

In the West. The Confederates were driven out of Kentucky, and after the capture of Fort Donelson by Grant, Tennessee also was lost to them. General A. S. Johnston was killed at Shiloh at the moment of victory: Beauregard, who succeeded him, retreated south to Corinth. Followed by the Union army he abandoned that place. The Southern army was given to Bragg, who invaded Kentucky, and managed to elude Buell and escape safely back to Chattanooga. The Union army was given to General Rosecrans, and on the last day of the year the two armies met in the bloody and indecisive battle of Murfreesboro.

Union forces gained possession of the Mississippi above Vicksburg, and captured the city of New Orleans. This was also a year of great naval battles. The fight between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac* revolutionized naval warfare, introducing iron-clad war-vessels.

Charleston, Wilmington, and Mobile were the only seaboard towns still held by the Confederacy.

EVENTS OF 1863.

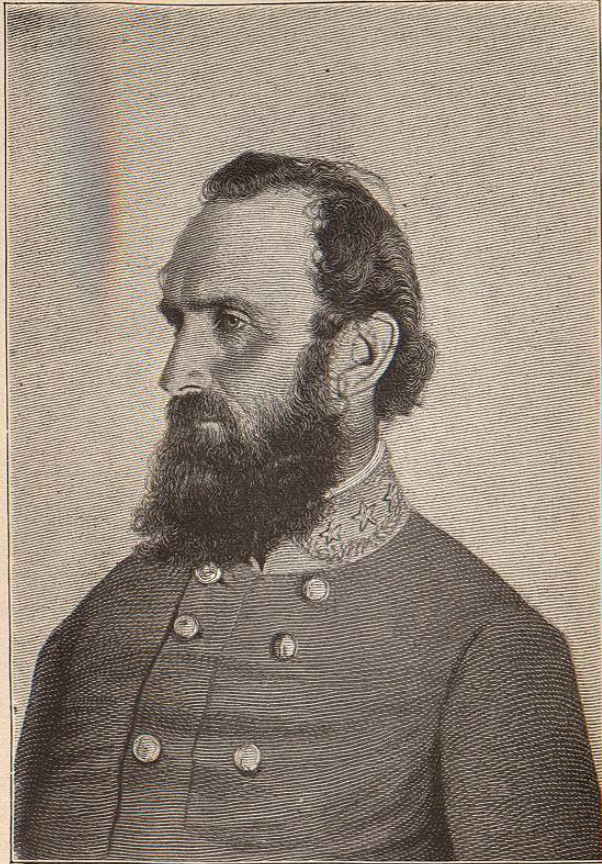
IN THE EAST.

560. Chancellorsville. — In the spring of 1863 General Hooker, — “Fighting Joe Hooker,” as he was called, — with more than 130,000¹ men, prepared to move against Lee, whose army numbered about 53,000. The Federal commander sent Averill with 3000 cavalry to dislodge Lee’s pickets on the Rappahannock, but they were driven back by 800 of Stuart’s cavalry under Fitzhugh Lee. Here the gallant Pelham fell.

Hooker’s plan of attack at Chancellorsville was well conceived. He threw forward 50,000 men under General Sedgwick against Lee’s right as a feint, while he massed the greater part of his army, over 73,000 men, on his own right to attack and crush the Confederate left. He sent 10,000 cavalry around to the rear of Lee’s army to cut off his communications and head off retreats.

Lee divined Hooker’s plan and out-maneuvred him at every point. He at once advanced his forces and threw Hooker on

¹ On April 30 Hooker had 133,708 “present, equipped for duty”; Lee had 53,303 present for duty at Chancellorsville.



GENERAL JACKSON.

the defensive. Then, detaching Stuart with a brigade of cavalry to protect his communications, and holding about one-third of his army in Hooker's front, he sent Stonewall Jackson with less than 30,000 men around to strike his rear. Jackson moved swiftly and silently; at 6 P.M., May 2d, "his men burst with a cheer upon the startled enemy, swept down the line, and captured the cannon before they could be reversed to fire upon them."¹ The Federals fled panic-stricken, and onward rushed Jackson's force so rapidly his ranks became broken. While his men halted to re-form, Jackson rode forward with a small party in advance of his lines to reconnoiter. Fired on by some Federal infantry, he turned back. His party was mistaken by his own troops for Federal cavalry and fired upon. Several were killed, and Jackson was grievously wounded, and died eight days later.

On Sunday, May 10th, he died. "Order A. P. Hill to prepare for action," he cried in the delirium just before death; "pass the infantry to the front rapidly; tell Major Hawks"—he stopped, and then, with a feeling of relief, he said, "Let us pass over the river, and rest under the shade of the trees."¹

Thus this heroic Christian soldier passed over the river and rested under the shade of the trees of Paradise. "If I had had Stonewall Jackson, I would have won at Gettysburg," said General Lee afterward. His death was an irreparable loss to the South. No nobler character adorns the annals of history. (See "Stonewall Jackson," in Appendix.)

General J. E. B. Stuart succeeded Jackson in command, and on the morning of May 3d, with magnificent daring, he charged the Federals, who had been reinforced by 20,000 men from Sedgwick's corps and were now strongly intrenched. Twice repulsed, Stuart placed himself at the head of his men and, as he sang "Old Joe Hooker, won't you come out of the wilderness?" charged again, drove the Federals in disorder from their breastworks, and reunited the two main divisions of Lee's

¹ General Fitzhugh Lee, in his admirable "General Lee" (Great Commander Series).

army in triumph. Sedgwick, who was thirteen miles away when the battle began, moved up during the night with 30,000 men, and on the morning of the 3d was fighting his way, in spite of stubborn resistance, to the Confederate rear. Lee stopped Stuart's pursuit of Hooker and, turning his attention to Sedgwick, on May 4th, near nightfall, defeated and drove him back to the river. Sedgwick retreated across the river during the night.

Hooker was saved by a storm from further attack, and stole away under cover of night on the 5th. Hooker lost at Chancellorsville 17,197. Lee's loss was 10,281. This superb victory put Lee in the front rank of military commanders.

561. Lee's Second Invasion of the North. — After his brilliant victories around Chancellorsville, Lee determined to transfer the seat of war to Northern soil. Leaving General A. P. Hill with a corps to watch Hooker, whose great army was too well intrenched on Stafford Heights to be attacked without danger of disaster, Lee moved Northward. Hooker withdrew Northward also, keeping between the Confederates and Washington, and Hill joined in the Northward movement. On the march Stuart defeated a combined infantry and cavalry force under Pleasanton at Beverly's Ford, June 9, and Ewell routed Milroy at Winchester, capturing 4000 prisoners, June 14-15, thus clearing the Shenandoah Valley. With his army of 70,000, Lee hurried on, passing west of the mountains, and entered Pennsylvania. Harrisburg and Philadelphia were threatened. Consternation spread throughout the North.

562. Battle of Gettysburg. — Just on the eve of the meeting of the two armies General Hooker was superseded by General George G. Meade, who commanded the Union forces in the great battle which followed. Meade determined, in pursuance of Hooker's plans, to move through Maryland into Pennsylvania and cause a battle by threatening Lee's com-

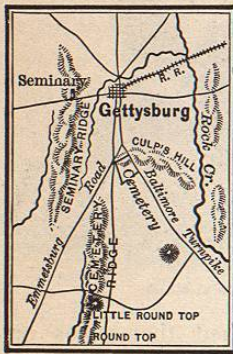
munications. Lee, apprehending his purpose, turned and began to concentrate his army at Gettysburg. Here, on July 1, the great battle began; 26,000 Confederates, two-thirds of Ewell's corps and two-thirds of A. P. Hill's, with artillery, defeated and drove back with heavy loss 23,000 Federals, — 20,000 infantry under Reynolds, who was killed in the engagement, and 3000 cavalry under Buford. The Confederates captured 5000 prisoners. Pursuit of the Federals was not pressed, and, the main body of their army coming up during the night and next morning, they intrenched themselves on Cemetery Ridge and Culp's Hill (see map, p. 386). As the Confederate army came up they took position on Seminary Ridge. On the second day of the battle (July 2), in spite of unexpected delay in making the attack, the Confederates drove the Federals under General Sickles, Hood's division leading the onset, from a strong position on the right, and Ewell gained and kept a foothold on Culp's Hill. At one time during the day Round Top was won and Little Round Top almost captured by the Confederates, but, after furious fighting, they were given up. The Federal loss on the second day was about 10,000 men. The Federals at Gettysburg had the advantage of superior numbers, strong intrenchments on heights difficult of access, and position on interior lines (see map, p. 386).

General Lee, encouraged by the success of the first and second days, determined to press the attack on the morning of the third. Ewell was to assail the Federal right on Culp's Hill, while Longstreet, aided by Hill, was to storm the left center,



General Meade.

commanded by Hancock, on Cemetery Ridge. Ewell attacked in the morning, and, in spite of heroic efforts, failed to carry Culp's Hill, and was finally compelled to retire. After several hours' delay, at 1 P.M., the Confederate artillery on the right opened fire. The Federals responded, and for two hours nearly 300 cannon "volleyed and thundered." At last the cannon-



ading ceased and the long, magnificent line of Confederates moved forward and stormed Cemetery Ridge. Over the ridge behind which they had lain protected during the artillery duel, down the slope and up the heights, three-quarters of a mile, less than 14,000 heroes in gray¹ charged an army of 100,000 men. At 1100 yards the Federal cannon reopened fire, and the shot cut windrows through the advancing lines. The Confederates closed up and pressed on.

The advance reached the Federal works, captured their guns, and planted the Confederate flag on the outer stone wall; but they were not supported, and under a terrific fire from the front and both flanks they went back, the 14,000 now but 7000. The charge had failed. In heroic daring it has never been surpassed. "It is all my fault," said the great-hearted Lee, as, after the charge, he rallied his shattered troops, thus taking upon himself the shortcomings of his lieutenants. He had intended that Ewell and Longstreet should attack at the same time, early in the morning, and had expected Longstreet to lead his entire corps and so much of Hill's corps as he might need, nearly 40,000 men in all, in the charge on Cemetery Ridge. Ewell, knowing nothing of the delay, attacked in the morning.

¹ "Pickett's division of 5000 men, with Wilcox's brigade of 1200 on the right, Heth's and Pender's divisions together numbering 7000 on the left." — Fitzhugh Lee's "Life of R. E. Lee," pp. 287, 288, and 297.

The Federals were reinforced and foiled him, and Longstreet attacked with a little more than one-third of the forces under his command in the afternoon. Lee was also greatly embarrassed by the absence, until the evening of the second day, of Stuart and his cavalry.

This battle was the turning-point in the war. The invincible army of northern Virginia, though not defeated, was checked. The 20,000 brave veterans who were lost at Gettysburg could not be replaced. Courage at the North revived, and the South began to grow weary of the unequal contest.

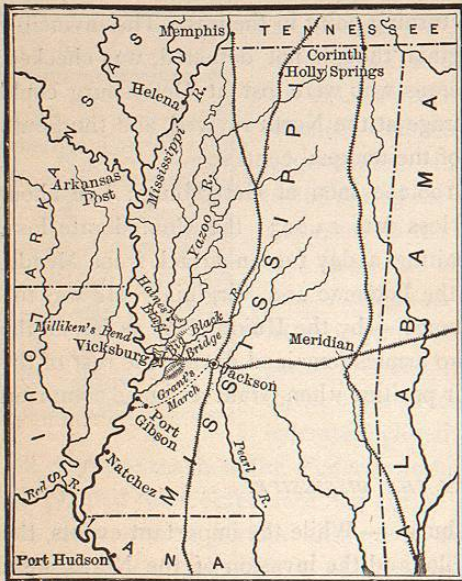
Meade had about 100,000 men at Gettysburg; Lee about 70,000. The Federal loss was 23,003; the Confederate loss, 20,451. Lee, after waiting a day for an attack from Meade, began to withdraw to the Potomac and Virginia. He was followed — at a safe distance — by the Union army as far as the Rapidan. Here the two armies remained during the rest of the year, and this was their position when Grant assumed command the following year.

ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

563. Fall of Vicksburg. — While the important events, the battle of Chancellorsville and the invasion of the North, were occupying the attention of the forces in the East, Grant made several attempts to gain possession of Vicksburg, all of which were unsuccessful.

Van Dorn made a daring raid upon Grant's base of supplies at Holly Springs, destroyed his stores, and compelled him to retreat. Sherman, whom Grant sent from Memphis with 32,000 men to surprise Vicksburg, was defeated with heavy loss at Chickasaw Bayou, five miles from Vicksburg, by a part of Pemberton's army under General S. D. Lee. Grant then attempted without success to change the course of the Mississippi River by digging a canal across a great bend. This would have left Vicksburg off of the Mississippi River. Finally

he hit upon a plan. By a daring movement the gunboats were run past the city, and Grant himself moved down the west side of the river, and crossed the Mississippi in his gunboats. He pushed on to Jackson, Mississippi, thus preventing General J.



E. Johnston, who had general command of the department, from coming to the aid of Vicksburg. Pemberton, who commanded the Confederate army near Vicksburg, was defeated at Champion Hills and Big Black, and, contrary to Johnston's order, retreated within his fortifications. Grant, after two unsuccessful attacks, determined to lay siege to the place and starve the people into surrender. After seven weeks' siege, the people being almost famished, Pemberton, seeing no chance of success or relief, surrendered to General Grant. The surrender of Vicksburg was a heavy blow to the Confederacy. Over 30,000 prisoners were captured; large stores of firearms and ammunition, so much needed by the South, fell into the hands of the Federals; the Mississippi was practically in the hands of the Union army. Vicksburg fell on the very day that Lee began his retreat from Pennsylvania, July 4, the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Five days later Port Hudson surrendered to General Banks's

army, and the control of the Mississippi passed into the hands of the Federal government. The Confederacy was thus divided by Federal armies, and assistance from beyond the Mississippi was cut off.¹

564. On the Coast of Texas.—The efforts of the Union forces to gain a foothold on the soil of Texas were unsuccessful until the latter part of 1863. *Galveston* was occupied by them during the summer of 1862, but General Magruder resolved to recapture it for the Confederacy. He fitted out two small steamers with bulwarks of cotton and with cannon, and sent them against the Union fleet in the harbor. At the same time he landed a small force of troops and took possession of the city January 1, 1863. The attack on the Union ships was begun immediately. One of the Union ships was captured, another blown up, and the remaining ones steamed away. The expedition was brilliantly successful.

After the capture of Port Hudson, Banks sent a detachment, consisting of four gunboats and transports, bearing a force estimated at from 5000 to 10,000, to take *Sabine Pass* and invade Texas from the south. The fort at the Pass was defended by forty-two men under Lieutenant Dick Dowling. Soon two of the vessels were disabled by the fire from the fort, and the other two, with the transports, retired from the siege. One hundred and fifty prisoners were taken by Lieutenant Dowling and his heroic band.²

IN THE WEST.

565. Battle of Chickamauga.—After the battle of Murfreesboro, which had begun on the last day of 1862, and lasted

¹ General John Morgan, with 4000 Confederate cavalry, made a raid in July, 1863, through Tennessee and Kentucky, into Indiana and Ohio, causing great excitement. He was finally captured and imprisoned, but escaped soon after.

² "The success of the single company which garrisoned this earthwork is without parallel in ancient or modern war."—*Jefferson Davis*.

through the first two days of 1863, the armies had long remained inactive. The Confederate General Bragg had withdrawn his forces, leaving the Union army under Rosecrans in possession of Murfreesboro. For six months nothing was done on either side. In June General Rosecrans began a forward movement, Bragg retiring before him. Chattanooga thus fell into the hands of the Union army. Bragg had halted at Chickamauga, in northwest Georgia, twelve miles from Chattanooga. Here he was reinforced by troops from Lee's army, under General Longstreet, and by Johnston from Mississippi.



General Thomas.

On September 19 an attack was begun by the Union army. The result of the first day's battle was indecisive. On the second day Rosecrans's forces were divided, and his right wing was completely routed and retreated to Chattanooga. The left wing, under General George H. Thomas, the "Rock of Chickamauga," made a magnificent resistance, and saved the Union army from overwhelming defeat. Thomas, who now succeeded Rosecrans, retreated to Chattanooga, and Bragg began a siege of that place.

566. Siege of Chattanooga.—Thomas's army was completely shut off from outside communications, and his capture seemed certain. Bragg had his forces strongly posted in the apparently impregnable positions on Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. So sure was he of his success that he sent part of his forces, under Longstreet, against Burnside, who was at Knoxville. After the capture of Vicksburg Grant was

put in charge of all the armies in the West. He collected forces from all the armies, and went to the relief of Chattanooga. General Hooker also brought forces from the Army of the Potomac.

567. Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge.—In order to relieve Chattanooga, Grant determined to take the Confederate positions on Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. To take Bragg's position, half a mile up the mountain, "above the clouds," seemed impossible. On November 24 Lookout Mountain was stormed; on the following day the Confederate forces were driven from Missionary Ridge. Bragg retreated to Dalton, Ga., and the command of the army was turned over to General Johnston. Equally unsuccessful was General Longstreet against Burnside. His attack on Knoxville was disastrously repulsed. General Grant hastened to Burnside's assistance, and Longstreet crossed into Virginia and rejoined Lee.

568. Conscription Act.—The war had lasted so long that it became necessary to force men into service on both sides by Conscription Acts. Conscription was bitterly opposed in some parts of the North where opposition to the war was strong. The opposition culminated in what is known as the *Draft Riot* in New York City. This riot began on July 13, and for three days the city was in the hands of the mob. Their hatred of negroes was manifested by attacks upon them and by the burning of an orphan asylum for colored children. Governor Seymour tried to pacify the mob, but was unable to do so. About 100 people were killed. Finally, the police, assisted by troops, quelled the disturbance, and order was restored. The drafting of soldiers was a failure, and its only success lay in encouraging voluntary enlistment. The spirit of opposition to the war was so strong in the North that in August President

Lincoln suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*. The successes at Vicksburg and Gettysburg tended, however, to arrest disaffection and create sentiment in favor of the administration policy.

569. West Virginia.— In June of this year West Virginia was admitted into the Union (see § 531).

570. Summary of Events of 1863.— The year 1863 was the turning point of the war. The Mississippi had completely fallen into the hands of the United States by the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

In the East, Hooker had commenced operations by trying to march around the west of Fredericksburg and upon Richmond. He met disastrous defeat at Chancellorsville. Lee then invaded the North, reaching south Pennsylvania. Hooker followed him until superseded by Meade. The latter stationed himself in the Southern general's path at Gettysburg and Lee could not dislodge him. This forced the abandonment of the Northern invasion.

In the West, Rosecrans had marched upon Bragg, who thereupon evacuated Chattanooga. He was overtaken, but turned and defeated Rosecrans at Chickamauga. The Union army retreated to Chattanooga and was closely besieged. Their ultimate surrender seemed certain. Grant, who had on July 4 captured Vicksburg, came to Thomas's relief. Sherman and Hooker also brought assistance. Bragg was defeated and resigned his command. His army was given to General J. E. Johnston.

The same day that Lee began his retreat from Pennsylvania, Vicksburg surrendered to Grant. Thenceforth the South was wholly on the defensive, and was gradually exhausting her strength.

EVENTS OF 1864.

571. Earlier Movements.— The two important campaigns of 1864 did not begin till May. Up to this time some less important movements must engage our attention.

Florida was invaded by a Union army to reclaim it for the Union, but the Federals were defeated at Ocean Pond.

General Sherman advanced from Vicksburg, Miss., to capture Mobile. He tore up railroad and telegraph communica-

tions around Meridian, and thus prevented any assistance to the Southern army from the west, and cut off the Confederate army in northern Georgia from a good basis of supplies. The cavalry which he expected to assist him was met and defeated by *General Forrest*. Sherman, after inflicting considerable damage, returned to Vicksburg. Forrest, after driving the Union cavalry back to Memphis, continued his raid. He attacked Paducah, Ky., but was unsuccessful. He turned southward into Tennessee and captured Fort Pillow, manned principally by negro troops. Most of them were killed. The *Red River expedition* under General Banks resulted in the complete failure of the Federals. This expedition was to capture Shreveport and conquer the rest of Louisiana. Banks was so thoroughly beaten by an inferior force under General Dick Taylor at Mansfield (Sabine Cross Roads) and Pleasant Hill that he was glad to get back to New Orleans. The gunboats which accompanied Banks's army were barely rescued. General Kirby Smith, who commanded the Trans-Mississippi department, then moved across northwest Louisiana and, though checked at Jenkins Ferry, compelled the Federal General Steele to retreat to Little Rock.

572. Grant Made Lieutenant-General.— This was the situation of affairs when Grant completed his plans for the campaign which was to close the war. His uniform successes in the West during 1863 had won the confidence of the Federal authorities. In the spring of 1864 the office of Lieutenant-General was revived and given to Grant. All the Union forces in America, amounting to nearly one million men, were put under his direction. The total Confederate forces numbered at this time less than one-third of the Union forces in the field. Besides, the Confederacy had no means of increasing its army. The Union, by its bounty system, easily secured recruits, drawing soldiers even from Europe.