

was not annihilated or captured must be plain to any intelligent reader. It was not because Lee, with his army divided for three days in presence of his enemy, had not invited destruction, nor because the 70,000 acting in concert, could not have overwhelmed the 40,000, even when they were united. It was not for any lack of courage, or men, or arms, or opportunity, or daylight. It was simply because the attack was made in dribbles, instead of by heavy masses on both wings simultaneously; so that at any point of actual

reported his entire loss at 12,469, of whom 2010 were killed. General Lee reported his total loss in the Maryland battles as 1567 killed and 8724 wounded, saying nothing of the missing; but the figures given by his division commanders foot up 1842 killed, 9399 wounded, and 2292 missing—total, 13,533. If McClellan's report is correct, even this statement falls short of the truth.

Nothing was done on the 18th, and when McClellan determined to renew the attack on the 19th, he found that his enemy had crossed to

by the United States Government alone amounted to about one billion dollars. All this time there was not an intelligent man in the country but knew the cause of the war, and yet more than 100,000 American citizens were killed or mangled before a single blow was delivered directly at that cause.

Mr. Lincoln had hated slavery ever since, when a young man, he made a trip on a flatboat to New Orleans, and there saw it in some of its more hideous aspects.



CAPTURE OF LIEUTENANT H. J. SEGAL, OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY, NEAR FALLS CHURCH, VA., BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WINSLOW AND CAPTAIN SHATTUCK, OF THE NEW YORK THIRTY-SEVENTH.

contact Lee was almost always able to present as strong a force as that which assailed him.

The losses on both sides were fully equal to those of Shiloh. Whatever had been the straggling on the march, none of the commanders complained of any flinching after the fight began. They saw veterans taking, relinquishing, and retaking ground that was soaked with blood and covered with dead; and they saw green regiments "go to their graves like beds." Lawton's Confederate brigade went in with 1150 men, and lost 554, including five out of its six regimental commanders, while Hays' lost 323 out of 550, including every regimental commander and all the staff officers. Three Confederate generals were killed, and eight were wounded. General McClellan

Virginia by the ford at Shepherdstown. The National commander reported the capture of more than 6000 prisoners, 13 guns and 39 battle-flags, and that he had not lost a gun or a color.

CHAPTER XII.

EMANCIPATION.

THE war had now (September, 1862) been in progress almost a year and a half; and nearly 20,000 men had been shot dead on the battlefield, and upward of 80,000 wounded, while an unknown number had died of disease contracted in the service, or been carried away into captivity. The money that had been spent

It seems a singular fact that throughout the war there was no insurrection of the slaves. They were all anxious enough for liberty, and ran away from bondage whenever they could; but, except by regular enlistment in the National army, there never was any movement among them to assist in the emancipation of their race.

Congress passed a law (approved August 6, 1861), wherein it was enacted that property, including slaves, actually employed in the service of the rebellion with the knowledge and consent of the owner, should be confiscated, and might be seized by the National forces wherever found. But it cautiously provided that slaves thus confiscated were not to be manumitted at once, but to be held subject to some future decision of the