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 throughout every free-labor State. Flags went up everywhere, even on the spires of churches and cathedrals, and women and children wore red, white and blue dresses and ornaments. Cannons were fired, and enthusiastic meetings, addressed by eloquent orators, were held in every part of the North. The calls of the different Governors for troops in response to the President's proclamation brought forth five or six times the number of volunteers called for, and soldiers were soon on their way to Washington to protect it from a threatened invasion.

Immediately upon learning of President Lincoln's action the chief of the Southern Confederacy also issued a call for troops from the Southern States, and it was received with the same enthusiasm as was manifested over the Northern call.

It was at this time that Virginia, which had been wavering between the two sections, declared herself out of the Union. The people were summoned to arms, and preparations were at once made to capture the armory and arsenal of the United States at Harper's Ferry. Here were stored almost ninety thousand muskets. The commander of this post, Lieutenant Roger Jones, had learned of the impending danger and was fully prepared for it. As soon as he heard that about two thousand Virginia militia were on their way to seize the post and were but a mile away, he set fire to all the government buildings by means of a train of gunpowder that he had carefully laid, and escaped with his little garrison of forty men across a railroad bridge into Maryland, and thence to Carlisle Barracks in Pennsylvania. The Virginians were thus prevented from securing the large quantity of firearms they expected; but they took possession of Harper's Ferry and made it an important point for future operations.

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.

SCENE IN CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.—ARMY BLACKSMITH SHOEING A REFRACTORY MULE.

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

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 ELLSWORTH—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 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 rulers.

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 capital. The Pennsylvanians met with a slight resistance on their arrival at Baltimore from a mob of Secessionists, who wished to make their State a barrier across the pathway of the troops from the North and East; but when the regiment from Massachusetts 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. Intense excitement was produced by this tragedy, as it was the first shedding of blood. Upon the arrival of the soldiers in Washington they found that all communication between that city and the North, by 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 east of 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 capital was put out of danger. General B. F. Butler, with a regiment of Massachusetts troops, opened communication with Washington by seizing the railroad between Annapolis 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 Confederate forces. 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 Long Bridge, and another the Aqueduct Bridge at Georgetown. These latter troops, under General Irwin McDowell, erected the first redoubts

REMAINS OF A CONFEDERATE CAMP AT MANASSAS.

constructed by the National troops in the Civil War. They were built on the spot where Lee proposed to erect a Confederate battery.

The Secessionists in Alexandria naturally did not relish the capture of their city by the Federals, and one of them, the proprietor of the Marshall House, showed his resentment by refusing to take down the Confederate flag flying on his roof. Seeing this, Colonel Ellsworth, with one or two of his zouaves, rushed up the stairs and pulled down the offending colors. As they descended with the flag in their hands the tavern keeper picked up a gun and shot the gallant young colonel dead, only to be immediately killed himself by one of the zouaves.

In the meantime Captain J. H. Ward had been sent to Hampton Roads, near Fortress Monroe, with a flotilla of armed vessels, to dislodge a Confederate battery on Sewells Point, at the mouth of the Elizabeth River. This was soon accomplished after a sharp engagement. Ward then sailed up the Potomac River, and at Aquia Creek, about sixty miles below Washington, he encountered some heavy batteries. A sharp fight took place, with no decisive result. A little later an attack was made on batteries at Mathias Point, and the flotilla 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 their headquarters at Richmond. 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 not ready to shoulder his musket, to bleed, to die or to 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 manly 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 Romney from an Indiana 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 Cumberland, to report to General Robert Patterson, who was on his way to attack General Joseph E. Johnston, at Harper's Ferry. Wallace's regiment covered the ground between Indiana and Cumberland in three days. Then, resting a day, they started out to attack the Confederates at Romney. They reached the enemy's camp two days afterward, and at once attacked it. The result was a complete rout, the Confederates seeking shelter in the forests. These movements 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 stirring events near Fortress Monroe. The Confederates were planning to capture that post, and Colonel J. B. Magruder was sent down the Virginia Peninsula with a considerable force for that purpose; while General B. F. Butler, in command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, with headquarters at Fortress Monroe, was taking measures to oppose him. A detachment of troops, commanded by General E. W. Pearce, and consisting of Duryee's Fifth Zouave New York Regiment and Townsend's Third, was sent out from near Hampton to Little Bethel, where it was arranged they were to be joined by detachments from Colonel Phelps's com-

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.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG—GENERAL GRANT MEETING THE CONFEDERATE GENERAL PEMBERTON AT THE STONE HOUSE, INSIDE THE CONFEDERATE WORKS, ON THE MORNING OF JULY 4TH, 1863.

CHAPTER IV.

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

AN extraordinary session of Congress assembled at the National capital on Thursday, 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 prowling 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 prevented 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 confidence of their respective nations and of mankind."

It was a critical time in the history of the republic, and the members of the National Legislature responded promptly to the call for an extra session. There were representatives of twenty-three States in the Senate and 154 Members of the House in their seats on the first day of the session, while ten slave-labor States were not represented.

In his message to this Congress President Lincoln recommended that at least four hundred thousand men and four hundred millions of dollars be placed at the control of the government, so as to make the contest in the preservation of the Union a short and decisive one. 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 made 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 fever heat.

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. 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 card: "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 or the citizen 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. "She went from battlefield to battlefield when the carnage was over," says a historian of the war; "from camp to camp, and from hospital to hospital, superintending the operations of the nurses, and administering with her own hands physical comforts to the suffering, and soothing the troubled spirits of the invalid or dying soldier with a voice low, musical and attractive, and always burdened 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 devoted, earnest, self-sacrificing coworkers of the gentler 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 10,000 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 to a point eastward of Philippi, to prevent the Confederates from joining Johnston at Winchester. Approaching Laurel Hill, McClellan learned that Colonel John Pegram, with a large body of Confederates, was strongly intrenched at Rich Mountain Gap, just in the rear of General Garnett's position. Wishing to dislodge this body before attacking Garnett, McClellan sent off Colonel W. S. Rosecrans, with a number of Ohio and Indiana soldiers and a troop of cavalry, for that purpose. They climbed a circuitous and perilous route up to the top of a ridge of Rich Mountain, above Pegram's camp. Here the Confederates caught sight of them, and Pegram, with 900 men, armed with muskets and cannon, attacked them vigorously. The battle was a hot one for some time, but Rosecrans at last succeeded in driving the enemy back and taking possession of its position. For his gallantry on this occasion Rosecrans was commissioned a brigadier general. Soon afterward, when McClellan was appointed to the command of the Army of the Potomac, Rosecrans succeeded him in Western Virginia.

ARMY COOKHOUSE CONSTRUCTED IN AN OLD CHIMNEY OF AN OUTHOUSE OF THE LACY MANSION, ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK, FALMOUTH, VA.

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 waiting to be attacked. McClellan, however, caught up with him and compelled his surrender, with 600 followers. Being left unsupported, Garnett also withdrew in the darkness. He was pursued by General Morris and overtaken at Carricksford, on a branch of the Cheat River. Here he made a stand and bravely defended himself, but it resulted in his death and the dispersion of his forces. During this time ex-Governor Wise, with a considerable body of Confederates, was defeated and driven out of his position in the Great Kanawha region of West Virginia by a force of Ohio troops under General J. D. Cox. These triumphs of the Federals prompted McClellan to say, in a dispatch to the War Department: "We have completely annihilated the enemy in West Virginia. Our loss is about 13 killed and not more than 40 wounded, while the enemy's loss is not far from 200 killed, and the number of prisoners we have taken will amount to at least 1,000. We have captured seven of the guns of the enemy in all."

At the time Congress assembled on the 4th of July the Confederates had a good-sized navy of twenty armed vessels. The first of these vessels bore the name *Lady Davis*. They were all privateers fitted out to depredate upon the commerce of the United States. One of them, the *Petrel* by name, made a costly error in supposing the United States sailing frigate *St. Lawrence* was a richly laden merchantman. The mistake was soon seen by the crew of the *Petrel*, when, eagerly making toward the frigate to seize it, they were met by a flash and a bang that sent their vessel to the bottom in a twinkling.

CHAPTER V.

BATTLE OF BULL RUN—"STONEWALL" JACKSON—THE WAR IN MISSOURI—ENGAGEMENT AT CARTHAGE—BATTLE OF WILSON'S CREEK—DEATH OF GENERAL LYON—FREMONT'S PLAN FOR REACHING NEW ORLEANS.

ON the afternoon of July 16th, 1861, 50,000 of the troops that had been gathered at Washington started out against the Confederate hosts intrenched at Manassas Junction. The time had come to make an attempt to drive back the army preparing to seize the city. The soldiers, under General Irwin McDowell, moved in five divisions, commanded by Brigadier Generals Daniel Tyler and Theodore Runyon, and Colonels David Hunter, Samuel P. Heintzelman and Dixon S. Miles. Their opponents had strong positions along Bull Run, a tributary of the Occoquan, from Union Mills to the stone bridge on the Warrenton Turnpike, a distance of about eight miles, with reserves near Ma-

nassas. They were also stationed at Centreville and Fairfax Courthouse, ten miles from the main army, in the direction of Washington.

General McDowell first ordered Tyler to advance on Vienna, then took the remainder of the army in four columns and along different roads toward the enemy's camp. He hoped by a series of feints to throw the Confederates off their guard and surprise them in their rear, so as to compel the retreat of both Beauregard and Johnston from their strong positions near the seat of government. The columns met with but little opposition at first. They passed safely through Fairfax Courthouse, his plan for gaining the rear of the Confederates was impracticable.

McDowell's troops were now massed at Centreville. After waiting a few days for needed supplies the army, at two o'clock on the morning of July 21st, moved from the village in three columns, to attack the left flank of the Confederates. General Tyler, with the brigades of Schenck and Sherman and the batteries of Ayres and Carlisle, started toward the stone bridge on the Warrenton Turnpike, in order to make a feigned attack near the bridge, so that the two columns of Hunter and Heintzelman could cross Bull Run at Sudley Church and fall upon the Confederate left.

The memorable battle of Bull Run then began by the firing of a shell by General Tyler into the ranks of the Confederates stationed near the stone bridge and commanded by Colonel Evans. Beauregard at once sent re-enforcements to Evans, and Johnston ordered an attack, led by General Ewell, upon McDowell's left wing at Blackburn's Ford. Colonel Evans soon saw that Tyler's attack was only a feint, and learning that a column was passing Bull Run at Sudley Church, he at once prepared to meet it. This column was Hunter's, composed of Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New Hampshire troops, with the batteries of Griffin and Ricketts,

SOLDIERS' GRAVEYARD, IN THE CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, 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 reconnoissance 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.

the whole led by Colonel Burnside. They soon appeared in the open field, and Evans, assisted by General Bee, who commanded the reserves, opened fire upon them. There was a terrible battle. After a time Evans's line began to waver, but new troops being advanced by General Bee, it recovered its losing strength, and Colonel Burnside was compelled to call for help. This came in the form of a battalion of regulars under Major Sykes. But even with this aid the Federals were fast becoming exhausted. More re-enforcements, however, soon arrived, in charge of Colonel Andrew Porter, and these were followed by Heintzelman's column and part

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.—CAPTURE OF MISSION RIDGE, NEAR ROSSVILLE, BY GENERAL THOMAS, NOVEMBER 25TH, 1863.—SKETCHED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, C. E. F. HILLEN.

Our correspondent thus graphically depicts this scene: "Simultaneously and instantaneously the two, or rather four, columns rushed forward across the valley of Citico Creek and up to the line of the Confederate rifle pits that lined the base of Mission Ridge. These even did not claim their attention, nor did the two or three discharges of musketry which received them call for a reply. On they rushed with their glittering bayonets, signaling back a reply that startled the already dismayed foe. They abandoned the works and their camps, over and through which our men rushed with headlong speed and a velocity which of itself would have secured them victory. The enemy had opened on these columns a heavy fire from several batteries, which he had massed along his centre, to hide and in some measure remedy his now apparent weakness there. But these were only replied to by the guns of Captain Bridges on Orchard Knob and the deep-mouthed monsters of Fort Wood. The foot of the hill was reached by the advancing column in good order, and now began the difficult ascent. Half-way up, the line became broken and ragged, and it looked much as if a heavy line of skirmishers were mounting the hill. When they reached the top, and the Confederate artillerists were limbering up their pieces, the front line was no longer preserved, but the men pushed forward indiscriminately. The Confederate infantry fled and yielded up the artillery without further struggle. From below we could see the Confederate flag as it entered and passed through Fort Hindman, and gave place to that of the Union. In just three-quarters of an hour after the order was given for the assault General Turchin, of Baird's division, occupied Fort Hindman with two of his regiments, and was rapidly moving the others forward to their support. Generals Willich, Hazen and Waggener were reaping harvest of artillery. The hill was won at four o'clock, the enemy cut in two, and his organization for the time destroyed. As the hill was won, General Grant, following in the wake of the advancing column, appeared in their midst on the summit. The troops saw and recognized him, and at once there went up a shout such as only victorious men can give to a victorious leader."

of General Sherman's brigade, under Colonel Corcoran.

By a furious charge made just then by Colonel H. W. Slocum's New York regiment the Confederate line was broken, and the troops fled in confusion to a high plateau. Here their flight was checked by the appearance of General T. J. Jackson, who had arrived with reserves. Rushing up to Jackson, General Bee exclaimed: "They are beating us back!" "Well, sir," was the calm reply, "we will give them the bayonet!" Encouraged by this answer, Bee cried to the fugitives to halt, and shouted: "There stands General Jackson, like a stone wall!" It was thus that the calm officer became known as "Stonewall Jackson."

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 points 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-

HOW THE DAUGHTERS OF MARYLAND RECEIVED THE SONS OF THE NORTH AS THEY MARCHED AGAINST THE CONFEDERATE INVADERS—SCENE ON THE MARCH.

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 Ewell, so that it held 10,000 men and 22 heavy guns. To capture this plateau five brigades, those of Porter, Howard, Franklin, 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

front broke and fled the others were seized with panic, and the retreat at once became a disorderly rout. Three thousand of the Federals were killed, wounded or taken prisoners, while the Confederates lost over 2,000. A great exultant shout arose throughout the South over the victory, while a deep gloom settled upon the North. The depression of the people of the loyal States, however, did not last long; they arose quickly from despair to hope, and the gaps in the army were more than filled within a fortnight.

While the battle at Bull Run was being planned and fought the war was making great progress in the West, especially in Missouri. General Price, who led the Confederates in that State, was driven by General Lyon from Jefferson City to

federates stationed on the borders of Kansas and Arkansas. On reaching Carthage, July 5th, 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 Dug 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 needed 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 was soon 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 1,300, 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.

SIEGE OF LEXINGTON—BOMBARDMENT OF COLUMBUS—BATTLE OF BELMONT—CAMPAIGN IN WESTERN VIRGINIA—BATTLE AT CARNIFEX FERRY—MCCLELLAN APPOINTED GENERAL IN CHIEF—THE "TRENT" AFFAIR—CAPTURE OF ROANOKE ISLAND.

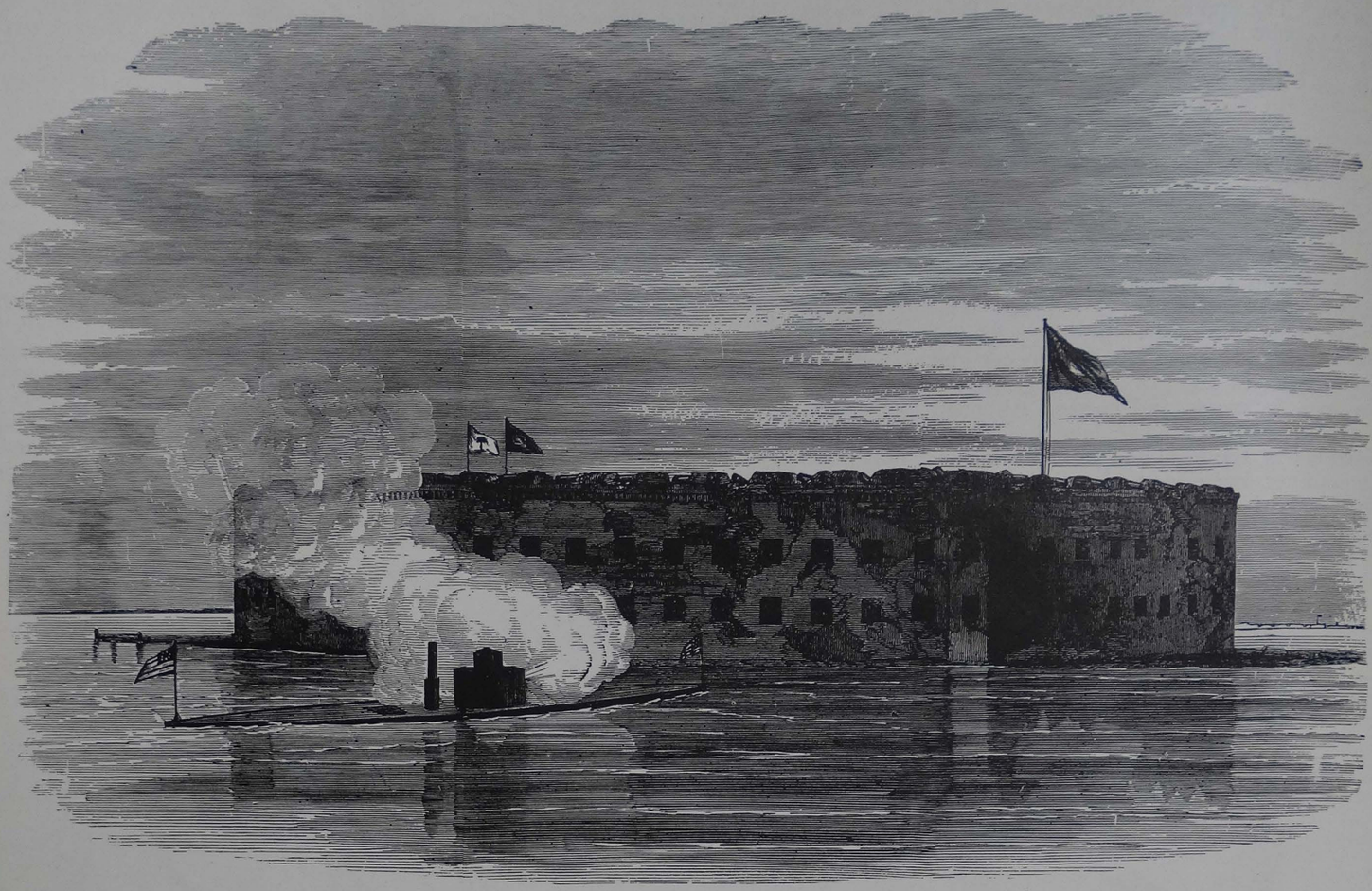
ABOUT the middle of August General Price, with his force of Confederates, moved northward in the direction of Lexington, an important position in a curve of the Missouri River. It was garrisoned by about 3,000 troops under Colonel James A. Mulligan. Price reached its vicinity early in September, and immediately besieged it with 20,000 men. This was on the 11th, and although Mulligan was inadequately supplied with heavy guns and ammunition to sustain a siege he gallantly defended the post against overwhelming numbers until the morning of the 20th, when he was compelled to surrender. Fremont immediately sent an army of more than 20,000 men to retrieve this disaster by driving Price and his followers out of Missouri. The army moved in five columns, under Generals Hunter, Pope, Sigel, McKinstry and Asboth. It was accompanied by eighty-six heavy guns. As Fremont said in a report to his government, his plan was to go right through to New Orleans.

But Fremont's plan was upset. Just when he felt confident of his success and was about to attack Price he received orders, emanating from the jealousies of political enemies, to turn over his command to General Hunter. The latter countermanded Fremont's orders for battle, and the disappointed army was sent back to St. Louis. Nine days after this General H. W. Halleck took command of the Department of Missouri. Fremont was afterward presented with a sword, on which was engraved: "To the Pathfinder, by the men of the West."

In response 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 CAMPAIGN IN GEORGIA—FEDERAL TROOPS FORAGING NEAR WARSAW SOUND.



THE IRONCLAD "WEEHAWKEN" RETURNING TO FIRE A PARTING SHOT AT FORT SUMTER, AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT, APRIL 7TH, 1863.

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 Carnifex 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 Hatteras 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 in 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 100 war vessels and transports commanded by Commodore L. M. Golds-

borough, and bearing 16,000 troops under General Ambrose E. Burnside, of Rhode Island. The fleet left the Roads, January 11th, 1862, for Roanoke Island and Pamlico Sound, on the coast of North Carolina. Roanoke Island was strongly fortified with Confederate batteries commanding the sounds on either side. They were in the hands of North Carolina troops under Colonel H. M. Shaw.

An attack was made upon these fortifications the first week in February. Goldsborough took a fleet of seventy vessels into Croatan Sound and opened on the batteries. These shots received a hearty response from the batteries and from a flotilla of small gunboats commanded by Lieutenant W. F. Lynch. The bombardment lasted all afternoon, and at midnight about 11,000 New England, New York and New Jersey troops were landed on the island. Early in the morning these troops, led by General J. G. Foster, attacked a line of intrenchments that crossed the island. The redoubts, one after the other, were captured, although the Confederates, far inferior in number, made a gallant defense. A particularly brave stand was made in the last redoubt, but through a furious charge by Hawkins's Zouaves they were compelled to beat a retreat and submit to capture after a short flight. Thus Roanoke Island passed into the hands of the National forces. Other portions of the North Carolina coast, including Elizabeth City, were speedily captured. These losses produced great depression throughout the South, as it opened a way by which Norfolk might be attacked in the rear.

CHAPTER VII.

PRICE DRIVEN INTO ARKANSAS — BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE — CAPTAIN MCRAE'S BRAVERY — BATTLE OF MILL SPRINGS — BEAUREGARD TRANSFERRED TO THE WEST — SIEGE AND CAPTURE OF FORTS HENRY AND HEIMAN.

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 Louisianian, with 2,300 Texans, most of

KELLEY'S FORD, ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK, THE SCENE OF THE BATTLE OF THE 17TH OF MARCH, AND OF GENERAL STONEMAN'S RECONNOISSANCE OF THE 21ST OF APRIL, 1863.

them rough rangers, invaded the Territory in February, and called upon the inhabitants for allegiance to the Confederacy and support for his troops. He felt confident of success, and marched slowly toward Fort Craig, on the Rio Grande, to attack Canby. But, finding that general ready to meet him, and having only light field-pieces, he crossed the Rio Grande and took up a position out of reach of the guns of the fort. Then, by a series of skirmishes, he drew Canby out. The latter began advancing on the Confederates, when a body of Texans, horse and foot, armed with carbines, revolvers and bowie knives, suddenly burst from a thick wood and charged furiously on two of the National batteries, commanded respectively by Captains McRea and Hall. Although the

CONFEDERATE PRISONERS BROUGHT IN AFTER THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE.

cavalry were driven back, the Confederate infantry bravely pressed forward through a murderous hail of grapeshot, and captured the battery of McRae. Its gallant commander defended his guns as long as he could, but was shot dead while sitting astride a cannon and fighting his assailants with a pistol. The Union soldiers soon broke and fled to the shelter of Fort Craig. Sibley did not follow up this victory, but hurried off to Santa Fé, which he captured but could not hold. He was soon afterward driven into Texas.

The region of Southern and Western Kentucky was at this time held by the Confederates under General A. S. Johnston, an able officer and veteran soldier. When the Secessionists of this State, in a convention held in November, 1861, declared for the Confederacy and organized a provisional government, General Johnston had concentrated a large force at Bowling Green and strengthened the position of Polk at Columbus. Right across Kentucky were a series of fortified posts, the most important of which were Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland River, and Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River.

At the same time General Buell had a large force of Union troops at Louisville and vicinity, and had strengthened various advanced posts. He had altogether about 114,000 men under his command. They were arranged in four columns, commanded respectively by Brigadier Generals Alexander McDowell McCook, Ormsby M. Mitchel, George H. Thomas and Thomas L. Crittenden, and aided by twenty brigade commanders. They occupied an irregular line across Kentucky, almost parallel with that of the Confederates.

On January 7th Colonel James A. Garfield, with a body of infantry and cavalry, went out and dispersed a large force of Confederates under Humphrey Marshall at Prestonburg, on the Big Sandy River, in Eastern Kentucky. For his gallantry on this occasion Garfield was commissioned a brigadier general. A few days later (January 19th) an important battle was fought at Beech Grove, near Mill Springs, on the borders of the Cumberland River. General Thomas was sent there to attack the strongly intrenched Confederate camp, then in charge of General Crittenden. The Confederates, led by General Zollicoffer, came out to meet him. The two forces met on the morning of January 19th, and a severe conflict ensued. Zollicoffer was killed and his troops defeated. 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. They chose Beauregard, and transferred him from Manassas to Johnston's department, appointing General G. W. Smith to succeed him in the East.

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 3d, 1862, a few 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 ASSAULT ON FORT DONELSON — COWARDLY FLIGHT OF FLOYD AND PILLOW—"UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER"—FALL OF DONELSON—CONFEDERATE RETREAT FROM BOWLING 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 McClernand 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 water batteries. They did little damage, while the gunboats received such a tremendous pounding in return that Foote was compelled to withdraw. He hastened to Cairo to have damages repaired and to bring up a larger naval force. In the meantime Grant resolved to wait.

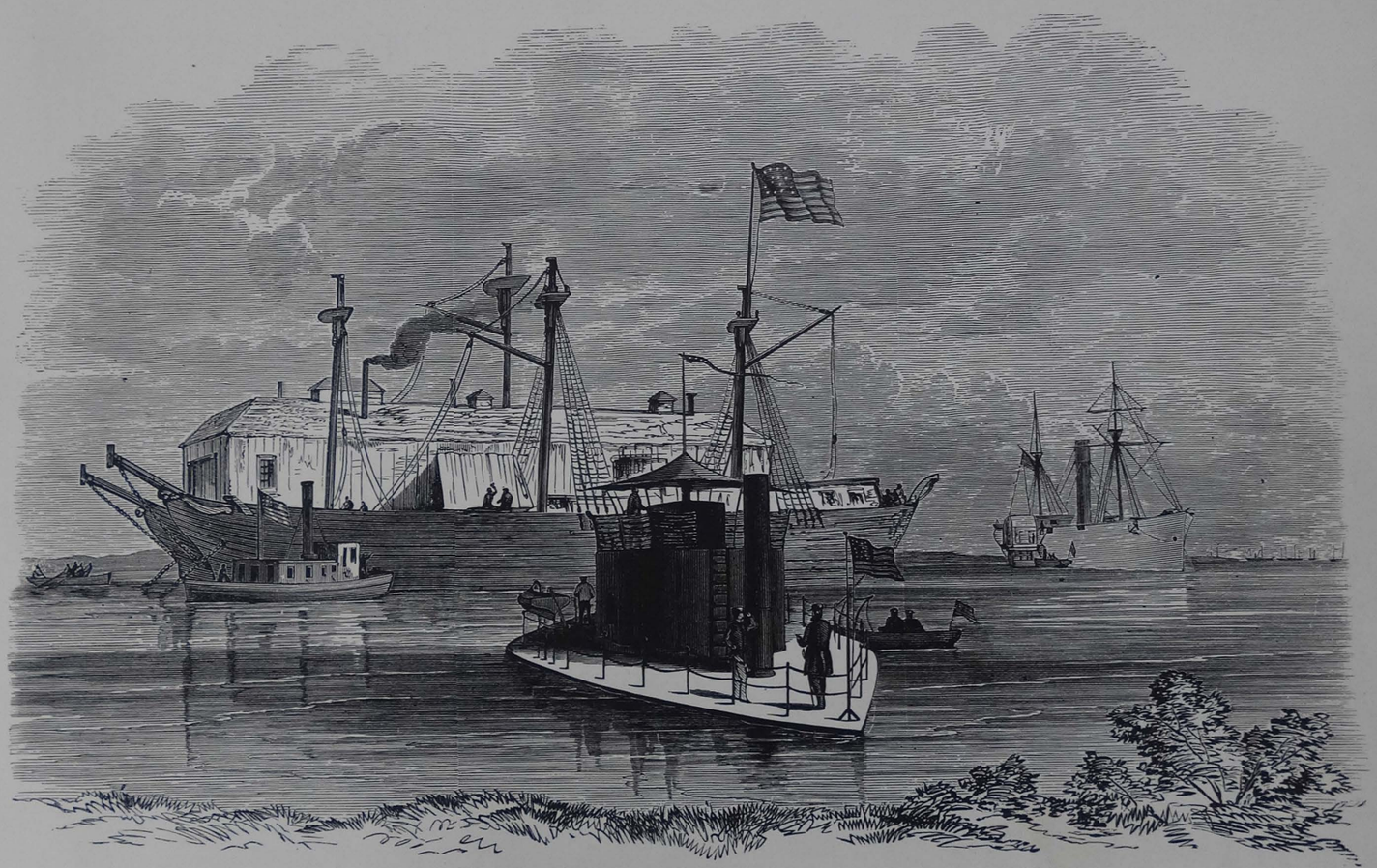
That night the Confederates held a council of war. The fort was in command of ex-Secretary Floyd, assisted by Generals Pillow and Buckner. On the suggestion of Floyd it was decided, as the only way to save the garrison, to make a sortie the next morning, and rout or destroy the besieging army, or cut through it and escape in the direction of Nashville. So at five o'clock in the morning Generals Pillow and Buckner started out, the former to strike the Nationals on the right, McClernand's division, and the latter to engage Wallace in the centre. Pillow's attack was quick and vigorous, and in a short time the opposing 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 McClernand'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 see that the fort would soon 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. The two cowards were at once suspended from command by the Confederate Government.

At an early hour the next morning Buckner requested the appointment of commissioners to agree upon terms of surrender. Grant's reply was brief and to the point: "No terms other than unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works." The surrender speedily followed. Thirteen thousand five hundred men were captured, besides 3,000 horses, 48 field-pieces, 17 heavy guns, 20,000 muskets and a large quantity of military stores. The loss was estimated at 237 killed and 1,000 wounded on the Confederate side, and 446 killed and 755 wounded among the Federals.

When General A. S. Johnston heard of the fall of Fort Donelson he immediately ordered the evacuation of Bowling Green 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. Tennessee was now almost free of Confederate soldiers, and as the people displayed signs of loyalty to the Union, the National Government resolved to re-establish civil government there. Andrew Johnson, of East Tennessee, was made Provisional Governor, with the military rank of brigadier general, and he entered upon his duties at Nashville on March 4th.

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,



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 with heavy guns and mortars no apparent effect was made for some time. While the siege was going on General Pope, at the suggestion of General Schuyler Hamilton, was having a canal cut from the bend of the Mississippi, near Island No. 8, across the neck of a swampy peninsula, to the vicinity of New Madrid, where Pope was encamped. This was made to open a passage for Pope's troops and some gunboats, so that they might flank Island No. 10 and insure its capture. The canal was twelve miles long, and was completed, after much hard labor, in nineteen days.

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 Walke,) 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 cannons 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.

It now seemed probable that Fremont's plan would be successfully carried out. Curtis had broken the military power of the Confederacy west of the Mississippi at the battle of Pea Ridge; and then another Federal force had pushed its way up the Tennessee and gained an important victory on the left bank of that stream, not

THE SOLDIER'S REST—THE FRIENDS OF THE SEVENTH AND EIGHTH REGIMENTS, NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS, WELCOMING THE RETURN OF THEIR HEROES TO NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 28TH, 1863.

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

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

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On June 13th, 1866, ano
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ratified by a sufficient num

PRESIDENT LINCOLN RIDING THROUGH RICHMOND, VA., APRIL 4TH, 1865, AMID THE ENTHUSIASTIC CHEERS OF THE INHABITANTS.

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:

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.

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 Senator or Representative in Congress, Elector of President and Vice President, of holding any office, civil or military, der the United States, or under any St was denied to everyone who had taken in the war against the government a having, as member of Congress, or State Legislature, or as an executi judicial officer of any State, sworn

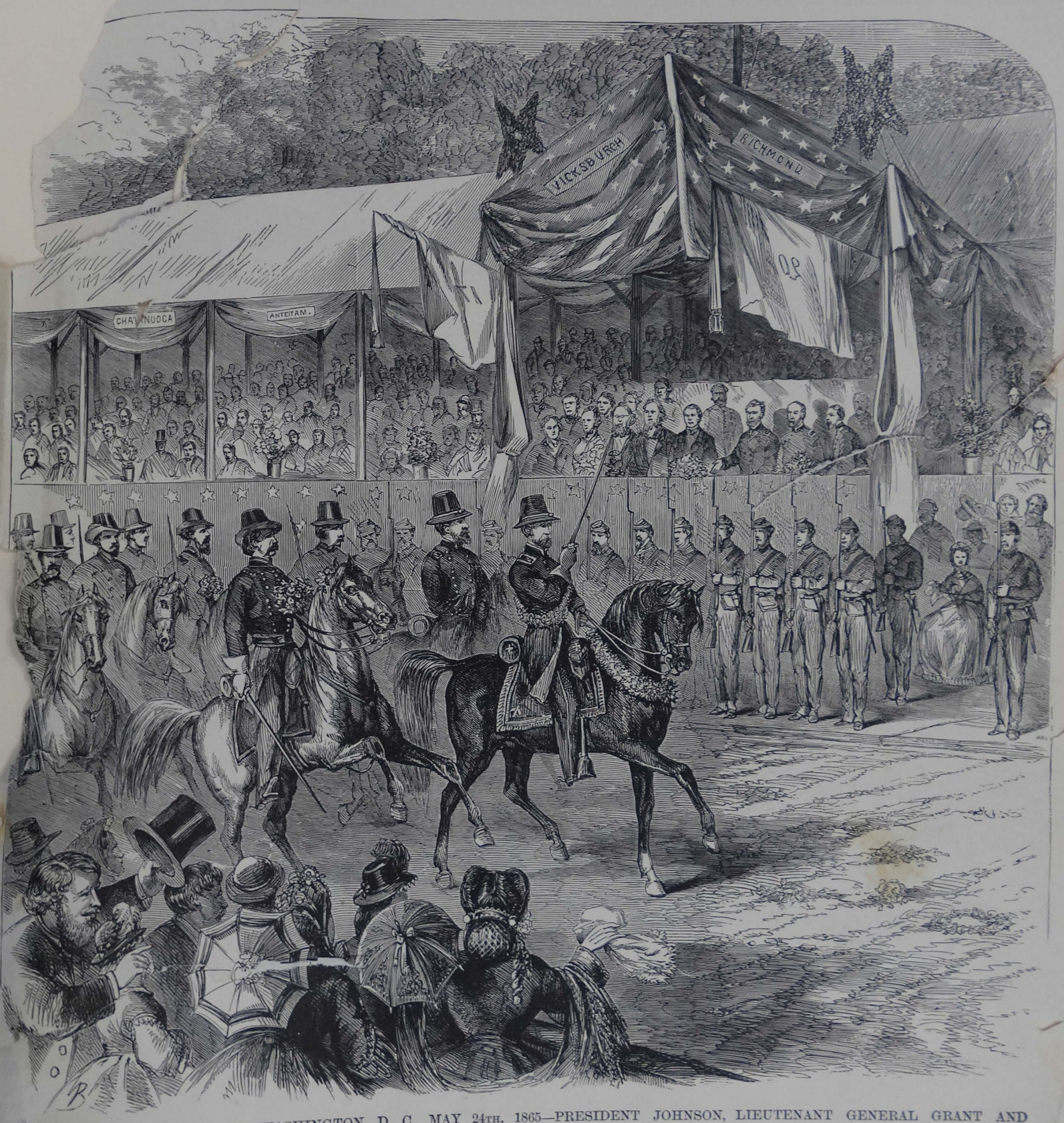
tion of the United States; t was declared valid, and debts incurred in aid of the as forbidden, and the obli- ed illegal and void.

this amendment was formally ident Johnson, in order to of it, issued a proclama- declaring general and n and amnesty for all ged in acts of rebellion, December, 1868. 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."

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-



THE GRAND REVIEW AT WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24TH, 1865—PRESIDENT JOHNSON, LIEUTENANT GENERAL GRANT AND OTHERS INSPECTING SHERMAN'S ARMY—SHERMAN SALUTING AT THE HEAD OF HIS STAFF.

xcepting a few who were under present- ent or indictment for the offense. Then Christmas Day of the same year he fol- ved that proclamation by another, in ch he granted, in direct defiance of the urteenth Amendment, unconditional and reserved pardon to all and every person o had participated in the late rebellion. Another amendment to the Constitution, securing th

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,

bers of the Thirty-sixth Congress, heads of departments, members of diplomatic corps and officers of the army and navy who had given their services to the Confederac The day after this bill was passed the th remaining States were taken back into Union. The reorganization of the co was now complete. All the sec had their allegia in became

many miles from Corinth. After the battle of Pea Ridge, Curtis marched in a southeasterly direction and 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 seizure of this place 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 give 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 awaking 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 W. 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 an attack 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 13,000. Beauregard's army soon afterward fell back to Corinth, and Grant would have pursued it, and, in its weak condition, probably captured it, had not General Halleck, his superior at that time, come 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.

HALLECK TAKES CORINTH — A DARING RAID — CAPTURE OF MEMPHIS — FEDERAL VICTORY AT NEW BERNE — SIEGE AND FALL OF FORT PULASKI — BRILLIANT 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.

GENERAL WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN.

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 Mitchel, with part of Buell's army, had by rapid marches from Nashville and by a sudden charge on the city of Huntsville, Ala., 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.

Mitchel was a daring and 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 Marietta and took a train for a station a short distance from the foot of the Great Kenesaw 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 pursued and pursuer. 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 fugitives 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 capture 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. 10 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 flooded condition 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, repulsed, and as Foote was 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 Colonel 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.

A short time before the events just recorded General Burnside and Commodore Rowan set out to follow up the capture of Roanoke Island and vicinity by other important movements on the North Carolina coast. On March 12th, 1862, they reached the Neuse River, and the next morning 15,000 troops, under Generals Foster, Reno and Parke, were landed and marched against a strongly intrenched position of the Confederates, under General Branch, at New Berne. On the morning of the 14th the attack was made, and although the Confederates held out bravely and persistently, they were at length overcome by superior numbers and fled across the Trent. By burning the bridges behind them they managed to escape. The Federals then took possession of New Berne. This was followed on April 25th by the capture of Fort Macon, on a point of Bogue Island near the entrance to Beaufort harbor, and by the accession of other important places on the coast, among them Plymouth, Winton and Washington.

Early in 1862 General T. W. Sherman, in command of the Department of the South, began preparations for the bombardment of Fort Pulaski. Batteries of rifled guns and mortars were planted on Big Tybee Island southeast of Cockspur Island, on which the fort stood. Then the Savannah River, in the rear of the fort, was effectually closed by the erection of a heavy battery at Venus's Point, on Jones's Island, and a smaller one on Bird Island. Before the attack on Fort Pulaski was made General Sherman was succeeded by General David Hunter in the command of the Department of the South (8th of March, 1862).

THE MULE CORRAL AT PITTSBURG LANDING.

The siege opened on April 10th by a heavy cannonading from Big Tybee Island, under the direction of Generals Gillmore and Viele. For two days the fort was well defended. Then the balls and shells had played such havoc with its walls that the garrison was obliged to surrender. The gain of this important position made it possible for the Federals to close the port of Savannah against the numerous blockade runners that were then making mischief all along the coast.

Meanwhile Commodore Dupont, then in command of the navy on the Southern coast, with the assistance of General Wright, had captured Fort Clinch, on Amelia Island, and compelled the Confederates to abandon their other forts along the coasts of Florida and Georgia. Jacksonville was captured, March 11th, by a flotilla of gunboats and a body of troops under Lieutenant T. H. Stevens, and St. Augustine was taken possession of by Commander C. R. P. Rodgers. This alarmed the Confederates, and they at once fled from Pensacola and all their fortifications on the main opposite Fort Pickens.

In order to gain possession of Mobile, New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Galveston the National Government placed General Benjamin F. Butler in command of the Department of the Gulf, and directed him to co-operate with the navy there in an effort to capture those places. Just before 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 lieutenant 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 Massachusetts 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 passage 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 number of smaller fortifications were above 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 Orleans. It was arranged that first an attack would be made on the forts below by Porter's bomb vessels. If this failed Farragut was, if possible, to take his stronger vessels 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, proceeded 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, and there was a severe conflict for several days. But Farragut soon saw that he would not be able to silence the enemy, and he determined to run by the forts on the night of the 23d. The perilous voyage started at two o'clock in the morning, the mortar boats covering the movements of the gunboats. The flagship *Hartford*, with Farragut, and two other strong vessels, sailed up the right bank of the river to attack Fort Jackson, while eight gunboats, commanded by Captain Theodorus Bailey, kept the eastern bank to look after Fort St. Philip.

The dark night was soon lighted up by the rapid flashes from the forts and on the mortar boats, and from blazing fire rafts sent 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 fairly tremble. Farragut climbed into the fore rigging of the *Hartford* and by watching the combat through a night glass directed the movements of the boats as far as possible. The fleet passed the forts safely, only to be attacked by a large flotilla of "rams" and gunboats. These, however, were soon disposed of. The gunboat *Veruna*, Captain Boggs, especially distinguished herself here, rushing in among the Confederate vessels and firing broadsides right and left until she had driven three of them ashore. Nearly the whole of the Confederate flotilla was 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 rear of Fort St. Philip, where he soon compelled the surrender of the garrison. A little later Porter captured Fort Jackson with nearly 1,000 men. Then Farragut, with a fleet of thirteen vessels, sailed up to New Orleans. The people there were panic-stricken. Men and women rushed through the streets crying, "Burn the city! Burn the city!" Thousands of dollars' worth of cotton was hurriedly carried to the levees to be burned; 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 town. As Farragut approached, on April 25th, General Lovell and his troops set fire to the cotton and quickly decamped. Farragut held the city until General Butler arrived with his troops and took formal possession. Butler made his headquarters 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 pulling down 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 Yeadon, 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 may be allowed to adjust it around his neck."

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—SCENE AT THE CROSSING OF KETTLE RUN.

CHAPTER X.

DISAGREEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL McCLELLAN — THE "MONITOR" AND THE "MERRIMAC" — BATTLE OF WINCHESTER — 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 February 22d. 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 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 among the ships at the mouth of the James River, and suceeded 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 no means to prevent the impending 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 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

attack Jackson. The latter withdrew further up, and Shields, 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 moved in two columns up the peninsula; 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 Richmond. In addition to these withdrawals, General Wool, with his 10,000 men at Fortress Monroe, was made independent of McClellan's orders. As the latter felt that he could not absolutely depend on any of these troops for support, he kept hesitating and complaining of a want of men, although the President urged him to act at once before the enemy should gather in greater strength on his front.

General John E. Wool, feeling certain that the Confederates could easily be driven out of Norfolk, started from Fortress Monroe and made a personal reconnoissance. Then he crossed Hampton Roads and landed a few regiments for the purpose of striking the rear of the fortifications below that city; but upon reaching the place he found that General Huger, in command at Norfolk, had already retreated, and Wool gained the city without a fight, on May 9th. Before leaving Norfolk the Confederates set fire to the once powerful but now much-battered *Merrimac*. The Confederate vessels in the James River set off for Richmond, hotly pursued by Commodore Rodgers's flotilla of gunboats to within eight miles of Richmond, where a strong fort on Drewry's Bluff and obstructions in the river put a stop to the chase.

After Johnston had withdrawn his troops from Manassas, McDowell with 30,000 men took up a position at Fredericksburg, ready for any emergency. Banks was then, as we have seen, in the Shenandoah Valley. At the beginning of May General Ewell, who had just joined Stonewall Jackson near Harrisonburg, in the upper part of the valley, was ordered to hold Banks, while General Robert E. Lee should push across the Rappahannock and cut off all communication between Alexandria and Winchester.

While on the way to join the Federals in the valley one of Fremont's brigades, under General Milroy, fell in with Jackson's troops. The latter at once moved against Milroy, and at McDowell, west of Staunton, a severe battle of about five hours took place, May 8th. Although neither side could be said to have won, Jackson sent a note to Ewell the next morning, saying: "Yesterday God gave us the victory at McDowell." In this battle the Federals lost in killed and wounded 256 men, and the Confederates 461.

Some stirring events now occurred in the 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 25th. 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 they encamped 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 undecisive. At the same time troops under Generals Carroll and Tyler were pressing

THE INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA—BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, FRIDAY, JULY 3D, 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 facilitate the flight of artillery, and held a train of cars in constant readiness for Davis and his Cabinet. These preparations called forth from the Virginia Legislature resolutions demanding the defense of Richmond at all hazards, and assuring the President "that whatever destruction or loss of property of the State or individual shall thereby result will be cheerfully submitted to."

On May 23d portions of the contending armies came together at New Bridge and had a sharp battle, and on the 24th they fought at Mechanicsville. There the Confederates were driven back and the Federals took possession of the Richmond side of the Chickahominy. Seeing the result of this bold dash, McClellan the next day ordered an immediate advance on Richmond; but with his usual hesitancy he waited until it was too late to carry out the order, and nothing was done for several days except the sending of General Fitz-john Porter with a large force to Hanover Courthouse to keep the way open for McDowell 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 Heintzelman 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 more furiously, and continued until the early evening, when a bayonet charge by the Federals broke the Confederate line and stopped the fighting for the night. The next morning (June 1st) the contest was renewed, and lasted several hours, when the Confederates withdrew to Richmond. The losses on each side amounted to about 7,000. Among the wounded were General Johnston of the Confederates and General O. O. Howard of the Union side. The latter lost his right arm.

CHAPTER XI.

STUART'S RAID—BATTLE OF MECHANICSVILLE—STRUGGLE AT GAINES'S MILL—MCCLELLAN SEEKS A NEW POSITION—CONFLICT AT SAVAGE'S STATION—BATTLE OF GLENDALE—MALVERN HILL—SECOND BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

AFTER the battle of Fair Oaks the Army of the Potomac lay quietly in its position 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.

THE INVASION OF MARYLAND—CITIZENS OF BALTIMORE BARRICADING THE STREETS, MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 29TH, 1863.

General Lee completed his preparations by June 26th, 1862, when he sent Stonewall Jackson with a large force from Hanover Courthouse to turn the right wing of the Union army and fall upon their base of supplies at the "White House," so named because of its being the site of the old "White House" in which Washington passed the first months of his married life. 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 Ellison'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.

Had this victory been immediately followed up by a movement on Richmond that city might then have been taken by the Federals; but McClellan feared that his army and stores were in peril, and so prepared to transfer both to the James River. This movement was begun on June 27th. 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.

Early on the morning of June 28th the Federal army started on a march to Turkey Bend of the James River. In the procession was a train of 5,000 wagons, laden with ammunition, stores and baggage, and a drove of 2,500 head of beef cattle. General Lee did not learn of this movement, so skillfully was it masked, until the army was far on its way toward a new position on the James River. He then determined to overtake and destroy, if possible, the retiring army.

McClellan's rear guard was composed of the divisions of Sedgwick, Richardson, Heintzelman and Smith, and these had just reached Savage's Station when Sedgwick was attacked by a Confederate force under Magruder, which had been sent out by Lee. In the battle that followed Magruder was repulsed by General Burns'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.

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 keep the enemy back until night, when the Federals destroyed the bridge and withdrew. On 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, Meagher and Taylor had arrived. In the conflict General McCall, 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 on the gunboat *Galena* to find another place. While he was gone his army was attacked 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 fierce onslaught, and one of the most terrible battles of the war began. In the thickest of the fight were the troops of Porter, Couch and Kearny, until toward evening, when Richardson and Meagher brought fresh soldiers to their aid. The gunboats on the river did effective work with well directed bombshells. At last, at nine o'clock in the evening, the Confederates were driven away and took shelter in the woods and swamps.

Again did McClellan's hesitation prevent the capture of Richmond. The victory on Malvern Hill was so decisive, the generals of his army felt sure he would pursue Lee's shattered forces in the morning and march into Richmond within twenty-four hours. But no; McClellan ordered the army to fall back to Harrison's Landing, the spot he had selected as a secure place for his soldiers and base of supplies. Thus ended a campaign which had been little but a series of failures. McClellan's retreat satisfied the authorities at Richmond that no further attempts to take the city would be made at that time, so they ordered Lee to push on to Washington.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA—RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER THE RAPPAHANNOCK, AT RAPPAHANNOCK STATION.

General John Pope was at this time in command of the Army of Virginia, which comprised the three corps of McDowell, Banks and Sigel. Pope's main army was near Culpeper Courthouse, when Stonewall Jackson, by Lee's orders, left Gordonsville, and crossing the Rapidan came upon General Banks at the foot of Cedar Mountain, a few miles west of the Courthouse. A terrible struggle, which at times was carried on hand to hand, took place. Banks, although ably assisted by Generals Crawford, Augur, Geary and others, was being rapidly pushed back, when the arrival of Ricketts's division, of McDowell's corps, saved the day. Each side lost about 2,000 men, killed and wounded. Jackson kept his position in the mountains until August 11th, when he fell back behind the Rapidan.

Lee had now concentrated his forces for the march on Washington. They pushed rapidly forward in heavy columns. Finding they could not force a passage of the Rap

pahannock, they took a circuitous route to flank the Federals. Jackson, leading this flanking force, crossed the river on August 25th. 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, and Pope had to go it alone. The Confederates skillfully 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 fortifications 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.

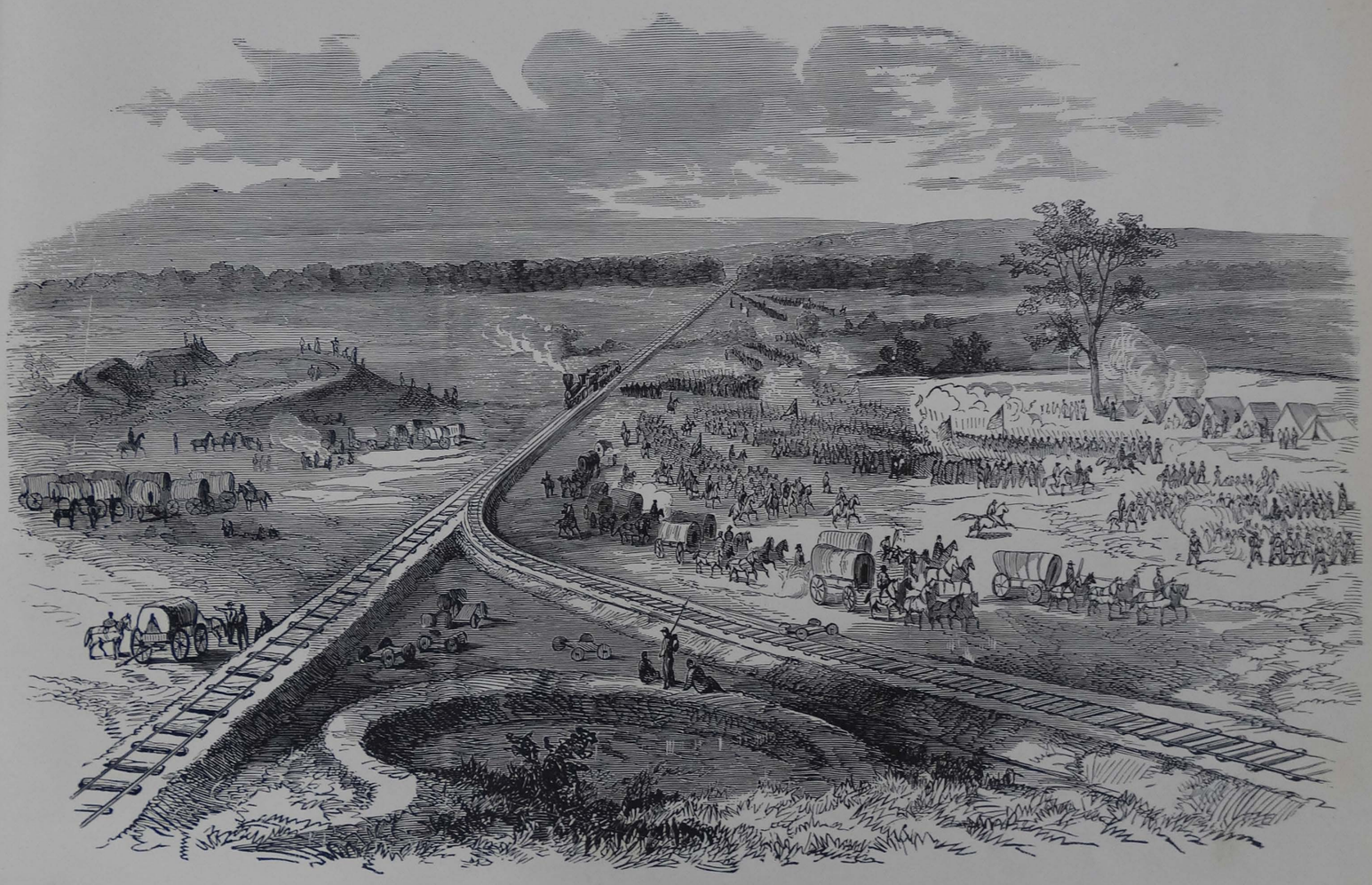
Lee at once formed his plan of operations. He crossed the Potomac near the Point of Rocks into Maryland with almost his entire army, and encamped at Frederick, on the Monocacy, September 7th. His plan was to take possession of Harper's Ferry, so as to open communication with Richmond by way of the Shenandoah Valley, then march toward Pennsylvania, entice McClellan to pursue him, then turn suddenly, defeat the Federals, and march upon Washington.

Learning of Lee's invasion of Maryland, McClellan at once set out to drive him back. Leaving General Banks with some troops to defend the capital, he crossed the Potomac above Washington with about 90,000 men, and advanced cautiously toward Frederick. Lee did not wait to be attacked, but fled at his enemy's approach.

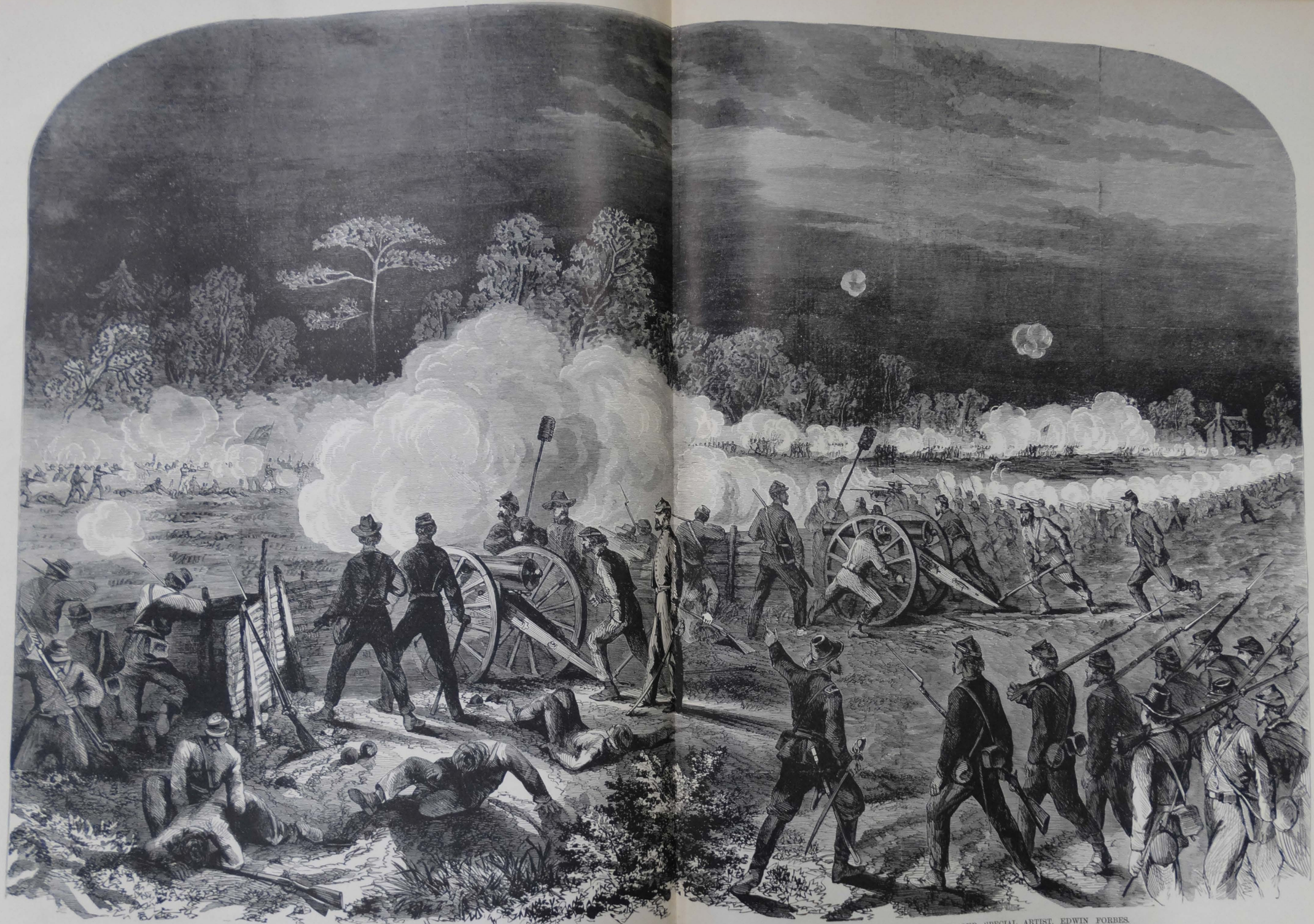
When Lee's army entered Frederick all Union flags were ordered to be hauled down. This order was obeyed by everyone except a patriotic old woman named Barbara Frietchie, and the national ensign was flying from her window when Stonewall Jackson, with the advance of Lee's army, approached. Jackson ordered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

> —"within him stirred
> 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 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 1,500 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



THE WAR IN VIRGINIA—GENERAL HOOKER'S ARMY MARCHING PAST MANASSAS, VA., JUNE, 1863.



GRANT'S CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA—REPULSE OF LEE'S NIGHT ATTACK ON SMITH'S BRIGADE, HANCOCK'S CORPS, FRIDAY, JUNE 3D, 1864.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, EDWIN FORBES.

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. They had not long to wait. Over the intervening crest, clearly defined in the gathering darkness, came Beauregard's men. As the line appeared, Smith's Brigade of Gibbons's Division poured in a volley which pierced the darkness like a flash of lightning. Volley after volley 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 repulse 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 Loudoun 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 an advantage they might have easily had.

CHAPTER XII.

McClellan's Hesitation—Battle of Antietam Creek—General Burnside Made Commander of the Army of the Potomac—A Brave Drummer Boy—Battle of Fredericksburg—General Hooker Succeeds Burnside—The Guerrillas—Battles of Munfordville, Perryville, Iuka and Corinth.

Once again McClellan's chronic hesitancy asserted itself at a critical time and proved unfortunate for the Federals. When he followed the Confederates from South Mountain he did so cautiously, professing to believe them to have overwhelming numbers, although actually Lee's army then numbered only 60,000, while McClellan had 87,000. Then, when the Confederates posted themselves on the heights near Sharpsburg, on the western side of Antietam Creek, he hesitated to attack them until he was placed on the defensive by a sharp artillery assault. Then he sent Hooker across the Antietam with a part of his corps, commanded by Generals Ricketts, Meade and Doubleday; and they had a sharp conflict with the extreme right of the Confederates under General Hood. The Federals were successful, and at night they lay upon their arms. The divisions of Williams and Greene, of Mansfield's corps, passed over under cover of the darkness and encamped a mile in Hooker's rear.

At dawn the next morning (September 17th) Hooker opened the battle of Antietam by an attack, with about 18,000 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 19th 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 instructions given him to go up the Shenandoah Valley, and instead prepared to move southward on the east side of the Blue Ridge. This was the last straw that broke the back of the patience of the government. He was promptly relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and General Ambrose E. Burnside, of Rhode Island, was appointed in his place, November 5th.

Burnside immediately reorganized the Army of the Potomac, which at this time contained about 120,000 men. He decided to bring about the capture of Richmond as early as possible, rather than attempt the destruction of the Confederate army. Making Aquia Creek, on the Potomac, his base of supplies, he took measures to place his army at or near Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock. Lee was at this time on the heights in the rear of Fredericksburg, with about 80,000 men and 300 cannon, so

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON—ENGINEER DEPOT, MORRIS ISLAND, S. C.

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 sharpshooters concealed in buildings on the opposite 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 buildings were set on fire by the shells the sharpshooters held their place. Then a party of volunteers crossed the river in open boats in the midst of a terrific hail of bullets, landed on the other side, and effectually dislodged the sharpshooters.

When the party started a Michigan drummer boy named Hendershot, having been refused permission to go along, quietly slipped into the water, and clinging to the stern of one of the boats, was conveyed to the opposite shore. Although he saw several men in the boat shot down and his drum broken to pieces by a piece of shell, he was undaunted. Picking up the musket of one of the fallen soldiers, he fought gallantly with the rest.

The sharpshooters having been dispersed the pontoons were finished, and on the evening of the 12th the greater part of the Federal army crossed over and occupied Fredericksburg. The next morning the battle began with a series of assaults by the Federals upon the enemy's intrenched line, 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 Confederates lost about 4,000. On the night of the 15th, under cover of darkness, the Union army crossed the river.

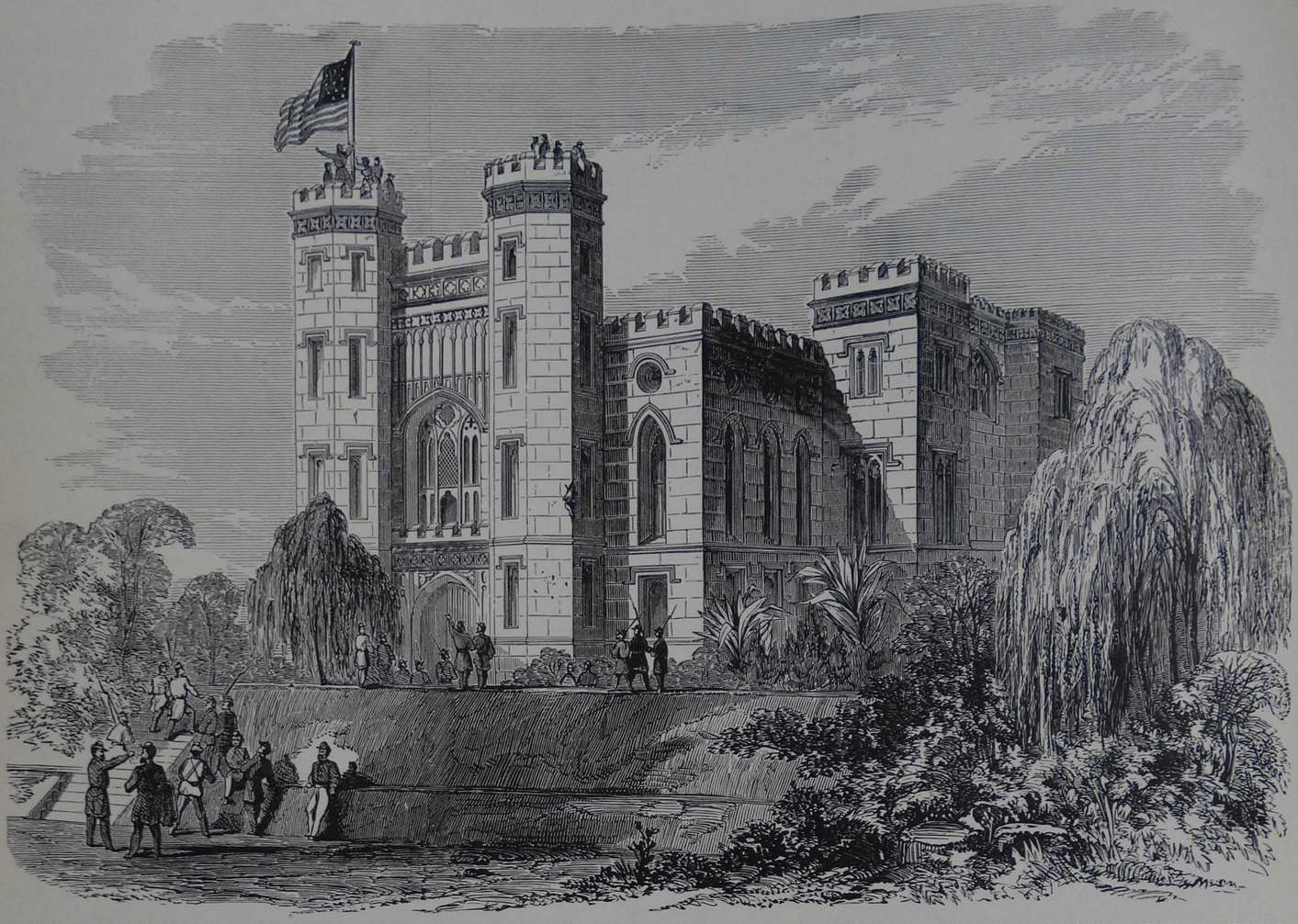
Because of dissatisfaction at this defeat, although not the leader's fault, General Burnside, at his own request, was relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac, January 26th, 1863, and General Joseph Hooker, "Fighting Joe," took his place. The army was then reorganized, and many changes and dismissals of officers were made to secure obedience and competency. An important change was the consolidation of the cavalry force, which then numbered 12,000. 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 Nashville 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 Kentucky from East Tennessee, and, after routing a Federal force under General M. D. Manson, near Richmond, August 30th, pushed on rapidly through the State in the direction of the Ohio River, with the intention of capturing and plundering Cincinnati. 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 arrival of Bragg.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON—ORDNANCE DEPOT, MORRIS ISLAND, S. C.

Bragg entered Kentucky by crossing the Cumberland River, September 5th. General J. R. Chalmers, with 8,000 men, was leading the way when, upon his arrival at Munfordville, on the line of the Nashville and Louisville Railroad, he encountered a Union force under Colonel T. J. Wilder. The next morning (September 15th) the two forces clashed, and in a battle of five hours' duration the Confederates were defeated. Wilder's elation at his victory did not last long, for two days after another and stronger enemy appeared under General Polk, and fell upon him with such strength that he was compelled to fly from the field. Bragg then joined Smith at Frankfort and prepared to march on to Louisville. His army then numbered 65,000 men, while Buell, who was following him, had about 60,000. These two armies came together on October 8th near the lit



BANKS'S EXPEDITION—EXECUTIVE OFFICER PARKER, OF THE UNITED STATES GUNBOAT "ESSEX," HOISTING THE NATIONAL STANDARD ON THE STATE CAPITOL, BATON ROUGE, LA., ON ITS OCCUPATION BY THE FEDERAL FORCES COMMANDED BY GENERAL GROVER, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17TH, 1863.

tle 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 CONFEDERATE RAM "ARKANSAS"—EVENTS IN MISSOURI—BATTLES AT PRAIRIE GROVE AND LABADIEVILLE—SURRENDER OF GALVESTON—BATTLE OF MURFREESBOROUGH.

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 roaming 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 Schofield 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 they 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 Schofield 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 the two awaited the approach of Hindman. The latter soon came with 11,000 men, expecting to deal a crushing blow on Blunt's army; but the combined Federal forces, in a battle at Prairie Grove, defeated him and drove his troops in confusion over the mountains.

Meanwhile vigorous efforts were being made to recover Texas from Confederate rule. Commander Eagle with a small squadron sailed up to Galveston in May, 1862, and demanded its surrender. Meeting with a prompt refusal, he withdrew, and nothing was done toward its capture until the following October, when the civil authorities of the city surrendered it to Commodore Renshaw. At this time General Godfrey Weitzel, leading an expedition sent out by Butler to gain control of La Fourche Parish, in Louisiana, had a severe engagement with a force of Confederates at Labadieville (October 27th). He was victorious, and soon afterward the eastern portions of the State, along the borders of the Mississippi, were brought under Federal control. Two months later General N. P. Banks succeeded Butler in the command of the Department of the Gulf.

Toward the close of the year 1862 General Rosecrans, with a greater part of the Army of the Cumberland, composed of troops under Generals Sheridan, McCook, Rousseau, Thomas, Crittenden, J. C. Davis, Palmer, Van Cleve, Wood, Matthews, Negley, Hazen and others, had moved southward, and on December 30th reached Stone River, near Murfreesborough. On the opposite side of the river, within cannonshot, was General Bragg's army with such good leaders as Generals Kirby Smith, Polk, Hardee, Breckinridge, Cleburne, Cheatham, Withers and Wharton. Bragg had come up from Kentucky by way of Chattanooga to invade Middle Tennessee, and had concentrated his forces at Murfreesborough, just south of Nashville.

The next morning, December 31st, a fearful battle began. Rosecrans advanced to fall upon the enemy's left, while the Confederates had massed and made a dash upon Rosecrans's right, held by General McCook. The latter was soon hard pressed by overwhelming numbers, and sent to Rosecrans for assistance. The reply was: "Tell him to contest every inch of ground. If he holds them we will swing into Murfreesborough with our left and cut them off." But the attack on McCook was too strong to withstand, and as his troops were slowly driven back Rosecrans saw that he must change his original plan and hasten to the assistance of his right. Meanwhile Sheridan was assailed. The Confederates advanced toward him in a compact mass across an open field. He at once opened three batteries upon them with telling effect. They kept bravely on, however, until within about fifty yards, when Sheridan's troops, who had been lying in the woods under cover, suddenly arose to their feet and poured such a murderous volley into their ranks that they broke and fled.

The Confederates at once sent another division against Sheridan, only to be again repulsed. Three more times he was attacked, but each time he stood his ground, and the enemy, with terrible loss, at length retired to its intrenchments. On the next day nothing but heavy skirmishing was done.

Then, on January 2d, the fight was renewed in terrible earnest. The losses soon became so great that it seemed for a time as if the battle would end only when there were no more troops to fight. At length the Nineteenth Illinois, the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania, the Eleventh Michigan, the Thirty-seventh Indiana and the Eighteenth, Twenty-first and Seventh-fourth Ohio Regiments made a simultaneous charge on the Confederate line and broke and scattered

A SOUTHERN CARICATURE—"GENERALS WHEELER AND WHARTON FALLING SLOWLY BACK, CONTESTING EVERY FOOT OF THE WAY."

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 10,000 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 FORT HINDMAN—RUNNING BY THE VICKSBURG BATTERIES—GRANT TAKES JACKSON—THE SIEGE 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 should 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 to the National Government became stronger than ever. Accordingly, on the first day of January, 1863, the Proclamation of Emancipation prepared by the President and approved by his Cabinet was promulgated. 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 headquarters, near Vicksburg, and took temporary command, captured Fort Hindman, at Arkansas Post, fifty miles from the mouth of Arkansas 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 WAR IN MISSISSIPPI—DEFEAT OF WIRT ADAMS'S CONFEDERATE CAVALRY BY THE SECOND WISCONSIN CAVALRY, MAJOR EASTMAN, NEAR RED BONE CHURCH, MISS.

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 bales 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 men are 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 Bruensburg 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 guns. Grant then seized the capital. He left Sherman there to destroy the war material and public property, while he, with a large force, marched to Champion Hill, where General Pemberton, with 25,000 men, held a strong position. Upon his arrival there Grant decided to wait until McClernand, with the Thirteenth Corps, could come up, but the Confederates would not wait, and on the morning of May 16th began the battle. The struggle was short and decisive. Pemberton's troops were driven from the field and fell back to Black River railroad bridge. There they were followed and again defeated, and sent flying in disorder to Vicksburg.

The victorious army swept on and closely invested Vicksburg in the rear the next day (May 19th). An assault upon the city was soon ordered, Grant expecting that, in the 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 22d 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 on. More troops were sent him, and new vigor was put into the assault. But it was a false hope. McClernand had not gained as much as he intimated, and after a little more slaughter the broken army was at length compelled to fall back and abandon the struggle. Grant, feeling that McClernand had made a grievous mistake in calling for aid, removed that general from command and put General Ord in his place.

Grant now saw that he could not take the city by storm, and so, with the co-operation of Porter's fleet, began a regular siege. He at once sent for re-enforcements, and when these came the investment of Vicksburg was complete. He arranged his forces by placing Sherman's corps on the extreme right, McPherson's next and extending to the railroad, and Ord's on the left, with the divisions of Herron and Lauman 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 havôc with the buildings, and driving the inhabitants into the shelter of caves dug into the earth. While the iron hail 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 famine stared in the face of the citizens of Vicksburg. The food was portioned out sparingly, and the people had to eat anything they could lay their hands on that was at all edible.

At last, on July 3d, a flag of truce went up on the fortifications, and two officers appeared before Grant with a note from Pemberton, in which he suggested the appointment of three commissioners to settle upon terms of capitulation. Grant wrote in reply that, as he could not listen to anything but unconditional surrender, it would be useless to appoint commissioners, and if Pemberton wished the cessation of the siege he could have it by an agreement on those terms. Pemberton then asked for a personal interview, and the two generals met midway between the lines, under a gigantic oak. When Grant repeated that his terms were

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 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.

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

the post any longer, and on July 9th General Gardner surrendered to Banks. The Federals lost during the siege about 3,000 men, and the Confederates, exclusive of prisoners, about 800.

The capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson sent a thrill of joy throughout the North, 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.

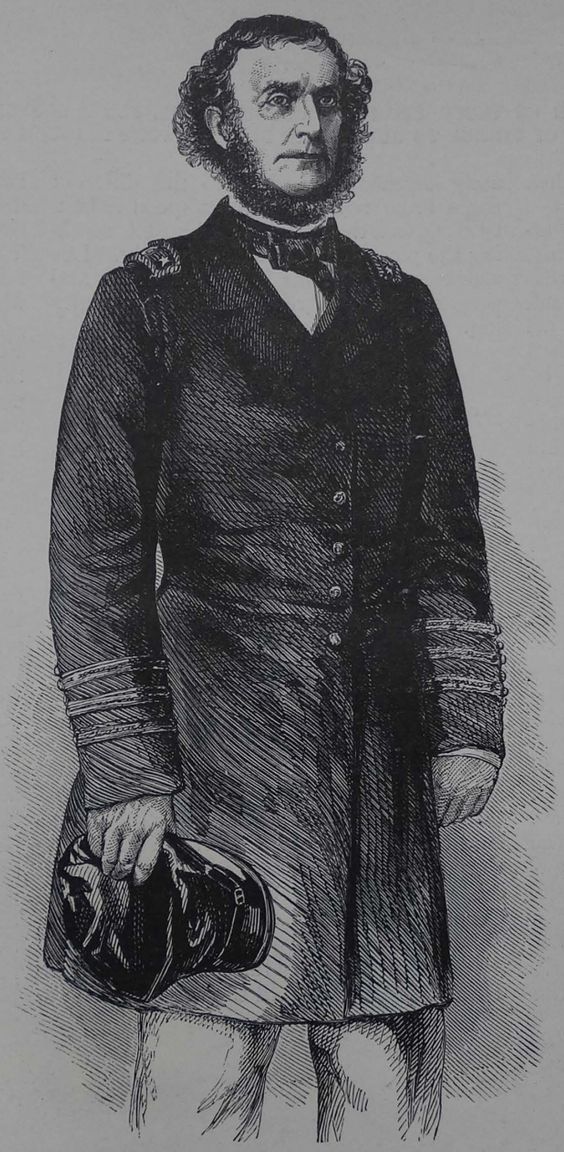
THE FIRST CAVALRY CONTEST—THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE—DEATH OF STONEWALL JACKSON—LEE AGAIN INVADES MARYLAND—GENERAL GEORGE G. MEADE SUCCEEDS GENERAL HOOKER.

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 8th 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-



ADMIRAL SAMUEL F. DUPONT.

slaught, crushing the Federal column like an eggshell, and driving its broken pieces back upon the remainder of the line. In vain did the gallant Howard gallop furiously among his panic-stricken men and wave his empty sleeve as a banner to them. His column was wrecked, and he could not save it. Back it fell, and Jackson was about to gain the army's rear. But Hooker, taking in his peril at a glance, sent his old division, then Berry's, to the rescue. Presenting a solid front to the enemy, it enabled Sickles and Howard to rally their troops behind it, and Jackson's victorious course was checked. But, regardless of the terrific loads of canister that poured into their ranks from thirty pieces of artillery massed in front of Berry's position, the Confederates continued their attack until late in the evening.

Just after the conflict had ended for the day the Confederates lost one of their most brilliant leaders. In order to make observations toward arranging a plan of battle for the next day, General T. J. Jackson ("Stonewall") rode, with his staff, over the ground in front of the skirmishers. Then, as he was returning to the lines in the darkness, he was shot and mortally wounded by one of his own men, who mistook him and his staff for Federal cavalry.

At dawn the next morning (May 3d) the battle was renewed by an attack upon the troops of General Sickles. The Confederates were bravely met by the divisions of Birney and Berry, supported by forty pieces of artillery. For a time these made a stand against General Stuart, who had taken the place of the fallen Jackson; but the Confederates, undaunted by the heavy cannonading they received, dashed up at a furious pace and drove Sickles's corps gradually back, and after six hours' hard fighting they were pushed from the field to a strong position on the roads back of Chancellorsville.

While this battle was being fought General Sedgwick, with Hooker's right wing, had crossed the Rappahannock on Lee's front, and by a brilliant dash had captured the heights of Fredericksburg. Then, leaving a part of his force to hold these works, he took his main army toward Chancellorsville to join Hooker. Learning of this move, and having Hooker well in hand, Lee at once dispatched an overwhelming force to intercept him. There was a severe battle, and Sedgwick was compelled to retreat across the river at Banks's Ford. The troops left on the heights were also attacked and driven over the river. Hooker soon followed, with the rest of the Army of the Potomac, reaching the north side of the Rappahannock in safety on May 4th, while Lee resumed his former position on the heights of Fredericksburg. The loss on both sides was heavy, that of the Federals, in killed, wounded and prisoners, more than 17,000, and the Confederates, about 15,000.

Soon after the battle of Chancellorsville General Longstreet rejoined Lee. During his absence he had besieged General Peck in a strongly fortified position, near Suffolk, in Southeastern Virginia, in the hope of driving the Federals from that post, so as to enable him to seize Norfolk and its vicinity and attack Fortress Monroe. But failing in this, he abandoned the siege and went back to Lee.

With this addition to it, Lee's army was reorganized into three army corps, commanded respectively by Generals Longstreet, A. P. Hill and Ewell. Then Lee, made confident by his successes, resolved to invade Maryland again. With this purpose in view, he sent his left wing, in charge of General Ewell, toward the Potomac, through the Shenandoah Valley, by way of Chester Gap, while Longstreet, with another large force, moved along the eastern bases of the Blue Ridge. At Winchester the Confederates came upon General Milroy, with 7,000 Federal troops, and after a battle drove him across the Potomac to Harper's Ferry. Ewell then crossed the

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, Md., 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 men.

FLAG OF TRUCE FROM THE CONFEDERATES FOR A SUSPENSION OF FIRING, TO BURY THEIR DEAD, AT PORT ROYAL, S. C.

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 to first 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 two extremes of the line, and Cemetery Hill, at the village, was the apex. The Confederates pursued them fiercely, capturing about 2,500 prisoners, until they reached the ridge of hills, where they were met by such a deadly artillery fire that, struggle as they would, they had to fall back, and the conflict ended with the day.

Learning of Reynolds's death, Meade at once dispatched General Hancock to the field 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 RETREAT—A GALLANT CHARGE—CAPTURE OF RAPPAHANNOCK STATION—THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC GOES 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's 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 savagely, but in splendid 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 re-enforced Sickles. 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 and part of the First. 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 under Generals Slocum and Howard. This fight continued until ten o'clock in the evening, when the Confederates, driven back by Howard, had seized and held the works of Slocum on the extreme right of 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 attempted to advance from the position he 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 struggle. 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, defeated in their purpose.

CAVALRY SKIRMISHERS ADVANCING ON THE CONFEDERATE POSITION IN THE PASS OF THE BLUE RIDGE.

Lee now looked for a more vulnerable point to attack, 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 a terrific fire upon Cemetery Hill and its vicinity. The Federal great guns, to the number of 100, responded, and one of the most fearful cannonades ever witnessed was begun. For two hours the country

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 terrors 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

THE WAR IN GEORGIA—THE SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS FORDING THE CHATTAHOOCHEE AT ROSWELL'S FERRY, JULY 10TH, 1864.

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 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 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, during which there were many skirmishes, the Army of the Potomac reached Centreville Heights October 15th.

When Lee reached Bristoe Station Meade attacked him and drove him back to the Rappahannock; then, after repairing the railroad which Lee destroyed on his retreat, followed him to Rappahannock Station, where a sharp battle occurred. The place was protected by several strong forts. On the north side was a fort with two redoubts containing a force of 2,000 men. Toward these the Federals turned their attention, General Sedgwick directing an assault by the Fourteenth New York, Fifth Wisconsin and Sixth Maine Regiments. The troops gallantly charged into the rifle pits and forts in the face of a storm of grapeshot and bullets, and after a short hand-to-hand encounter drove back the defenders, whose retreat was cut off by the Federals sweeping around to their pontoon bridge. More than 1,600 men and 4 guns were thus captured. Lee now fell back to a line of defenses on the bank of Mine Run, behind the Rapidan.

A few weeks afterward (November 26th) Meade decided to attempt the dislodgment of Lee's army. General Warren was sent ahead with a large force, and upon reaching the vicinity of the defenses he, with an escort, made a personal reconnoissance, in which twenty of his men were killed or wounded. Then, having made his plans, Warren resolved to make an attack the next morning; but, losing time in manœuvring in an unknown country, the day went by with nothing accomplished. Then Meade decided, after hearing Warren's report, to make a general assault on the fortifications at eight o'clock the next morning; but at daylight it was found that Lee had entirely changed his lines during the night, and was so strongly fortified as 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 AVERILL—BATTLE NEAR FRANKLIN, TENN.—GENERAL STREIGHT'S EXPEDITION—BRAGG 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 chief, 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 Secessionists 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 armed Confederates, and seriously interrupted railroad communication between Lee in Virginia and Bragg in Tennessee.

After the battle of Murfreesborough 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 re-enforcements, reappeared near Franklin, early in April, with about 9,000 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 was within a few miles of Rome. The pursuers fell upon him on May 3d, and his condition compelled a surrender. Streight and his men were sent to Richmond and confined in Libby Prison, from which he and one hundred other officers afterward escaped by burrowing themselves out.

Rosecrans organized the Army of the Cumberland into three divisions, commanded respectively by Generals Thomas, McCook and Crittenden, with the intention of moving on to Chattanooga, in Northern Georgia. The march from Murfreesborough began late in June. Bragg left his intrenchments on the line of the Duck River at the same time, and fell back to Tullahoma; then, finding that Rosecrans was coming up and seriously menacing his flank, he quickly retreated from there toward Chattanooga, closely pursued. Passing over the Cumberland Mountains, Bragg crossed the Tennessee River at Bridgeport, destroying the bridge as he left it.

The Army of the Cumberland reached the Tennessee late in August, when Bragg was safe in Chattanooga. Rosecrans soon saw that the city was in too strong a position to be taken by a direct attack, so he made up his mind to flank it by the west 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 on Chattanooga.

To save Crittenden, if possible, from destruction by Bragg, Thomas was ordered to march with all haste over the mountain 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 it, and push down the valley to Crittenden's side.

McCook was then ordered to join Thomas, and at midnight his columns were in motion. By taking an indirect route down Lookout Valley and across Stevens's

SIEGE OF CHARLESTON, S. C.—FEDERAL SHARPSHOOTERS APPROACHING FORT WAGNER BEFORE THE EVACUATION.

Gap he managed to elude a body of Confederates sent to intercept him. Rosecrans now concentrated his army as much as possible, and on the morning of September 19th it stretched along the Chickamauga Creek from Gordon's Mill toward the slope of Missionary Hill, with Thomas on the left, Crittenden in the centre and McCook on the right. Bragg's army was arranged on the opposite side of the creek.

CHAPTER XVIII.

BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA CREEK—ROSECRANS DRIVEN BACK TO CHATTANOOGA—THOMAS'S GALLANT STAND—"GIVE THEM THE COLD STEEL!"—LITTLE JOHN CLEM AND THE CONFEDERATE COLONEL.

THE battle of Chickamauga Creek opened on the morning of September 19th, 1863. General Croxton received the first blow. He had been sent with his brigade from the Federal left toward the river to reconnoitre, when the Confederates opened the attack upon him. The divisions of Brannan and Baird were at once dispatched to the assistance of Croxton, but so severe was the assault that they soon fell back toward the centre, and Bragg seemed to be rapidly gaining his purpose to strike at the whole line from left to right to find the weak spot and break through, when Thomas came up, and, rallying the broken divisions of Brannan and Baird, hurled them upon the enemy. Then drawing all his columns into position again, Thomas ordered the whole line to advance. Presenting a solid, determined front, the troops marched out steadily and firmly, and although Longstreet's men stood their ground bravely 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 Federals advanced, breaking the head of each column as it tried to stop them, and sweeping over everything, until the field was won and the Confederates had been driven back nearly a mile.

While the battle was raging on the left the Federal centre was assailed 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 into the fray so fiercely that the Federal line was parted in the middle, and the assailants pushed on into the gap thus made. For a moment it seemed as if they had gained the day; but Thomas came up just then, and while Hazen held the enemy in check, Wilder's brigade dashed up and drove the advancing columns back. But only for a brief spell; they soon rallied, and with re-enforcements again came on, forcing Wilder, in turn, to fall back. His retreat, however, was stopped by the arrival of Sheridan, who, with Bradley's brigade, turned the tide again in favor of the Federals. Then Bradley found himself giving way under an attack that, beginning at the extreme Federal left, had drifted rapidly down the line; but he was saved by Negley and Wood, who, coming down the stream in great haste, charged furiously upon the Confederates. The two armies now stood face to face without either side having much of an advantage. But Bragg had been foiled in every attempt to break Rosecrans's line, and at nightfall he withdrew 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.

SIEGE OF CHARLESTON—THE DOOMED CITY FIRED BY GILLMORE'S EXPLOSIVE SHELLS FROM FORT PUTNAM, JANUARY 3D, 1864.

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

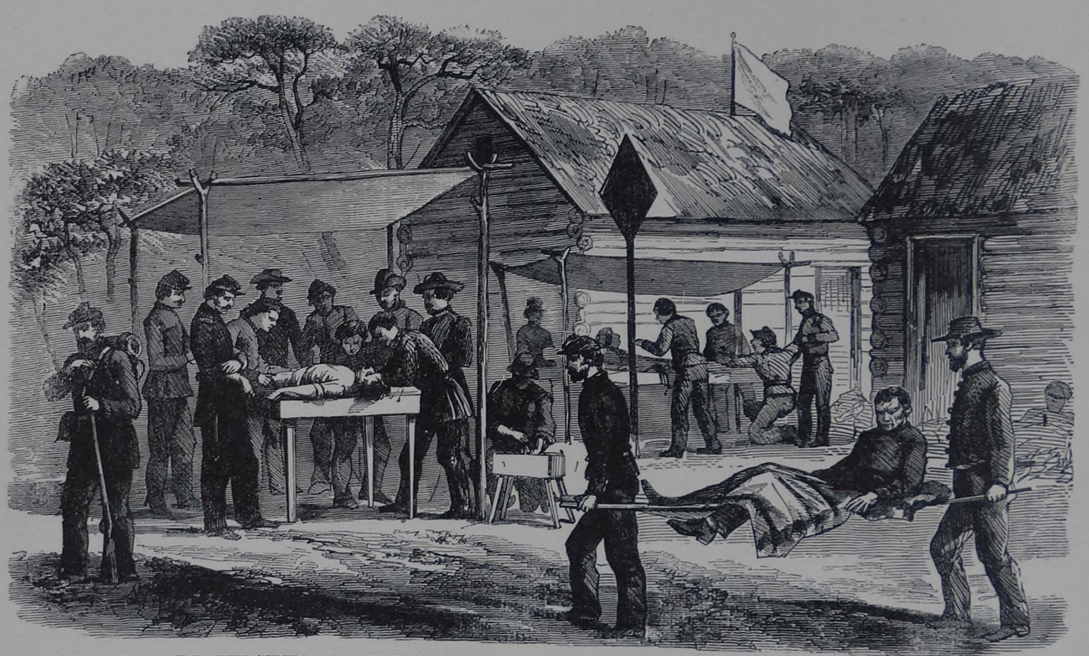
which poured an incessant stream of bullets, they pushed on, rapidly filling the places of those who fell under the hot fire. As column after column melted away fresh troops sprang forward, their leaders being determined to put out the fire at any cost. Thomas was soon so hard pressed that Rosecrans sent Negley to his aid, filling the latter's place with Wood, of Crittenden's division. The Confederate generals 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 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 of the gap 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 tide, and their troops fled to the shelter of Chattanooga.

Thomas's left wing was now left alone on the field, and he determined to make a stand and save the army if possible. Gathering his broken ranks on a semicircular ridge, he poured volley after volley from cannon and muskets into the masses of Confederates, who, flushed with their victory on other parts of the field, bore down upon him with great fury. Bravely the Federals stood their ground, and bravely their enemies rushed to the attack. But the good position of Thomas and his well-directed, incessant fire were too much for even the bravest man, and the Confederate charge was checked. Falling back, they decided to assail the Federals on their flanks. In one dark mass they suddenly swung round on to Thomas's right and poured through the gorge in his rear. Thomas shuddered. All was up with him. In a few moments they would all be killed or captured, for he had no force to check the onslaught on the right and rear. But just at the critical moment General Granger, who had heard of the peril of Thomas and moved to his support from his position three miles away, arrived with the brigades of Mitchell and Whittaker, under the command of Steedman. Not a second too soon did they arrive; Hindman's troops were already shouting a victory, when Steedman, seizing the regimental colors, led the two brigades in a gallant charge against them. Like a cyclone they swept down upon the conquering foe and blew it from the ridge. Once more the Federals were secure in their position. Hindman's troops were rallied at once, and charged again upon the ridge, only to be driven back by the deadly 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 become separated from his companions, after taking part in the thickest of the fight, and 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 standstill and waited for the colonel to ride up. As he did so young Clem swiftly brought up his musket, and taking aim, shot the colonel dead. The boy escaped, and was rewarded for his achievement by promotion to a sergeancy.



THE WAR IN VIRGINIA—HOSPITAL SCENE AFTER THE BATTLE OF BRISTOE STATION.

CHAPTER XIX.

ROSECRANS'S SUPPLIES CUT OFF—GRANT IN COMMAND OF THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI—CAPTURE OF BROWN'S FERRY—KNOXVILLE BESIEGED—BATTLES OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN AND MISSIONARY RIDGE.

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 directions, and seriously damaged the railroad between Stevenson and Nashville, so that it seemed for a time as if all the communications of the Federal army would be destroyed and a retreat become inevitable. But the National Government determined to hold Chattanooga, and at once took measures to relieve the distress of the troops there. The Armies of the Cumberland and the Tennessee, constituting the Military Division of the Mississippi, were consolidated, and General Grant was made commander in chief. When he arrived at Chattanooga Grant made General Thomas the leader of the first-named army, and General Sherman of the latter; Rosecrans having been ordered to St. Louis.

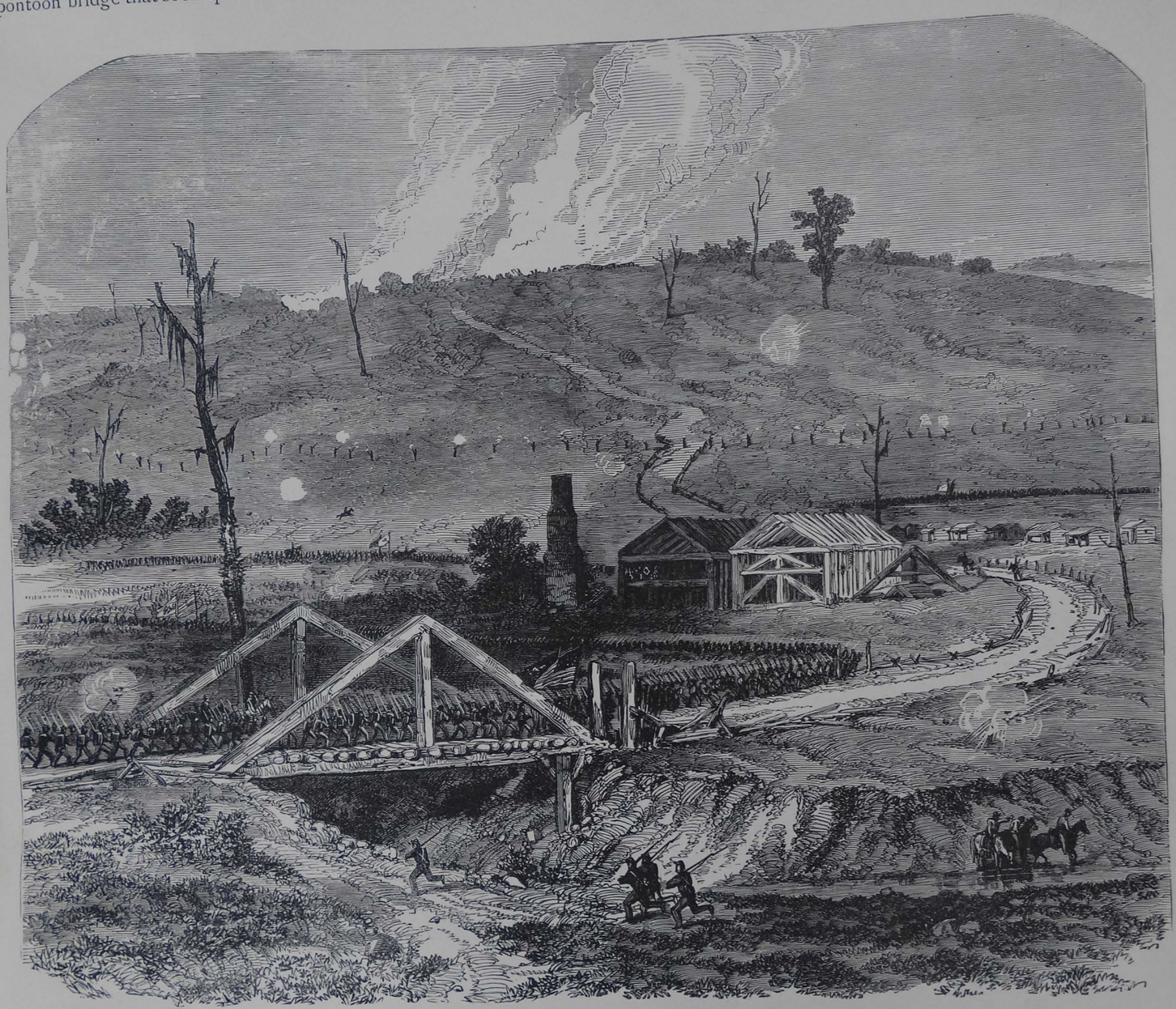
In order to prepare the way for an attack upon the Confederates' position on Lookout Mountain it was found necessary to gain possession of Brown's Ferry, three miles below the mountain, and thus make possible a lodgment on the south side of the Tennessee River. After a reconnoissance by Grant and Thomas, the chief engineer, General W. F. Smith, was sent with 4,000 men to seize it. On the night of October 27th 1,500 of the men, specially

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 Moccasin Point, 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 4,000 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 up 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

self in that city, and at the middle of November was regularly besieged there by Longstreet. The siege continued until the close of the month, when the arrival of Generals Granger and Sherman, sent to Burnside's relief, drove Longstreet into a rapid retreat toward Virginia.

Grant now determined to take advantage of Longstreet's absence by an attack upon Bragg. So, ordering Hooker to attack Bragg's left, on Lookout Mountain, Sherman was directed to cross the Tennessee, above Chattanooga, and strike Bragg's right, on Missionary Ridge. Hooker moved rapidly on the morning of Novem-



THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI—GENERAL McPHERSON DRIVING THE ENEMY FROM THEIR POSITION ON THE CANTON ROAD, NEAR BROWNSVILLE.

and opened a way for re-enforcement and supplies.

Hooker, who was at Bridgeport, was now ordered by Grant to advance to Lookout Valley and menace Bragg's flank and protect the passage of supplies up the Tennessee. He started off at once and took up a position at Wauhatchie, from which the Confederates attempted to dislodge him before daylight on the morning of October 29th. The attack opened against Geary's division, and he was soon so hard pressed by overwhelming numbers that Hooker ordered Schurz's division of Howard's corps to his aid. On the way this division was surprised by a sudden fire of musketry from the hills near by. A brigade under Tyndale to the shelter of Lookout Mountain, after a three hours' battle in the darkness. During the contest about 200 mules, panic-stricken by the noise of the guns, dashed into the Confederate ranks, and the men, supposing it to be a charge of Hooker's cavalry, fell back in confusion for a moment.

Meanwhile General Burnside was making rapid progress in his efforts to expel the Confederates from the Valley of East Tennessee. He had taken possession of Knoxville, and was about to move on and join Rosecrans at Chattanooga, when, just after the battle of Chickamauga, Bragg sent Longstreet to the valley to recover Knoxville. Burnside then intrenched himber 24th. With skill and celerity he fought his way up the steep, rugged sides of the mountain. For awhile he seemed to the on-lookers below to be above the clouds, as a thick mist concealed his men from view. "At this juncture," said an eyewitness, "the scene became one of most exciting interest. The thick fog, which had heretofore rested in dense folds upon the sides of the mountain, concealing the combatants from view, suddenly lifted to the summit of the lofty ridge, revealing to the anxious gaze of thousands, in the valley and on the plains below, a scene such as is witnessed but once in a century. General Geary's columns, flushed with victory, grappled with the foe upon the rocky ledges and

SIEGE OF PETERSBURG—THE NINTH CORPS CHARGING ON THE ENEMY'S WORKS AFTER THE EXPLOSION OF THE MINE, JULY 30TH, 1864.

Immediately after the explosion of the mine a hundred cannon opened along the Federal front, and at half-past five 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. It was at the time the Colored Division, under General White, was pushed forward and ordered to charge and carry the crest of the hill, which would have decided the contest. The troops advanced in good order as far as the first line, where they received a galling fire, 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 pushed forward, but without success, the greater part of the officers being killed or wounded.

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 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.

Sumter and Charleston was planned. It was arranged that Fort Wagner, on Morris Island, should first be seized, then its guns used in silencing Fort Sumter and in destroying Charleston, if that city was not surrendered. As Dupont did not approve of this plan he was relieved early in July by Admiral John A. Dahlgren.

The expedition started July 10th. 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 forces made an attack on the fort, but being repulsed, a simultaneous bombardment by sea and land was determined on. On the 18th 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 reenforced by General Terry joining him

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

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 Confederate 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 the frowning 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

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—DESOLATION OF CHARLESTON.

IN the spring of 1863 the National Government determined to make a strong effort to gain possession of Charleston, S. C. The most formidable barrier to the accomplishment of this purpose was Fort Sumter, so on April 6th Admiral Dupont was sent with nine monitor vessels and five gunboats to attack that stronghold. At the same time General Truman Seymour was sent to co-operate with him with a force of 4,000 troops, who took a masked position on Folly Island. But the expedition came to naught, as the guns on Sumter and the adjacent batteries opened such a terrific concentrated fire upon Dupont's fleet that he was driven back to the ocean after losing one of his ironclads, the *Keokuk*.

When, two months later, General Quincy A. Gillmore succeeded General Hunter in the command of the Department of the South, another expedition against Fort

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, Forty-eighth 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, and 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 strewn 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 afterward in New York.

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-pounder 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 terrific 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 glistens 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

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE—CONFEDERATE MASSACRE OF FEDERAL TROOPS AFTER THE SURRENDER AT FORT PILLOW, APRIL 12TH, 1864.

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, KANS.—A HORRIBLE SCENE—CONFEDERATE ATTACK ON HELENA—GENERAL STEELE TAKES LITTLE ROCK—ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE SABINE PASS—GREAT BRITAIN IGNORES THE CONFEDERACY—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 13th and began a scene of pillage 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 of years 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-four 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 citizens: "I have read of outrages committed in the so-called dark ages, and, horrible as they appeared to me, they sink into insignificance in comparison with what I was then compelled to witness. Well-known citizens were lying, completely roasted, in front of the spot where their stores and residences had been. The bodies were crisp and nearly black. We thought at first they were all negroes, till we recognized some of them. In handling the dead bodies pieces of roasted flesh would remain in our hands. Soon our strength failed us in this horrible and sickening work. Many could not help crying like children. Women and little children were all over town, hunting for their husbands and fathers, and sad indeed was the scene when they did finally find them among the corpses laid out for recognition. I cannot describe the horrors; language fails me, and the recollection of the scenes I witnessed makes me sick when I am compelled to repeat them."

Quantrell soon afterward (October 4th) attacked General Blunt near Baxter's Springs, on the Cherokee Reservation, while the latter was on his way, with an escort of 100 cavalry, from Kansas to Fort Smith, which he had taken possession of and garrisoned the previous month. In the conflict that ensued nearly all of Blunt's little force were killed, as those who were only wounded at first were set upon and murdered. Blunt managed to escape with about a dozen of his men to Little Fort Blair.

A few months before this General Price, 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, 1863, 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 River. The Confederates fled at their approach to 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 and a premature attack by the gunboats, two of the latter—the *Clifton* and the *Sachem*—were disabled and captured with all on board, so that the expedition was a failure. Banks then concentrated his land forces on the Atchafalaya, in the hope of being able to enter Texas from the east by way of Shreveport, on the Red River; but he soon afterward concluded instead to try to obtain possession of the coast harbor of that State. Sending a large body of troops, under General C. C. Washburne, across Louisiana toward Alexandria, as a feint, Banks dispatched General Dana with 6,000 more troops and some war vessels up to the Rio Grande These soldiers landed, and after driving a body of Confederate cavalry up that river, pressed on to Brownsville, opposite Matamoras, where they encamped, November 6th. When the year closed the Federals were in possession of all the strong positions on the coast of Texas excepting Galveston Island and a fort near the mouth of the Brazos, and all the State west of the Colorado River had been freed of Confederates.

The third year of the Civil War, 1864, 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!

Another cause of satisfaction to the defenders of the republic at this time was the action of Lord John Russell, the British Foreign Secretary, in decidedly ignoring the existence of the Confederate States by issuing a notice to the effect that no more vessels should be fitted out in Great Britain for depredating on the commerce of the United States by persons employed by the "so-called Confederate States."

The National authorities determined to

THE WAR IN LOUISIANA—BATTLE OF GRAND COTEAU—CAPTURE OF THE SIXTY-SEVENTH INDIANA BY THE TEXAS MOUNTED INFANTRY, NOVEMBER 3D, 1863.

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.

SKETCHES OF ARMY LIFE—WEIGHING OUT RATIONS.

CHAPTER XXII.

SHERMAN'S RAID—MASSACRE AT FORT PILLOW—"NO QUARTER!"—BANKS'S ATTEMPT TO RECOVER TEXAS—GENERAL E. R. S. CANBY SUCCEEDS GENERAL BANKS—PRICE INVADES MISSOURI.

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 reenforcements 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 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 557 men, 262 of whom were colored troops. The attack began on the morning of April 13th. 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 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 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 made 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, face upward, by means of nails driven through his clothing and into the boards under him, so that he could not possibly escape, and then the tent set on fire; another 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 when 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 12,000 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.

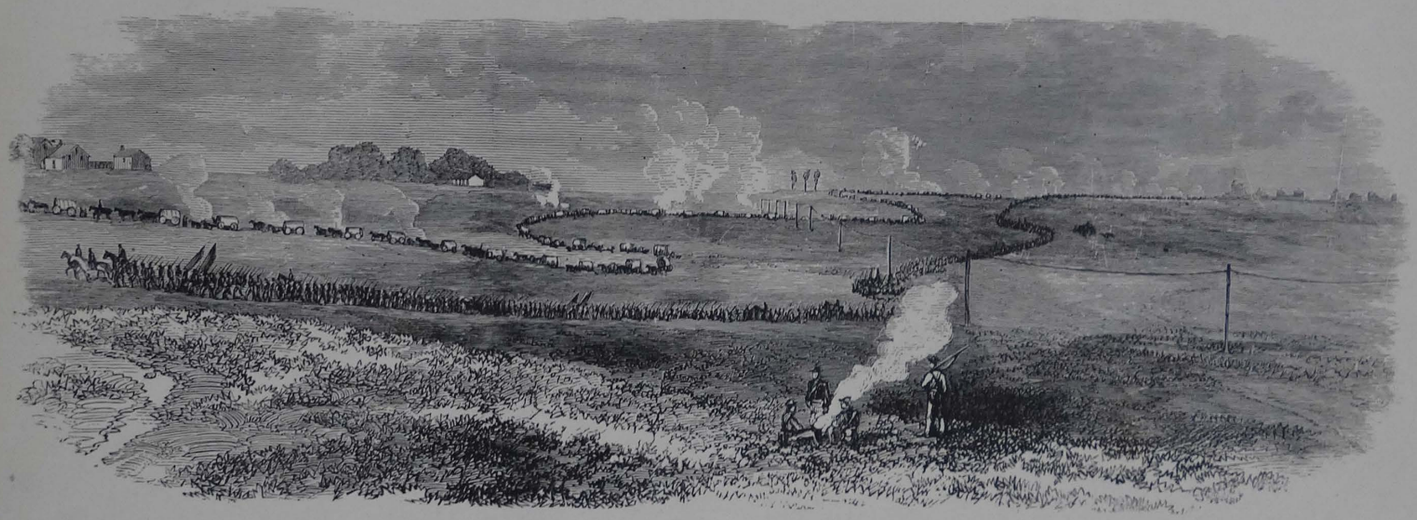
General Banks organized another expedition to attempt the recovery of Texas early in 1864. This was to be done by an invasion by way of the Red River and Shreveport. The expedition was to have the co-operation of Admiral Porter, with a fleet of gunboats, on the Red River, General Steele, at Little Rock, 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 Brashear 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 Banks'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 battlefield. Emory, after a battle, fell back with the Federals, who continued their retreat fifteen miles further; but being pursued, another battle was fought, April 9th, 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 Porter'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. Steele was prevented from co-operating with the expedition by a Confederate force at Jenkinson'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 Ewing. 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.



THE WAR IN LOUISIANA—GENERAL FRANKLIN'S ARMY CROSSING THE PRAIRIE IN LAFAYETTE PARISH, NOVEMBER 16TH, 1863.

CHAPTER XXIII.

KILPATRICK'S RAID—DEATH OF COLONEL DAHLGREN—MOVEMENT OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS—CONFLICT AT SPOTTSYLVANIA—DEATH OF GENERAL SEDGWICK—TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

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 Spottsylvania Courthouse, which 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 500 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

THE SIEGE OF PETERSBURG—THE FIFTH CORPS AWAITING 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, commanded 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 forded 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 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 the division 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, cedars, shrub oaks and tangled 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 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 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 him, the two battled 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 country 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 laughed and called out to the nearest enemy in sight: "Pooh, man, you can't hit an elephant at that distance!" The next moment a bullet from a sharpshooter hidden in a near-by tree entered his brain, and one of the best of generals fell dead.

Nothing much but sharp skirmishing was done by either side that day. While the

THE OLD FLAG AGAIN ON SUMTER—RAISED (ON A TEMPORARY STAFF FORMED OF AN OAR AND BOATHOOK) BY CAPTAIN H. M. BRAGG, OF GENERAL GILLMORE'S STAFF, FEBRUARY 18TH, 1865.

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 Confederates, and at once moved on, spreading destruction in his path, tearing 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 cheers 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 taken, 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 up the advantage they had gained, and gallantly the Confederates resisted them and attempted to recover their ground. It was, however, but 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 Potomac lost, 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.

BUTLER AT BERMUDA HUNDRED—GENERAL KAUTZ'S RAID—BATTLE OF COLD HARBOR—GRANT'S ARMY BEFORE PETERSBURG—GENERAL EARLY'S INVASION OF MARYLAND—A DESTRUCTIVE RAID—SHERIDAN'S RIDE.

JUST before the terrible battles of the Wilderness occurred Grant ordered General Butler to move his army from Fortress Monroe up toward Richmond, to co-operate with the Army of the Potomac.

Butler started, May 4th, with about 25,000 men, up the James River in armed transports. He landed at City Point, at the mouth of the Appomattox River, fifteen miles below the Confederate capital, and planted his army on the narrow strip of land known as Bermuda Hundred. 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 Butler of the power to make further offensive movements.

General Kautz started out on another raid from Bermuda Hundred, May 12th. Passing near Fort Darling, on Drewry's

GENERAL ISAAC P. RODMAN.

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 had already moved in that 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 taking a shorter road, was now in front, occupying a strong position on the Chickahominy River, which commanded a turnpike and two railroads leading to Richmond.

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 reconnoissance 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 where Lee and McClellan had fought two years before. The battle on the 3d was particularly sanguinary, thousands of men falling in the brief space of twenty minutes. At its conclusion the Federals held the ground, but they had failed in their attempt to force the Chickahominy. The strength of Lee's position showed Grant that Richmond could not be taken in that direction. So, after sending Sheridan with his cavalry to Gordonsville to destroy 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 on pontoon bridges. Grant hurried on to Burmuda Hundred while the 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.

At this time 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 the Shenandoah Valley, and crossing the Potomac at Williamsport, moved through Maryland to Hagerstown and Frederick. Near the latter place, on the Monocacy River, he was confronted by a few troops which General Lewis Wallace, then in command of the Middle Department, had hastily collected at Baltimore, and a portion of Ricketts's division from the advance of the Sixth Corps, which Grant had dispatched to the protection of Washington. For eight hours, on July 9th, this little band battled with Early's large force, and although it was defeated with heavy loss, its gallant stand saved the national capital, as it allowed time for the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps to reach the city and secure it. Early, learning of this on his way to Washington, rapidly crossed the Potomac with his spoils. General Wright, who took Sedgwick's place in the Sixth Corps, pursued him to the Shenandoah Valley through Snicker's Gap, when, after a battle, in which the invaders were driven up the valley, Wright returned to Washington.

Early remained in the valley for some

time. After a contest with General Averill 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 3,000 men, under Generals McCausland, Bradley and Johnson, on a plundering tour in Maryland and Pennsylvania. They reached Chambersburg, Pa., on 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 ten 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 August.

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 Confederates 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 ranges of the Blue Ridge. The Federals then fell back behind Cedar Creek, and Sheridan went to 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 back to our camp to lick 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 put to hostilities in the Shenandoah Valley.

While the Army of the Potomac lay near Petersburg Lee withdrew a large force from that city to defend Richmond from troops sent by Butler over 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 attack upon Lee's works on Hatcher's Run. But after a severe contest they were repulsed, and on October 29th 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 ALLATOONA PASS—DEATH OF BISHOP POLK—JOHNSTON SUCCEEDED BY GENERAL J. B. HOOD—DEATH OF GENERAL JAMES B. MCPHERSON—ATLANTA TAKEN—SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA—DESTRUCTION OF THE "ALBEMARLE."

GENERAL SHERMAN started on his campaign against Atlanta on May 6th, 1864. He had a force of about 100,000 men, distributed in the Army of the Cumberland, led by General G. H. Thomas; the Army of the Tennessee, led by General J. B. McPherson, and the Army of the Ohio, commanded by General J. M. Schofield. Moving southward from Chattanooga, Sherman came upon a Confederate force of 55,000 strongly posted at Dalton, lying at the junction of the roads leading into East and West Tennessee. This force was commanded by General Joseph E. Johnston, and was arranged in three corps, under Generals Hardee, Hood and Polk. As the position of this force was too strong to warrant an attack in front, Sherman menaced its flanks by seeking a passage through Snake Hill Gap, on the left. This was successful, and the Confederates retreated to a point near Resaca Station, at the Oostenaula River, on the line of the railroad between Chattanooga and Atlanta.

Johnston was driven across the river after a sharp fight on May 15th, and being pursued by Thomas, McPherson and Schofield, he fled through to Allatoona Pass, where he took up a position on the other side of the Etowah River. The opposing 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. Neither side gained a victory, and when darkness stopped the fight Johnston strongly intrenched himself through a broken, wooded country from Dallas to Marietta. After much severe fighting between these two towns Johnston was compelled to leave Allatoona Pass, June 1st, 1864. Sherman then took possession of the position, garrisoned it, and rebuilt the bridges that Johnston had burned 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 contested his onward 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 being Bishop Polk, one of their corps commanders.

When Johnston reached the Chattahoochee Sherman rode into Marietta, and at once planned to strike a severe blow on his antagonist while he was crossing that river. But Johnston was too quick and skillful to allow this, and he safely passed the stream and made a stand along the line of it. He was soon forced from this position and retreated to a new line that covered Atlanta, his left resting on the Chattahoochee and his right on Peachtree Creek. While there, on July 10th, Johnston was succeeded by General J. B. Hood, of Texas.

After a short rest the Federals, toward the end of July, began advancing again, and after detroying railroads and taking part in some heavy skirmishes, they were attacked by the Confederates on the 20th. Hood himself led the attack, which was particularly directed against the corps of Howard, Hooker and Palmer. The battle was a fierce one and both sides suffered greatly, but the assailants were repulsed.

Sherman then moved rapidly toward Atlanta. On the way he encountered some strong intrenchments, and while attacking a part of Hood's army behind them he 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, passed around him. The blow was a crushing one, but after a most sanguinary battle, lasting many hours, the Federals were victorious and succeeded in driving the Confederates back to their works. While re-

THE INVASION OF MARYLAND—GENERAL MEADE'S ARMY CROSSING THE ANTIETAM IN PURSUIT OF LEE, JULY 12TH, 1863.

connoitring 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 reorganization on both sides. Then, hearing that Hood contemplated the seizure of Tennessee, Sherman sent Thomas to Nashville to organize and concentrate a new force of troops there. Hood in the meantime descended upon Allatoona Pass and attempted to capture the stores. He failed, and Sherman pursued him into Northern Alabama.

Sherman now planned his march from Atlanta to the sea. He turned over the command of a large portion of his troops to General Thomas, and then started out on the morning of November 14th. General Kilpatrick, with 5,000 cavalry, led the way, followed by Sherman and 65,000 men, arranged in two columns, commanded respectively by Generals Howard and Slocum. They marched for more than a month through the heart of Georgia, living entirely upon what they picked up on the way. Moving as they did in two columns, with wings extending sixty miles, the Confederates were bewildered, and offered but very little opposition. Upon reaching the Ogeechee River Sherman attacked and captured Fort McAllister, and a week later (December 20th) he compelled the evacuation by Hardee of Savannah, which Sherman entered the next day.

Early in 1864 General Truman Seymour was sent by General Gillmore to assist the citizens of Florida in driving out the Confederate troops under General Finnegan, so that that State might re-enter the Union. Seymour went up the St. John's River with 6,000 men and drove Finnegan from Jacksonville into the interior. After a hot pursuit Seymour came upon the Confederates strongly posted in the heart of a cypress swamp at Olustee Station. He made an attack, February 20th, but was defeated, and fell back to Jacksonville after destroying the enemy's stores to the value of $1,000,000.

On April 17th General Hoke, assisted by the Confederate ram *Albemarle*, made a successful assault upon Plymouth, on the North Carolina coast, near the mouth of the Roanoke River, then held by General Wessels with 1,600 troops. The *Albemarle* was a powerful vessel, and for several months kept that part of the coast free from Federal gunboats. Its destruction, accordingly, was very much desired by the National authorities, and this was accomplished with great skill and bravery by Lieutenant Cushing. He, with thirteen men, on the night of October 27th, took a torpedo up into Plymouth harbor, and reaching the anchorage of the ram, succeeded in thrusting it under her hull and blowing her up with fatal effect. All the time during the placing of the torpedo, after they had reached within twenty yards of the ram, the brave men on the launch were subjected to a terrific hail of bullets fired from the shore by the alarmed Confederates, who, although they could see nothing in the darkness, heard the movements of their foe and directed their shots in the direction of the sound. Cushing and one of his men, after the work was done, escaped to a cutter that accompanied the torpedo boat, while the others of the fearless band were killed.

General Hood, after his unsuccessful attempt to seize the stores at Allatoona Pass, prepared for his invasion of Tennessee. Late in October he crossed the Tennessee River near Florence, and pushed vigorously on toward Nashville with 50,000 troops. At Franklin he came to the intrenchments 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 charged on 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 300 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 11,500 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.

SHERIDAN'S CAMPAIGN IN THE VALLEY OF THE SHENANDOAH—BATTLE OF SUMMIT POINT, SUNDAY, AUGUST 21ST, 1864.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE "KEARSARGE" AND THE "ALABAMA"—CAPTURE OF FORTS MORGAN AND GAINES—ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S BRAVERY—CHARLESTON TAKEN—BATTLE AT BENTONVILLE—FALL OF MOBILE—STONEMAN'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 193 vessels, whose aggregate cargoes were valued at $13,400,000. The most formidable of these plunderers was the *Alabama*, which was built, armed, manned and provisioned in England. She

was under command of Captain Raphael Semmes, of Maryland. For two years she sailed along the paths of American merchantmen on the Atlantic, plundering and burning them, and always eluding the government vessels sent out in search of her.

At length Captain John A. Winslow, of the *Kearsarge*, who had sought her high and low, heard that the *Alabama* had put into 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 to be ready in case of such an emergency, and taken in safety to England, where Semmes was feted and presented with a sword as a token of sympathy and esteem.

Winslow's victory stirred up the authorities of the National Government to a determination to close the two ports then open for blockade runners—Wilmington 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 maintop of his flagship (the *Hartford*), where he was lashed to the rigging to keep him from being dislodged by the shock of 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 Morgan was captured, and the port of Mobile effectually closed.

The closing of the port of Wilmington was not attempted until December, 1864. Then an expedition was sent against Fort Fisher. It was composed of Admiral Porter's fleet, and land troops from Butler's department, under General Godfrey Weitzel. 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 on 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 12th. There he rested until the 15th, when he moved eastward toward Goldsborough. On the way he met a force of 20,000 Confederates, under General Hardee, at Averysborough. Defeating them, he continued his march. Two days afterward (March 18th), when near Bentonville, he was surprised by the whole of Johnston'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 Hoke, 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 gaining the victory, the Confederates retreating 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 13,000 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 and raided 650 miles through Alabama and Georgia, capturing cities and towns and destroying an 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 and of the James remained in comparative quiet in front of Petersburg and Richmond through the winter of 1864–'65, they effectually prevented by their position a junction of the two forces of Lee and Johnston. Grant at length determined to make a general and vigorous movement against the Confederate capital. Late in February he ordered General Sheridan, then in the Shenandoah Valley, to move up and destroy all communications with Richmond north of the James River, and, if possible, capture Lynchburg, where a large number of Confederate supplies were stored.

With Generals Merritt and Custer and 10,000 men, horse and foot, Sheridan left Winchester on the 27th, and going up the valley, met Early's forces at Waynesborough. After a battle there he scattered his enemies, and then crossed the Blue Ridge and destroyed the railroad as far as Charlottesville. Finding Lynchburg too strong for him, he divided his force, one party going to break up the railroad toward that city, and the other to disable the James River Canal, by which the Confederate capital received a large portion of its supplies. Sheridan then rejoined the

SHERIDAN'S CAMPAIGN IN THE VALLEY OF THE SHENANDOAH—FIGHT OF DUFFIE'S CAVALRY, NEAR HUNTER'S HOUSE, CHARLESTOWN, VA.—COVERING THE RETREAT OF THE FEDERAL FORCES.

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 25th, made a fierce assault on Fort Steadman, 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

THE WAR ON THE UPPER POTOMAC—WILSON'S CAVALRY FORAGING AT THE SELDEN ESTATE, CLARKE COUNTY, VA.

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—SURRENDER OF LEE'S ARMY—TERMS OF SURRENDER.

THE Civil War was now coming to an end. The enemies of the republic were 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 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 Confederate right. On the morning of March 31st, 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 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 their troops as prisoners of war. The fugitives were pursued westward about six miles by the cavalry of Merritt and McKenzie.

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 confusion.

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 Danville, 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 incendiaries just after the evacuation, and which had destroyed all of the business part of Main Street. Weitzel found that the Confederates had abandoned 5,000 of their sick and wounded in the hospitals, and had left as trophies for the victors 500 pieces of artillery, 5,000 small arms, many locomotives and cars, and a large amount of other public property, together with a part of the archives of the Confederate Government. When Weitzel reached the Virginia Statehouse one of his staff, Lieutenant Johnston Livingston de Peyster, ascended to the roof and unfurled the National flag, and Richmond was once more in the hands of the Federal authorities.

The news of the capture of Richmond produced great joy throughout the loyal States, for it told of the downfall of the Confederate Government. In Washington the public offices were closed; the people of New York showed their pleasure in public meetings and in the ringing of bells in the tower of Trinity Church.

Finding that he could no longer hold Petersburg, Lee sent the message which Davis received in church, and then silently withdrew from his position on the evening of April 2d. At dawn the next morning the Federals learned of his retreat, and at once set out to intercept him. Sheridan pushed for the Danville Road, followed by Meade with the Second and Sixth Corps, while Ord hastened along the Southside Railroad toward Burkeville, where that and 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 Federals, having the inside track, reached there first. Sheridan gained a position above Burkeville, and thus cut off Lee's avenue of escape, while Ord stopped below.

Lee's position now became desperate. He was at Amelia Courthouse, and seeing 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 regiments of infantry and some 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 Lee intrenched himself.

Grant now reached Farmville, and on the 7th wrote a note to Lee in which he said: "The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States Army known as the Army of Northern Virginia." In his reply to this Lee said that, although he did not believe further resistance on the part of his army hopeless, he reciprocated the desire to avoid useless effusion of blood; "and therefore," he added, "before considering your proposition I ask the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender." Without waiting for Grant's answer Lee stole away in the night toward Lynchburg, hoping to escape to the shelter of the mountains beyond that city. Early the next morning the Federals set out in pursuit.

While on the move westward Lee received Grant's answer, in which he said: "There is but one condition I would insist on, namely, that the men and officers surrendered should be disqualified for taking up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged." Grant then proposed a meeting to arrange definite terms for the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia. Lee wrote back that he had not intended to propose the surrender of his army. "To be frank," he went on, "I do not think the emergency has arisen to call for the surrender of this 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 view to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia; but as far as your proposal may affect the Confederate States forces under my command, and tend to the restoration of peace, I should be pleased to meet you at 10 A. M. to-morrow, on the old stage road to Richmond, between the picket lines of the two armies."

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."

SHERIDAN'S CAMPAIGN IN THE VALLEY OF THE SHENANDOAH—VIEW OF THE FRONT FROM THE FEDERAL LINES ON JACKSON HILL, VA.

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 with 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 yesterday, with reference to the surrender of this army. I now ask an interview, in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose."

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 their pa

role of honor not to take arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged; that the officers were to be allowed to keep their side arms, baggage and private horses, and that the officers and men would not be disturbed by United States authorities so long as they should observe their parole and the laws in force where they should reside. On Wednesday, April 12th, the Confederates laid down their arms and departed for their homes. The number paroled was about 25,000. With the men were surrendered about 16,000 small arms, 150 pieces of artillery, 71 stand of colors, about 1,100 wagons and caissons, and 4,000 horses and mules.

That same day, April 12th, the War Department issued an order directing the suspension of all drafting and recruiting for the National Army, and of the purchasing of munitions of war and supplies.

the 17th 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

tions. Mistaking each other for enemies, both opened fire, and thus aroused the sleepers. Davis tried to make his escape disguised in a woman's waterproof cloak and a shawl thrown over his head by Miss Howell, but he was detected 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 tyrannus!"—so may it

GRANT'S MOVEMENTS SOUTH OF THE JAMES—BATTLE OF POPLAR SPRING CHURCH—GALLANT CHARGE OF A PART OF THE FIFTH CORPS ON THE CONFEDERATE FORT, SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1864.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

JOHNSTON SURRENDERS TO SHERMAN—HOSTILITIES ENDED—FLIGHT OF DAVIS AND HIS CABINET—DAVIS CAPTURED—ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN—THE NAVY IN THE WAR.

WHILE the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox virtually ended the war, there were still Johnston's army in North Carolina, and smaller bodies elsewhere to be conquered. Sherman was preparing to march toward the Roanoke on April 10th, when he heard of the fall of Petersburg and Richmond. This changed his plans, and he at once turned his columns toward Raleigh and marched on Johnston, who retreated through Raleigh along the course of the railroad westward toward Greensborough, whither Davis and his Cabinet had fled after making Danville the seat of the Confederate Government for a few days.

Sherman pursued Johnston as far as Raleigh, where on the 15th the latter, having heard of the overthrow of Lee, requested an interview with Sherman for the purpose of making terms of surrender. This was granted, and after a meeting on

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 for 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 bodies of 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 direc-

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, Ill., 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 hanging of David E. Harrold. Lewis Payne, Mrs. Mary E. Surratt and

MAJOR GENERAL SHERIDAN RIDING ALONG THE LINES AFTER THE BATTLE OF FISHER'S HILL, VA., SEPTEMBER 22d, 1864.

Our illustration representing General Sheridan riding along the lines after his victory at Fisher's Hill is indeed a spirited one. 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 1,100 prisoners, with caissons 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." 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.

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; other causes, such as accidents, murder, Confederate prisons, etc., 40,154; 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, 248,599. Number of United States troops who died while prisoners, 30,156; of Confederate troops, 30,152.

A grand, imposing spectacle was presented when the brave soldiers who had endured hardships and risked their lives for the preservation of the Union returned from the field of battle to go back to their peaceful avocations. Everywhere they were received with expressions of gratitude and affection, and in almost every village and 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 disbanding the armies was then begun, and in a remarkably brief space of time the habiliments of war were cast off, and the soldiers, now respected citizens, were back in their places in offices, stores, countingrooms 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.

Just before the disbandment of the soldiers took place General in Chief Grant issued, on June 2d, the following address to them:

"Soldiers of the Armies of the United States: By your patriotic devotion to your country in the hour of danger and alarm, and your magnificent fighting, bravery and endurance, you have maintained the supremacy of the Union and the Constitution, overthrown all armed opposition to the enforcement of the laws and of the proclamation forever abolishing slavery—the cause and pretext of the rebellion—and opened the way to the rightful authorities to restore order and inaugurate peace on a permanent and enduring basis on every foot of American soil. Your marches, sieges and battles, in distance, duration, resolution and brilliancy of results, dim the lustre of the world's past military achievements, and will be the patriot's precedent in defense of liberty and right in 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 bedews with tears. It honors their memories, and will ever cherish and support their stricken families."

Although it attracted less attention than the Army, the National Navy was of inestimable value during the war. It did excellent work in the blockade service and in co-operation with the Army along the rivers and seacoasts. When the war broke out the Navy was composed of but 7,600 men, but before it ended that number had increased to 51,000. 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 $19,000,000.

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

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.

$30,000,000; but this was probably balanced by the immense profits that were made on the cargoes of the vessels that successfully "ran the blockade," although this violation of the law could hardly have been a paying transaction.

CHAPTER XXIX.

CARE OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED—TWO NOBLE ORGANIZATIONS—LIBERAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE PEOPLE FOR BENEVOLENT WORK ON THE BATTLEFIELD—THE NEGRO IN THE WAR.

THE sick and wounded during the war were well cared for by the government authorities. They were very liberal in supplying a sufficient number of hospitals and in furnishing them with every necessity, and in the employment of a large 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 beneficent 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 they 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 untiring 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.

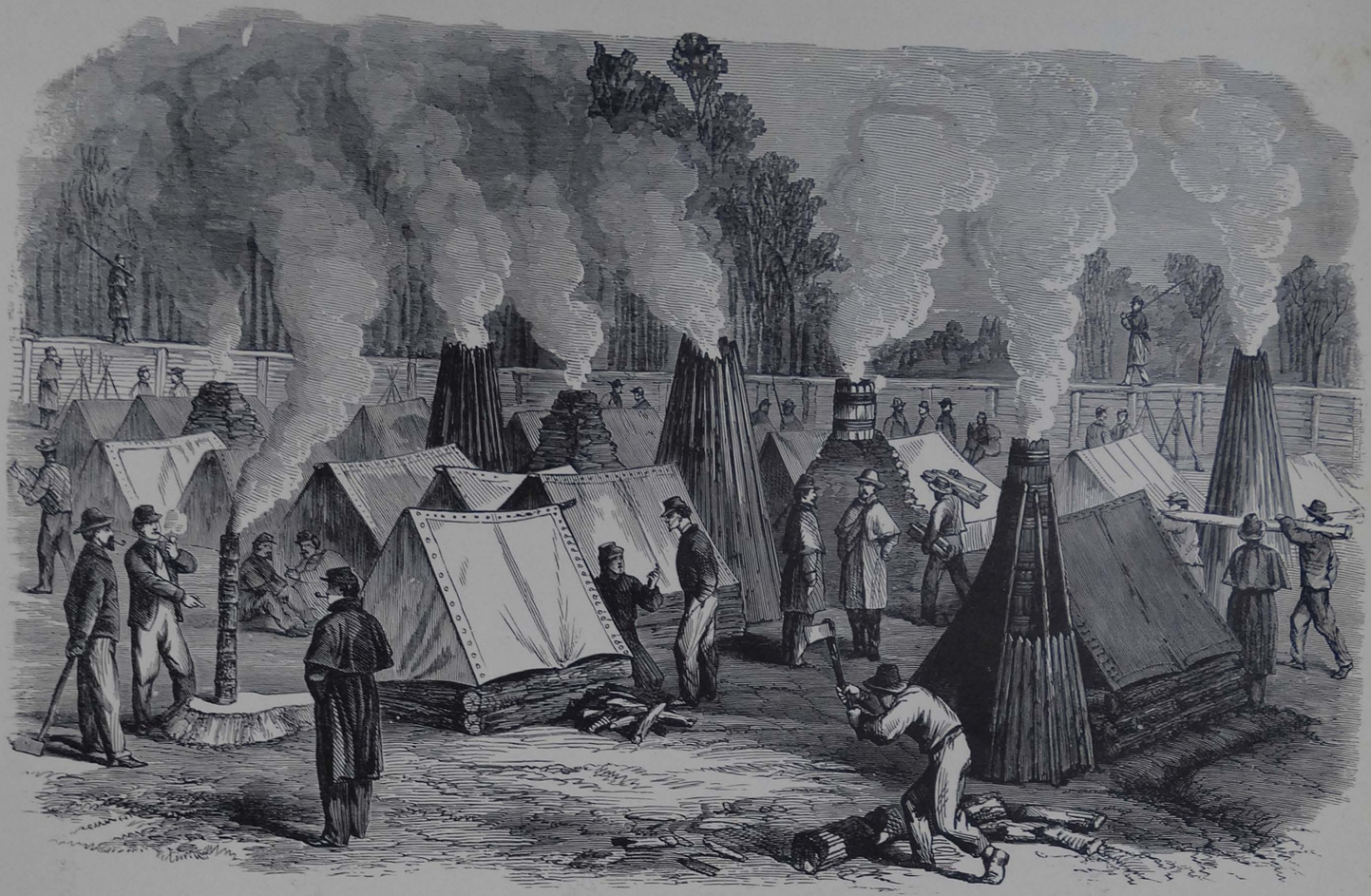
The United States Christian Commission was founded by Vincent Colyer, an artist of New York, and was organized at a National Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations on November 14th, 1861. Its work was conducted on the same general plan of the other commission. It distributed a vast amount 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, etc., were well circulated among the men in hospitals, camps and ships, while chapels for religious labors and public worship were erected at every permanent camp.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—BATTLE OF HATCHER'S CREEK, VA., OCTOBER 27TH, 1864—THE SECOND CORPS, UNDER MAJOR GENERAL HANCOCK, FLANKING THE CONFEDERATE WORKS AT ARMSTRONG'S MILL.

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.



SCENE IN CAMP LIFE—CHIMNEY ARCHITECTURE—THE FEDERAL SOLDIERS AT THEIR CAMP FIRES

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 Southern sympathizers in the National Congress. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, made a motion to ask the Secretary of War whether General Hunter had organized a regiment of fugitive slaves, and whether the government had authorized the act. When Hunter was asked for an answer to the first question 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.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS—PECULIAR POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT—TREATMENT OF UNION SOLDIERS IN CONFEDERATE PRISONS—AN UNFAIR EXCHANGE—THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE.

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 first prisoners captured by the Federals 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 lieutenants and 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 navy, and all non-commissioned officers in the army or marines. 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 12th 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 hanged, and directing that those soldiers be treated 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, Millen and Andersonville.

Stories of cruelty toward these prisoners soon became current, and before long it seemed as if Davis's purpose was to so obstruct exchanges that the Federal prisoners, by long and acute suffering, would be rendered unfit for active service against him. To investigate these stories of cruelty a committee was appointed by the United States Sanitary Commission, with Dr. Valentine Mott as chairman. After several weeks' investigation this committee rendered a report in which it said: "It is the same story everywhere; prisoners of war treated 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; despondent even to madness, idiocy and suicide; sick, of disease (so congruous 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, 1862, by Augustus R. Wright, chairman of a committee of the Confederate House of Representatives upon the prisons 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

LAST OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON—BRILLIANT DASH AND CAPTURE OF CONFEDERATE RIFLE PITS AND PRISONERS BY THE FEDERAL TROOPS ON JAMES ISLAND, S. C., FEBRUARY 9TH, 1865.

place then, for the soldiers confined at the North were well fed, and otherwise comfortably provided for. This was recognized by the Confederate Commissioner of Exchange, who, in a letter to General Winder, from City Point, when exchanges had been resumed, said: "The arrangement 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 Confederate authorities who knew of the existence of a plan to starve the Union prisoners. In February, 1866, he testified before the National "Committee on Reconstruction" that he knew nothing of the alleged cruelties about which complaints had been made; that no reports about them had ever been submitted to him; and that he did not even know at the time who was in command at Andersonville, Salisbury and other places where Union soldiers were confined.

But whoever knew of these cruelties to Union soldiers, or whoever was responsible for them, it is only just to say that the great body of Southern people were entirely ignorant of them and in no way responsible for their existence. Had they known of the terrible suffering that was going on in their prisons they would have been just as indignant as were the people of the North, and if they had the power to do so would have corrected the abuses at once. The great majority of the people in the Southern States were, as they are now, kind-hearted, loving, humane, hospitable, and would never for a moment have tolerated such a state of things in their part of the country if they had known about it and could have helped it. They were purposely kept in ignorance by the scheming politicians who were responsible for it, and 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 terrible 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 ABOLISHED BY CONGRESS—AMENDMENTS TO THE 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 differences of opinion were entertained as to the best and most satisfactory methods of bringing about a thorough reorganization and reconstruction that it took several years to gather the different parts of the Union into one united nation again. The country was unfortunate in having at this time a weak President, and one who did not hesitate to usurp the powers of Congress whenever he could by so doing carry out his own ideas and further his own interests. For a long time there was a war between the Executive and Legislative branches of the government.

President Johnson had declared in his inaugural address his intention to punish the leading enemies of the government, and to a delegation from New Hampshire who waited upon him soon after his inauguration he said: "Treason is a crime, and must be punished as a crime. It must not be regarded as a mere difference of opinion. It must not be excused as an unsuccessful rebellion, to be overlooked and forgiven. It is a crime before which all other crimes sink into insignificance." Although such and even more severe language was used by the President when speaking of the leading 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 Confederacy. In every way he could he seemed to try to retard Congress in its efforts at reorganizatition of the Union. He also seemed to do all he could to thwart any measures 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 deceiving 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 property 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.

BATTLE NEAR KINSTON, N. C., MARCH 8TH, 1865.

The first step toward the reorganization of the Union was taken by President Johnson in proclaiming the removal of restrictions 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 Confederate 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, on their own motives to acted according to the President's instructions; but when Congress assembled, on December 4th, it virtually condemned the President's action, as a usurpation of power, by passing a joint resolution to appoint a joint committee to be composed of nine members of the House of Representatives