a protection to all beneath it, the United States disavowed the act of Wilkes and released the two men. The “Trent affair” caused a great deal of excitement in the country, but it soon subsided upon the peaceful settlement of the trouble.

The attention of the people was then directed to the fitting out of a third naval armament at Hampton Roads. This consisted of two war vessels and transports commanded by Commodore L. M. Gold-
CHAPTER VII.


When General Halleck assumed command of the Department of Missouri he placed General John Pope in charge of a considerable body of troops to oppose Price, who had gathered a large force of Confederates in Missouri. Pope did his work well, acting with great vigor and skill. By a few sharp, effective blows here and there he succeeded in preventing organized troops from joining Price, and compelled the latter to withdraw to the borders of Arkansas for supplies and safety. Price, however, soon moved back to Springfield with about 12,000 men, and was preparing to spend the winter there, when Halleck’s troops, under General S. R. Curtis, assisted by Generals Sigel, Davis, Asboth and Prentiss, drove him away and forced him again into Arkansas. The Missouri campaign, from June, 1861, to late in February, 1862, had been very active, sixty battles and skirmishes having been fought. The loss on both sides during this campaign, in killed, wounded and prisoners, was about 12,000.

When General Curtis had driven the Confederates into Arkansas he encamped in a strong position in the vicinity of Pea Ridge, a spur of the Ozark Mountains. In the meantime Price had been joined by General Earl Van Dorn, who brought with him from Western Arkansas Generals McCulloch, Pike and McIntosh. General Van Dorn took command of the forces, which numbered about 25,000 men, and immediately led them out to Curtis’s encampment.

Curtis learned through his scouts of the approach of the Confederates, and at once concentrated his little army in the Sugar Creek Valley; so that when, on the morning of March 7th, 1862, Van Dorn had by a flank movement gained Curtis’s rear, he found that general’s troops in battle array. Generals Sigel and Asboth, commanding the First and Second Divisions, were on Curtis’s left; General Davis, with the Third Division, was in the centre, and the Fourth, under Colonel Carr, formed the right. The line of battle extended about four miles. The contest opened toward noon, and continued throughout the remainder of the day, without either side gaining the advantage. The loss was great on both sides, among the killed being Generals McCulloch and McIntosh. At night both armies rested on their arms.

Early the next morning the conflict was renewed with great vigor. But the Nationals soon put a stop to the battle by pouring such a strong, steady, destructive fire that the Confederates were unable to stand it, and fled in almost every direction in wild confusion. Van Dorn’s army was really broken into fragments. Curtis lost 1,380 men, and the other side about the same number.

During this time the war was kindling in the Department of New Mexico, commanded by General Canby. Attempts were made to attach that Territory to the Confederacy. Colonel H. H. Sibley, a Lousianian, with 2,300 Texans, most of
They fled into northeastern Tennessee.

This defeat was a great blow to the Confederates. It broke their line in Kentucky, and made possible a series of movements by which they were soon driven out of that State and also Tennessee. It also aroused them to the necessity of a bold, able commander in the West.

After the important victory at Mill Springs an expedition against Fort Henry and Fort Donelson was arranged. Twelve gunboats, which had been constructed at St. Louis and Cairo, were armed with heavy guns and light artillery, and placed

under the command of Commodore A. H. Foote. A portion of this fleet gathered on the Tennessee River, February 5th, 1862, a two miles below Fort Henry, while a large force of troops, commanded by General U. S. Grant, assisted by General C. F. Smith, were landed from transports. The fort was armed with seventeen guns, and was in charge of General Tilghman.

Grant and Foote arranged to strike Fort Henry simultaneously. Part of the land troops were first sent up the opposite side of the river to capture Fort Heiman and prevent its assistance of Fort Henry, while the others proceeded to gain a point between Forts Henry and Donelson. Before these troops reached their destination, Foote, by a heavy bombardment from his gunboats, Essex, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Carondelet, compelled the surrender of
Fort Henry. The little garrison made a gallant defense, but were forced to give in at the end of an hour's time. Fort Heiman was also captured.

Upon learning of this important naval victory the Secretary of the Navy wrote to Foote: “The country appreciates your gallant deeds, and this department desires to convey to you and your brave associates its profound thanks for the service you have rendered.”

CHAPTER VIII.

THE ARMY ON FORT DONELSON—COWARDLY FLIGHT OF FLOYD AND PILLOW—UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER—FALL OF DONELSON—CONFEDERATE RETREAT FROM RIVER TO GREEN—CAPTURE OF ISLAND NO. 10—BATTLE OF SHILOH.

By their capture of Forts Henry and Heiman, on the Tennessee River, the Nationals gained formidable and important posts, and it gave them a strong hold upon the vicinity of Fort Donelson and a good position in the rear of Columbus, on the Mississippi. They determined to at once follow up the advantage thus gained by an attack on Fort Donelson, on the left bank of the Cumberland River, near Dover, Tennessee.

Two divisions of General Grant’s army, under McClemand and Smith, left Fort Henry for Fort Donelson on the morning of February 12th, 1862. Another division, in charge of General Lewis Wallace, was left to hold the vanquished forts. Grant and his two divisions arrived in the vicinity of the fort the same evening, and went into camp to await the arrival of the armored flotilla. Upon looking over the situation Grant decided to send for Wallace and his troops. They arrived at noon on the 14th, and Commodore Foote, with his gunboats, having arrived, the attack on Fort Donelson was begun at three o’clock that afternoon by the vessels Carondelet, Pittsburg St. Louis and Louisville firing upon the posit line gave way excepting Colonel John A. Logan’s Illinois regiment, on the extreme left. This gallant stand, with the assistance of the light batteries of Taylor, McAllister and Dresser, made the Confederate line recoil. But being re-enforced, it soon put the whole of McClellan’s division in great peril. Wallace was then called upon for help, and he gave such a hearty response that after a hard struggle the combined forces of Pillow and Buckner were compelled to fall back to their trenches.

The strength of the Union forces led Floyd and Pillow to think the fort would not be obliged to surrender, and fearing the consequences to themselves if captured, they turned over the command to Buckner, and under cover of night cowardly deserted their companions in arms and fled. Floyd took a part of his Virginians with him up the river toward Nashville in a steamboat, while Pillow escaped to his home in Nashville and Columbus. The troops in the former place retreated to Nashville, but being rapidly pursued by a part of Buell’s Army of the Ohio, under General Mitchel, they soon left that city and moved quickly southward. Thus Nashville fell into the hands of the Federals, February 26th, 1862.

Stirring events were now occurring on the Mississippi River. New Madrid and Island No. 10 were occupied by the Confederates who had evacuated Columbus. Those at New Madrid were commanded by General McCown, and Island No. 10 was in charge of General Beauregard,

FRANK LESLIE’S ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR.

ADMIRAL DUPONT'S MACHINE SHOP, STATION CREEK, S. C.
who, as we have seen, had been sent West. While Commodore Foote was at Cairo preparing for a siege of those two places, General Pope, dispatched from St. Louis by General Halleck, drove the Confederates from New Madrid, and as they sought refuge on Island No. 10, that became the chief object of attack by the Federals.

The island had been thoroughly fortified by Beauregard, so that when, on the morning of March 16th, Foote opened upon it

while awaiting assistance from Pope, Foote determined to get a better position, so as to give his guns chance for more effective work. For this purpose an expedition composed of Illinois troops and seamen was sent on April 1st to capture one of the seven formidable redoubts on the Kentucky shore. This was successful, and on the night of the 3d they took another. Then one of Foote's gunboats (the Carondelet, Captain Walker,) sailed down, amid a tremendous cannonading from all the batteries on the shore, to the assistance of Pope. This daring feat was successfully accomplished, and the vessel was received with wild huzzas by the troops at New Madrid.

This passage of the Carondelet and the near completion of the canal showed Beauregard that the siege of the island must soon end in disaster. So he immediately turned over the command of the fortifications to General McCall, and the troops on the Kentucky and Tennessee shores to General McCown, and with a large number of his best soldiers departed for Corinth to check the movement of Federal troops through Middle Tennessee toward Northern Alabama and Mississippi. The next day McCall attempted to escape from the island with his troops. They were stopped by Pope's forces under Generals Stanley, Hamilton and Paine, and Island No. 10, with the troops, batteries and supports on the main, fell into the hands of the Federals on April 8th. More than 7,000 men were surrendered prisoners of war, and among the spoils of victory were 123 canons and mortars, 7,000 small arms, many hundred horses and mules, 4 steamboats and a large amount of ammunition. The fall of this stronghold was a great blow to the Confederacy, and produced widespread alarm in the Southern States.

The soldier's rest—the friends of the Seventh and Eighth Regiments, New York volunteers, welcoming their return of their heroes to New York, Tuesday, April 28th, 1861.
and six of the Senate, to "inquire into the condition of the States which formed the so-called Confederate States of America, and report whether they, or any of them, are entitled to be represented in either House of Congress, with leave to report at any time, by bill or otherwise; and until such report shall have been made and finally acted upon by Congress no member shall be received in either House from any of the so-called Confederate States; and all papers relating to the representatives of the said States shall be referred to the said committee." This body was known as the "Reconstruction Committee."

At this time (December, 1865) the slavery amendment to the Constitution, which had been adopted at the previous session of Congress, early in the year, became part of the law of the land, by the ratification of the several State Legislatures. This amendment, the XIIIth, reads as follows:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

"Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

After the appointment of the "Reconstruction Committee" Congress proceeded to the consideration of bills tending to the full and permanent restoration of the Union on a basis of equal and exact justice. In February, 1866, it passed an act for enlarging the operations of the Freedman's Bureau, which had been established for the relief of emancipated slaves and poor white men who had been rendered destitute by the war. This act was vetoed by President Johnson, who, although he had announced himself as a "Moses to lead the colored people to freedom," showed by various actions that he was not willing to give them any civil rights. The bill, however, was promptly passed over his veto. In March he vetoed without effect another law in behalf of the negro. This was the Civil Rights Law, which gave to all citizens, without regard to color or previous condition, equal civil rights in the republic.

Still another bill of a similar kind, the elective franchise was given to the people of the District of Columbia, and their right to vote was to be re-enacted and extended to all States. The act was passed over President Johnson's veto, in January, 1867.

Despite the interference of the President, Congress proceeded with the work of reorganizing the Government of the Southern States, and in June, 1866, and the following months, the Constitution was amended by a sufficient number of States to make it a law in July, 1868. By this amendment "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof," were given the right of citizenship; the privilege of being a Senator or Representative in Congress; of holding any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State; and the right to vote in the election of President and Vice President, of holding any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State; and the right to vote in the election of Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. And the Fifteenth Amendment was ratified by a sufficient number of States, and makes it a law in 1870.
After several weeks’ debate the following, as a Fifteenth Amendment, was adopted, February 26th, 1869:

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

"Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

This amendment, being ratified by the Legislatures of the requisite number of States, became a part of the Constitution. Having approved of the amendments by ratification, and having adopted State Constitutions approved by Congress, elected National Senators and Representatives, and complied with other requirements of Congress, seven of the late Confederate States, namely, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas, were allowed places, through Senators and Representatives, in the National Congress. There were three States still out of the Union, and they remained so until the year 1872. On May 22d of that year Congress passed an Amnesty Bill, in which it was resolved that the denial of the privilege of holding office imposed by the third section of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution be removed from all persons excepting mem-
many miles from Corinth. After the battle of Pea Ridge, Curtis marched in a southward direction until he was encamped at Batesville, the capital of Independence County, Ark., on the White River.

General Grant's army at the beginning of April was encamped between Pittsburg Landing, on the left bank of the Tennessee, and the Shiloh Meetinghouse, which stood back in the forest about two miles. Grant's objective point was Corinth, an important position on the line of the Charleston and Memphis Railroad. The picture of the field would give the Federals control of the great railroad communication between the Mississippi and the East and the border slave-labor States and the Gulf of Mexico. It would also allow the troops to move material aid to Foote in the plan he was then making to capture Memphis.

While Grant was thus encamped a large force of about 40,000 Confederates, unknown to him, had crept up from Corinth to within a few miles of Shiloh Meetinghouse. This force was in command of General A. S. Johnston, assisted by Generals Beauregard, Polk, Hardee, Bragg and Breckinridge. They decided to await the arrival of Van Dorn and Price, who were approaching Memphis with a large force from Central Arkansas, before attacking the Federal camp; but, learning that General Buell's army was on its way to join Grant, and knowing that the latter was ignorant of the near presence of his enemy, it was resolved to strike before dawn the next day.

The Union camp was just awakening from its slumbers on the morning of April 6th, 1862, when it was startled by the wild cry of pickets rushing in with the intelligence of the enemy's approach. The assault was opened by an attack by Hardee's division on General W. T. Sherman's troops stationed in the woods near Shiloh Meetinghouse. The Confederates dashed into the camp, fighting desperately, and drove the half-dressed, half-armed troops before them. General Prentiss's division, which was planted across the road leading to Corinth, was next attacked. His column also gave way under the onslaught, and he and a large portion of his followers were made prisoners. A fierce general struggle then began. For ten hours the battle raged, with terrible slaughter on both sides, General C. H. L. Wallace, of the Federals, and General Johnston, of the Confederates, being killed. At length, when night set in, the Federals were pushed back to the Tennessee River, and the day was fairly won by the Confederates. Still the Federals held their position, and during the night were re-enforced by the arrival of a portion of Buell's army and a division under General Lewis Wallace.

On the morning of the 7th the fight was renewed by Wallace on the Confederate left, which was in charge of Beauregard himself. The others soon joined in, and although the Confederates fought bravely they were soon driven back, and at length fled toward Corinth to the heights of Monterey, nine miles away. They lost at least 10,000 men, while the Federals lost in killed, wounded and prisoners 15,000. Beauregard's army soon afterward fell back to Corinth, and Grant would have pursued it, and, in its weak condition, probably captured it, but General Halleck, his superior at that time, came up just then from St. Louis, and ordered the troops to rest for awhile. This gave the Confederates a chance to reorganize their forces and make themselves ready for another battle.

CHAPTER IX.

HALECK TAKES CORINTH — A DARING RAID — CAPTURE OF MEMPHIS — FEDERAL VICTORY AT NEW BERN. SIEGE AND FALL OF FORT POLK — BREVARD AND SUCCESSFUL PLAN FOR THE TAKING OF NEW ORLEANS — REWARD OFFERED FOR BUTLER'S CAPTURE.

It was not until more than two weeks had elapsed after the battle of Shiloh that General Halleck put his army in motion to capture Corinth. He reached the vicinity of that place on May 3d, and at once started the work of erecting fortifications preparatory to a siege. These were completed by the 29th, and arrangements were made for an attack the next morning. But during that night the enemy fled. Beauregard felt that his army was hardly strong enough to cope with the Army of the Tennessee, and so, after destroying everything he could not carry away, he took his troops in haste to Tupelo, many miles southward of Corinth. Arriving there, he turned over his command to General Bragg and retired to some mineral springs in Alabama for his health. Halleck marched into Corinth and held it until, shortly afterward, he was appointed general in chief of all the armies, and left for Washington. General Thomas then took command in Corinth, and General Grant of his old army.

The fall of Corinth completed a series of events by which the Federals gained possession of all Kentucky, Western and Middle Tennessee, Northern Mississippi and Northern Alabama; for just before (April 11th) General Mitchell, with part of Buell's army, had by rapid marches from Nashville and by a sudden movement on the city of Hattiesburg, secured control of the Charleston and Memphis Railroad from Tuscumbia on the west to Stevenson on the east, and also of the Tennessee River for about one hundred miles. Mitchell was a man of audacious general, and accomplished splendid work for the Union cause. It was he who set in motion one of the most remarkable enterprises undertaken during the war. This was an attempt to destroy railroad communication between Chattanooga and Atlanta. Under his orders J. J. Andrews, with twenty-two picked men, disguised as Confederate citizens, walked to Rome, Georgia, and took a train for Atlanta a station a short distance from the foot of the Great Kennesaw Mountain. There they took advantage of the absence of the engineer and conductor at breakfast by uncoupling the engine, tender and box car. With these they dashed up the road at full speed, and soon began the destruction of the track. But it was not long before a train was started in pursuit of them. An exciting chase ensued. Onward sped pursuer and pursued. For many miles the two engines flew at a terrific pace. But having to stop now and then to cut telegraph wires and tear up the track, Andrews and his men began to lose ground, and the pursuers rapidly gained upon them. At length the fuel of the tug gave out, and they were compelled to leave their engine about fifteen miles from Chattanooga. They fled to the shelter of the woods near Chickamauga Creek, and defied pursuit for some time. But the Confederates, with the aid of bloodhounds, at last ferreted them out, and the whole party was caught. Andrews and seven of his companions were hanged. This daring raid elicited the approval of the Secretary of War, and he presented each of the survivors a bronze medal.

After the capture of Island No. 1, Commodore Foote started down the Mississippi River with his armed vessels and transports containing Pope's army, in the hope of taking Memphis. He was stopped about eighty miles above that city by the appearance of a Confederate flotilla under Captain Hollins, and 3,000 troops under General Jeff. Thompson from Fort Pillow, on Chickasaw Bluffs, then in command of General Villepigue. Foote opened upon the enemy at once, but being unassisted by Pope's troops, who, after landing on the Arkansas shore, were prevented from advancing by the Rebel forces of the country, was compelled to withdraw. Hollins then reorganized his flotilla, and on May 10th, with the assistance of the heavy guns on Fort Pillow, attacked Foote. He was, however, unable to follow up this victory, the opposing fleets stood quiet for two weeks. Then the Confederates, learning of the loss of Corinth, hurried down to Memphis. Foote was now re-enforced by a "ram" squadron, prepared by Captain Charles Ellet, Jr., and on June 6th he attacked the Confederate squadron in front of Memphis. This being disposed of, Federal troops under General Lewis Wallace took possession of the city.
New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Galves- ton the National Government placed Gen- eral Benjamin F. Butler in command of the Department of the Gulf, and directed him to cooperate with the navy there in an effort to capture those places. Just be- fore leaving Washington General Butler said to the President: "Good-by. We shall take New Orleans or you will never see me again." And Secretary Stanton, who was standing near, replied: "The man who takes New Orleans is made a lieuten- ant general." New Orleans being the chief object of the expedition, it was arranged to have all the land and naval forces gather at Ship Island, off the coast of Mississippi. So when Butler arrived at that place with about 14,000 troops from Fortress Monroe he found there General Phelps with Mass- achusetts and Connecticut troops, Admiral Farragut with a naval force, and a fleet of bomb vessels commanded by Commodore David D. Porter. He also found the pas- sage to New Orleans well guarded. Two forts—Jackson and St. Philip—stood on a bend of the Mississippi River, seventy-six miles from the Gulf of Mexico, and a num- ber of smaller fortifications were placed along these, and obstructions had been placed in the river below.

General Butler at once conferred with Farragut and Porter, and the three agreed upon a plan for the capture of New Or- leans. It was arranged that first an attack would be made on the forts below by Por- ter's bomb vessels. If this failed Farragut was, if possible, to take his stronger ves- sels past the forts, cut off their supplies and supports, and attack the Confederate vessels up the river. General Butler was then to attempt the capture of Fort St. Philip by an assault in the rear with his troops. Then the land and naval forces could press on to New Orleans.

According to this plan the two fleets, in which there were forty-seven armed vessels and some transports bearing troops, pro- ceeded up the river. Porter's mortar boats, which led the procession, managed to get a good position near the forts by assuming a disguise in the shape of mud on their hulls and branches of trees in their masts, yards and rigging. The obstructions in the Mississippi had been swept away by the swelling of the river.

A shot from Fort Jackson opened the battle on the morning of April 18th, 1862. Porter's mortar boats, supported by the gunboats, responded. The Confederate batteries on the river were silenced, the enemy, and he determined to run the forts on the night of the 23d. The perilous voyage started at two o'clock in the morning, the monitors gently rolling the movements of the gunboats. The flag- ship Hartford, with Farragut, and two other strong vessels, sailed up the right bank of the river to attack Fort Jackson, commanded by Capt. Theodorus Bailey, kept the eastern bank to look out for Fort St. Philip.

The dark night was soon lighted up by the rapid flashes from the forts and on the mortar vessels as the battering was kept down by the Confederates. The scene was a grand one and the noise terrific. Twenty mortars and 260 great guns bellowed forth their thunder, and these, with the constant explosion of shells, made the earth tremble. Farragut climbed into the fore- rigging of the Hartford and by watching the combat through a night glass directed the movements of the vessels he had as possible. The fleet passed the forts safely, only to be attacked by a large flotilla of "ram" s and gunboats. These, however, were soon disposed of. The gunboat Franklin, under Capt. John A. Boggs, especially dis- tinguished herself here, rushing in among the Confederate vessels and firing broadsides right and left until she had driven three of them ashore.

Next morning Farragut and Porter, with the Confederate flotilla destroyed within the space of half an hour. This great victory cost the Federals the loss of but 30 men killed and 125 wounded. In the meantime Butler had landed his troops and gained the Bluff Forts, and Fort St. Philip, where he soon compelled the surrend- er of the garrison. A little later Por- ter captured Fort Jackson with nearly 1,000 men. Then Farragut, with a fleet of thirteen vessels, sailed up to the Bluff Forts and Fort St. Philip. The people there were panic-stricken. Men and women rushed through the streets cry- ing, "Burn the city! Burn the city!" Then dollars' worth of cotton was hurriedly carried to the deficient men; specie to the amount of $4,000,000 was sent out of the city by railroad, and a large number of citizens fled from the doomed city. As Farragut neared the city, he set fire to the cotton and quickly decamped. Far- ragut held the city until General Butler ar- rived with his troops and took formal possession at the St. Charles Hotel and at once proclaimed martial law. One of his first acts was to cause the arrest and immediate trial on a charge of treason of a man named Mumford for raising the national flag on the Mint. Mumford was convicted and quickly hanged.

Butler's rigorous rule of New Orleans ex-
cited a violent personal hatred of the general. Richard Yeadd, a prominent citizen of Charleston, offered a reward of $10,000 for his capture and delivery, dead or alive, to any Confederate authority. Jefferson Davis issued a proclamation in which he pronounced Butler to be a felon deserving of capital punishment, and "should not be treated as a public enemy of the Confederate States, but as an outlaw and common enemy of mankind," and he ordered that, "in the event of his capture, the officer in command of the capturing force do cause him to be immediately executed by hanging." Then, in a letter to the Charleston Courier, a "Daughter of South Carolina" wrote: "I propose to spin the thread to make the cord to execute the order of our noble President Davis when old Butler is caught; and my daughter asks that she February 23d. McClellan was then ordered to first march against Manassas. The general in chief, however, remonstrated against this, and proposed to take his army to Richmond by way of Fortress Monroe and the peninsula, between the York and James Rivers. The President did not agree to this, and it was decided to submit the matter to a council of officers, when McClellan's plan was accepted. The general, however, thought best to wait until the forces in the West had gained victories before starting for Richmond.

Then, learning that the Confederates had retreated from Manassas toward Richmond, McClellan took his whole army across the Potomac and advanced on abandoned Manassas, to give his soldiers, as he explained, a little active experience preparatory to the campaign! The army had pending disaster. But relief came to them unexpectedly that night in the shape of the Monitor, a small but strong gunboat, with its deck almost level with the surface of the water, and having in its centre a round tower of heavy iron. This tower was made to revolve so that its two heavy guns within could be brought to bear upon any point without changing the position of the vessel. This little craft had been constructed by Captain John Ericsson at New York, and arrived at Hampton Roads just in the nick of time to show its usefulness.

Upon reporting to the flag officer in the Roads, Lieutenant John L. Worden, commander of the Monitor, learned the situation of affairs, and at once made preparations to meet the mischief maker from Norfolk. Early the next morning, March 9th, 1862, the Merrimac appeared coming out may be allowed to adjust it around his neck."

CHAPTER X.

DISAGREEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL McCLELLAN—THE "MONITOR" AND THE "MERRIMAC"—BATTLE OF WINSHEIRE—OPENING THE CAMPAIGN ON THE VIRGINIA PENINSULA—ENGAGEMENT AT WILLIAMSBURG.

The Grand Army of the Potomac, under General McClellan, lay idle for some time in the vicinity of Washington, awaiting orders to advance. It had, however, been disciplined and recruited from time to time, so that early in 1862 it comprised a strong force of 200,000 men.

The people had at last become impatient for these troops to do something to help crush the Confederacy. So the President, on January 27th, issued a general order directing a simultaneous movement of all the land and naval forces of the United States against the Confederates on a pleasant little outing, and then moved back to Alexandria. This so disgusted the President that he at once relieved McClellan of his position as general in chief, and put him in command of only the Department of the Potomac.

At about this time a short, sharp and decisive battle between two small but powerful vessels occurred in Hampton Roads. The Confederates, as before noted, had raised the Merrimac, one of the ships sunk in the river at Norfolk, and converted her into an ironclad gunboat. On March 8th this vessel started on a trip of destruction along the ships at the mouth of the James River, and succeeded in sinking the wooden sailing frigates Congress and Cumberland. This spread alarm among the army and navy officers in Hampton Roads, as they feared other transports and war vessels would share the fate of the frigates. They could devise 12 means to prevent the immolation of the Elizabeth River, and the Monitor went down to stop it. There was a terrific conflict, both vessels hurling huge missiles with tremendous force against each other. No effect seemed to be produced on the iron sides of the Monitor, while the Merrimac suffered so much, she was soon obliged to give up the fray and fly to Norfolk. Both of the commanders were wounded, Lieutenant Worden being struck in the face by the sudden dislodgment of the cement around the peephole in the turret, caused by the striking of one of the shots on that point. The Merrimac never ventured out again.

When the Confederates evacuated Manassas Stonewall Jackson had taken up a position at Winchester, in the Shenandoah Valley. General N. P. Banks, then in command of the Federal troops near Harper's Ferry, wishing to secure control of the valley, dispatched General Shields to
attacked Jackson. The latter withdrew further up, and, shielding, after pursuing him for some distance, encamped at Winchester. Jackson then, being re-enforced, came down the valley with a large body of troops, infantry and cavalry, and attacked Shields at Kernstown, just west of Winchester, on March 22d. After a sharp and severe engagement, in which Shields was badly wounded, the Confederates were defeated. They fled up the valley, with Banks's men close on their heels.

The Army of the Potomac began its campaign on the Virginia Peninsula early in April. All but about 73,000 of that army, which were left for the protection of Washington, had been transferred to Fortress Monroe by General McClellan. There were now about 121,000 men at that place, and these were disposed of in two columns up the peninsular; one column under General Heintzelman marching near the York River, and the other, under General Keyes, near the James River. A fortified line had been formed across the peninsula by a comparatively small Confederate force under General J. B. Magruder. Being deceived as to the number of the Confederates, McClellan decided he could not get beyond Yorktown without re-enforcements, and while awaiting these remained nearly a month below that place. Then a regular siege of Yorktown was begun by General Fitzjohn Porter, although the Federals were ten times stronger in number than the Confederates. After an attempt to capture the intrenchments on the Warwick River by a division under General Smith, of Keyes's column, had failed, Magruder fell back to the stronger intrenchments in front of Williamsburg. He was pursued by General Sumner and the main body of the Federals, while McClellan remained at Yorktown and sent troops under General Franklin up the York River to strike the enemy on the left.

General Joseph E. Johnston now made his appearance and assumed chief command of the Confederates. He soon withdrew his main army and fell back toward Richmond, leaving the remainder to hold Williamsburg. On his retreat he was surprised by an attack, on May 5th, by Generals Hooker, Kearny and Hancock. A severe battle followed. Hooker led the assault, and kept it up for fully nine hours, when Kearny came to his aid and Hancock turned the flank of the enemy. This drove the Confederates into a precipitate retreat, leaving about 800 of their wounded behind them.

The Federals would have pressed on in pursuit of the fugitives, and probably captured or dispersed the whole army, but McClellan came on the battlefield just then and would not allow it. Instead he marched slowly forward, and when he reached the Chickahominy River, Johnston was safe beyond it. In the battle of Williamsburg the Federal loss was 2,200 and the Confederate 1,000.

McClellan had moved only thirty-six miles toward Richmond during the month after his arrival at Fortress Monroe. The principal reason given for this slow progress was his fear that he had not troops enough to defeat the enemy. His army had been somewhat depleted by the withdrawal of Blenker's division of 10,000 men to strengthen Fremont, who was in command of the Mountain Department, beyond the Blue Ridge, and of McDowell's army corps, who were ordered to a position where they could be ready to assist in the defense of the capital or in an attack upon 

Shenandoah Valley. Ewell pressed back Banks to Strasburg, and a little later (May 23d) the combined forces of Jackson and Ewell captured or dispersed the Federal troops at Front Royal, under Colonel J. R. Kenly, of Baltimore. Then Banks retreated quickly down the valley, pursued by 20,000 Confederates. arriving at Winchester, he made a stand, with 7,000 men, against an attack by Ewell, on May 27th. After fighting gallantly for several hours Banks was compelled to retreat because of the approach of Jackson with an overwhelming force. The Federals were pursued as far as Martinsburg, and were cut up for the night on the Potomac, at Williamsport.

Learning of these movements, McDowell sent a force over the Blue Ridge to intercept the Confederates if they should retreat, and Fremont hurried on from the west, toward Strasburg, with the same object in view. At this Jackson moved with his whole force up the valley, and the Federals gave chase. Fremont overtook Ewell at Cross Keys, beyond Harrisonburg, on June 7th. The battle was sharp but decisive. At the same time troops under Generals Carroll and Tyler were pressing 

THE INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1863.
Jackson at Port Republic, beyond the Shenandoah River, so closely that he called upon Ewell for help. The latter set out at once to obey the call, and by burning the bridge over the Shenandoah, near Port Republic, stopped the pursuit of Fremont. Jackson then, with his large force, easily routed his enemies, and they fell back to Winchester.

By the middle of May General McClellan managed to get within nine miles of Richmond, making his headquarters at Cold Harbor, near the Chickahominy River, and toward the close of that month the two armies of McClellan and Johnston confronted each other upon opposite sides of the Chickahominy. Nothing was done for a time, as both generals were waiting for re-enforcements from the Shenandoah Valley.

The proximity of the Federals alarmed the Confederate Government at Richmond, and preparations were made for a hasty flight into South Carolina if necessary. They even covered the railroad bridge leading out of the city with plank, so as to prevent the Confederate Government at Richmond, called for, sent a large force to join the army, which McClellan persistently demanded. After some sharp skirmishes Porter succeeded in cutting all railroad communication with Richmond except one leading to Fredericksburg, and then rejoined the main army.

The apparent timidity of McClellan emboldened General Johnston to march out from his intrenchments and attack the Federals on the Richmond side of the river. General James Longstreet led the Confederate advance, and fell suddenly and vigorously upon General Silas Casey, who held a position on both sides of the Williamsburg Road, half a mile beyond Seven Pines. Casey made a brave stand, but he was soon driven back with one-third of his command disabled. Troops were at once sent to his aid by Keyes, but the opposing forces were so strong, the whole body gave way and retreated to Fair Oaks Station, on the Richmond and York Railroad. Here re-enforcements were received from Heintzelnan and Kearny, but as the Confederates also gained fresh troops the Federals were as badly off as ever, and it looked like a victory for the former. Just then General Sumner, seeing the peril of his friends, hurried to the scene of action with the divisions of Generals Sedgwick and Richardson. The battle then raged on the borders of the Chickahominy for nearly a month. The decisive move upon Richmond was put off from day to day. Meanwhile General Robert E. Lee, who succeeded the wounded Johnston in the command of the Confederate troops, had been joined by Jackson and Ewell from the Shenandoah Valley, and with this added strength he prepared to attempt the dispersion of the Federals. While these preparations were being made a body of 1,500 cavalrymen under General J. E. B. Stuart started out on a daring raid. They rode all around McClellan's army, seized and burned 14 wagons and 2 schooners laden with forage on the Pamunkey River, and captured and carried away 165 prisoners and 260 mules and horses. Stuart's raid set an example for many other similar exploits by both parties during the war.
General Lee completed his preparations by June 26th, 1862, when he sent Stonewall Jackson with a large force from Hanover Courthouse to the White House, near Gaines's Mill, on the banks of the Chickahominy. They were attacked by a column of Confederates under Magruder, who had been sent by Lee. In the battle that followed McClellan's division, under Hooker, was repulsed by General Burn's brigade, supported by those of Brooke and Hancock. At night the Federals fell back to White Oak Swamp, leaving about 2,500 of their wounded at Savage's Station. The entire army passed the swamp the next morning.

Early on the morning of June 28th the Federal army started on a march to turn the right wing of the Union army and fall upon their base of supplies. Another and heavier force, under General Longstreet and others, crossed the Chickahominy near Mechanicsville, about the same time, and made an attack upon McClellan's right wing, commanded by General Fitzjohn Porter, at Ellsion's Mill. The battle was a severe one, and resulted in the defeat of the Confederates with a loss of more than 3,000 men. Porter lost about 400.

While General Franklin, with a rear guard, was protecting the passage of the main bridge in White Oak Swamp and covering the withdrawal of the wagon trains from that point, on June 30th, the Confederate pursuers came up and engaged him in a severe contest, lasting nearly all day. Franklin managed to hold his army back until night, when the Federals destroyed the bridge and withdrew. In the same morning the Federal troops were attacked by a column of Confederates under Longstreet and Hill at Glendale, near by. It was a sanguinary battle, and resulted in a victory for the Federals after fresh troops under Hooker, Meade and Taylor had arrived. In the conflict General McColl, who led the Pennsylvania troops, was captured, and General Meade received a severe wound. The next day (July 1st) the whole Army of the Potomac had gained a strong position on Malvern Hill, within the reach of Federal gunboats on the James River. Not being satisfied with this position, McClellan that day went down the river and attacked the Confederate gunboats on Malvern Hill. The Confederates moved from Glendale in a strong steady line and charged furiously up the hill in an endeavor to carry it by storm. The Federals bravely met the force of onlookers, and one of the most terrible battles of the war began. In the thickness of the fight were the troops of Porter, General McClellan's army and those of General H. H. Slocum, commanding the division of Sedgwick, Richardson, Heintzelman and Smith, who had just reached Savage's Station when Sedgwick was attacked by a Confederate force under Magruder, which had been sent by Lee. In the battle that followed McClellan's division, under Hooker, was repulsed by General Burn's brigade, supported by those of Brooke and Hancock. At night the Federals fell back to White Oak Swamp, leaving about 2,500 of their wounded at Savage's Station. The entire army passed the swamp the next morning.

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The stores at the White House were to be removed under the protection of Porter's corps, which was also ordered to attend to carrying away the siege guns and covering the army in its march for the James River. When for this purpose the troops were arranged on the rising ground near Gaines's Mill, on the arc of a circle between Cold Harbor and the Chickahominy, they were attacked by a large force under Generals Longstreet and Hill. A severe conflict took place. Porter was soon so hard pressed, he had to send to McClellan, who was on the opposite side of the river, for help. Slocum's division, of Franklin's corps, was sent over, but was soon found to be insufficient, and the brigades of French and Meagher were hurried across the river. They arrived just in time to rally Porter's shattered column, which was fast falling back in disorder. The Confederates were then driven from the field. At this battle of Gaines's Mill the Federals lost about 8,000 and the Confederates 5,000. That night Porter withdrew to the right side of the Chickahominy, and destroyed the bridges behind him.

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**The War in Virginia—Railroad Bridge Over the Rappahannock, at Rappahannock Station.**

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pahannock, they took a circuitous route to flank the Federals. Jackson, leading this flanking force, crossed the river on August 29th. He quickly marched over the Bull Run Mountain at Thoroughfare Gap, and at daylight the next morning he reached Manassas Junction. There he was soon joined by Longstreet and his troops. General Pope, with his whole Army of Virginia excepting Banks's division, then gave battle to the combined Confederates at Groveton, not far from the Bull Run battle ground, on August 29th. After a loss of about 7,000 men on each side the contest ended without any decisive result. Pope prepared to renew the battle the next morning, expecting help from McClellan, who had, on orders from General Halleck, brought his Army of the Potomac to Alexandria. But McClellan refused support, excepting Banks's division, then

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who had, on orders from General Halleck, brought his Army of the Potomac to Alexandria. But McClellan refused support, and Pope had to go it alone. The Confederates skilfully drew the latter into an ambuscade on a part of the former battle ground of Bull Run, not far from Groveton, and a most sanguinary conflict was the result. The Federals were badly defeated and were sent flying across Bull Run to Centreville, where they were re-enforced by the troops of Franklin and Sumner. There they made a stand, and Lee, not daring to attack them, sent Jackson on another flank movement. The latter came upon the Federals, under General Birney, at Chantilly, north of Fairfax Courthouse, and a battle was fought in a cold and drenching rain. It was a severe conflict, and in it Generals Philip Kearny and Isaac I. Stevens were killed. When the night fell the Federals still held the field, but they were broken and demoralized, and soon fled to the shelter of the fortifi-

ations around Washington. Pope, on his own request, was now sent West, and the Army of Virginia became a part of the Army of the Potomac, with McClellan at the head of all the troops defending the capital.

Another call for volunteers to serve during the war was made by the President in July, 1862; and the next month he called for 300,000 more to serve for three months, adding that an equal number would be drafted from the citizens who were between eighteen and forty-five years of age if they did not appear among the volunteers. A hearty response was given to these calls. The Confederate Government saw that it must do something at once or its cause would be lost, so General Lee was ordered to make a strong effort without delay to capture Washington before the new army should be brought into the field.

Union flags were ordered to be hauled down. This order was obeyed by every one except a patriotic old woman named Barbara Frietchie, and the national ensign was flying from her window when Stonewall Jackson, with the advance of Lee's army, approached. Jackson ordered his riflemen to shoot away the flag. As the flag fell the woman snatched it up and waved it defiantly. Admiring her pluck, Jackson's nobler nature, as Whittier says,

To life at that woman's deed and word
Who touches a hair of yon gray head
Dies like a dog! March on!' he said.'

Upon Lee's evacuation of Frederick the Federals followed him in two columns over the South Mountain into the valley of the

and Antietam Creek. The right and centre moved by way of Turner's Gap, Burnside leading the advance; and the left, composed of Franklin's corps, by way of Crampton's Gap, on the same range, nearer Harper's Ferry. When Burnside reached Turner's Gap he found a large Confederate force awaiting him, and a desperate battle ensued on September 14th. It continued until dark, when the Confederates withdrew to join Lee's concentrated forces at Antietam Creek, near Sharpsburg. Burnside lost about 15,000 men, among the killed being the gallant General Reno. Franklin, meantime, had to fight his way at Crampton's Gap into Pleasant Valley. He succeeded in doing so, and on the evening of September 14th was within six miles of Harper's Ferry, where Colonel Miles, a Marylander, was in command of Federal troops. This place was in great
After the fearful battle of Friday, when Grant so gallantly attempted to force the passage of the Chickahominy and actually carried some of Lee's works, a lull ensued, and night was fast coming on in a universal stillness. But, suddenly, when nearly eight o'clock, and as twilight was just vanishing, Hancock's Corps heard in the Confederate works just by them the words of command. At once all was in motion, every man at his post. The darkness, like a flash of lightning, was followed by a volley which pierced the darkness like a flash of lightning. Valley after valley is given, but they press on the Division of Barlow and Gibbons and the left of Wright's Corps. These gallant fellows welcomed their antagonists of the morning, and drove them back with terrible loss. This episode of the Confederates closed the bloody work of the day, which stands the fiercest action of the war.
danger of capture by the Confederates, as they held strong positions on Maryland and Loudon Heights, on each side of the Potomac. Franklin therefore immediately started to Miles's aid; but before reaching him the latter surrendered to Jackson, thus depriving the Federals of any advantage they might have easily had.

CHAPTER XII.


Once again McClellan's chronic hesitancy asserted itself at a critical time and proved unfortunate for the Federals.

At dawn the next morning (September 17th) Hooker opened the battle of Antietam by an attack, with about 36,000 men, on the Confederate left under Jackson. Doubleday was on Hooker's right, Meade on his left and Ricketts in the centre. Until late in the afternoon the contest raged with varying fortunes. McClellan watched the progress of the battle from the opposite side of the Antietam. General Burnside, with the left wing of the Federals, especially distinguished himself in this battle, holding in check and fighting the enemy's right under Longstreet, until the latter was re-enforced by General A. P. Hill's division from Harper's Ferry. The desperate struggle lasted all day, and ended only because of darkness. Both armies suffered great losses, that of the Federals being 12,470, and the Confederates lost even a greater number. Lee's army, shattered and disorganized, retreated during the night. Had McClellan started a vigorous pursuit at once he might have made the whole Confederate force prisoners of war. But with his usual hesitation and indecision he refused to order a chase until thirty-six hours after the battle. As an excuse for this action he said in his report: "Virginia was lost, Washington was menaced, Maryland invaded—the National cause could afford no risks of defeat."

McClellan advanced on September 18th only to find Lee and his shattered army safe behind strong batteries on the Virginia side of the Potomac. He made a weak attempt at pursuit by sending two brigades across the river, but when they were driven back into Maryland and Lee had started up the Shenandoah Valley McClellan encamped at abandoned Harper's Ferry and called for re-enforcements and supplies to enable him to pursue the fugitives. Then, instead of ordering a swift pursuit, he announced his intention of holding his troops there so as to be able to "attack the enemy should he attempt to cross into Maryland." Such an astounding declaration was almost too much for President Lincoln, and he hastened to McClellan's headquarters in person to see what it meant. Being satisfied that the army was in condition to make a successful pursuit, he ordered McClellan to start at once. But that general wasted another twenty days in raising objections to the carrying out of his orders, so that when he did deign to obey them Lee's army was thoroughly recruited. McClellan had not advanced very far before he decided to disregard the instruc-
that when Burnside's army reached the
Rappahannock during the second week in
December the two opponents lay in parallel
lines within cannon shot of each other,
with a narrow river between them.
Lee had destroyed all of the bridges that
spanned the river in that vicinity, so that
there was no way for Burnside's troops to
cross except on pontoons or floating
bridges. Engineers were put to work on
December 11th to construct five of these,
but the men were driven away by sharp-
shooters concealed in buildings on the op-
posite shore. Efforts were made to quell
this annoyance by opening a heavy fire
upon the town from batteries placed on
Stafford Heights, but although many build-
ings were set on fire by the shells, the
sharpshooters held their place. Then a
party of volunteers crossed the river in
nearly five miles long and crowned with
field artillery. After a sanguinary battle
that lasted until night Burnside's forces,
including the troops of Generals Franklin,
Couch, Meade, Sumner, Hooker, Howard,
Humphreys, Doubleday, Wilcox, French,
Hancock, Sturgis and Getty were repulsed
with a loss of more than 10,000. The Con-
 federates lost about 4,000. On the night
of the 13th, under cover of darkness, the
Union army crossed the river.

Because of dissatisfaction at this defeat,
although not the leader's fault, General
Burnside, at his own request, was relieved
of the command of the Army of the Paci-
imac, January 26th, 1863, and General Jo-
seph Hooker, "Fighting Joe," took his
place. The army was then reorganized,
and many changes and dismissals of officers
were made to secure obedience and com-
pliance. An important change was the con-
solidation of the cavalry force, which then
numbered 25,000. It was also increased
and drilled, and was soon in a condition of
greater efficiency than it had ever been
before.

After the Confederate armies had been
driven out of Kentucky and Tennessee,
and the Union forces withdrawn, several
bands of daring guerrillas sprang up in
those States, and hovered upon the rear
and flanks of the Federal army, or roamed
at will all over the country, plundering the
Union inhabitants. One of these bands,
led by John Morgan, a native of
Alabama, raided through Kentucky and prepared the
way for the advance of an invading army
from Chattanooga under General Braxton
Bragg. This army made its way toward
Kentucky by a route eastward of Nash-
ville at the same time that General Buell
was moving in the same direction, on a
parallel line, to foil them.

Part of Bragg's army, under General
E. Kirby Smith, managed to get into Ken-
tucky from East Tennessee, and, after rout-
ing a Federal force under General M. D.
Mansion, near Richmond, August 30th,
pushed on rapidly through the State in the
direction of the Ohio River, with the in-
tention of capturing and plundering Cin-
cinnati. But Smith's onward course came
to a sudden stop when he reached the
southern side of the river. There he found
impassable fortifications and a large Union
force under General Lewis Wallace, who
had proclaimed martial law in Cincinnati,
Covington and Newport. Smith turned
back, and seizing Frankfort, the capital of
the State, remained there to await the ar-
ival of Bragg.
SURRENDER OF GALVESTON

The town of Perryville, Boyle County, and a severe battle was fought. All day it continued, and when night set in the Confederates had had enough of it, and fell back in haste to Harrodsburg and thence out of the State. The Federals suffered in the fight to the extent of 4,350 men. The marauding bands that had come with the invaders had been so successful in their raids that when they retreated they had a wagon train of stolen property forty miles in length. A large portion of this had to be left behind.

At this time the Confederate army in Northern Mississippi, commanded by General Beauregard, had advanced toward Tennessee under Generals Van Dorn and Price. General Grant, hearing of this, sent word to General Rosecrans, then commanding the Army of the Mississippi, of the danger gathering west of him. Rosecrans, at once moved toward Corinth, and as he did so Price went to meet him. When they met near the village of Iuka Springs, in Northern Mississippi, September 19th, Rosecrans with only 3,000 effective men successfully held the field against Price’s 11,000. It was a fierce battle, and ended in the flight of the Confederates southward in great haste and confusion. A stirring incident of the conflict was a desperate hand-to-hand struggle for the possession of an Indiana battery which the Confederates had seized after the horses and 72 of its artillerymen had been killed. The Federal soldiers, although they fought hard, could not regain their battery, and it was dragged off the field with ropes. Rosecrans captured nearly 1,000 prisoners.

Grant had sent re-enforcements under General Ord to Rosecrans, but they did not reach him until the day was won. General Ord had stopped on his way at a place within four miles of Iuka, in order to follow out the instructions given him to wait there until he should hear Rosecrans’s great guns. A high wind from the north prevented the sounds reaching him, and he knew nothing of the battle until it was over.

Rosecrans now gathered his troops at Corinth, knowing that Van Dorn and Price had united their forces and were preparing to attack him. The Confederates, 40,000 strong, moved up from Ripley and began the assault on Corinth, October 3d. For two days the battle raged with great fury. At length the Confederates were driven back and pursued to Ripley. They lost about 9,000 men, including prisoners, and the Federals about 2,300. General Ord, who was then at Hatchie River, attacked a part of Van Dorn’s retreating army, and was severely wounded.

CHAPTER XIII

Efforts to Take Vicksburg—Battle at Baton Rouge—The Confiscated Ram Arkansas—Events in Mississippi, Battle at Framie Grove and Lakeside—Capture of Galveston—Battle of Murfreesboro.

In the spring of 1862 Admiral Farragut was making active preparations for the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, which were then the only obstructions to the free navigation of the Mississippi River. Vicksburg was a particularly important point, as it stood on high ground among the Walnut Hills, on the eastern bank of the Mississippi, and was strongly fortified by the Confederates. Until it could be taken the National Government could not hope to carry out its plans of gaining control of the great river. On May 7th the Federal forces captured Baton Rouge, the capital of Louisiana, and thus made it possible for Farragut to go up the river close to Vicksburg, where, after consultation with the commanders of gunboats in the vicinity, he opened an attack upon the batteries. Then, in order to avoid the guns at the city, he had an effort made to cut a canal across a peninsula in front of Vicksburg; but, failing in this, he ceased his attack and withdrew his vessels down the river.

A little later, early in August, a Confederate force led by General J. C. Breckinridge attempted to regain possession of Baton Rouge, then in command of General Thomas Williams. A severe conflict was the result. During the battle the Twenty-first Indiana Regiment, which did splendid work, lost all of its field officers. When General Williams noticed this he dashed up to the regiment, and placing himself at its head, exclaimed: "Boys, your field officers are all gone; I will lead you!" A few minutes afterward he fell dead with a bullet in his breast. His soldiers then fell back, as did also the Confederates.

Just after this battle the Confederate ram Arkansas, intended for the destruction of all the Federal vessels in the Mississippi, appeared above Baton Rouge, ready to carry out its intentions. To prevent this Commodore Porter, with the gunboats Essex, Cayuga and Sumter, went to meet her. There was a short, sharp and decisive fight. The Arkansas soon became unmanageable and struck the shore, where her magazine exploding, she was blown to pieces.

Missouri had become so overrun with guerrillas that in June, 1862, that State was made into a separate military district, with General J. M. Schofield as its com-
mander. With a force of 30,000 men that active and vigilant leader soon dispersed the roving bands and drove out the Confederate troops that came into Missouri over the southern border. These troops then gathered in Arkansas under General T. C. Hindman. But Schoefield followed them with 8,000 troops under General J. G. Blunt. The latter came across a portion of Hindman’s army at Fort Wayne, near Maysville, on October 22d, and attacking them fiercely, drove them into the Indian country. Another portion was found on the White River, eight miles from Fayetteville, and were driven into the mountains by a cavalry force under General F. J. Herron. These successful movements resulted in General Blunt receiving the command of the Missouri District, when soon afterward Schoefield retired on account of ill health.

Gathering about 20,000 men on the western borders of Arkansas, Hindman prepared to make a determined effort to recover Missouri. He started out against Blunt late in November. After attacking and defeating Hindman’s advance, composed of Marmaduke’s cavalry, on Boston Mountains, Blunt took up a position at Cane Hill. He then sent for Herron, who was just over the border in Missouri, and they drove into the mountains by a cavalry force under General F. J. Herron. These successful movements resulted in General Blunt receiving the command of the Missouri District, when soon afterward Schoefield retired on account of ill health.

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it in confusion. The next night Bragg took his badly smitten army southward to Tullahoma. The Federals lost at Murfreesborough, in killed and wounded, 8,778, and the Confederates more than 7,000 and about 1,500 prisoners. Great alarm and discouragement were produced among the leaders of the Confederacy and among the people of the South by this crushing blow. It marked the last of a series of failures the Confederates had made in every aggressive movement from Antietam to Murfreesborough.

CHAPTER XIV.

PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION—THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT MADE A "PERMANENT" ONE—ITS PRESIDENT AND CABINET—CAPTURE OF PORT HENRY—RUNNING BY THE VICKSBURG BATTERIES—GRANT TAK ES JACKSON—THE NENG OF VICKSBURG.

When the war had been going on for almost two years President Lincoln saw that something must be done to abolish the slave system, as through it the Confederacy could call on every available man to fight against the government without the necessity of leaving some to till the ground and produce food for the army, the slaves being put to that work. So on September 22d, 1862, the President issued a proclamation in which he said that he would declare the emancipation of all slaves in the States wherein insurrection existed on January 1st, 1863, unless the offenders shall lay down their arms.

This offer to protect the human property of the slaveholders, should they give up their war against the Union, was rejected; they would make no concessions of any kind. They hoped that the question of emancipation would divide the people of the free States, and thus enable them in the end to secure their much-desired separation from the Union. So their resistance became to the National Government an annoyance of the stronger than ever. Accordingly, the Emancipation proclamation of the first day of January, 1863, issued by President Lincoln, was signed by the President and approved by his Cabinet was promulgated and approved. Thus were declared to be free and independent more than three millions of slaves.

The Confederacy made its Provisional Government a permanent one early in 1862. Its Provisional Congress expired by limitation on February 18th, and a new "permanent" one began on the same day with representatives from all the slave-labor States excepting Maryland and Delaware.

The next day Jefferson Davis was declared elected President of the Confederacy for six years. His Cabinet consisted of Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, Secretary of State; George W. Randolph, of Virginia, Secretary of War; S. R. Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy; Charles G. Memminger, of South Carolina, Secretary of the Treasury, and Thomas H. Watts, of Alabama, Attorney General. Randolph resigned soon afterward, and James A. Seddon, of Richmond, was appointed to fill his place.

As we have seen, the chief object of the Federal forces at the beginning of 1863 was the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, on the Mississippi River. For this purpose General Grant concentrated his army near the Tallahatchie River, in Northern Mississippi. He planned to get to the rear of Vicksburg by capturing Jackson, the capital of the State; then await the arrival of Sherman, who was to pass down the river from Memphis in transports guarded by Porter's gunboats, then up the Yazoo to a point where he could make a junction with Grant's forces. Grant moved first to Holly Springs, where he left a large quantity of supplies; then on to Oxford, after flanking the enemy drawn up for battle on the other side of the Tallahatchie. While there Grant learned that Van Dorn, with his cavalry, had surprised the regiment guarding the supplies at Holly Springs and effectually destroyed them. This compelled the Federals to fall back to Grand Junction.

Meanwhile Sherman, with 12,000 troops, left Memphis in transports, with siege guns, to beleaguer Vicksburg. At Friar's Point he was joined by Commodore Porter and his fleet of gunboats, and they all went up the Yazoo River. At attempt was made to capture some batteries which protected the rear of Vicksburg, but after a sharp battle at Chickasaw Bayou (December 28th) Sherman was repulsed and retired to Young's Point and Milliken's Bend, opposite the mouth of the Yazoo River, where the army was concentrated twelve miles above Vicksburg. Grant then took his forces from Memphis down the river to the same place, after convincing himself that the city could not be taken by direct assault.

While waiting for Grant, General John A. McClernand, who arrived at headquar ters, near Vicksburg, and took temporary command, captured Fort Hindman, at Arkansas Post, fifty miles from the mouth of the Mississippi River, January 11th. The troops were convoyed by Porter's gunboats and rams to within three miles of the fort, where they were landed. Porter then passed up to close range, and a sharp conflict was begun. The fort was soon surrendered with 5,000 prisoners.

The following month Porter ran by the batteries at Vicksburg with nearly his whole fleet and a number of transports, which were protected from shot by hales of cotton and hay. These transports were manned by volunteers, which led Grant to say, in one of his reports: "It is a striking feature of the volunteer army of the United States that there is nothing which is called upon to do, mechanical or professional, that accomplished adepts cannot be found for the duty required, in almost every regiment.

When the gunboats and transports had successfully passed down, on the way attacking the batteries at Grand Gulf, they stopped at Bruinsburg to ferry across the Mississippi Grant's army, which had marched down the west side of the river. This done, Grant pressed on to Port Gibson, which he captured after a short battle (May 1st).

Grant then waited five days for Sherman, who had been sent to attempt the capture of Haines's Bluff, on the Yazoo River.
Being unsuccessful in this, Sherman crossed the Mississippi and joined Grant on May 8th. The army then started for Jackson, the capital of Mississippi. On the way, they found a large force of Confederates strongly posted in the woods, near the village of Raymond. They were driven out after a battle of three hours, and the Federals continued their march. Generals Sherman and McPherson were in the advance, and when they arrived within three miles of Jackson they came upon a Confederate force of 11,000 men, under General Joseph E. Johnston (May 14th). McPherson at once attacked the main body, while Sherman passed round, flanking the enemy and driving the riflemen from their pits. After a short engagement the Confederates fled northward, leaving 250 prisoners and 18.

demoralized condition of the enemy, it might be taken that way. But he found it too strongly fortified, and the troops were withdrawn. After a rest of two days Grant decided to make another effort to carry the city by storm. So at ten o’clock on the morning of the 22nd almost the whole army moved at an appointed signal and made a dash upon the Confederate works. A terrible scene took place. The frowning fortifications became almost a mass of flame as they poured forth a deadly fire upon the uncovered troops below. Bravely the army struggled, with terrible loss of life, to gain a foothold where they could stop the murderous guns. After a time General McClernand sent word to Grant that he had won some intrenchments and wanted help to hold them and enable him to push further.

man lying across Stout’s Bayou, and touching the bluffs on the river. Parke’s corps and the divisions of Smith and Kimball were sent to Haines’s Bluff.

For more than a month the siege of Vicksburg continued. Shot and shell followed each other in quick succession throughout every day. Batteries on land and water sent death-dealing messages into the very heart of the city, playing havoc with the buildings, and driving the inhabitants into the shelter of caves dug into the earth. While the iron wall was dropping on to the devoted citadel Grant’s army dug its way nearer and nearer to the city, until it got close enough to undermine one of the principal forts in the line of the defenses on the land side. This was done, and the fort blew up with fearful effect. Meanwhile

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI—McPHERSON’S TROOPS FORAGING AT THE CONFEDERATE GENERAL WHITFIELD’S HEADQUARTERS.
unconditional surrender Pemberton haughtily answered: “Never, so long as I have a man left me!” “Then,” said Grant, “you can continue the defense; my army was never in a better condition to continue a siege.” Not being able to agree, the interview ended with a promise from Grant to consult with his officers, and to let Pemberton know the result by messenger. The

Thus ended a short, stirring campaign, the result of which was, as Grant said in his report, “the defeat of the enemy in five battles outside of Vicksburg; the occupation of Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, and the capture of Vicksburg and its garrison and munitions of war—a loss to the enemy of 37,000 prisoners, among whom were 15 general officers, at least 10,000 capturing it.” His own loss in killed, wounded and missing he estimated at 8,575.

In the meantime General Banks, after an active campaign, in which, as he reported, he managed to break the Confederate power in Northern and Central Louisiana, had invested Port Hudson, then in command of General Frank Gardner. With

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE—LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN AND ITS VICINITY, FROM THE POSITION OF THE ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

terms agreed upon were, that the entire place and garrison should be surrendered, but that the troops would be paroled and allowed to march out of the lines—the officers taking with them their regimental clothing, and the staff and field and cavalry officers a horse each. This proposal being accepted, the stronghold of Vicksburg, with 37,000 men and a vast amount of ordnance, was surrendered, July 4th, 1863.

killed and wounded, and among the killed Generals Tracy, Tilghman and Green, and hundreds and perhaps thousands of stragglers who can never be collected and reorganized. Arms and munitions of war for an army of 60,000 men have fallen into our hands, besides a large amount of other public property, consisting of railroads, locomotives, cars, steamboats, cotton, etc., and much was destroyed to prevent our

the assistance of Farragut’s squadron, the Hartford, Albatross, Monongahela, Richmond, Essex and Tennessee, and some mortar boats, Banks began the siege of Port Hudson late in May. Like Grant at Vicksburg, he made two unsuccessful and disastrous attempts to take the place by storm. For forty days the siege continued. At length the want of ammunition and the fall of Vicksburg made it impossible to hold
the post any longer, and on July 9th General Gardner surrendered to Jackson. The Federals lost during the siege about 5,000 men, and the Confederates, exclusive of prisoners, about 800.

The capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson sent a thrill of joy throughout the South, for in it the people of the loyal states could see signs of the early ending of the war. The loss of these important places would be a blow to the Confederacy from which it could never recover. Grant was hailed as a great general and took a high place in the regard of the people.

CHAPTER XV.

THE FIRST CAVALRY CONTEST.—THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE.—DEATH OF STONEMAN ET AL.

JACKSON.—LEE AT DONELSON—MARYLAND—GENERAL GEORGE G. MEADE SUCCESSOR TO GENERAL HOOKER.

After the battle of Fredericksburg the Army of the Potomac, under General Joseph Hooker, remained in comparative quiet on the northern side of the Rappahannock River, near Fredericksburg, for nearly three months. The army numbered about 100,000 men, while General Lee's army, on the other side of the river, numbered but 60,000, as a large force under General Longstreet had been detailed to watch the movements of the Federals under General Peck, in the vicinity of Suffolk. During these three months nothing but a few cavalry movements disturbed the two armies. Early in February the Federal troops at Gloucester, opposite Yorktown, were attacked by a mounted force under General W. H. F. Lee, and March 5th the Federal forces at Fairfax Courthouse were surprised in the middle of the night by a band of guerrillas led by Colonel Mosby. They dashed into the village, and after taking some prisoners, among them the commander at that place, galloped away. A little later the first real cavalry contest of the war took place. It was between a body of Federal horsemen led by General Averill and some mounted Confederates under General Fitzhugh Lee. They met at Kelley's Ford, on the Rappahannock, and after a severe battle Averill's men were repulsed.

When the three months had almost gone with nothing accomplished Hooker determined to put his army in motion toward Richmond. So, after making an unsuccessful attempt with General Stoneman's cavalry to destroy the railroads in Lee's rear, Hooker sent 10,000 mounted troops to raid in the rear of the enemy. Then, while his left wing, under General Sedgwick, engaged Lee in front, Hooker took 60,000 troops of his own right wing across the Rappahannock, several miles above Fredericksburg, to Chancellorsville, a small village in a region known as the Wilderness. Hooker made his headquarters there and began to intrench himself. He placed Howard's corps on his extreme right, with Sickles next to him, Slocum in the centre, and Meade and Couch on the left.

Lee, instead of being frightened at these preparations and retreating toward Richmond, as Hooker expected, sent Stonewall Jackson, with a large force, early in the morning of May 1st, to strike the Federal army a heavy blow. Hooker's troops went out to meet him, but after a sharp engagement were driven back to their intrenchments.

The next morning, Saturday, May 2d, Lee sent Jackson, with the whole of the latter's command, about 25,000 men, to execute a grand flank movement on Hooker's extreme right, where Howard was stationed. Jackson cut his way through the tangled wilderness, which effectually covered his approach, and reaching Howard's position, suddenly burst from the woods upon him. Fierce and terrible was the on

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stream and marched rapidly up the Cumberland Valley to within a few miles of the Susquehanna, opposite Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania. He was soon followed by the divisions of Early, Hill and Longstreet, and on June 25th, the whole of Lee's army was again in Maryland and Pennsylvania.

The Army of the Potomac, which had followed Lee on his right flank, took up a position at Frederick M'd., June 27th. There General in Chief Halleck and General Hooker had a decided disagreement over some proposed military movements, and the latter was forced to resign his command of the Army of the Potomac. He was succeeded by General George G. Meade, who kept the position until the close of the war. His forces then numbered 100,000.

Lee now determined to move upon Harrisburg and then push on to Philadelphia, but learning that Meade was well across the Potomac and was threatening his flank and rear, he decided first to concentrate his army at Gettysburg, and then deal such a demoralizing blow upon Meade that he could march on to Baltimore and Washington without trouble. Accordingly, Longstreet and Hill were ordered to march from Chambersburg to Gettysburg, and Ewell from Carlisle. As the advance of General Hill's corps approached their destination they were met by Buford's division of National cavalry, at Seminary Ridge, July 1st, and a sharp skirmish took place. General J. F. Reynolds, with the left wing of Meade's army, then came up and hastened to Buford's relief. Hardly had he reached the field before he was instantly killed. His place was taken by General Abner Doubleday, and the battle went on. General O. O. Howard now arrived with his corps and took chief command. The Federals at once began to press the enemy back, and seemed to be winning the day, when Ewell's corps appeared on the scene, outflanking Howard's line of battle. This turned the tide, and Howard was driven off the field to a strong position on a range of hills near Gettysburg, of which Culp's Hill and Little Round Top were the extreme points of the line, and Cemetery Hill, command of the Army was the apex. The Confederates pursued them fiercely, capturing about 2,300 prisoners, until they reached the ridge of hills, where they were met by such deadly artillery fire that, struggle as they would, they had to fall back, and the conflict ended with the day.

The morning of Reynolds' death, Meade dispatched General Hancock to the rear to find out and report to him the state of affairs. Hancock's information was such that Meade determined to give battle at the strong position Howard had selected. He immediately dispatched orders to the different corps to march with utmost speed to Gettysburg, and then started off himself, reaching the place a little after midnight. Lee also concentrated his forces that night and prepared for the great battle of the morning.

CHAPTER XVI.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG—A TERRIBLE CANNONADE—LEE'S REVIETAY-—A GALLANT Charge—CAPTURE OF REYNOLDS' STAVERS—THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC GOSs INTO WINTER QUARTERS.

Solemnly the morning of July 2d, 1863, opened around Gettysburg. Preparations were being made on all sides for a great battle. Troops were coming in from everywhere to swell the armies, soon to close in mortal combat. Promptly had the divisions of the Army of the Potomac responded to Meade's urgent call, and they were all in their appointed positions by two o'clock that afternoon.

The Federal line of battle extended for nearly five miles along both sides of the heights from Cemetery Hill, which overlooked Gettysburg and the field and woodland beyond. Howard, with the Eleventh Corps, occupied the centre; next to him, on the right, was Slocum and the Twelfth Corps, followed, across the road, on another hill, by the First Corps; on the left was the Second Corps, under Hancock, and Sickles' Third Corps. Hill held the centre of Lee's army, with Longstreet on the right, and Ewell the left.

The battle began in the middle of the afternoon, when Longstreet made a fierce charge upon Meade's left, commanded by General Sickles. Amid the crash and thunder of artillery the Confederates dashed up angrily, but in a dead order, and dealt blow after blow until the whole left wing of the Federals was shaken and gradually fell back. Just then the Fifth Corps, under Sykes, came up and repulsed the charge, but this did not arrest the onslaught of the enemy; instead, the terrible fire of the artillery that swept their ranks seemed to make them bolder and fiercer than ever, and they bravely continued to force the Federals back. They were at last arrested, but not driven away, by the arrival at the scene of Sedgwick's corps on the Federal right.

The struggle still continued, with fearful losses on both sides, for several hours. Meanwhile another mighty contest was going on between Ewell's corps and the Federal right and centre near Seminary Ridge and Culp's Hill. This fight continued until ten o'clock in the evening, when the Confederates, driven back by Howard, had seized and held the works of Seminary Ridge and Culp's Hill.

The prospect was a very gloomy one for the Federals when the armies rested for the night. They had been pushed back on both the right and left wings; they had suffered great losses, and the soldiers were tired with hurried marches and the hard struggle of the day. But Meade knew that he had a strong position, and as a retreat would be disastrous, he resolved to fight it out right there.

At four o'clock the next morning the battle was renewed on the right. Ewell still attempted to advance, but had captured the night before, and Slocum determined not only to prevent him doing so, but to recover his lost ground. For two hours there was a desperate conflict, and the Confederates were driven from the woods. Fearlessly the Confederates charged through the smoke and death-dealing balls of artillery. For a moment Slocum was pressed back, but Wheaton's brigade of the Sixth being hurried to his aid, he again advanced. More troops were brought up, and at last Ewell's brave followers were compelled to give up and fall back, dedicated to their purpose.

Lee now looked for a more vulnerable point to strike, and fixing on the centre, he determined to make a desperate effort to crush it with his artillery. Bringing forward 145 heavy cannon, he opened terrific fire upon Cemetery Hill and its vicinity. The Federal guns were silenced quickly by the number of good field officers, and one of the most fearless of the Confederates was brought up. For two hours the counter...
around shook with the reverberations. Then, at four o'clock, Lee ordered a grand charge. Gallantly his men obeyed the command. In splendid order they advanced rapidly in heavy columns. The steady hail of shot and shell had no terror for them; on they hurried, and even when the Federals, reserving their fire, poured a volley into their ranks that annihilated their first line, they still kept on, and dashing over the rifle pits and up to the guns, bayoneted or drove the gunners away. But suddenly their triumphant charge was checked. The guns on the western slope of Cemetery Hill opened upon them with grape and canister with such awful effect that what was left of them fled in confusion. At sunset the battle of Gettysburg was over, the Confederates had been repulsed at every point. That night the field presented an awful sight, being covered with the dead bodies of men and horses. The losses amounted to more than 23,000 men on the Federal side, and about 30,000, including 14,000 prisoners, on the Confederate.

So great was the importance of the battle of Gettysburg that the triumph of the Federal army moved the President of the United States to recommend the observance of August 15th as a day of thanksgiving therefor.

With the fragments of his shattered army Lee began a retreat toward Virginia on the evening of the day after the battle. He recrossed the Cumberland Mountains and pressed on to the Potomac, pursued by Sedgwick, with the Sixth Corps. Lee managed to hold the Federals at bay until he had made ready to cross the river, which had been swollen by heavy rains, by pontoons and fording. Meade followed him three days later, and marched along the eastern base of the Blue Ridge, while the Confederates went up the Shenandoah Valley. After several skirmishes in the mountain passes, the Confederates managed to detain Meade at Manassas Gap in a heavy skirmish, while Lee hastened through Chester Gap, and crossing the Rappahannock, took a position between that stream and the Rapidan. When Meade followed Lee retreated and took up a strongly defensive position beyond the Rapidan.

Lee now determined to make another attempt to capture the national capital by turning Meade's right flank to gain his rear, and then going on rapidly to Washington. Lee partially succeeded in his flanking movement, and the two armies at once started northward, one with the hope of reaching the Washington, the other with a determination to get a position where it could prevent the accomplishment of the other's purpose. After an exciting race, to make the chances of success extremely doubtful. So Meade withdrew, and the Army of the Potomac went into winter quarters on the north side of the Rapidan.

**CHAPTER XVII.**

*THE DRAFT RIOTS IN NEW YORK—MORGAN'S RAID—BRILLIANT EXPLOIT OF GENERAL AVRELL—BATTLE NEAR FRANKLIN, TENN.—GENERAL STERRETT'S EXPEDITION—BREGG EVACUATES CHATTANOOGA.*

In the summer of 1863, feeling the necessity for a larger force of troops, the National Congress authorized a draft, or conscription, to fill up the ranks of the army, and the President immediately put it into operation. This act met with the opposition of the party opposed to Mr. Lincoln's administration. The speeches of the leaders of this party and the utterances of the press in sympathy with them against the draft so inflamed some of the lower classes in New York city that they rose in a mob and entered upon a riot there on July 13th,
For three days they created a terrible disturbance. They destroyed the telegraph wires, paraded the streets with horrible cries against the draft, and plundered and murdered the colored people. Innocent men and women were clubbed to death or hanged on the lampposts, and a large orphan asylum for colored children was attacked and burned to the ground, while the fleeing inmates were pursued and many of them captured, to be cruelly beaten and maimed. Many colored people had to fly for their lives into the country. Finally the police, aided by armed citizens and soldiers from the forts in the harbor, suppressed the insurrection. Fully 200 persons were killed, and property to the amount of at least $2,000,000 was destroyed.

It was at this time that John Morgan, the guerrilla leader, made his famous raid through Kentucky, Southern Indiana and Ohio. He went swiftly from village to village, plundering, destroying and levying contributions. His purpose was to give the signal for the uprising of the Seccessionists in those States. But he was unsuccessful, and was soon captured, with many of his followers, in Southeastern Ohio, late in July. The remainder of his band were killed or dispersed.

A brilliant exploit was performed by a troop of Federal cavalry, led by General W. W. Averill, in December, 1863. They were sent to destroy the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad in West Virginia, and so successfully did they conduct the raid that they almost entirely cleared that State of Confederates, and seriously interrupted railroad communication between Lee in Virginia and Bragg in Tennessee.

After the battle of Murfreesboro the two opposing armies of Rosecrans and Bragg remained within a few miles of one another until June, 1863. In the meantime the cavalry forces on both sides were busy. The Confederates, early in February, sent out 4,000 mounted men, under Generals Wharton and Forrest, to capture Fort Donelson. But they failed and were driven back. Then General Van Dorn, with a considerable force of cavalry, attempted to seize Rosecrans's supplies at Franklin, just below Nashville, in March, but was attacked and defeated by General Sheridan. Van Dorn went back to the army, and getting reinforcements reappeared near Franklin, early in April, with about 4000 troops, for the purpose of seizing that city, and thus be able to go on and capture Nashville. But in the battle that followed with the Federal forces under General Gordon Granger he was defeated, and he retired to Spring Hill.

Meanwhile Rosecrans was not idle. In the latter part of April he sent out an expedition to Georgia in the hope of taking Rome, where the Confederates had large iron works, and Atlanta, the centre of an important system of railroads. The expedition was led by Colonel A. D. Streight, and left Nashville in steamers for Fort Donelson, from whence the troops marched over to the Tennessee River and up that stream to Tuscumbia, where they were mounted on horses secured on the way. Then they moved eastward through Alabama into Georgia, in the rear of Bragg's army. They were getting well on the way to their destination when a body of cavalry, under Forrest and Roddy, set out in pursuit of them. A lively race ensued, and it was ended only by the giving out of Streight's horses and ammunition when he and south and gain his antagonist's rear when he could be cut off from his base of supplies and be compelled to retreat or give battle. With this plan in view, Rosecrans took the corps of Generals Thomas and McCook across the Tennessee, a few miles below Chattanooga, and went up the Lookout Valley and took possession of Lookout Mountain. Then the rest of the army, under Brigadier General Hazen, was left with orders to so arrange itself that the enemy would think the whole force was still on the north shore of the river. These orders were so well carried out that Bragg was thoroughly deceived and knew nothing of Rosecrans's movements until the latter was far to the south of him. Bragg immediately saw the danger of being cut off from his base of supplies, and at once broke up his camp and evacuated Chattanooga, passing through the gaps of Missionary Ridge to Chickamauga Creek, near Lafayette, in Northern Georgia.

When Rosecrans heard of Bragg's retreat his army was scattered. McCook's corps was forty-five miles away up the valley; Thomas was down the valley, thirteen miles back; while Crittenden was on the river, only eight miles from Chattanooga. Rosecrans, supposing the enemy to be in full retreat toward Rome, ordered Crittenden to move up the Chickamauga Creek and take position at Gordon's Mill, where the road from Lafayette to Chattanooga crossed, so as to intercept the fleeing army. Just then Rosecrans learned that Bragg, instead of rapidly retreating, had turned about and was preparing to march back to Chattanooga.

To save Crittenden, if possible, from destruction by Bragg, Thomas was ordered to march with all haste over the mountains to his support. Bragg learned of this movement, and at once sent General Hindman to Stevens's Gap, through which Thomas would have to pass, so as to hold the latter and allow Polk to fall on Crittenden's isolated position. For some reason or other neither of these two movements was made, and so Thomas was able to cross the gap, after sending Negley to hold and push down the valley to Crittenden's side.

McCook was then ordered to join Thomas, and at midnight his column was in motion. By taking an indirect route down Lookout Valley and across Steven's...
The battle of Chickamauga Creek opened on the morning of September 19th, 1863. General Croxton received the brave force for a time they could not long resist the heavy human tide that swept down upon them. Forced back, they wheeled their batteries into new positions and hurled shot and shell into the ranks of their advancing foe. But all in vain. Steadily the Confederates advanced, breaking through the Federal line, and the Confederates had been driven back nearly a mile.

While the battle was raging on the left the Federal centre was assaulted by Polk and Hill with such ardor that it was quickly forced back and was about to break in confusion when General J. C. Davis, who was on the right, came up and stemmed the current for a moment. But fresh Confederates immediately appeared and rushed in great haste, charged furiously upon the Confederates. The two armies now stood face to face without either side having a chance to prepare for another struggle on the morrow.

The Federal army rested uneasily that night. It had suffered great losses during the day and nothing had been gained. Although the troops were tired out by the struggle, and thirsty, because of having been driven from Chickamauga Creek to a place where there was no water, they knew they would have to fight out the battle in the morning. But they had the satisfaction of knowing that only their indomitable bravery had saved their army from total defeat.

The Confederates, too, were unhappy over the result of their day’s work. Their gallant struggles to get past the Federal line and recover Chattanooga had come to naught, and they must repeat their efforts the next morning. But the gloom that settled upon their camp was somewhat dispelled by the appearance in the night of General Longstreet, with the balance of his corps, that had been sent by Lee from Virginia to the assistance of Bragg, so that the latter’s army was increased to 70,000 men, while Rosecrans had but 55,000.

The next morning, Sunday, September 20th, the battle broke out again with a fierce attack upon Thomas’s position. The Confederates made a gallant, determined charge, and although part of Thomas’s line was protected by a rude breastwork, from
which poured an incessant stream of bullets, they pushed on, rapidly filling the places of those who fell under the hot fire. As column after column melted away fresh troops sprang forward, their leaders being determined to put out the fire at any cost. Thomas was soon so hard pressed that Rosecrans sent Negley to his aid, filling the latter's place with Wood, of Crittenden's division. The Confederates then urged the men on to a last desperate assault. So well did they respond to the appeal that, reckless of death, they dashed up into the very mouths of guns and cannon and broke the solid columns in front of them and hurled them back. In vain did Thomas try to prop up the tottering columns with his presence and appeals; one by one they crumbled until the whole wing fell back in disorder. As they retreated Thomas hastily sought another position, and finding it, managed to rally the troops behind it, and another stand was made.

Rosecrans now ordered Wood to leave his position in the centre and join Reynolds, who was the hardest pressed in Thomas's line. To do this Wood had to pass around in the rear of Brannan, who stood between the good position of Thomas and his well-directed, incessant fire were too much for the Confederates even the bravest man, and the Confederates decided to assail the Federals on their right and break the disorder. As they sought another position, and finding it, his presence managed to rally the troops behind it, and poured through the gorge in his rear. Thomas shuddered. All was up with him. In a few moments they would all be killed. But the onslaught on the right and rear. But the Confederates, quick as a flash, saw the gap who stood between in the rear of Brannan, who stood between

\[ \text{\textit{The War in Virginia—Hospital Scene after the Battle of Brister Station.}} \]

him and Reynolds. Always on the lookout for a weak spot in the Federal line, the Confederates, quick as a flash, saw the gap made by the departure of Wood, and without a moment's delay sprang into it. Davis, who moved quickly from the right to prevent this, was swept aside without ceremony, while those on the left who shared the same fate. Sheridan, who had come from the right, rallied his troops and for awhile stood his ground obstinately against great odds. But the Confederates swept everything before them. Rosecrans himself and McCook and Crittenden were all borne backward, unable to breast the fire. Again and again they returned to the attack. Then they tried an advance upon the left, but were routed by a bayonet charge led by Reynolds. The day was now fast closing, and the Confederates rallied for a decisive blow. Thomas's ammunition was exhausted, and he had nothing to stop this last assault except the bayonet. So when the foe came on and reached striking distance he shouted "Give them the cold steel!" Forgetting their weariness, his men sprang forward and charged so quickly and steadily that the Confederates turned and fled, and the left wing of Rosecrans's army was saved.

The next night Thomas withdrew from the field and joined the balance of the army, which had fallen back, defeated, to Chattanooga. The victory of the Confederates at Chickamauga cost them about 21,000 men, killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Rosecrans lost about 19,000, or nearly one-third of his splendid army. Besides this, he lost 36 guns, 20 caissons and 8,450 small arms.

One of the many incidents of the battle was the exploit of a little twelve-year-old volunteer named John Clem. He had been come separated from his companions, shot in the thigh, but taking part in the thickest of the fight, he was running to join them, with his musket on his shoulder, when a Confederate colonel saw him and shouted: "Stop, you little Yankee devil!" The boy came to a stand still and waited for the colonel to ride up. As he did so young Clem swiftly brought up his musket, and without a word, shot the colonel dead. The boy escaped, and was rewarded for his achievement by promotion to a sergeantcy.

**Chapter XIX.**


When the Army of the Cumberland fell back to Chattanooga after the fierce battle of Chickamauga its position soon became precarious, for the Confederates by arranging themselves upon Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, which commanded the Tennessee River, managed to effectually cut off all its supplies from that direction. Then by a raid they destroyed several hundred wagon loads coming from other
picked out and led by General Hazen, were placed in pontoons and flatboats and pushed out into the stream, down which they drifted without the aid of oars, around Missionary Ridge in front of Lookout Mountain. They soon made a landing, and while the boats were rowed across the river to a point where stood the balance of the 14,000 troops, who had secretly marched thither by land, a strong position to resist the now alarmed enemy was secured. When the whole force had disembarked, the Confederates retreated up the valley, and the Federals took the opportunity of building a pontoon bridge that soon spanned the river.

was at once detached to charge the heights while the other kept on toward Geary. Another brigade, under Orlan Smith, from Steinwehr's division, which just then came up, was ordered to carry a hill in the rear of Schurz. They did so with the bayonet, after two desperate charges in the face of a fire from nearly 2,000 muskets and a steep slope covered with underbrush and lined with gullies and ravines.

Geary had a severe struggle against overwhelming numbers, but being re-enforced, and the men being cheered by the presence of Hooker in the most critical places, the Confederates were at length driven away.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI—GENERAL McPherson Driving the Enemy From Their Position on the Canton Road, Near Brownsville.
Immediately after the explosion of the mine a hundred cannon opened along the Federal front, and at half-past five, which would have decided the contest. The troops advanced in good order as far as the first line, where they received a volley from which checked them, and although quite a number kept on advancing, the greater number seemed to become utterly demoralized, part taking refuge in the fort, and the remainder running to the rear as fast as possible. They were rallied and again

The Ninth Corps charged, carrying the fort with a part of the line on each side. The Second Division, which was in the centre, advanced and carried the second line a short distance beyond the fort, and rested, holding ground with the utmost determination, the Ninth Corps charged, carrying the fort with a part of the line on each side. The Second Division, which was in the centre, advanced

and carried the second line a short distance beyond the fort, and rested, holding ground with the utmost determination. The troops advanced in good order as far as the first line, where they received a volley from which checked them, and although quite a number kept on advancing, the greater number seemed to become utterly demoralized, part taking refuge in the fort, and the remainder running to the rear as fast as possible. They were rallied and again
drove him back with slaughter from his works. While the result was uncertain the attention was breathless and painful; but when victory perched upon our standards shout upon shout rent the air.

The whole army, with one accord, broke out into joyous acclamations. The enthusiasm of the scene beggars description. Men were frantic with joy, and even General Thomas himself, who seldom exhibits his emotions, said involuntarily, "I did not think it possible for men to accomplish so much!"

The Confederates that night fled down the northern slopes to the Chattanooga Valley and joined their commander on Missionary Ridge.

Sherman, having crossed the Tennessee River, was now in a position on the northern end of the ridge, and soon after dawn on November 25th the attack on Bragg's concentrated forces began. Sherman's troops had to descend to a deep valley before climbing the hill upon which the enemy was perched. Corse, leading the advance, gained a foothold on the side of this hill, and others quickly followed amid the terrific fire. Nobly they tried to reach the lofty heights above, and brigade after brigade was brought to their aid, but in vain. The deadly shot and shell kept them back, although they held stubbornly to their position. All morning the battle raged furiously at this place. Bragg, thinking from Sherman's brave stand, that Grant intended to crush the Confederates right at any cost, withdrew his troops from the centre to use them in aiding the defense against Sherman. This movement Grant had expected and hoped for. Hooker, who had hurried down from Lookout Mountain after his victory there, was immediately dispatched, with three divisions under General Granger, to climb the declivities in front and attack Bragg's left. As they moved in steady columns toward therowning heights the artillery all along the crest of the ridge opened and poured a decimating fire through the ranks. Still onward they marched without flinching. Reaching the mountain, they came face to face with a long line of rifle pits that sent forth a continuous shower of destructive bullets. But this did not stop them. With a shout and a dash they sprang up and over into the deserted ditch beyond. Then up the ridge they climbed. Slowly but steadily, they ascended the steep, rocky slope, while from above rocks and stones and shells with lighted fuses were rolled down upon them. Grant, from a commanding eminence in front of the ridge, known as Orchard Knob, which Thomas had captured and fortified two days before, watched his army rise slowly upward, and with intense anxiety saw the murderous work of shot and shell hurled against it. At last the brave soldiers reached the summit and dashed over the batteries, and with loud cheers drove Bragg and his army into hasty flight. They were pursued as far as Ringgold, when after a sharp engagement the Confederates fell back further, to Dalton. The Federals then returned to Chattanooga, and Sherman went to the relief of Burnside. The Federal loss in the battle of Missionary Ridge was about 4,000, while the Confederates lost about 3,100 in killed and wounded, and a little more than 6,000 prisoners.

The expedition started July 30th. General Alfred H. Terry was first sent with a force to James Island to attract the attention of the Confederates, while Gillmore suddenly landed a large number of troops on Morris Island, and forced the Confederates there, with the aid of batteries on Folly Island, to the shelter of Fort Wagner. After doing this Gillmore planted batteries across the island. Then on July 11th his iron battery was sent on the fort, but being repulsed, a simultaneous bombardment by sea and land was determined on. On the 15th a hundred great guns opened on the fort from Dahlgren's fleet and from the land batteries. At sunset the same day Gillmore's forces, which had been reinforced by General Terry joining him from James Island, moved in two columns to attack Fort Wagner. One column was led by General Strong, the other by Colonel H. L. Putnam, acting as brigadier. Strong's brigade, composed of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (colored) Regiment, under Colonel R. G. Shaw, the Sixth Connecticut, and Eighty-first New York, Third New Hampshire, the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania and Ninth Maine, led the assault. Dashing forward on the double-quick, the troops passed through an awful storm of shot and shell from Sumter, Cummings Point and Wagner, on toward the fort, without flinching. They soon gained the ditch before it, and crossing this, they were mounting the parapet, when Colonel Shaw, waving to his men, fell dead. The fire from the garrison then became so hot that every commanding officer was killed or wounded, Strong being among the latter. So the brigade, torn to pieces, beat a hasty and disordered retreat. Colonel Putnam's brigade now advanced and dashed into the same terrible storm of iron hail. They gained the ramparts, in a fierce hand-to-hand encounter managed to get their feet into a portion of the fort.

**THE WAR IN LOUISIANA—BATTLE OF MANSFIELD, BETWEEN GENERAL BANKS AND GENERAL DICK TAYLOR, APRIL 8th, 1864.**

CHAPTER XX.

ATTEMPTS TO TAKE FORT SUMTER—ASSAULT ON FORT WAGNER—DEATH OF GENERAL STRONG AND COLONELS SHAW AND PUTNAM—A MONSTER GUN—BOMBARDMENT AND DESTRUCTION OF FORT SUMTER—DESTRUCTION OF CHARLESTON.

In the spring of 1863 the National Government determined to make a strong effort in a fierce hand-to-hand encounter managed to get their feet into a portion of the fort:
but the brigade was shattered and exhausted, and when Putnam fell mortally wounded it broke and fled back to the intrenchments, leaving the beach strewed with the dead and dying. The Confederates, having a special hatred for Colonel Shaw because he commanded colored troops, pitched his body into a hole with a lot of his negro soldiers. General Strong was so badly wounded that he died shortly after.

Gillmore now saw that he could not capture Fort Wagner by direct assault, and so began a regular siege. At the same time he decided to bombard Fort Sumter over the top of Wagner. For this purpose he had to construct a battery in a morass halfway between Morris and James Islands and the platform put up six 200-pound Parrott guns and one monster 300-pounder were mounted upon it. This latter gun was called the "Swamp Angel" and sent shells into Charleston, five miles away. One of these struck St. Michael's Church and destroyed a tablet containing the ten commandments, leaving only two of them visible, one of which was: "Thou shalt not kill."

On August 17th the bombardment began by an attack by the batteries and fleet upon Fort Sumter. All day long it was kept up, and so terrible was the fire directed against it that by night the walls began to crumble. In the meantime Gillmore's land troops pressed toward Fort Wagner, gradually moving their parallels nearer and nearer, attempt the capture of Charleston, its importance as a commercial mart was destroyed. Here is a picture of the condition of the city at the time, given by a Southern paper: "Here and there, a pedestrian moves hurriedly along, and the rattle of a cart or a dray is alone heard for a whole square. The blinds are closed; vases of rare exotics droop and wither on the lonely window sill, because there is no tender hand to twine or nourish them. The walk glitters with fragments of glass, rattled thither by the concussion of exploding shells; here a cornice is knocked off; there, is a small round hole through the side of a building; beyond, a house in ruins, and at remote intervals the earth is torn where a shell exploded, and looks like the work of a giant

by driving piles into deep mud and placing a platform upon it. When Gillmore ordered a lieutenant of engineers to attend to the construction of this battery the latter told him such a thing would be impossible," "There is no such word as impossible," said Gillmore. "Call for what you need." The lieutenant at once made a requisition on the quartermaster for "one hundred men eighteen feet high to wade in mud sixteen feet deep." But although this requisition could not be honored the redoubt was built by bringing timber for the piles from Folly Island, a distance of ten miles, in rafts. The rafts were floated to their places at night, and the piles driven into the mud under cover of the darkness, so as to keep the enemy in ignorance of the movement. For two weeks the work was carried on, and when it was completed and digging their way, in spite of shot and shell, into the fort. When, at last, on September 6th, they were near enough to get within the ramparts by a single bound, and they were preparing for a sudden assault, the Confederates left it and fled to Fort Gregg, on the point opposite Sumter.

The enemy was soon driven from there, and Morris Island was in the hands of the Federals. Its guns were now directed against Fort Sumter and it soon became silent. But when on the night of the 8th an armed force went from the ships in small boats to take possession of it the garrison suddenly arose from its silence and drove the assailants back with great loss. A little later (October) Gillmore concentrated his heaviest guns upon it and reduced it to a heap of ruins.

Although the Federals did not at once in search of some hidden treasure; and little tufts of bright-green grass are springing up along the pave, once vocal with the myriad tongues of busy trade."

CHAPTER XXI.

Massacre at Lawrence, Kan.—A Horrible Scene—Confederate Attack on Helena—General Sterling Takes Little Rock—Attempts to Capture Sibley Park—Great Britain Ignores the Confederates—Grant Made Lieutenant General.

During a part of the year 1863 the Confederates, having reoccupied Texas, carried on a sort of guerrilla warfare in Arkansas and Missouri. In January Marmaduke fell upon Springfield, Mo., but being repulsed with a loss of 200 men, went back to Arkansas. Then at Little Rock he got together 8,000 men and invaded Missouri again for the purpose of seizing the Federal stores at
Cape Girardeau, on the Mississippi. His raid, however, was checked by General McNeil, who attacked him at the Cape on April 20th and drove him out of the State. Other similar bands roamed over the western borders of Arkansas. On July 17th there was a sharp battle at Honey Springs, in Indian Territory, between a large force of Confederates, led by General Cooper, and Federal troops under General Blunt. Cooper was defeated and part of his force fled into Northern Texas. Guerrilla bands made much trouble in Blunt's rear. One of them, led by a brute named Quantrell, committed a horrible atrocity at Lawrence, Kans.

With a band of about 350 mounted men Quantrell dashed into the defenseless town on August 3rd and began a scene of pilage and violence equaled only by the worst Indian atrocities. Houses were broken into and set on fire and the citizens cruelly murdered. Germans and negroes especially suffered, they being shot on sight. The people were taken prisoners and hurried toward the river to be killed. One man who was captured and whose house was burned was told that if he would give the fiends his money he would not be killed; but when he procured his savings from the burning house and handed them over he was shot dead from behind. In another place a man was found protected by his wife and daughter, who threw their arms around him and begged for his life; but one of the ruffians deliberately pushed his revolver between the two women and fired a fatal shot.

The massacre was terrible. One hundred and forty unarmed men were killed and twenty-five wounded, while one hundred and eighty-five buildings were laid in ashes before the fiends left and made their escape.

The horrible scene after Quantrell's departure is thus described by one of the survivors: "I have read of outrages committed, but never knew as dark a day. We, milled in the dark, and they, yelling at us, they sank their revolvers and one after another died in front of us, and we all knew we were destined to the same fate."

With 8,000 Confederates, made an attempt to capture the strongly fortified post of Helena, on the Mississippi, in Eastern Arkansas, then in command of General Steele. Price attacked the place on July 3d, but after a sharp battle was repulsed with heavy loss. As the Confederates then abandoned that section of Arkansas, General Steele, on August 10th, started out with 12,000 troops and 40 pieces of cannon to attempt the capture of Little Rock. He reached the vicinity of that city early in September, and arranging his forces in two columns, they moved up on each side of the Arkansas. The Confederates fled at the approach of Arkadelphia, on the Ouachita River.

General Banks, who was now at New Orleans, determined at the beginning of September to make an effort to recover Texas. He sent General Franklin, with 4,000 troops, to seize the Confederate post at Sabine Pass, on the boundary line between Louisiana and Texas. At the same time four gunboats, commanded by Lieutenant Crocker, were detached from Commodore Bell's Gulf Squadron and sent to co-operate with Franklin; but, owing to the strength of the batteries at Sabine Pass opened encouragingly for the believers in the Union. There were many signs pointing to the early downfall of the Confederacy. More than 50,000 square miles of territory had been recovered by the Federals, and there were about 800,000 Federal troops in the field against only half that number of Confederates. The people in the Southern States were no longer willing to volunteer for the military service, and the authorities at Richmond were getting desperate. They passed a law declaring every white man in the Confederacy liable to bear arms to be in the military service, and that upon his failure to report for duty at a military station within a certain time he was liable to the penalty of death as a deserter!
push the war against the enemies of the government with vigor during the year 1864. For this purpose they selected their most vigorous military leader, Ulysses S. Grant, and creating anew for him the office of lieutenant general, placed him in command of all the armies of the republic.

With a determination to crush the Confederacy as soon as possible, Grant at once planned a sharp and decisive campaign. He arranged for the capture of Richmond by the Army of the Potomac under General Meade, and for the seizure of the great railroad centre, Atlanta, in Georgia, by General Sherman and his forces.

enforcements he expected in the shape of General W. S. Smith with a considerable force of cavalry did not materialize, and he was compelled to give up his plan. After waiting a week for Smith he set fire to Meridian and started for Vicksburg with 400 prisoners and 5,000 liberated slaves. Alarmed by this raid, General Joseph E. Johnston, in command of Bragg's army in Northern Georgia, had sent re-enforcements to Polk, then in charge of the Confederates in that region, but soon afterward had to recall them to help in defending his own army, against a force under General Palmer, which had been sent down from throwing shells with marked effect into the Confederate ranks. Forrest soon found that he could not carry the place by assault; so, instead of sitting down to a regular siege of it, he sent under a flag of truce a demand for the surrender of the fort, and at the same time took advantage of the cessation of hostilities to move his men up to a position where they could with almost a single bound gain the inside of the works. Bradford's reply being a refusal to surrender, Forrest's men made a sudden rush, and with the cry, "No quarter!" sprang over the ramparts. The scene then enacted was so cruel and horrible that

CHAPTER XXII.


In February, 1864, General Sherman at the head of 20,000 troops started on a destructive raid through Mississippi from Jackson to the intersection of important railroads at Meridian. Everything in the way of public property was destroyed. Railroad tracks were torn up, the ties set on fire, and all the stations and cars met on the line of march burned.

Sherman's purpose was to push on to Montgomery, Ala., and then, if circumstances favored it, to go southward and attack Mobile. But at Meridian the re-

CHATTANOOGA. These two forces met between Ringgold and Dalton, in February, 1864, and it resulted in Palmer being driven back to Chattanooga.

A few weeks later General Forrest, with a band of inhuman Confederates, made an attack upon Fort Pillow, situated on a high bluff on the banks of the Mississippi, above Memphis. It was garrisoned with 357 men, 262 of whom were colored troops. The attack began on the morning of April 14th. It was vigorously pressed up to three o'clock without success, although the Confederates managed to kill the commander of the fort, Major Booth, whose place was at once taken by Major Bradford. The gunboat New Era, Captain Marshall, did good service in the defense of the fort by a committee from the Joint Committee on the Conduct and Expenditures of the War was appointed to investigate the affair. They vividly described the events that took place after the surrender in their report, which in part was as follows:

"Then followed a scene of cruelty and murder without a parallel in civilized warfare, which needed but the tomahawk and scalping knife to exceed the worst atrocities ever committed by savages. The rebels commenced an indiscriminate slaughter, sparing neither age nor sex, white nor black, soldier nor civilian. The officers and men seemed to vie with each other in the devilish work; men, women and even children, wherever found, were deliberately shot down, beaten and hacked with sabres;
some of the children, not more than ten years old, were forced to stand up and face the murderers while being shot; the sick and the wounded were butchered without mercy, the rebels even entering the hospital building and dragging them out to be shot, or killing them as they lay there unable to offer the least resistance.  * * * No cruelty which the most fiendish malignity could devise was omitted by these murderers. One white soldier, who was wounded in the leg so as to be unable to walk, was caught to stand up while his tormentors shot him; others who were wounded and unable to stand were held up and again shot.  * * * One man was deliberately fastened down to the floor of a tent, driven upward, by means of nails driven through his head and driven down so far as to squeeze the boards under him, so that he could not possibly escape, and then the tent set on fire; an other was nailed to the side of a building outside of the fort and then the building set on fire and burned.  * * * These deeds of murder and cruelty ceased not that night came on, only to be renewed the next morning, when the demons carefully sought among the dead lying about in all directions for any of the wounded yet alive, and those they found were deliberately shot."

The report was full of other instances of barbarity, but these will suffice to show to some extent the horrible cruelty of Forrest and his men. As to the fate of Major Bradford, the commander of Fort Pillow when it was captured, the evidence given before the committee showed that he was made a prisoner, and while being taken to Jackson, Tenn., was led out into an open space by five of Forrest's men and shot to death.

Forrest at once beat a retreat, and troops were sent out from Memphis by General Smith to intercept him. This force came up with him on June 10th, at Guntown, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, but after a severe battle the Federals were driven back with great loss. Then General A. J. Smith set out with 14,000 men to hunt him up and capture or drive him away. They found him near Tupelo, June 14th, and defeated him, after which they retreated to Memphis. Then, soon afterward, when Smith was in Mississippi with 10,000 men, Forrest flanked him, dashed into Memphis and escaped into Mississippi.

General Banks organized another expedition to attempt the recovery of Texas and Shreveport. The expedition was to have the cooperation of Admiral Porter, with a fleet of gunboats on the Red River, General Steele, at Little Rock, Ark., and a detachment from Sherman's army. Sherman's troops, led by General A. J. Smith, went up the Red River in transports, followed by Porter's gunboats. They captured Fort de Russy, and on March 16th Smith took possession of Alexandria, where he was joined on the 26th by Banks's column, led by General Franklin, which had moved from Brashay by way of Opelousas.

Banks now took his whole force up the river to Natchitoches, where he met Porter's vessels. Then he pushed on toward Shreveport, while the lighter gunboats went up the river with a body of troops under T. Kilby Smith. The Confederates were driven as far as Sabine Crossroads, where they made a stand, April 8th, under Generals Taylor, Price and Green. The advance of Bank's army tried to drive them from this place, but the Confederates stood their ground so well and fought so desperately, that, even when Franklin's troops came up and aided in the attack against them, they soon defeated the Federals with great loss, who fled in confusion. Their retreat was covered for awhile by a division under General Emory at Pleasant Grove, three miles from the battle-field. Emory, after a battle, fell back with the Federals, who continued their retreat fifteen miles further; but being pursued, another battle was fought, April 6th, at Pleasant Hill. Banks was victorious, and wished to renew the march for Texas, but on the advice of his associates he fell back to Grand Ecore, on the Red River, where, at Little's larger vessels, unable to proceed higher up, were anchored. To that place the troops under T. Kilby Smith also returned, after some sharp fighting up the river.

As food and water could be procured only with great difficulty in that region, it was now determined to continue the retreat to Alexandria. As the river was falling rapidly the fleet had difficulty in passing the bar at Grand Ecore, but succeeded in doing so April 17th. Then the army started off on the 21st, and reached Alexandria on the 27th. The expedition against Shreveport was abandoned, and the land and naval forces prepared to return to the Mississippi River. The water in the rapids of the Red River at Alexandria had become so shallow that to get the fleet past them the river above had to be dammed and the vessels floated down over the rocks on the bosom of the flood that was suddenly set free through sluices. This was done with great skill and industry under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Bailey, of a Wisconsin regiment. Upon its accomplishment the whole expedition pushed toward the Mississippi. Banks now returned to New Orleans, and General E. R. S. Canby took his place on the field. Sherman was prevented from cooperating with the expedition by a Confederate force at Jenkins's Ferry, on the Sabine River, where after a severe battle he was defeated and compelled to return to Little Rock.

The failure of this expedition and the expulsion of Steele from the region below the Arkansas River led Price early in the autumn to plan another invasion of Missouri. Secret societies had been formed in this and neighboring States to aid the Confederate cause and to assist the Democratic party in the election of its candidate for President of the United States—General McClellan. From these societies Price expected he would gain a large number of recruits upon his entering Missouri. But in this he was disappointed. Upon reaching the State in September, 1864, he found the Secessionists had been frightened and quieted by Rosecrans, then commanding the Department of the Missouri. Price, with General Shelby and 20,000 men, got as far as Pilot Knob, halfway to St. Louis, where, after a severe battle, he was badly beaten by a brigade of Federals under General Swiney. Price was soon afterward driven in disorder westward toward Kansas by troops under Generals A. J. Smith and Mower; and late in November he sought shelter in Western Kansas with a very much shattered army.

CHAPTER XXIII.


A few months before Grant started the Army of the Potomac against Richmond, General B. F. Butler, in command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, sent out an expedition toward that city for the purpose of liberating the Union soldiers confined in Libby Prison and on Belle Isle in the James River. The ex-
pedition consisted of 1,500 troops, foot and horse, under General Wistar, and 5,000 cavalry, led by General Kilpatrick, who came from the Army of the Potomac.

Kilpatrick started on his great raid on the last day of February. Capturing the entire picket stationed at Ely’s Ford, on the Rapidan, without giving the alarm, he dashed on to Spotsylvania Court House, where he reached at daylight; then on to the first line of the defenses around Richmond, which he took, and opened an artillery attack upon the city. The sound of this attack was arranged to act as a signal for Colonel Dahlgren to advance to his aid. The latter, with Colonel Cook and 400 men, had been sent across the James River to go down its south bank and release the prisoners at Belle Isle, and then join Kilpatrick in the city. But Dahlgren failed to appear. Lacking this cooperation and finding the defenses stronger

manded by Hancock; the Fifth, by Warren; and the Sixth, by Sedgwick. The army safely crossed the Rapidan, and then started on a march through the dense wood known as the Wilderness, Sheridan commanding the cavalry, leading the advance and protecting the immense train of more than 4,000 wagons. The Wilderness extended from Chancellorsville to Mine Run, where Lee’s army was intrenched. Lee decided to attack the army while it was on the march through this wooded country.

Before the battle opened Warren had reached the Old Wilderness Tavern, ten miles south of where he had forced the Rapidan, and Sedgwick was on his right with his line extending down to the river. Grant, learning that a battle was to be forced upon him in this unfavorable spot, directed Hancock, who had crossed five or six miles down the river, to hasten forward to Warren and form the left wing. Lee at once attempted Federal line, extending for seven miles through the forest, the battle raged. Hancock’s attack was a furious one, and he steadily drove the enemy back for more than a mile. In this struggle General Wadsworth was especially distinguishing himself by leading the charge when he was killed by a ball in the head.

Hancock soon lost the ground he had gained. The Confederates rallied, and falling fiercely upon his exhausted troops, forced them steadily back to their original position. Then General Longstreet arrived on the scene from a forced march of twenty-five miles, and Lee decided to make a strong effort to turn the Federal left. In four lines the Confederates marched up and threw themselves so desperately on Hancock’s position that they broke through, and for a moment it seemed as if they would win the day. But Gibbon’s division immediately rushed up to

THE SIEGE OF PETERSBURG—THE FIFTH CORPS WAITING THE ORDER TO ADVANCE. JULY 30TH, 1864.

than he supposed, and the Confederates in alarm concentrating quickly, Kilpatrick was compelled to retreat. He swung around Richmond to the Chickahominy, and crossing it, went into camp on the other side. There he was attacked by a heavy force. But he succeeded in repulsing it, and then encamped at Old Church to await the arrival of the scattered detachments. These all came in during the day except Dahlgren’s command. That officer had been misled by a negro guide, and after a time became separated with about 100 men from his main force. They fought their way to within three miles of King and Queen Courthouse, where they were led into an ambuscade. Dahlgren was shot down, and all but 17 of his party killed or taken prisoners. The gallant officer was a son of Admiral Dahlgren.

The Army of the Potomac began its grand movement on May 4th. It was arranged in three corps—the Second, continued to get into the gap between Warren and Hancock, and thus divide the army. But Grant prevented this by sending Mott’s division, the advance of Hancock’s corps, which just then came up, and then divested of Getty, to hold the enemy until the balance of Hancock’s corps could arrive. This was successfully done, and the line was closed on the left. Then began the battle of the Wilderness, May 5th. It was a strange, hard-fought conflict. The ground was so thickly covered with pines, cedar, shrub oaks and tangle underbrush and vines that artillery was almost entirely useless, and although nearly 200,000 men were engaged not a thousand could be seen at one time. The contest raged with great fury until darkness put an end to it for that day. The next morning at five o’clock Sedgwick attacked the Confederates under Ewell, and Hancock, on the left, fell upon those nearest him. Then all along the break and managed by hard fighting to keep the assailants in check. Longstreet being determined to effectually turn the Federal left, and Hancock being just as determined not to let the enemy have two battles with terrible ferocity for nearly an hour. All through the Wilderness the struggle went on until darkness again put a stop to it.

That night the field presented a dreary, desolate sight. The dead and wounded lay everywhere along the low ridges and slopes and in front of the hastily thrown up intrenchments. Grant spent the night in getting the troops into a new and stronger position, so as to be ready for the enemy if the battle should be renewed in the morning. But the Confederates did not make another attack the next day, and Grant decided they were preparing to retreat. In order to intercept them and cut off Lee’s communications with Richmond, Grant ordered a rapid night march to...
Spottsylvania. The advance started out at ten o'clock that night.

Hearing of this movement, Lee dispatched Longstreet to the same place, and a race between the two opposing columns took place. Longstreet, knowing the complete destruction of the brigade, one regiment, the First Michigan, losing three-fourths of its number. The troops were falling back in wild disorder when Warren came up. Dashing forward on his horse, he seized a division flag and gallantly rallied the men, and with them he held the Confederates in check until the other portions of his corps arrived. Then, with the assistance of the divisions of Crawford and Getty, an attack was made upon the Confederates' position, and after heavy loss the first line of breastworks was carried. By the next morning the Federal line had advanced to within three miles of Spottsylvania Courthouse.

On May 9th General Sedgwick, leader of the Sixth Corps, went forward to superintend the placing of some batteries. While doing so a bullet whistled past him. He tried well, took the most direct route, and reached Spottsylvania first.

Upon the arrival of Warren's corps, which was in the Federal advance, Bartlett's brigade, of Griffin's division, was ordered to charge upon the place, as it was not known that Longstreet had already reached there. The result was the almost complete destruction of the brigade, one regiment, the First Michigan, losing three-fourths of its number. The troops were falling back in wild disorder when Warren came up. Dashing forward on his horse, he seized a division flag and gallantly rallied the men, and with them he held the Confederates in check until the other portions of his corps arrived. Then, with the assistance of the divisions of Crawford and Getty, an attack was made upon the Confederates' position, and after heavy loss the first line of breastworks was carried. By the next morning the Federal line had advanced to within three miles of Spottsylvania Courthouse.

On May 9th General Sedgwick, leader of the Sixth Corps, went forward to superintend the placing of some batteries. While doing so a bullet whistled past him. He
armies were preparing for another battle. Sheridan took his cavalry on a raid to sever Lee’s communications with Richmond. He managed to get into the rear of the Confederate army and at once moved on, spreading destruction in his path, firing up railroads, etc., until he reached the first line of works around the capital. Not being able to get any further, he then returned.

The next day, after pouring shot and shell into the Confederate position from daylight to about six o’clock in the afternoon, Grant ordered a grand assault. With cheer and shouts the columns advanced through a fire that swept their ranks at every step. It was a gallant charge, although useless. The fire was so destructive that it was soon found that the works could not be broken, and when night fell the Federals had suffered a fearful loss without having gained anything.

The next morning Grant, with a determination to make his campaign thoroughly decisive at whatever cost, telegraphed to Washington: “I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer.”

Having taken advantage of the darkness and changed his position in the night, Hancock on the morning of the 12th was on the enemy’s right flank. About five o’clock his troops suddenly burst upon an angle of the Confederates’ works held by Johnson, and without firing a shot swept over the ramparts and captured nearly all of Johnson’s division. Hancock then drove the enemy before him nearly a mile, where they rallied and charged back upon him, and a terrible fight ensued. Other corps were brought up to the slaughter on both sides, and the struggle continued for hours. Bravely the Federals tried to follow the advantage they had gained, and gallantly the Confederates resisted them and attempted to recover their ground. It was, however, a useless waste of life.

The positions were not changed at midnight when Lee withdrew behind a second line of intrenchments.

Since crossing the Rapidan the Army of the Valley had been within the brief space of a fortnight, nearly 40,000 men, killed, wounded and prisoners, while Lee’s Army of Northern Virginia lost about 30,000.

CHAPTER XXIV.

BATTLE OF BERMUDA HUNDRED—GENERAL KAUTZ’S RAID. 

Bluff, he swept around by Chesterfield Courthouse and struck the Richmond and Danville Railroad, eleven miles west of the Confederate capital. Then striking it at other points, he went eastward, destroying the Southside Railroad and the Weldon Road, far toward North Carolina, and then returned to City Point with 150 prisoners. Grant now decided to move on toward Richmond. His army started on May 21st, and reached the passage of the North Anna River on the 23d. Here it was found that Lee was already moved in this direction, and reached there first. After a severe battle Lee was dislodged and Grant pressed steadily forward, and by May 28th, was south of the Pamunkey River. Lee, however, had followed, and as a result of a short fight was driven back on Richmond. A line of intrenchments was at once cast up across the peninsula from the Appomattox to the James.

While this was being done General A. V. Kautz went up from Suffolk with 3,000 cavalry to attempt the destruction of the railroads south and west from Petersburg; but he found that city strongly defended by Beauregard, who had been summoned from Charleston to Richmond. The latter being greatly re-enforced, now massed some of his troops in front of Butler’s forces, and on May 16th he attempted to turn Butler’s right flank. A sharp conflict was the result, and Butler’s forces were driven to their intrenchments.

A few days afterward Butler was requested to send a large part of his troops to the north side of the James River to assist the army against Lee in the vicinity of the Chickahominy. The compliance with this order deprived him of the power to make further offensive movements.

General Kautz started out on another raid from Bermuda Hundred, May 17th. Passing near Fort Darling, on Drewry’s Neck, Grant saw at once that it would be necessary to drive Lee from his position before he could continue his march to Richmond. After a reconnaissance Grant decided to make a flanking movement and cross the Chickahominy at Cold Harbor. That place was seized and the army re-enforced by the arrival of the troops under General W. F. Smith, sent by Butler.

For three days, June 1st, 2d and 3d, the two armies fiercely struggled on the ground between Richmond and Lynchburg. On June 1st, the Federal cavalry under General Early destroyed the railroad between Richmond and the Shenandoah Valley and Lynchburg. Grant decided to transfer his army to the south side of the James River, and attempt the capture of the Confederate capital in that way.

On the night of June 12th the army silently withdrew, and crossing the Chickahominy at Long Bridge, was well on its way before Lee knew of its departure. It moved below White Oak Swamp and on through Charles City Courthouse to the James, which it crossed in boats and pontoons. Grant hurried on to Bermuda Hundred while crossing was being made and ordered Butler to send a portion of his troops to attempt the capture of Petersburg before Lee could re-enforce Beauregard. But this was unsuccessful, and on the evening of June 16th the Army of the Potomac took up a position near a strong line of intrenchments that Beauregard had cast up around the city.

On the night of June 16th a formidable raid was made by General Early, with about 15,000 Confederate troops, for the purpose of drawing a large force away from Grant. He hurried down to the Valley, crossed the Potomac at Williamport, moved through Maryland to Hagerstown and Frederick, N. of 497

General Isaac P. Rodman.
time. After a contest with General Aver­
il near Winchester, on July 20th, in which Early's troops were defeated, and a battle with General Crook, in which the latter was forced back toward the Potomac, Early sent a cavalry force of 5,000 men, under Generals McCausland, Bradley and John­son, on a plundering tour in Maryland and Pen­nsylvania. They reached Chambers­burg, Pa., July 30th, and after demand­ing a tribute of $200,000 in gold to insure the town against destruction, which they did not receive, two-thirds of the village was laid in ashes. General Averill, who was 80 miles away, heard of this, and at­ once moved against the raiders, driving them back into Virginia. To prevent a repetition of this raid the Sixth Corps, un­der General Wright, and the Nineteenth, under General Emory, were sent into the Shenandoah Valley, and the chief command of all the Federal forces there was given to General Sheridan, early in Au­ gust. Sheridan immediately took measures to drive Early from the valley. He attacked and defeated him at Winchester, September 19th, and fol­lowed him to a strong position on Fisher's Hill, near Strasburg, from which the Confederate were driven on the 22d and chased to Port Repub­lic. From there the Federal caval­ry followed Early to Staunton and compelled him to take refuge in the range of the Blue Ridge. The Fed­erals then fell back behind Cedar Creek, and Sher­dan crossed the river at Washington on the sup­position that the valley would not be troubled again by the Confederates. But Early, being re-enforced, came back a month later and attacked General Wright at Cedar Creek, so fiercely that he was compelled to fall back to Middletown and beyond.

General Sheridan was at Winchester when the attack began, and hearing the sound of the guns, sprang upon his black charger and dashed toward Cedar Creek. Meeting on the way portions of his army in confused retreat, he galloped up to them, and waving his hat shouted: "Face the other way, boys—face the other way! We are going the right way to kick them out of their boots!" Instantly the tide was turned, and following their commander, the troops hurriedly retraced their steps toward the lost battle ground. Regiments were at once re-formed and cheered and encour­aged by Sheridan, the men charged to vic­tory and drove the Confederates in flight up the valley to Fisher's Hill. Early's force was almost annihilated and an end was put to the Shenandoah Valley campaign of the Federals.

While the Army of the Potomac lay near Petersburg, Lee withdrew a large force from that city to defend Richmond, and sent by Butler a pontoon bridge across the James River. Grant took advantage of this, and made several attempts to pene­trate the Confederate lines before Peters­burg. He succeeded in undermining one of the principal forts, and on the morning of July 30th the whole fort, with 300 men, was blown high into the air. Then a heavy cannonade was opened upon the remain­der of the works with great effect. But the assault was a failure, owing to slowness of motion of some of the assailants.

Soon after this the Army of the Potomac was massed on the right of the Confeder­ates, south of the James, and made an assa­ult upon Lewis's works on Hatcher's Run. But after a severe contest they were re­pulsed, and on October 24th withdrew to their intrenchments in front of Petersburg. Very little of importance was done after that by the Army of the Potomac until the opening of the campaign of 1865.

CHAPTER XXV.

SHERMAN MOVES TOWARD ATLANTA—CAPTURE OF ALA­TOONA PASS—DEATH OF BISHOP POLK—JUPERSON'S BATTLE WITH SHERMAN—BISHOP POLK'S MARCH TO THE SEA—DESTRUCTION OF THE ALABAMA.

GENERAL SHERMAN started on his cam­paign against Atlanta on May 6th, 1864.


armies then rested for a short time on op­posite banks of the stream.

Sherman now attempted to flank the Confederates out of their strong position by concentrating his forces west of them, at Dallas. This movement led to a battle near that place, in which Foster was killed and the fight Johnston strongly intrenched himself through a broken, wooded country from Dallas to Marietta. After much severe fighting the Confederates were compelled to retreat to Allatoona Pass, June 1st, 1864. Sherman then took possession of the position, garrisoned it, and rebuilt the bridges that Johnston had destroyed during his flight. The gaps made in Sherman's ranks by the losses in the numerous engagements were here filled up by the arrival, on the 8th, of troops under General Frank Blair.

Sherman then pushed on with his strength­ened army, and although Johnston con­tented to let his march at every point at which he could make a stand, the Confederates were driven, after a month of desper­ate fighting, from the Kenesaw Mountains, and from Lost and PINE MOUNTAINS, down toward the Chattahoochee River, in the direction of Atlanta. In these struggles the Confederates lost heavily; among the killed on Pine Mountain was Bishop Polk, one of their corps com­manders.

When Johnston reached the Chattahoochee Sher­man rode into Marietta, and at once placed Wynn on guard and sent a severe blow on his antagonist while he was crossing that river. But John­ston was too quick for him, and skillful to al­low this, and he safely passed the river and marched on.

Sherman then moved rapidly toward Atlanta. On the way he encountered some strong intrenchments, and while attacking a part of Hood's army a part of the Federals was struck a severe blow in the rear by the main body of that army led by General Hardee, who had, by a long night march, gone around the enemy. The blow was a crushing one, but after a most sanguinary battle, lasting many hours, the Federals were vic­torious and succeeded in driving the Con­fedirates back to their works. While re
in a wood that day (July 22d), General McPherson was shot dead by a Confederate sharpshooter. He was succeeded in the command of the Army of the Tennessee by General Logan.

A few days later, July 28th, the Confederates again made a fierce attack, and were again sent back to their lines after a heavy loss. This put a stop to active hostilities for a few weeks. Then on August 31st the decisive battle that gave the Federals possession of Atlanta was fought. The forces of Howard and Hardee met on that day at Jonesborough, twenty miles below the city, when, the Confederates being defeated, Hood blew up his magazine at Atlanta, and forming a junction with Hardee, recrossed the Chattahoochee with his whole army. Sherman then entered Atlanta on September 2d.

The two armies now rested for a time, with only the river between them, and most of September was given up to reconnaissances on both sides. Then, hearing that Hood contemplated the seizure of Tennessee, Sherman sent Thomas to surround the capital and the Confederates of more than 20,000 men, who were driven out of the city early in December.

Sherman now planned his march from Chattanooga to join Thomas's four months' stay in Tennessee and escape from the heart of Georgia, and was determined to use every opportunity to prepare for his invasion of Tennessee. He first sent General Kilpatrick, with 5,000 men, to cross the Tennessee River near Florence, and pushed vigorously on toward Nashville with 20,000 troops. At Franklin he came to the in-terest of the Tennessee River near Florence, and pushed vigorously on toward Nashville with 20,000 troops. At Franklin he came to the in-terest of General Schofield, who was trying to impede the invaders so that he could get himself and train to Nashville before they did. Hood reached Franklin on the afternoon of November 30th, and at once marched to Schofield so desperately that his troops were driven from their works. But they quickly rallied, and by a gallant dash recovered their lost ground and captured 500 prisoners. Schofield then went on to Nashville, quickly followed by Hood, who took up a position in front of that city early in December.

General Thomas was then in charge of the Federal troops in Nashville. On December 15th he sent out General T. J. Wood, with the Fourth Corps, to drive the Confederates away. Wood made a vigorous attack, and soon compelled Hood to retreat to the foot of the Harpeth Hills. There he was again assailed by the same

corps and other troops the following day. The result was that the Confederates were sent flying southward in great confusion. They were closely pursued, and at the close of the month Hood, with the remnants of his army, escaped across the Tennessee. During Thomas's four months' stay in Tennessee he captured 31,500 prisoners and 72 pieces of artillery, and inflicted a loss to the Confederates of more than 20,000 men. His own loss was about 10,000.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE "Kearsarge" and the "Alabama"—CAPTURE OF PORTS MOROY AND GAINEY—ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S BRAVETEST—CHALDEIAN TAKES HABBER at BENTONVILLE, FALL OF MOBILE—STONEWALL'S RAID.

Confederate cruisers made great havoc among the merchant ships of the United States during the war, especially in the first two years. At the beginning of 1864 they had captured 153 vessels, whose aggregate cargoes were valued at $13,400,000. The most formidable of these plunders was the Alabama, which was built, armed, manned and provisioned in England. She...
The government of which he hastened to seize and a torpedo. He was not boats but after a time remained in the vicinity of the entrance to the Port of Cherbourg, France. He immediately took his vessel to that place and lying off outside the harbor, awaited her reappearance on the ocean. When she came out the Kearsarge moved beyond the jurisdiction of France, and then gave battle. The two vessels fought desperately for an hour, pouring broadside after broadside into each other. Then the Alabama began to sink, and in twenty minutes went to the bottom. Semmes and his officers and some of his crew were picked up by an English yacht, which had hovered near by to be ready in case of such an emergency, and taken in safety to England, where Semmes was feted and presented to the officers and some of his crew were picked up by an English yacht, which had hovered near by to be ready in case of such an emergency, and taken in safety to England, where Semmes was feted and presented to the

Winlow's victory stirred up the author of the National Government to a determination to close the two ports then open for blockade runners—Wilmingtom and Mobile. To close the latter port General Canby sent a force of 5,000 troops, under General Gordon Granger, from New Orleans to co-operate with Admiral Farragut's fleet of 18 vessels, which appeared off the entrance to Mobile on August 5th. These vessels, four of which were ironclads, then sailed in between Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines amid the terrific fire from their great guns. Farragut gave his orders through a tube from the main top of his flagship (the Hartford), and his vessels were taken in safety to Mobile. After the battle, he remained in that perilous position during the entire voyage past the forts. He made the passage safely, although one of his gunboats, the Tecumseh, was destroyed by a torpedo. He was then attacked by a fleet of Confederate gunboats, but after a severe fight they were defeated.

A simultaneous assault was now made by Farragut and Granger on Fort Gaines, and it was surrendered, August 7th. A little more than two weeks later Fort Monroe was captured, and the port of Mobile was effectively closed. The closing of the port of Wilmington was not attempted until December, 1864. Then an expedition was sent against Fort Fisher, which was composed of Admiral Porter's fleet, and land troops from Butler's department, under General Goldsby Wetzel. The expedition was a failure, and another attempt was made the following February with the same fleet, and land troops led by General A. H. Terry. This was a complete success, the fort was surrendered on the 15th, and the Federal army entered Wilmington on the 22d.

About a month after the capture of Savannah Sherman started on a rapid march through South Carolina, and pressed almost unopposed until he reached Columbia, the capital of the State, which he captured, February 17th, 1865. Upon learning of this Hardee at once left Charleston, to which he had retreated after his evacuation of Savannah, and fled into North Carolina to join the forces of General Johnston. Sherman's forces then took possession of Charleston, and a few weeks afterward Major Anderson celebrated the anniversary of his evacuation of Fort Sumter four years before by raising over the ruins of that fortress the same flag which he had been compelled to haul down then, and which he had carried away with him. Sherman soon passed on into North Carolina, reaching Fayetteville, March 14th. There he rested until the 15th, when he moved eastward toward Goldsborough. On the way he met a force of 25,000 Confederates, under General Hardee, at Averysborough. Defeating him, he continued his march. Two days afterward (March 18th), when near Bentzonville, he was surprised by the whole of Hurlin's army, which suddenly attacked a part of his force under General Slocum. There was a terrible battle. Six times did the combined forces of Hurlin, Hardee and Cheatham fall fiercely upon the Federals, and nothing but the most desperate efforts saved Sherman's army from destruction. His troops made a brave stand, and at length succeeded in retiring to Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina. Sherman now went on to Goldsborough, where he was joined by Schofield and Terry, after which he hastened to City Point, on the James River, to consult the President and General Grant in regard to future operations.

The port of Mobile having been closed, plans were laid in March, 1865, for the capture of that city and the rest of Alabama. General Canby, who commanded the Department of the Gulf, started out against Mobile with 25,000 troops, at the same time that Thomas sent from his army 15,000 horsemen and about 2,000 foot soldiers, under General Wilson, to co-operate with him. While Canby was attempting the reduction of Mobile, Wilson swept down from the Tennessee movement against the immense amount of public property. He also succeeded in keeping Forrest's cavalry from assisting the besieged Confederates at Mobile. Canby managed to capture the city on April 11th, when General Maury, in command there, fled up the Alabama River with 9,000 troops. With the city were surrendered 5,000 prisoners and 150 cannon. The war in the Gulf region was now at an end.

Although the Armies of the Potomac...
Army of the Potomac by passing around Lee’s left.

Lee now saw that it was absolutely necessary for him to form a junction with Johnston in North Carolina if he wished to save his army; and so, concentrating his forces near Grant’s centre, in front of Petersburg, he, on March 23d, made a fierce assault on Fort Stedman, hoping by the capture of that point in the Federal lines to be able to break through. But he was unsuccessful, Grant being prepared for him and defeating him with heavy loss.

Early in February General Stoneman was ordered to take his cavalry on a raid into South Carolina for the purpose of assisting Sherman; but finding the latter in no need of help, Stoneman moved eastward and destroyed the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad for some distance toward Lynchburg, after which he turned southward and fast being hemmed in. Many efforts had been made to bring about peace without the conquering of the armies of the Confederacy, but they had failed. President Lincoln would listen to no conditions except absolute submission, everywhere within the bounds of the republic, to the National authority, and the entire abolition of slavery. When Jefferson Davis, in answer to an appeal from Francis P. Blair, of Maryland, near the close of the year 1864, said that he would be willing to enter into a conference with a view “to secure peace to the two countries,” President Lincoln expressed his willingness to confer if it was with a view “to secure peace for the people of our common country.” Although Davis did not like the latter expression, he appointed as commissioners Alexander H. Stephens, John A. Campbell and R. M. T. Hunter. The conference was fruitless, as the advance, fell back in confusion on Crawford’s troops, which in turn were driven back on to the division under Griffin. There the enemy’s onslaught was checked, and a division of the Second Corps being sent to Warren’s support, he at once re-formed his ranks, and with a sudden dash regained the lost ground and captured the White Oak Road. Sheridan also was driven from Five Forks for a time, but with the aid of the Fifth Corps again advanced to that place, where, on April 1st, a sanguinary battle was fought. The Confederates were driven from their strong line of works and completely routed; the Fifth Corps doubling up their left flank in confusion, and the cavalry of General Merritt dashing on to the White Oak Road, capturing their artillery and turning it upon them. They soon took to flight in disorder, leaving behind them about 5,000 of

struck the railroad between Danville and Greensborough. Some of his troops went as far as Salisbury, in the hope of releasing a large number of Union soldiers imprisoned there. But the prisoners were removed before Stoneman’s men arrived, and although the raiders destroyed a vast amount of public property they did not accomplish their object. Then, while Stoneman and his main body pushed into East Tennessee, a part of his force, on April 19th, destroyed the magnificent bridge of the South Carolina Railroad which extended 1,100 feet across the Catawba River. This raid resulted in the capture of 6,000 prisoners, 31 pieces of artillery and a large number of small arms.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Efforts to Secure Peace—Davis’s Declaration—Battle of Five Forks—Fall of Petersburg—Richmond Captured—Correspondence between Grant and Lee—Subsequent of Lee’s Army—Terms of Surrender.

The Civil War was now coming to an end. The enemies of the republic were Lincoln would not recede from the position he had taken.

Indignant at this result, Davis declared at a public meeting held at Richmond, February 5th, that “sooner than we should be united again I would be willing to yield up everything I have on earth, and, if it were possible, would sacrifice my life a thousand times before I would succumb.” Then a few days later at another meeting it was resolved that the Confederates would never lay down their arms until their independence was won.

Upon Sheridan’s return from his great raid at the close of March, Grant started the Army of the Potomac on a grand movement against the Confederacy. On the morning of March 13d, Sheridan, with his cavalry and a corps of infantry, moved forward and took possession of Five Forks, while Warren advanced toward the White Oak Road. The latter drove the Confederates before him for a short distance, but they quickly rallied, and attacked him so vigorously that Ayres’s division, which had their troops as prisoners of war. The fugitives were pursued westward about six miles by the cavalry of Merritt and Kemnitz.

Grant heard of this victory in his position before Petersburg, and at once ordered a bombardment along his whole line against the city, to be kept up all night. At dawn the next morning the works of the enemy were vigorously attacked. Wright with his corps managed to break through the lines, and, pushing on, drove the Confederates before him, captured a large number of guns and several thousand prisoners, and effectually crushed Lee’s right. Parke with the Ninth Corps had meanwhile carried the main line in the enemy’s front, but was checked at the second line; while a part of Gibbon’s corps by a gallant charge captured two strong works south of Petersburg. The battle now raged furiously from right to left, the Confederates bravely fighting to hold their intrenchments. Especially determined were they to retain possession of Fort Mahone,
which was defended by Hill’s corps. In the
gallant stand he made there Hill was
killed. Sheridan now came up rapidly
from the west, and sweeping down upon
the Confederates’ flank and rear, forced
them to give up the contest and fly in con-
fusion.

That day, Sunday, April 2d, Davis
was attending church in Richmond, when an
orderly hurried up the aisle and handed
him a message from Lee. With a glance
he saw that all was over. He must seek
safety in flight, as Richmond would soon
be taken. At eight o’clock that evening
he abandoned the capital and fled to Dan-
ville, to which city his wife had gone a few
days before. The Confederate Congress
and the Virginia Legislature also took
flight. Early the next morning General
Weitzel, in command of the forces on the
north side of the James, marched into
Richmond with bands playing and colors
flying. His army, composed in part of
colored troops, was immediately set to work
to put out the fires kindled by drunken incen-
diaries just after the evacuation, and
which had destroyed all of the business

pushed for the Danville Road, followed by
the Second and Sixth Corps, Meade with the
Southside while Ord hastened along the Railroad
Burkeville, where that
on the Danville Road intersect, a distance
of fifty-three miles from Petersburg. Lee
was also making for that place, so as to be
able to join Davis at Danville. The Fed-
eral to join Davis at Danville. The Fed-
eral army, having the inside track, reached

Lee’s position now became desperate.
He was at Amelia Court House, and seeing
that he could not advance by the railroad,
that he could not advance by the railroad,
he swung around to the west and struck
the road again at Farmville. Here
the head of his columns was met by two regi-
ments of infantry and cavalry, under
General Theodore Read, who had been
hurried forward to hold the Confederates
until Ord could come up with the rest of
his corps. Read accomplished this at
the expense of his life. When Ord arrived
in Grant’s Army near Farmville, and on
the 7th wrote a note to Lee in which he

Grant then proposed a meeting to arrange
dequate terms for the surrender of the Army
of Northern Virginia. Lee wrote back that
he had not intended to propose the surren-
der of his army. “To be frank,” he went

“...I do not think the emergency has
 arisen to call for the surrender of his army,
but as the restoration of peace should be
the sole object of all, I desired to know
whether your proposals would lead to that
end. I cannot, therefore, meet you with a

Grant would not listen to an interview
on this basis, as having no authority to treat
on the topic of peace, he saw that such a
meeting would be useless. “The terms
upon which peace can be had,” he wrote,
“are well understood. By the South laying
down their arms they will hasten that most
desirable event, save thousands of human

lives and hundreds of millions of property
not yet destroyed.”

General Sheridan had by this time
reached a position across Lee’s path, near
Appomattox Courthouse, so that there was
no way for the latter to escape except by
cutting through Sheridan’s line. He made
a brave, desperate effort to do this on the
morning of April 9th. But the aid of
General Ord’s command and the Fifth
Corps, which just then came up, Sheridan
repulsed the Confederates, and Lee was
compelled to give in. He wrote to Grant:

“I received your note this morning on the
picket line, whither I had come to meet you,
and ascertain definitely what terms
were embraced in your proposal of yester-
day, with reference to the surrender of
this army. I now answer in accordance with
the offer contained in your letter of
yesterday for that purpose.”

The arrangements were at once made
for the interview. The dwelling of Wilmer
McLean, at Appomattox Courthouse, was

The arrangements were at once made
for the interview. The dwelling of Wilmer
McLean, at Appomattox Courthouse, was
selected for the purpose, and in the parlor
of that house, on Palm Sunday, April 9th, 1865, the two generals met and discussed
the terms of surrender. It was agreed that
Lee and his officers should give up the pa
the 15th a suspension of hostilities was agreed upon pending the ratification or rejection by the National Government of a basis of peace arranged by the two generals. The President and Cabinet refused to accept the agreement, whereupon Johnston surrendered to Sherman on the same generous terms as those granted to Lee. With him were surrendered and paroled about 25,000 men. One hundred and eight pieces of artillery and about 15,000 small arms fell into the hands of the Federals. A few days later, May 4th, General Taylor surrendered the Confederate forces in Alabama to General Canby, at Citronville; and the Confederate Navy in the Tombigbee River was surrendered to Admiral Farragut at the same time. Hostilities ended with a battle at Brazos Santiago, Tex., on May 13th.

When Davis heard of the surrender of Johnston's army he immediately left Greensborough, with his Cabinet and an escort of 2,000 cavalry, and fled toward the Gulf of Mexico. His wife and children and Miss Howell, Mrs. Davis's sister, made the same place in wagons, but along a different route. Upon reaching Washington, Ga., Davis learned that some Confederate soldiers, supposing the treasure that he had taken from Richmond was with his wife's party, had formed a plot to hold up her train and seize the valuable property. He immediately set out, with a few followers, to protect his family. After a ride of eighteen miles he joined his wife at Irwinsville, nearly due south from Macon, Ga.

General Wilson, who was then at Macon, heard of Davis's flight to the Gulf, and sent out two hundred cavalry, one under Lieutenant Colonel Pritchard, and the other led by Lieutenant Colonel Hardin, to intercept him. As a reward of $100,000 had been offered by the government for the capture of Davis, these two forces left no stone unturned to find him. They soon discovered his whereabouts, and at early dawn the two parties approached the camp where he was resting for the night, from opposite directions. Mistaking each other for enemies, both opened fire, and thus aroused the sleepers. Davis tried to make his escape, but opened his fire, and thus aroused the sleepers. Davis tried to make his escape, but the hero of the Poplar Spring Church charge was seized and captured by Pritchard and his men. Davis was taken to Fortress Monroe and there imprisoned under an indictment for treason, for some time, when he was released on bail. He was never tried, enjoying his liberty until his death, in 1889.

While the people of the North were rejoicing over the capture of Richmond and the surrender of Lee their joy was suddenly turned into sorrow by the news of the assassination of the President. Mr. Lincoln was seated in a box in a Washington theatre, with his wife and friends, when John Wilkes Booth entered behind him and shot him in the back of the head. Then shouting, "Sic semper tyrannis!"—so may it always be with tyrants—the assassin leaped out of the box on the stage, dashed through a back door, and fled on a horse that was in readiness for him. He was pursued and overtaken in a barn below Fredericksburg, Va., and shot dead by a sergeant named Boston Corbett.

President Lincoln died the next morning, April 15th, 1865. His body was taken to his home in Springfield, III., and there buried, May 4th. Andrew Johnson, by virtue of his office as Vice President and in accordance with the law, was sworn in as President of the United States a few hours after the death of Mr. Lincoln.

On the same night that the President was shot Secretary of State Seward was stabbed and badly wounded by an accomplice of Booth, which gave rise to a belief that a plot had been arranged for the murder of the President, all the members of the Cabinet, General Grant and others. A number of persons were arrested on suspicion of being implicated in this plot, and their trial resulted in the conviction and execution by hangings of David E. Herold, Lewis Payne, Mrs. Mary E. Surratt and others.
Our illustration representing General Sheridan riding along the lines after his victory at Fisher's Hill is indeed a spirited one. And the men who were thus beaten were the veterans whom Stonewall Jackson had so often led to battle in this very valley, who should have been inspired by past victory.

General Sheridan's whole force was soon in possession of the enemy's works, driving them like sheep. The Confederates threw down their arms and fled in confusion, abandoning most of their artillery, twenty pieces and 1,500 prisoners, with valises and ammunition. General Sheridan was no boaster; but he was heard to say: "I do not think there ever was an army so badly routed."
George A. Atzeroth, while Samuel A. Mudd, Michael O'Loughlin and Samuel Arnold were sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The surrender of the two great armies of the Confederacy and the capture of its President effectually crushed that temporary government forever, and settled the question of slavery in the United States. The Civil War in America, which was more extended in area and more destructive of life and property than any other recorded in history, was over. The number of Union soldiers engaged on the field during the war was 2,666,999. According to a statement prepared by the Adjutant General's Office, the number of casualties in the volunteer and regular armies of the United States during the four years was as follows: Killed in battle, 67,058; died of wounds, 43,012; died of disease, 199,720; city public receptions were held in honor of their noble work. A beautiful close to the terrible struggle they had passed through was the grand review in Washington of the two armies that had conquered Lee and Johnston. The troops were marched to the vicinity of the National capital, and then on May 22d and 23d they moved through the city in long procession, reviewed by the President and his Cabinet and the foreign ministers. The work of disbursing the armies was then begun, and in a remarkably brief space of time the habitments of war were cast off, and the soldiers, now respected citizens, were back in their places in offices, stores, counting-rooms and on farms. From the first of June to the middle of November 800,000 of the 1,000,000 soldiers whose names were on the rolls May 1st were mustered out of service.

Other causes, such as accidents, murder, Confederate prisons, etc., 49,154; total died, 349,944; total deserted, 199,105. Number of soldiers in the Confederate service who died of wounds or disease (partial statement), 133,821. Partial statement of deserted, 104,428. Number of United States troops captured during the war, 212,608; Confederate troops captured, 476,169. Number of United States troops paroled on the field, 16,431; Confederate troops paroled on the field, 24,598. Number of United States troops who died while prisoners, 50,155; of Confederate troops, 39,155. When the war broke out the Navy was composed of but 7,600 men, but before it ended that number had increased to 55,000. During the four years 208 war vessels were constructed and fitted out, and 414 vessels were purchased and converted into war ships. Three hundred and thirteen of these were steamers, and many of them were ironclads. They cost the government about $196,000,000.

The National vessels captured or destroyed more than 1,500 blockade runners, which had been fitted out by British merchants and furnished with every kind of supplies for the Confederates. The capture and destruction of these vessels meant an aggregate loss to their owners, taking the value of the ships and their cargoes into consideration, of close upon all time to come. In obedience to your country's call you left your homes and families, and volunteered in her defense. Victory has crowned your valor and secured the purpose of your patriotic hearts; and with the gratitude of your countrymen, and the highest honors a great and free nation can accord, you will soon be permitted to return to your homes and families, conscious of having discharged the highest duty of American citizens. To achieve these glorious triumphs, and secure to yourselves, your fellow countrymen and posterity the blessings of free institutions, tens of thousands of your gallant comrades have fallen, and sealed the priceless legacy with their blood. The graves of these a grateful nation beholds with tears. It honors their memories, and will ever cherish and support their stricken families."

Although it attracted less attention than

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Grant's Movements South of the James—Battle of Poplar Spring Church—The Ninth Corps Passing Poplar Spring Church and Confederate Prisoners Coming in, Friday Afternoon, September 30th, 1864.
number of skillful surgeons. When the war was closed there were 204 general hospitals fully equipped, with a capacity of nearly 137,000 beds. Besides these, many temporary and flying hospitals were erected in camps and on vessels and on battlefields. In the report of Surgeon General Joseph K. Barnes, at the end of the war, it was shown that during the four years there had been treated in the general hospitals alone 1,057,423 cases, among whom the average rate of mortality was only eight per cent., which was smaller than had ever before been known in any army.

One of the chief causes for this low rate of mortality in the Union Army was the beneficial work done by two grand organizations, known as the United States Sanitary Commission and the United States Christian Commission. The first-named body was founded by Henry W. Bellows, and was organized under the sanction of the President and Secretary of War. The founder was made president of the board of managers of the commission, and Frederick Law Olmstead was chosen general manager of its affairs.

The commission at once appealed to the people for money and supplies to carry out its object, which was to help the wounded and sick soldiers with delicacies, ice, stimulants, fruits, etc., and with trained nurses, and to do other work to relieve suffering on the battlefield. The response was remarkably liberal. Money and supplies flowed in at once. Men, women and children worked for it and contributed to it. Fairs were held in all the large cities in aid of it, and were well patronized, one fair in New York city taking in $1,181,500, while one held at Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson, netted in profit as much as an average of one dollar to each inhabitant. So generous was the response to the commission's appeal that when the war closed it was found that the people had contributed to it to the value of $5,000,000.

The commission nobly lived up to the high appreciation the people showed for it. It was unremitting in its work of relieving distress. Everywhere the armies went it followed closely, and was always ready to afford instant aid to those who needed it. With ambulances, army wagons and steamboats, which it employed specially for the purpose, the sick and wounded were carefully and tenderly transported as soon as possible to places where they could be cared for, and tents and trained nurses were always on hand.

The United States Christian Commission was founded by Vincent Colyer, an artist of New York, and was organized at a National Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association on November 14th, 1861. Its work was conducted on the same general plan of the other commission. It distributed a vast amount of food, hospital stores, delicacies and clothing, and at the same time looked after the moral and religious welfare of the soldiers. Bibles and other good books, newspapers, pamphlets, in hospitals, camps and ships, while chapels for religious labors and public worship were erected at every permanent camp.

The money and supplies contributed by the people to this commission amounted in value to $6,000,000.

Through these two great organizations and the various other associations formed everywhere for the same purpose, and by private contributions, the loyal people of the land spent many millions of dollars.

The employment of colored troops in the Union Army was for some time a much-debated question. When a number of colored men got together in New York city, and began to drill, in answer to the President's call for troops in April, 1861, the sympathizers with the Confederates became so indignant that they threatened the negroes with violence, and the superintendent of police was compelled, in order to preserve the public peace, to order them to cease drilling.
A year later the action of General Hunter, then in command of the Department of the South, in ordering the organization of negro regiments in his department, aroused the indignation of southerners in the United States. In ordering the organization of the negro regiments, he said: "No regiment of fugitive slaves has been or is being organized in this department. There is, however, a fine regiment of persons whose late masters are fugitive rebels—men who everywhere fly before the appearance of the National flag, leaving their servants behind them to shift for themselves as best they can."

A few weeks afterward Secretary Stanton issued a special order directing General Rufus Saxton, military governor of the seacoast islands, to "arm, uniform, equip and receive into the service of the United States such number of volunteers of African descent, not exceeding five thousand," as would be useful.

In the summer of 1862 crowds of colored people flocked to the camp of General G. W. Phelps, in command above New Orleans, and volunteered their services. Phelps asked permission of General Butler to arm and equip these men and form them into negro regiments. Butler, not having authority to give this permission, suggested that the colored men be employed in servile work on fortifications. To this Phelps replied: "I am not willing to become the mere slave driver you propose, having no qualifications that way."

He then threw up his commission and returned to his home in Vermont. It was not very long after this that Butler had full regiments formed of negro volunteers from the free colored men in New Orleans.

The prejudice against the arming of negroes did not abate a particle until another year had passed by. Then, in the summer of 1863, Congress authorized the President to accept colored volunteers, and regiments of them were formed in many places. In a very short time there were nearly 200,000 negro troops in the field, fighting for their freedom. The Confederates, naturally, did not arm their slaves. They used them in menial work about their camps and forts.

CHAPTER XXX.


A history of the Civil War would not be complete without some mention of the arrangements for the exchange of prisoners and of the treatment of Federal soldiers confined in Confederate prisons. It was a long time before any plan of exchange was adopted, because the National Government, considering the Confederates as rebels against its authority, would not at first consent to enter into any negotiations with them as equals, which it would have to do to arrange any plan for the exchange of prisoners. The government felt that the Confederates had no right to take or hold prisoners, and to treat with them would be an admission that they had, which would be worse than acknowledging them as belligerents. Still, the government could not treat the prisoners it took as rebels and hang them, for the enemy would at once retaliate, and the war would thus become mere butchery.

The prisoners captured by the Confederates were privateers, and they were condemned as pirates and placed in felons' cells. Immediately the Confederates confined in like manner the officers captured at Bull Run and reserved them for the same fate that should be meted out to the imprisoned privateers. Then the prisoners taken on both sides soon numbered among the thousands, and something had to be done.

At length the Federal authorities, after trying several devices to escape it, were compelled to open negotiations with the Confederate Government, and a plan of exchange was arranged. It is interesting to note the scale of equivalents that was agreed upon in this plan. When there was no officer of equal rank to be exchanged for a captive officer it was arranged that sixty privates or common seamen were to be given for a general in chief or an admiral; forty for a flag officer or major general; twenty for a commodore, carrying a broad pennant, or a brigadier general; fifteen for a captain of the navy or a colonel; ten for a lieutenant colonel or a commander in the navy; eight for a lieutenant commander or a major; six for a lieutenant or a master in the navy, or a captain in the army or marines; four for master mates in the navy or lieutenant ensigns in the army; three for midshipmen and warrant officers in the navy, masters of merchant vessels and commanders of privateers; two for second captains, lieutenants, or mates of merchant vessels or privateers, and all petty officers in the army. Privates and common seamen were exchanged for each other, man for man.

This plan had been in operation but a short time, however, when Jefferson Davis, by his anger at the employment of colored troops in the Federal Army, interrupted it in January, 1863. On the 15th of that month he issued a proclamation ordering the delivery of all officers of the Federal Army, commanding negro soldiers, that
might be captured after that date, to the respective State authorities, to be bargained and disposed of as rebels against their masters. Davis then instructed the Confederate Commissioner of Exchange to refuse to consider captive colored troops as prisoners of war. When, in August, 1863, the Federal Commissioner demanded the revoking of these instructions, the Confederate Commissioner wrote: “We will die in the last ditch before giving up the right to send slaves back into slavery.”

Recognizing the just claim of its negro defenders to an equal right of exchange with other Federal soldiers, the National Government caused a cessation of the exchange of prisoners until the colored troops should be treated simply as prisoners of war. The result of this action was a large increase in the number and sufferings of the Union prisoners confined at Richmond, Salisbury, Charleston, Millem and Andersonville.

Stories of cruelty toward these prisoners soon became current, and before long it seemed as if Davis’s purpose was to so attack the Massachusetts troops in Baltimore. His reputation for inhuman treatment worse than convicts; shut up either in suffocating buildings or in outdoor inclosures without even the shelter that is provided for the beasts of the field; unsupplied with sufficient food; supplied with food and water injurious and even poisonous; compelled to live on floors often covered with human filth, or on ground saturated with it; compelled to breathe an air oppressed with an intolerable stench; hemmed in by a fatal dead line, and in hourly danger of being shot by unrestrained and brutal guards; destitute even to madness, idiocy and suicide; sick, of disease (so congreous in character as to appear and spread like the plague) caused by the torrid sun, by decaying food, by filth, by vermin, by malaria and by cold; removed at the last moment, and by hundreds at a time, to hospitals corrupt as a sepulchre, there, with a few remedies, little care and no sympathy, to die in wretchedness and despair, not only among strangers, but among enemies too resentful either to have pity or to show mercy. These are positive facts. Tens of thousands of helpless men have been, and are now being, disabled and destroyed by a process as certain as poison, and as cruel as the torture or burning at the stake, because nearly as agonizing and more prolonged. This spectacle is daily beheld and allowed by the Rebel Government. No supposition of negligence, or indifference, or accident, or inefficiency, or destitution, or necessity, can account for all this. So many and such positive forms of abuse and wrong cannot come from negative causes. The conclusion is unavoidable, therefore, that these privations and sufferings have been designedly inflicted by the military and other authorities of the Rebel Government, and cannot have been due to causes which such authorities could not control.

The man in charge of the prisoners at Richmond for some time, and who was responsible for much of the cruelty there, was Brigadier General John H. Winder, who was among the leaders of the mob that attacked the Massachusetts troops in Baltimore. His reputation for inhuman treatment of prisoners was so great, that when he was transferred to the prison at Andersonville, in Georgia, the Richmond Examiner exclaimed: “Thank God, Richmond has at last got rid of old Winder! God have mercy upon those to whom he has been sent!”

The Confederates themselves furnished testimony corroborative of statements made by the prisoners. In a report made in September, 1863, by Augustus R. Wright, chairman of a committee of the Confederate House of Representatives upon the prisoners at Richmond in which Union soldiers were confined, he said that the state of things was “terrible beyond description”; that “the committee could not stay in the room over a few seconds”; and that “the committee makes the report to the Secretary of War, and not to the House, because in the latter case it would be printed, and, for the honor of the nation, such things must be kept secret”.

When a committee of the United States Christian Commission appeared before the lines of Lee’s army and asked permission to be allowed to visit the Union prisoners at Richmond and on Belle Isle for the purpose of affording them relief, with the understanding that similar committees on like missions would be granted the same privileges in Federal prisons, it was refused, because, as Confederate witnesses testified, the authorities at Richmond did not dare face an exposure of their methods.

During the cessation of the exchange of prisoners nearly 40,000 Union soldiers went through the starving process and were reduced to mere skeletons, so that they had hardly strength enough to walk. Having got them to this pass the Confederate authorities made a proposition for the resumption of exchanges. For the sake of humanity the National Government agreed to it, and the poor fellows in Confederate prisons were liberated. It could hardly be called a fair exchange that took
place then, for the soldiers confined at the
North were well fed, and otherwise com-
fortably provided for. This was recog-
nized by the Confederate Commissioner of
Exchange, who, in a letter to General
Winder, from City Point, when exchanges
had been resumed, said: "The arrange-
ment I have made works largely in our
favor. We get rid of a set of miserable
wretches, and receive some of the best
material I ever saw."

If his own statements are to be believed
General Lee was not one of the Confede-
rate authorities who knew of the existence
of a plan to starve the Union prisoners.
In February, he testified before the
National "Committee on Reconstruction" that he knew nothing of the alleged cruelti-
ties about which complaints had been
made; that no reports about them had
ever been submitted to him; and that he
who, by their selfish and sordid methods,
brought the war upon the country. Had
the people of the South been allowed to
have a voice in the councils of the seceding
States it is not unlikely that there never
would have been a civil war, with its ter-
rible loss of life and destruction of property.
They would probably have found some
other means more humane than war for
settling the differences that arose between
the two sections of the country.

CHAPTER XXXI.
REORGANIZATION—PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND CONGRESS—
THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE—SLAVERY ABOLO
SHE CONSTITUTION—RETURN OF THE SECEDED STATES TO
THE UNION—CONCLUSION.

It was a long time before the country
recovered from the effects of the war that
had been thrust upon it. So many differ-
sink into insignificance." Although such
and even more severe language was used
by the President when speaking of the lead-
ing Confederates, he soon showed by his
actions that he not only did not mean to
do what he said he would, but was in warm
sympathy with the friends of the late Con-
federacy. In every way he could he seemed
to try to retard Congress in its efforts at
reorganization of the Union. He also
seemed to do all he could to thwart any
move looking to the betterment of the
condition of the people just made free by
the proclamation of emancipation and by
act of Congress. With the idea of de-
ceiving the people as to his real purpose
in regard to the colored race, he proposed
to the Governor of Mississippi to give the
franchise to such of the freedmen as could
read the Constitution and possessed prop-
erty worth $250, well knowing that the
laws of Mississippi made it a punishable
offense to teach a colored person to read,
and that in the condition of slavery not one
could hold property.

The first step toward the reorganization
of the Union was taken by President John-
son in proclaiming the removal of restric-
tions upon commercial intercourse between
the States, which he did on April 29th, 1865.
Soon afterward the President appointed
provisional governors for seven of those
States which had formed the original Con-
federate States of America. He gave them
authority to call conventions of the citizens
who would have power to reorganize state
governments and elect representatives to
Congress. These conventions acted ac-
cording to the President's instructions;
but when Congress met, its instructions
were substantially carried out.

December 4th, it virtually con-
cluded the President's action, as a usurpa-
tion, by passing a joint resolution
that the joint committee to be composed
of members of the House of Repre-

BATTLE NEAR KINSTON, N. C., MARCH 18th, 1865.