

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 Hooker followed him until superseded by Meade.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.

573. Grant's Plan. — Two movements were planned against the Confederacy, — the capture of Atlanta and the capture of Richmond. Grant left Sherman to march against Atlanta, while he himself assumed command of the Army of the Potomac. The troops on both sides were principally massed into two large armies. The one under Sherman, numbering 100,000 men, was to oppose the Confederates under J. E. Johnston with 70,000 troops. Grant's immense army of 175,000 soldiers was to "hammer" away at Lee's army of about one-third the size. The movements were to be simultaneous and continuous, so as to prevent Johnston and Lee from rendering aid to each other. During the first week of May both Sherman and Grant began their forward movements. Let us first follow Grant's attack on Richmond.

IN THE EAST.

574. Grant's Plans against Richmond. — In his movement against the Confederate capital Grant chose the direct overland route. For the purpose he took 100,000 men, leaving a reserve force of 40,000 upon which to draw. He also organized two minor expeditions, — one under General Butler and another under Generals Crook and Sigel. Butler was sent with 30,000 troops to ascend the James River, attack Petersburg, and threaten Richmond from the south. Crook and Sigel were sent to capture Lynchburg and threaten the Confederate capital from the west. (See map, p. 376.)

575. Lee versus Grant. — Grant began his forward movement on the 5th of May, and entered the Wilderness¹ south of

¹ At a critical moment in the battle of the Wilderness, 800 Texans under General Gregg were about to charge, when they noticed General Lee in their van. "We won't go unless you go back," they shouted; a soldier stepped forward, seized "Old Traveller's" rein, and led him to the rear. General Gregg came up and urged Lee to comply with the wishes of his men. The great commander yielded, and the Texans won the charge, with one-half their number wounded or slain.

the Rapidan. Lee advanced to meet him, and attempted during the succeeding month, with consummate skill, to thwart the forward movement of Grant. On May 5 and 6 the bloody battles in the Wilderness were fought. Grant continued to force Lee slowly back by sending troops around his flank. Beginning on the 9th, two days' severe and bloody encounters took place at Spottsylvania Court-house. Grant continued his movement around Lee's right till the latter had to fall back to his intrenchments around Richmond. He attacked the Confederates at Cold Harbor, but was severely beaten, and gave up the attempt to storm Lee's position. There had been continuous fighting for a month, and yet Grant had been unable to break through Lee's line. On the contrary, Lee could not hope to drive the Union army back, but could only act on the defensive. The loss on both sides had been terrible. During the march from the Rapidan to the fortifications around Richmond the Union loss was not less than 60,000 men, equal in number to Lee's entire army. The Confederates had also lost a large number, a loss deeply felt, for it was growing more and more difficult to replace the men.

576. Butler's Movements. — Butler had made his way up the James River and landed below Petersburg on the peninsula formed by the confluence of the James and the Appomattox Rivers. Beauregard erected fortifications across the peninsula from river to river, and thus effectually "bottled up" Butler at Bermuda Hundreds on the peninsula.

577. The Movement against Lynchburg ; Early and Sheridan in the Valley. — General Sigel was met and defeated by General Breckinridge at Newmarket.¹ Sigel's command was then given to Hunter, who, with Crook's forces, was driven from the Shenandoah Valley by General Early. Lee, in the hope of

¹ Two hundred cadets from the Virginia Military Institute fought like veterans under Breckinridge in this battle.

distracting Grant's attention from Richmond, had sent General Early through the Shenandoah Valley into Maryland to threaten Washington. Early, after turning aside to save Lynchburg, resumed his original plan and marched northward into Maryland. He was detained at Monocacy, where he met and routed the Federal forces which opposed him. By the time he reached Washington he found it too strong for him to capture. He captured provisions for the army and began his return to Lee. As soon as Grant heard of the danger in which Washington stood he despatched General Sheridan against General Early. On the 19th of September Early was defeated at Winchester. A month later Early attacked the Federal forces during Sheridan's absence and routed them. Sheridan met his fleeing forces, turned them, and routed the Confederates. Grant had ordered Sheridan to lay waste the beautiful Shenandoah Valley. No military necessity could justify such wanton and wholesale destruction of private property as Sheridan's men inflicted.

578. Grant's Change of Base.—Finding that he would be unable to take the fortifications around Richmond, Grant determined to change the basis of his operations to the James River. He moved his army to this new position, thus threatening the fortifications around Petersburg, which is twenty miles south of Richmond. Lee had a continuous line of fortifications about thirty miles in length surrounding Petersburg and Richmond. Lee's army still numbered about 60,000, while Grant was besieging him with over twice that number. By pushing towards the southwest Grant forced Lee to lengthen this line of fortifications, and thus weaken his line of defense. Lee lacked forces to man his fortifications.

579. The Petersburg Mine.—On July 30, much to the surprise of the Confederates, a portion of the breastworks around Petersburg was hurled into the air, and a break made in the

line of defense. Into this breach in the fortifications, making a crater in the ground, Union troops were poured. They but rushed to a slaughter-pit, for over 4000 lost their lives, and no entrance into Petersburg was made. This attempt to blow up the fortifications by exploding four tons of gunpowder under them resulted disastrously to the Federals, and did little damage to the Confederates.

Grant saw that he could not take the fortifications by storm, and he began the siege, which lasted nine months. During the remainder of the year 1864 nothing more of importance occurred in the East.

IN THE WEST.

580. Sherman and Johnston.—About the same time that Grant crossed the Rapidan and began his advance upon Lee Sherman commenced his march to Atlanta. He was opposed by Johnston with a force little more than half as large as his own. No regular engagement took place. Johnston adopted the "Fabian policy" of retreating till a favorable moment for resistance should occur. This policy was a successful one, and Sherman found his march to Atlanta very difficult. He continually attempted to pass around Johnston's army, thus compelling him to fall back to a new position. Various encounters took place between the two armies, but no set battle was fought. Johnston would select his ground



General Sherman.

and at an opportune moment would strike the advancing hosts. He made a stand at Resaca. Again, on May 25, 26, and 27, the armies encountered each other near Dallas. The most severe encounter was at Kenesaw Mountain. Here Sherman's assault was severely repulsed. Gradually the wily Confederate chieftain fell back to his fortifications around Atlanta. At



General J. E. Johnston.

last he determined to engage the forces of Sherman. Sherman's loss had been considerably more than Johnston's.

581. Hood in Command. —

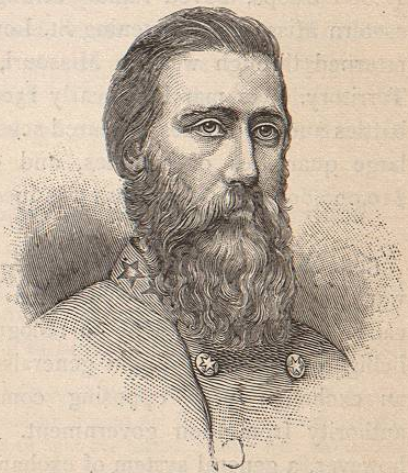
At this critical point in the campaign Johnston was superseded by General John B. Hood. Instead of awaiting the attack, as Johnston had intended, Hood determined to make an attack himself. Hood's forces were inferior in numbers to Sherman's, and his repeated assaults

were severely repulsed. The Confederates could ill afford the loss they suffered. On the last day of August Hood was forced to evacuate the city, and on the 2d of September it fell into the hands of General Sherman. The loss of Atlanta was a heavy blow to the Confederacy. Here were stationed their machine shops and stores of war munitions.

582. Hood in Tennessee. — After his evacuation of Atlanta Hood moved northward, hoping to draw Sherman after him. The Union army followed a short distance. Then a detachment under General Thomas, equal in number to Hood's depleted army, was sent after the Confederates. These forces Hood met at Franklin and drove from the field. Next he besieged Thomas at Nashville. On December 15 and 16 Thomas,

whose army now greatly outnumbered Hood's, came out and gave him battle and utterly defeated the Confederate army. One of the two strong Confederate armies was broken up. It never was completely reunited.

583. Sherman's March to the Sea. — After sending Thomas after Hood, Sherman returned to Atlanta. This place he burned. He then set out upon his march to the sea. His army, numbering 60,000 men, cut a swath through Georgia sixty miles wide. No efficient force lay before — nothing to stop him in his forward march. He cut loose from all communications with the North, and for a month nothing was heard from him. His army carried devastation into the rich country hitherto free from soldiery. The railroads were all destroyed. After an eight days' siege Savannah was captured on December 28. Sherman here reopened communications with the North, telegraphing to President Lincoln that he gave him Savannah as a Christmas gift.



General Hood.

584. On the Coast and Sea; Price's Raid. — In the summer of this year a stop was put to blockade running in Mobile. Admiral Farragut, with his fleet, attacked the two forts guarding the entrance and captured them. He also captured the Confederate iron-clad, the *Tennessee*.

The Confederate cruiser *Alabama*, after capturing sixty-nine prizes and inflicting untold injury upon the commerce of the United States, was sunk in a combat off the coast of France.

The *Alabama* was in the port of Cherbourg, France. While there, Semmes, her captain, offered battle to the Federal steamer *Kearsarge*, and in an hour and a half the *Alabama* had sunk.

The *Shenandoah*, next to the *Alabama*, inflicted the greatest damage upon the commerce of the North. Ignorant of events on shore, her crew were engaged in capturing United States whaling vessels in Behring Sea three months after the fall of the Confederacy.

The Confederate cruiser *Florida* was illegally captured while in a neutral port in Brazil. Before any steps were taken in regard to it, the vessel was sunk by a collision with a United States vessel in Hampton Roads.

General Sterling Price (August 28 to December 3), with about 12,000 troops, moved rapidly through northern Arkansas and eastern Missouri, threatening St. Louis and Jefferson City, and returned through western Missouri, Kansas, and the Indian Territory. He marched nearly 1500 miles, fought forty-three battles and skirmishes, captured several thousand prisoners and large quantities of supplies, and destroyed property worth \$10,000,000. His own loss was inconsiderable.

585. Exchange of Prisoners.—At the beginning of the war the Union authorities refused to exchange prisoners because to do so would be to recognize the Confederacy as a belligerent power. Union generals occasionally consented to an exchange with opposing commanders without express authority from their government. In the summer of 1862, however, a general system of exchange was agreed upon. But it was not long before obstacles were presented. A Confederate soldier was found to be worth more to the South than a Union soldier to the North. Each Southern soldier captured lessened by one the fighting force of the Confederacy, because the South early enlisted all her able-bodied men and had no source from which to recruit her depleted armies, while the

greater population and wealth of the North readily supplied the places of captured Union soldiers. In 1864 the Federal authorities again resorted to the policy of refusing to exchange prisoners.¹ A delegation from the Federal prisoners at Andersonville, Ga., visited Washington and pleaded in vain for an exchange of themselves and their fellow prisoners.² In the crowding together of large numbers of prisoners, conditions frequently arose in both Northern and Southern prisons that led to suffering, disease, and death. The blockade caused the supply of medicines in the South to become greatly reduced. When the Confederate authorities proposed to buy medicines of the North, to be used exclusively for Union prisoners, and even to be dispensed by Union surgeons, the request was ignored by the Federal government.

The total number of Confederate prisoners in Northern prisons has been estimated at 220,000; the Union prisoners in Southern prisons, 270,000.³ The Confederates who died in Northern prisons numbered 26,246; Federals who died in Southern prisons, 22,576.⁴

586. Presidential Campaign of 1864; Nevada admitted.—

Much dissatisfaction had arisen in the North over the long-continued war. Many were weary of the struggle and desired peace. The Democratic Convention declared openly its hostility to the war, pronouncing it a failure. They put in nomination

¹ General Grant, in a despatch to General Butler dated August 18, 1864, said: "It is hard on our men held in Southern prisons not to exchange them, but it is humanity to those left in the ranks to fight our battles. Every man released on parole or otherwise becomes an active soldier against us at once either directly or indirectly. If we commence a system of exchange which liberates all prisoners taken, we will have to fight on until the whole South is exterminated. If we hold those caught, they amount to no more than dead men. At this particular time, to release all rebel prisoners North would insure Sherman's defeat, and would compromise our safety here."

² Davis's "Rise and Fall," Vol. II, p. 598.

³ Official Report U. S. Surgeon-General Barnes.

⁴ Report of U. S. Sec. of War Stanton.

for the presidency General McClellan, who secured a large popular vote. Opportune Union victories gave renewed confidence in Lincoln, who was reelected. Andrew Johnson, the war governor of Tennessee, was elected vice-president.

Nevada was admitted as a state in March, 1864.

587. Summary of Events of 1864. The campaign had been opened in May by forward movements in the East under Grant and in the West under Sherman. In his advance against Richmond, Grant had fought the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbor. Lee was finally driven inside his fortifications, and the siege of Petersburg began.

In the West Sherman had been skillfully opposed by Johnston, who was gradually forced to fall back to Atlanta. Here Johnston was superseded by Hood. Atlanta was captured, and Hood moved into Tennessee. He was followed by General Thomas, and his army was almost totally destroyed at Nashville. Sherman continued his march southward, and just before Christmas had reached Savannah. Nevada admitted.

CONCLUSION OF THE WAR (1865).

588. Sherman's March through the Carolinas.— In February, 1865, Sherman left Savannah, and began his march northward to join Grant. He had been ordered to transport his army by sea, but, finding this impracticable, he marched overland through the state of South Carolina, which was looked upon in the North as the "hotbed of the rebellion." Much destruction marked his path. The beautiful city of Columbia, the capital of the state, was burned while Sherman's army was occupying it. Unopposed by any obstacle save such as nature offered, Sherman continued his onward movement, clearly demonstrating the fact that the Confederacy was but a shell which he had penetrated.

589. Johnston Recalled.— Meanwhile Johnston had been recalled, and, gathering what scattered remnants of the old army he could find, with the garrisons of Charleston and other coast cities which had been evacuated at Sherman's approach,

he placed himself in front of Sherman with a force of about 20,000 men. Sherman was vigorously and almost successfully attacked at Bentonville, N.C., on March 19. Sherman was joined by Terry and Schofield at Goldsboro four days later, and his forces now outnumbered Johnston's five to one. Sherman moved toward Raleigh, and Johnston withdrew in the same direction, both armies awaiting the result in Virginia.

590. Sheridan's Raid.— General Sheridan, with his cavalry, moved southward up the Shenandoah Valley, carrying destruction with him. His object was to cut off Lee's base of supplies from the West and South. He destroyed part of the railroad between Lynchburg and Richmond, and made the James River canal useless, thus cutting off supplies from Richmond. He then captured Five Forks, twelve miles southwest from Petersburg, and thus intercepted the supplies for that point, afterwards rejoining Grant around Richmond.

591. Evacuation of Richmond and Surrender of Lee.— Grant had been gradually extending his army around Richmond, thereby lengthening and at the same time weakening Lee's line of defense. By sudden attacks Lee gained some unimportant successes. At last the line was lengthened too much, and broke in twain. Grant, with his 200,000 men, was able to force the 45,000 men under Lee to leave their position. On the last day of March the assault upon the Confederate line began. For three days the attacks were nobly met, and then Lee, realizing that he could not resist another attack, on April 2 evacuated his position and began his retreat toward the southwest. Grant pursued vigorously, giving the Confederates no time for rest. The army was famished. Lee's forward movement was stopped at Appomattox Court House by Union forces under Sheridan. Grant was behind him. Surrounded on all sides by overwhelming forces, Lee surrendered, April 9, his less than 10,000 muskets. Liberal terms were granted, the