

extreme, and during the night of the 14th he successfully withdrew to the north bank of the Rappahannock by Banks ford. The most pitiable thing about this entire business was that the retreat of the 4th, while the bridge was being destroyed for destruction, Hooker with 20,000 infantry, less his losses (43,000 of whom had scarcely been organized in the first place), was ordered to pass in the presence of not more than 18,000 of Jackson's worn-out and mangled troops. Weak as he was from losses and overwork, and with the bridge in flames, he was ordered to disengage of Sedwick Lee vigorously turned again toward Hooker, seemingly confident of his success in the morning. He was ordered to complete dispositions for an attack on the night of the 15th and to withdraw to the north bank of the Rappahannock.

Table with 2 columns: Unit Name, Strength. Rows include First corps, Second corps, Third corps, etc.

Out of the 20,000 infantry and artillery Hooker carried into action at and about Chambersburg, he had only 12,000 men, and the cavalry. It will be observed that he lost only 7,996 men killed and wounded in the three or four days of desultory fighting, which was not a bad record for the time being. And, as a matter of fact, the real fighting was confined to less than 40,000 of the federal army, and the rest of the army was occupying Howard's place when Jackson attacked it would have all probably failed.

Medical Director Guild of Lee's army reported their loss at 1,591 killed, wounded, 8,700, total, 10,291. Besides the killed and wounded Lee lost about 2,000 prisoners. The wounded were not reported by the fact that slightly wounded were not reported in the Confederate army. The official statements of brigades and regiments, however, differ materially from Guild's figures and indicate a greater loss.

THE INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA. The Battle of Gettysburg—The Defeat of Lee.

IT HAS BEEN OBSERVED that after Antietam, owing to the great strain of continuing the marching and fighting for eighty days and its enormous losses of 44,000 men killed and wounded, the Confederate army was in actual danger of disintegration, as shown by the correspondence of Gen. Lee, heretofore quoted. But the great victory at Fredericksburg had completely restored the fighting courage of its rank and file.

Lee's military character is a psychological study. Observe the difference after the lesson of Antietam between the Lee of Fredericksburg, where, with 78,000 men, guided by cold calculation, he launched his breakthroughs and some would not even when Burnside was huddled back defeated and bleeding did he venture to attack, and the Lee of Chambersville, with 20,000 fewer men, boldly salving forth against Hooker and a considerably larger force than Burnside mustered. It is obvious that both his own and the temper of his army was greatly improved.

There was at times a recklessness about Lee hard to comprehend, unless he was endowed with intuition and foresight amounting to more than genius. The dangerous scattering of his army in the Maryland campaign has been attributed to. Was that based on a belief in luck or on an able estimate of his opponent's character? Again, his maneuvers at Chambersville were characterized by a devil-may-care heedlessness of all the rules of war bordering on desperation. Dividing his army, he gave battle with the isolated halves to twice his numbers concentrated between them, with still another formidable force operating toward his line of communications.

Lee's victories almost without effort under such conditions, who can wonder that Lee was encouraged to essay greater things? His Pennsylvania invasion in 1862 followed the Chambersville indecisive as naturally as the tactics of Chambersville were inspired by the phenomenal success made easy through Burnside's senseless attack at Fredericksburg. His confidence in his troops was completely restored. And he was not unreasonably confident of the spirit of the Union army had been broken by Fredericksburg and Chambersville that it could be whipped anywhere. So, with the consent and encouragement of his government, he went forth to strike the final blow and end the war.

Certain it is that immediately after Chambersville Longstreet, with two detached divisions, was called in from south of the James and the Confederate army rapidly strengthened and equipped for an offensive campaign. Covered by the Rappahannock and the Bull Run and Blue Ridge mountains, it was easy to make the earlier stages of the movement without observation. Hood's and McLaws' divisions of Longstreet were sent toward Culpeper on June 2, Ewell's divisions following on the 14th and 25th. Gen. Hill's corps was left in observation at Fredericksburg. Hooker's army was still lying on the north side of the Rappahannock in the vicinity of Falmouth.

MEAD'S HEADQUARTERS. His Pennsylvania invasion in 1862 followed the Chambersville indecisive as naturally as the tactics of Chambersville were inspired by the phenomenal success made easy through Burnside's senseless attack at Fredericksburg. His confidence in his troops was completely restored. And he was not unreasonably confident of the spirit of the Union army had been broken by Fredericksburg and Chambersville that it could be whipped anywhere. So, with the consent and encouragement of his government, he went forth to strike the final blow and end the war.

Keeping generally along the line of the railroad by Manassas Junction and Centerville, with a strong force thrown out toward the Blue Ridge mountains, he kept the Blue Ridge as a base, and Hooker reached Edward's Ferry, some twenty-five miles above Washington, where he crossed the Potomac on the 25th and 26th, about the time Longstreet and Hill were crossing at Williamsport and Shepherdstown, west of the mountains. On the 29th he was holding the line of South Mountain from the Potomac to the Blue Ridge, with the eleventh and twelfth corps, with Buford's cavalry beyond the mountain toward Hagerstown. The Potomac was in the vicinity of Frederick and the sixth corps further back.

No fault had been found with Gen. Hooker's movements, and he kept the army between the enemy and Washington, and moved up as rapidly as was desirable for the protection of the capital. The only fault was that Hooker felt himself cramped by a division of army in respect to troops he wished for, then stationed in and about the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, and the shortness about the correspondence between the general and the Washington authorities strongly suggested that the President's telegram to the President Hooker seems this remarkable language: "You have long been aware, Mr. President, that I have been in a position to send you a major general commanding the army, and I can assure you as long as this continues we may look for you to require, especially as the operations require, more than one such officer more dependent on each other than heretofore."

On the 29th, in the same day the President telegraphed back that "to remove all misunderstanding I now place you in the strict military relation to Gen. Halleck as a commander of one of the armies to the general-in-chief of all the armies." This did not manifest any particular anxiety on the part of the President to stand behind the army, but it was a strong indication of a changed feeling toward the latter.

Shortly afterward Hooker sent Gen. Dutton, his chief of staff, to Washington and Baltimore to organize a column of 15,000 troops, there were 26,000 men in and about the city—menaced by no enemy except the one Hooker was facing. All the troops in Lee's army were in fact, Gen. Lee's army of 20,000 men. He was treated very curiously by Halleck. This suggested anything but hearty support and it seems to have increased Hooker's confidence in the President's general-in-chief of all the armies. He again telegraphed Halleck that they were of no earthly account, as they did not defend even a treaty of the river, there was nothing at Harper's Ferry; the troops were only a bait to the rebels, and begged that "this may be presented to the Secretary of War and his excellency the President." No answer appears to have been sent to these sensible representations.

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with this condition with the means at my disposal, and I earnestly request that I may be relieved from the position I occupy."

HOOKER BELIEVED. This was the opportunity Halleck had been longing for. That night Col. James A. Hardie was speeding toward Fredericksburg with the President's order relieving Hooker and appointing Meade to the command. Meade was in the dead hours of the night, and hence anxiety was there. Loath to accept, an object of the order. Together they went to Hooker, who immediately transferred the command. Halleck no doubt was made happy by Hardie's telegram at 5:30 a. m. on the 28th: "I have accomplished my mission," and also subsequent one that "the late commander leaves for Baltimore this afternoon."

In his instructions Meade was informed by Halleck that the garrison of Harper's Ferry was subject to his direct orders. "All the powers and authority of the President, the Secretary of War and the general-in-chief" were conferred upon him; also authority to appoint and remove from command, at will. In fact Meade was given carte blanche.

Meanwhile the rebels were ravaging in Pennsylvania. The honest farmers of Maryland and the other border states must have been agonized at the hungry hordes that came swarming up from the south. Ewell had marched with Hood and Johnson into the interior, occupying Carle and other points on the 27th, only fifteen miles from Harrisburg. Early's division moving on York, to the east, entered that town on the 28th, all the while collecting supplies and levying contributions, preparing for the arrival of the other Confederate corps. One of the Confederate army's remarks was that he paid for every thing he took—in Confederate money. A scout at Hagerstown, reported that they carried their currency in four barrels. One rich farmer was reported at a rebel's instance on giving a \$5 Confederate note for two horses rather than 50 cents in Union money.

But information that the entire Federal army was really coming up menacing his rear toward Hagerstown admonished Lee to concentrate on some point east of the South Mountain province, the collecting supplies and levying contributions, preparing for the arrival of the other Confederate corps. One of the Confederate army's remarks was that he paid for every thing he took—in Confederate money. A scout at Hagerstown, reported that they carried their currency in four barrels. One rich farmer was reported at a rebel's instance on giving a \$5 Confederate note for two horses rather than 50 cents in Union money.

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VIEW OF THE FIELD OF GETTYSBURG FROM LITTLE ROUND TOP.

came satisfied the whole rebel army was converging on Gettysburg, and so notified Reynolds. He naturally expected a fight next morning.

THE BATTLE OF JULY 1. As Buford anticipated, Heth advanced at 5 a. m. July 1, followed closely by Buford's division, soon encountering the federal troops. Archer's and Davis' brigades were deployed on the right and left of the Cashtown pike, quickly driving in the federal skirmishers on the main line well posted on the second ridge a mile west of Gettysburg. Heth had orders not to bring on a general battle until the rest of the Confederate army was in reach, and hence probably did not press hard. Buford's cavalry made a magnificent fight, holding the enemy in check about two hours, when help came, and never was help more timely and more efficient.

Early appraisal of the Confederate approach, Reynolds, with Wadsworth's division, moved along the Emmittsburg pike from Marsh creek, sending orders for Howard's eleventh corps and Doubleday with the balance of the first to follow in the direction of Gettysburg. Soon the din of Buford's battle became audible; galloping forward and joining Buford, Reynolds made a rapid examination of the field and found the situation to be critical. Directing Buford to hold on to the last, and remarking that he would bring up his entire three corps to his field, Reynolds rode back to the division west of the Cashtown pike, on the right, the Iron Brigade on the left, the Cavalry on the right, and Buford's division on the left. He was struck on the right flank by Davis' brigade, doubled up and forced back.

GEN. REYNOLDS' DEATH. The Iron Brigade, led by the second Wisconsin, at the same time pushed for McPherson's wooded ridge, an important point, as the Confederate Archer's brigade was entering it on the opposite side. Gen. Reynolds rode up to the second from the right, ordering it to advance at double quick, he joined in the charge, exclaiming, "Forward, men, forward! for God's sake, and drive those fellows out of the woods," probably the last words he ever uttered.

Both Sickles and Slocum, when too late, had already taken the responsibility to march toward Reynolds' battalions, and began to retreat at sundown. Gen. Meade reached Cemetery Hill about midnight and inspected the entire line, giving orders for the disposition of troops; Gen. Hunt stationed the artillery, Hancock's second corps, most of the fifth corps and some others arrived about 7 a. m., and the rest of the commands by noon of July 2, except Sickles' sixth corps, which did not get up until 4 p. m.

The new ground was admirable for a defensive battle. Its general aspect was that of two or three ridges with intervening valleys and some cross hollows, generally running north and south along Rock creek, a formidable stream, there was higher ground on both flanks, with many sharp high points between, affording good positions for infantry and excellent range for artillery in all directions.

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antly compelled to retire his sturdy but worn command to Cemetery Hill.

Without doubt this was the greatest six hours' battle of the war, numbers and other circumstances considered. It was fought in open position, the sides protected by breastworks, both lines of infantry were engaged; when the collision occurred. The first corps fought with no other protection than the breastworks covered to their own backs. Largely outnumbered, for hours they stood up to the murderous work without flinching. Yet Gen. Howard and Hancock when he came upon the field that "Doubleday's men" had broken. He probably meant his own, but in the excitement of battle used the wrong name.

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GEN. PICKETT. His losses at Gettysburg were 666 killed, 3,231 wounded and 2,162 missing—total, 6,059 out of 9,408 engaged, about all sustained on the left. The two divisions of the eleventh corps, 2,822 killed, 1,414 wounded and 1,106 missing—total, 5,342. Steinhilber was not engaged. This makes a total federal loss on this day of 5,348 killed and wounded, and 2,268 missing, many of whom were killed and wounded; total, 8,305, out of possibly 46,000 engaged.

GEN. HANCOCK'S DEATH. The Iron Brigade, led by the second Wisconsin, at the same time pushed for McPherson's wooded ridge, an important point, as the Confederate Archer's brigade was entering it on the opposite side. Gen. Reynolds rode up to the second from the right, ordering it to advance at double quick, he joined in the charge, exclaiming, "Forward, men, forward! for God's sake, and drive those fellows out of the woods," probably the last words he ever uttered.

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some time between 3 and 4 o'clock, and came sweeping down from the western hills in magnificent array, watched hopefully by Lee and Meade, and naturally in advance of the rest of the line. The Federal soldiers were not shaken by the sight; they simply nerved themselves to repel the assault. The Federal line was not shaken by the sight; they simply nerved themselves to repel the assault. The Federal line was not shaken by the sight; they simply nerved themselves to repel the assault.

GEN. GRANT AT HIS TENT. Northern patience, long suffering, had been about exhausted by the later incidents of the war. Gen. Grant, who was in command of the Army of the Potomac, was in a position to send you a major general commanding the army, and I can assure you as long as this continues we may look for you to require, especially as the operations require, more than one such officer more dependent on each other than heretofore."

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