

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 Here Johnston was superseded by Hood.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

soldiers being permitted to return home after giving their oath not to enlist again in the war till exchanged.

592. Assassination of President Lincoln. — Five days after Lee's surrender the world was shocked by the assassination of President Lincoln. He was shot in his box at Ford's Theater in Washington, on the evening of April 14, by John Wilkes Booth, an actor. Booth seems to have thought that the death of the president and members of his cabinet (Secretary Seward was stabbed, but not fatally, in his own house on the same evening) would paralyze the government and give the South another chance. He crept up behind the president, who was in the midst of his family and friends, and shot him through the head. He then leaped upon the stage, exclaiming "Sic semper tyrannis!" (Thus ever to tyrants). Although the assassin fell and broke a leg, he escaped from the theater and fled into Virginia, where he was shortly afterward overtaken and, as he refused to surrender, put to death. The assassination was a part of a conspiracy which was ferreted out. The conspirators were captured, tried, and convicted, four to be hanged, and four to serve long terms of imprisonment. Booth was probably insane. His crime was viewed with horror in the South as well as in the North. The tragic death of Lincoln was a terrible misfortune to the whole country, and most of all to the South. Vice-President Johnson took the oath of office as president within three hours after Lincoln had passed away.

593. Surrender of Johnston; Close of the War. — After Lee's surrender, Johnston and Sherman agreed upon terms of surrender for the former's army. These terms were rejected by President Johnson and his cabinet as too liberal. No doubt this was due to the North's being enraged at the assassination of President Lincoln. Johnston surrendered to Sherman, April 26, upon the same terms as had been accorded to Lee. The surrender of other Southern forces soon followed.

President Davis was captured in Georgia on the 10th of May. On the 12th of May the Confederates won the last battle of the war at Boco Chico, on the Rio Grande, in Texas. General Kirby Smith surrendered the Confederate forces west of the Mississippi on the 26th of May.

The greatest war of history was at an end. The South had worn herself out fighting against overwhelming odds, both in numbers and material resources. The courage and endurance of the Southern soldier have never been surpassed. Of the 200 battles of the war, he won 120. His deeds form fitting themes for song and story.

594. Robert E. Lee. — As the clouds of passion and prejudice clear away from the war between the states, Robert E. Lee is seen to have been its greatest figure. Sprung from a historic ancestry—he was the son of "Light-horse Harry" Lee (§ 313)—and born (January 19, 1807) in Westmoreland County, Virginia, near the birthplace of Washington, he inherited the heroic spirit of Revolutionary sires. His boyhood was as simple and noble as Washington's. At West Point, where he was graduated in 1829, he was distinguished for both high scholarship and perfect deportment. Assigned as lieutenant to a corps of engineers of the United States army, he studied his profession intensely and was noted for his faultless habits. On June 30, 1831, he was married to Mary Custis, daughter of G. W. P. Custis, Washington's adopted son. He gained distinction as a member of the corps of engineers at Hampton Roads, Washington, St. Louis, and New York. General Scott took Lee with him to Mexico in 1846, placed him on his staff, and made him his military adviser. After the war Captain Lee was assigned to construct works for the defense of Baltimore Harbor, whence he was called in 1852 to the superintendency of the West Point Military Academy. This position he filled for three years with great ability. When, in 1855, Congress added two regiments of cavalry to the regular army,

the secretary of war, Mr. Jefferson Davis, assigned Captain Lee to the lieutenant-colonelcy of one of these regiments, Albert Sidney Johnston being its colonel. Lee was sent first to Louisville, then to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and in 1856 to Texas. From this time to 1861 he was stationed on the Texas frontier. While at home on a furlough he was directed by the secretary of war to capture John Brown (§ 504). In February, 1861, he was summoned to Washington. Here he was offered the command of the army which was to be brought into the field by the United States. He declined because, as he wrote afterward, "though opposed to secession and deprecating a war, I could take no part in the invasion of the Southern states." He sent his resignation as an officer in the United States army to the secretary of war on the 20th of April, and at the same time wrote to his friend, General Scott, the letter to which reference is made elsewhere. Lee's love of the Union, which he had served so long and so well, and his unflinching loyalty to Virginia, made this act a struggle as great as Chancellorsville or Gettysburg. Virginia at once offered him the position of commander-in-chief of her forces. His brief speech of acceptance is a model of manly modesty and eloquence. He declined the command of the mighty armies of the Union to accept that of the forces of his beloved state. When the Confederate government was transferred from Montgomery to Richmond, General Lee became the military adviser of President Davis. The history of the next four years is largely a history of Lee. He was a great organizer. His genius as a strategist was unrivaled. Wise and far-sighted in planning, he was terrible in execution. Serene in victory, he was undaunted in defeat. His men loved him with a tenderness and devotion stronger than death. His greatness was not dimmed by disaster. After the war was over, he urged his people to accept its results in good faith, and to look to the future rather than to the past. Asked to

lend the use of his name to a great insurance enterprise to which he could not give his personal attention, he declined. The name of Lee, poor though he was, could not be bought for fifty thousand dollars a year. In 1865 he accepted the presidency of Washington College, and devoted the remainder of his life to the great work of training the young men of the South for the responsibilities of the future. In this noble institution, now Washington and Lee University, his name is forever linked with that of Washington. His death occurred at his home in Lexington on the 12th of October, 1870. A sincere Christian, a gentleman without reproach, a great general, patriot of the highest type, Robert E. Lee holds a secure place among the world's heroes.

THE WAR ENDED.

595. Numbers Engaged.—On July 1, 1861, the Union army numbered 186,000 men. Six months later it had increased to nearly 600,000. The increase continued until more than a million men were under arms at a time. The entire number of men enrolled in the Union armies during the four years was 2,850,000.

The Confederates never had so many troops in the field as the Federals, and toward the close of the war the number became very much smaller. The numbers were about as 10 to 9 in 1861; in 1862 they were as 10 to 6; in 1863, as 10 to 5; in 1864, as 10 to 3; and in January, 1865, as 10 to 2. The entire white male population of the South in 1860 was about 2,800,000. Of this number probably not more than one in four would make an able-bodied soldier. The complete enrollment of the Confederate army is not known. The largest number of Confederates in the field at any time during the war was about 450,000.¹

¹ Jameson's Dictionary of United States History, "Army." President Davis, Vice-President Stephens, and Adjutant-General S. Cooper estimated the Confederate enrollment as not more than 600,000.

596. Losses: in Men. — The Union armies lost by deaths during the war about 360,000 men. The loss of the Confederates is not known, but it may have amounted to a quarter of a million. Many more on both sides incurred wounds or diseases which either killed them afterward or disabled them for life. It is probable that the war cost the country *three-quarters of a million of its best men.*

597. Losses: in Money. — The money cost of the war is estimated by careful students at \$9,000,000,000. The national debt in August, 1865, reached the enormous sum of \$2,845,907,626.26. It has not been paid off yet, — thirty-three years after the close of the contest. The amount paid for pensions to Union soldiers seems likely to reach \$2,000,000,000. Besides what the general government spent, the states and municipalities poured out freely vast sums to help preserve the Union.

But the South suffered most. The abolition of slavery meant, to the white people of the South, the destruction of \$2,000,000,000 of their property. The property destroyed by both armies was enormous. Thousands of homes were burned, cities were destroyed, railroads were torn up, and all the notes and bonds issued by the states of the Confederacy, as well as by the Confederate government, were made worthless by the failure of the Confederacy (see Const., Amendment XIV).

598. The Armies Disbanded. — The Union armies were reviewed at Washington by the president in May, and nearly a million men were paid off and sent to their homes. The regular army was reduced to 50,000 men. The soldiers, proud of success, turned to the pursuits of peace, finding their country prospering as never before.

The case was far different with the Southern soldiers. "Ragged, half-starved, heavy-hearted," they went back to begin anew and build up a new South. The following description of the South's desolation at the close of the war between the states is not overdrawn: —

"Think of him as ragged, half-starved, heavy-hearted, enfeebled by want and wounds; having fought to exhaustion, he surrenders his gun, wrings the hands of his comrades in silence, and, lifting his tear-stained and pallid face for the last time to the graves that dot the old Virginia hills, pulls his gray cap over his brow and begins the slow and painful journey. What does he find — let me ask you who went to your homes eager to find, in the welcome you had justly earned, full payment for four years' sacrifice — what does he find when, having followed the battle-stained cross against overwhelming odds, dreading death not half so much as surrender, he reaches the home he left so prosperous and beautiful? He finds his house in ruins, his farm devastated, his slaves free, his stock killed, his barn empty, his trade destroyed, his money worthless; his social system, feudal in its magnificence, swept away; his people without law or legal status; his comrades slain, and the burdens of others heavy on his shoulders. Crushed by defeat, his very traditions gone; without money, credit, employment, material training; and, besides all this, confronted with the gravest problem that ever met human intelligence, — the establishing of a status for the vast body of his liberated slaves. What does he do, — this hero in gray with a heart of gold? Does he sit down in sullenness and despair? Not for a day. Surely God, who had stripped him of his prosperity, inspired him in his adversity. As ruin was never before so overwhelming, never was restoration swifter. The soldier stepped from the trenches into the furrow; horses that had faced Federal guns marched before the plow, and fields that ran red with human blood in April were green with the harvest in June; women reared in luxury cut up their dresses and made breeches for their husbands, and, with a patience and heroism that fit women always as a garment, gave their hands to work. There was little bitterness in all this. Cheerfulness and frankness prevailed." — H. W. GRADY, before the New England Society.

599. Slavery Abolished. — The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery, proposed by Congress in February, 1865, was declared adopted in December of the same year.

600. Finances of the Federal Government. — The Morrill Tariff, passed in 1860, before the war was certain, furnished a

new basis of taxation. It changed the *ad valorem* duties of the Walker Tariff (1856) to specific, called for higher duties, and laid a duty on wool.

Paper Money — National Banks. — Congress also issued paper money, and made it legal tender for all debts. In 1863 there were over \$450,000,000 of such money outstanding. Gold rose until 1865, when it reached 285. Bonds were issued for immense sums. One of the means employed to float these bonds was the present national banking system, the first steps of which were taken in 1863. To start a national bank it is necessary for the organizers to buy and deposit with the United States Treasurer a certain amount of government bonds to protect circulation. The bank is then allowed to issue bank notes equal to 90 per cent of the amount of bonds purchased. In order to encourage this banking system, a tax of 10 per cent was levied upon the circulation of state banks.

Internal Revenue. — The Internal Revenue Act, a system of taxation discarded by Jefferson, was brought again into use in 1863. Although several articles taxed at that time are no longer subject to taxation, the system is still in existence, deriving most of its revenue, however, from its tax on liquors and tobacco.

601. Finances of the Confederacy. — The South had to raise its money by the sale of bonds which bore a ruinous rate of interest, and by the issue of paper money redeemable six months after the close of the war. The blockade prevented the sale of products of Southern plantations, and this took away the basis of credit. After a time bonds were hard to sell, and the amount of paper money increased until it had very little value.

Confederate Soldiers from Texas. — Texas furnished the Confederate armies forty-four general officers, including one general, one lieutenant-general, three major-generals, and

thirty-nine brigadier-generals. Only two states (Virginia and Georgia) exceeded this total. The Texas officers in the Confederate service were as follows (compiled from the official roster in *Confederate Soldiers in the Civil War*, published by Courier-Journal Company):

General. — Albert Sidney Johnston (see Appendix B).

Lieutenant-General. — John B. Hood (see Appendix B).

Major-Generals. — J. A. Wharton (cavalry officer, rendered gallant service at Shiloh, in the operations in Tennessee, and in the Red River campaign), S. B. Maxey (commanded a force in the Indian Territory, later participated in the Vicksburg and Red River campaigns, after the war was United States senator), Thomas L. Rosser (conspicuous for his services as commander of the Virginia cavalry in the valley of the Shenandoah).

Brigadier-Generals. — (Space forbids a recital of the military careers of all these officers. To record the gallant achievements of only a few would be invidious. For such information the interested student is referred to detailed histories of the war.) F. C. Armstrong, P. C. Archer, A. P. Bagby, J. R. Baylor, H. P. Bee, X. B. DeBray, M. D. Ector, R. M. Gano, H. B. Granbury (killed at Franklin, Tenn.), John Gregg (killed at Fort Harrison, near Richmond), Tom Green (killed at Blair's Landing, Red River campaign), Elkanah Greer, W. P. Hardeman, J. E. Harrison, Thomas Harrison, Richard Harrison, Joseph L. Hogg, A. R. Johnson, W. H. King, W. P. Lane, H. P. Mabry, Ben McCulloch (killed at Pea Ridge, Ark.), H. E. McCulloch, J. C. Moore, A. Nelson, W. H. Parsons, C. W. Phifer, Horace Randall (killed at Jenkins Saline, Ark.), J. B. Robertson, F. H. Robertson, E. S. C. Robertson, L. S. Ross (afterward governor of Texas), William Steele, W. R. Scurry, Richard Waterhouse, T. N. Waul, J. W. Whitfield, Louis T. Wigfall, W. H. Young.

Private Soldiers. — At the close of 1863 Governor Lubbock of Texas estimated that there were 90,000 Texas troops enrolled in the Confederate service. As the resources of the state at

that time had been drained to the utmost, it is probable that these numbers were never materially increased. The achievements of these Texas soldiers form some of the brightest pages in military history. On their native soil, their heroism at Galveston and Sabine Pass accomplished the most brilliant successes of the war. In their sister states of Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana, the lifeblood of their brave officers and gallant men freely spilled at Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge, Mansfield, and on a hundred minor fields, attested their devotion to the cause for which they fought. Beyond the Mississippi, in the desperate conflicts from Shiloh and Corinth to Chickamauga and Atlanta, their dauntless courage was the pride of their fellow-soldiers, the admiration of their foes. And with Lee's veterans beyond the Alleghanies, far from their Texas homes and firesides, from the Peninsula to Gettysburg, and from the Wilderness to Appomattox, they marched to certain death with a sublime courage and a reckless daring that called forth the eulogy of their great commander, and gained for themselves and Texas imperishable renown.

602. Summary of Last Year of the War.— Sherman, leaving Savannah, marched northward to join Grant, leaving destruction in his path. In North Carolina he was ineffectually opposed by an army under Joseph E. Johnston. The Shenandoah Valley in Virginia was laid waste by Sheridan's troops. Lee was compelled by Grant's superior forces to evacuate Petersburg and Richmond. On April 9, at Appomattox Court House, a few miles southwest of Richmond, Lee accepted terms of surrender for his army. On April 14 President Lincoln was assassinated in a Washington theater, and Vice-President Johnson became President. Within the next two months the armies of Joseph E. Johnston and all other Southern forces surrendered. Probably three and a half million men were enrolled in the armies on both sides during the war, one-fifth of these in Southern armies. The war cost the lives of three-quarters of a million men, and nine billion dollars in money and property. As results of the war, the 15th amendment abolishing slavery was adopted, and the North and South were in the end more closely united.

603. Thought Questions.— What did the South consider the first act of the war? What did the North consider the first act? Why did South

Carolina insist on the surrender of Fort Sumter? Why did President Lincoln refuse to agree to its surrender? What principle was the South fighting for? The North? Was there any advantage to the South in the fact that the war was waged in her territory? What disadvantages resulted to her from this? Copy and fill out the following table:

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864 and 1865.
UNION VICTORIES.				
CONFEDERATE VICTORIES.				

In what year was the South most successful? What was the turning-point of the war? What results might have followed if McDowell had defeated the Southern army at Bull Run? What injury to the South did the slaves have it in their power to inflict during the war? What does their conduct prove? What were the causes of the greater suffering in the South than in the North? What do you consider the two most important battles fought east of the Alleghanies? West of the Alleghanies? Who, in your opinion, were the two ablest Southern generals? The two ablest Northern generals? Enumerate the evils wrought by the war. The benefits that resulted from it.

TOPICAL ANALYSIS (WAR BETWEEN THE STATES).

LINCOLN'S ADMINISTRATION
(First Year of the War).

- 526. The New President.
- 527. Beginning of the Administration. { Condition of the country.
The president's position.
- 528. The Question as to Fort Sumter. { Alternative presented.
Commissioners at Washington.
- 529. Fort Sumter. { Action of U. S. government.
Capture of the fort.
- 530, 531. Effect of the Fall of Sumter. { In the North.
In the South.
In the border states.
- 532. Confidence North and South: Elements of strength.
- 533. The South's Line of Defense. { East of the Alleghanies.
West of the Alleghanies.
On the Mississippi.
The coast line.
- 534. Northern Plan of Operations: Plans against the South's defenses
- 535. In West Virginia. { Minor engagements.
Union success.

- First Year of the War.
(Continued.)
- 536, 537. The First Battle. { "On to Richmond."
The opposing forces.
Victory at Manassas.
Effect of the battle.
538. In Missouri. { Defeat of Gov. Jackson's plans.
Battle of Wilson's Creek.
Federals in control.
539. On the Coast. { Privateers.
Blockade runners.
540. The Trent Affair.
- Second Year of the War.
- IN THE WEST.
- 542, 543. Kentucky and Tennessee seized. { Mill Spring.
Forts Henry and Donelson.
544. Battle of Shiloh.
545. The Upper Mississippi: Fall of Confederate strongholds.
546. West of the Mississippi: Battle of Pea Ridge.
547. Bragg's Invasion of Tennessee and Kentucky.
548. In Northern Mississippi: Iuka and Corinth.
549. Bragg's Second Movement: Murfreesboro.
550. The Lower Mississippi. { The defenses of New Orleans.
The Union attack.
The fall of the city.
- IN THE EAST.
551. On the Sea: *Monitor* and *Merrimac*.
- 552-554. The Peninsular Campaign. { McClellan against Richmond.
Jackson's Valley campaign.
The seven days' battles.
555. Pope against Richmond: Second Bull Run.
556. Lee's Invasion of the North: Antietam or Sharpsburg.
557. Burnside against Richmond: Fredericksburg.
558. Emancipation Proclamation.
- IN THE EAST.
560. Hooker against Richmond: Chancellorsville.
- 561, 562. Lee's Second Invasion of the North: Gettysburg.
- IN THE WEST.
563. Fall of Vicksburg.
564. Movements in Texas. { Galveston.
Sabine Pass.
- 565-567. Around Chattanooga. { Chickamauga.
Siege of Chattanooga.
Lookout Mt. and Missionary Ridge.
568. The Conscription Act: Draft Riot in New York.
569. West Virginia Admitted to the Union.

- Fourth Year of the War.
- IN THE EAST.
- 572, 573. Lieutenant-General Grant. { His promotion.
His plan.
574. Grant's Plans against Richmond.
575. Lee versus Grant. { The Wilderness.
Spottsylvania Court House.
Cold Harbor.
Results.
576. Butler's Movements: On James River.
- IN THE WEST.
577. The Shenandoah Valley. { Sigel's defeat.
578. Grant's Change of Base. { Butler's defeat.
579. The Petersburg Mine. { Early's campaign.
571. Minor Movements. { Sherman and Forrest.
Banks's Red River Expedition.
- 580, 581. Campaign against Atlanta. { Sherman and Johnston.
Sherman and Hood.
582. Hood in Tennessee: Franklin, Nashville.
583. Sherman's March to the Sea.
584. On Coast and Sea. { Port of Mobile closed.
Alabama and *Kearsarge*.
Price's Raid. { The *Shenandoah*.
The *Florida*.
Price in Missouri.
585. Exchange of Prisoners.
586. Presidential Campaign of 1864.
- 588, 589. Sherman in the Carolinas. { March of Devastation.
Opposed by Johnston.
590. Sheridan's Raid.
591. Evacuation of Richmond and Surrender of Lee.
592. Assassination of Lincoln.
593. Surrender of Johnston: Close of War.
594. Robert E. Lee.
595. Numbers engaged in the War.
- 596, 597. Losses. { In Men.
In Money.
598. The Armies Disbanded.
599. Slavery Abolished.
- Conclusion of the War.
600. Finances of Federal Government. { Tariff.
Paper Money.
National Banks.
Internal Revenue
601. Finances of the Confederacy.